DEPARTMENT OF
THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

ROGUE NATIONAL
WILD AND SCENIC
RIVER, OREGON

Notice of revised development and
management plans
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management
ROGUE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVER, OREG.

Notice of Revised Development and Management Plans

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

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

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

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

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

- Forest Service, Division of Recreation, Agriculture Building, Washington, D.C. 20250.
- Bureau of Land Management, Oregon State Office, 729 Northeast Oregon Street, Portland, OR 97208.
- Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region, 319 Southwest Pine Street, Portland, OR 97208.

River Classification and Description

Forest Service, Forest Supervisor’s Office, Siskiyou National Forest, Grants Pass, OR 97526.

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

Sincerely yours,

BURTON W. SILCOCK,
Director,
Bureau of Land Management.

EDWARD P. CLIFFI,
Chief, U.S. Forest Service.
June 28, 1972.

ROGUE RIVER PLAN
A COMPONENT OF THE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM

INTRODUCTION

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

The portion of the Rogue River designated as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System extends from the mouth of the Applegate River (about 6 miles downstream from Grants Pass) downstream to the Lobster Creek Bridge (about 11 miles upstream from its mouth), a total distance of 84 miles.

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

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

The Act charges that “Each component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System will be administered in such manner as to protect and enhance the values which caused it to be included in said system without, insofar as is consistent therewith, limiting other uses that do not substantially interfere with public use and enjoyment of these values. In such administration, primary emphasis shall be given to protecting its aesthetic, scenic, historic, archeologic, and scientific features.”

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

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

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

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

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

River Boundaries and Ownership

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

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

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

Ownership

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

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

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

**RIVER CLASSIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION**

**WILD**

Class definition. A wild river area is free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and water unpolluted. It represents a vestige of primitive America. Wild river areas may include an occasional inconspicuous road, airstrip, habitation, or other kind of improvement already established, provided the effects are limited to the immediate vicinity.

Description. The river classified as a wild river area extends from Grave Creek to Watson Creek, a distance of 33 miles. This section of river flows through a natural-like environment with many areas of outstanding natural beauty. In Mule Creek Canyon, the river winds its way through a very tight channel bounded on both sides by vertical rock faces rising 40-50 feet above the water. The water appears unsure of its course as it churns through the canyon which is less than 20 feet wide in places. An eerie, isolated feeling grips the traveler because the noise of the rushing water blots out all other sounds. The canyon walls in this area are so sheer that they can be seen unbroken from the water’s edge to the ridgetop, a distance of 2,000 vertical feet at one point. Blossom Bar rapids and the Devil’s Stairs rapids provide “picture-taking” scenery of white water conditions. Clay Hill stillwater, above Flea Creek, is a welcome change of pace after leaving the exciting white water conditions of the narrow canyon. This area is more open with a mixture of boulders covered with light-green colored moss, grass covered slopes, small coves, and live oak trees.

Roads following the river above the mouth of Grave Creek are rather uneven and unpaved roads leading to Marial from the north, there is no vehicular access from Grave Creek to Watson Creek segment of the river. The wild river area is not without some man-made improvements. There is a small settlement at Marial. The Marial road extends to within several hundred feet of the high-water line, but is not visible from the river.

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

**SCENIC**

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

Description. One section of the river has been classified as a scenic river area. It extends from the creek in Sec. 36, T35S, R13W, upstream to Blue Jay Creek in Sec. 11, T35S, R12W, a distance of 7½ miles.

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

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

**RECREATIONAL**

Class definition. A section of river which is readily accessible by road or railroad and may have some development along the shoreline. Bench. Most of these locations have been converted to pasture. Although there are still some places where the old-growth timber has not been harvested, most of it has been removed. The existing vegetative pattern is a combination of old-growth Douglas-fir, young second-growth Douglas-fir, hardwoods and grassy fields.
Conspicuous roads parallel the river closely through most of this area. Many of the cut and fill slopes have not yet revegetated and in some cases the fills extend down into the river. Two huge concrete bridges, one across the Rogue River and one across the Illinois River, are visible from a large portion of this section.

Other man-made developments are readily evident in this area. They include utility lines that both parallel and cross the river, private homes, commercial buildings, and other evidence.

The small community of Agness is located in this area. While evidence of past mining activity can be found, there is none taking place now.

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

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

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

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

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

Motorboating is popular because this section of the river is easily accessible land with gently forested slopes.

Commercial passenger jet boats pass through this area on their way upstream. It is necessary to deepen a channel through some areas in a few places where river bottoms are deep.

The Rogue was an initial component of the National Wild and Scenic River and a State Scenic Waterway. The administering agencies will cooperate with the State Highway Commission, the State Engineer and the other State agencies concerned with the administration of the river area.

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

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

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

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

The Oregon State Game Commission manages the fish and wildlife resources of the State. The Commission has developed a Master Plan for Angler Access and Associated Recreational Uses for the Rogue River Basin. Completed in 1967, it lists suggestions for future boat launching facilities, river access sites, and campgrounds. Twenty-three such sites are listed between Lobster Creek on the Lower Rogue and the mouth of the Applegate River on the Upper Rogue. Fifteen of these are in the part of the Rogue administered by the United States Forest Service. The remainder are in Josephine County. Maintenance of these sites will require cooperation of agencies and local government bodies. Stainless steel boat launching sites are available at several locations.

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

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

**CORPS OF ENGINEERS**

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

Occasionally, but often there is a steep, high bank that separates them from the river. Much of the easily accessible land with good topography is in the form of river-level bars or islands and, in some parts of the river, even these are scarce and are subject to high water almost annually.

As it crosses the central portion of the basin, the Rogue River is a placid stream meandering through agricultural and rural residential developments. In this stretch, the observable landscape extends for several miles. The Lost Creek site received construction authorization from the Flood Control Act of 1962 (87th Congress). It is located on the Rogue at river mile 158 (outside the river boundary) and has a planned capacity of 465,000 acre-feet.

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

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

**BUREAU OF RECLAMATION**

Reclamation projects authorized in the basin include the Rogue River Basin Project - Talent Division and Agate Dam and Reservoir. The Talent Division has been constructed. Proposed projects include the Talent Division authorized for construction by Public Law 91-270 and Illinois Valley Division.

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

**COUNTIES**

The Board of County Commissioners and County Planning Commissions in Curry and Josephine counties have made continuing contributions to development of this river plan. The largest part of the BLM-administered section of the river lies within Josephine County, with a small stretch at the lower end within Curry County. All of the USFS portion of the river is in Curry County.

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

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

**BACKGROUND INFORMATION, PHYSIOGRAPHY**
miles on each side of the river. Gravel bars and islands occur here and there.

Below Robertson Bridge, some 15 miles downstream from Grants Pass, the waterfront land has been taken over by a marina-like characteristic.

Natural features, including towering cliffs and large moss covered boulders, in some of the canyons and chutes are spellbinding. Outstanding in an area where each succeeding vista is noteworthy are sights in Hellgate Canyon, Howard Creek Chute, Kelsey Canyon, and Male Creek Canyon. In the latter two areas, the river winds its way through narrow canyons which rise abruptly from the water. Vegetation. Concentrated along the riverfront and adjacent slopes is perhaps the greatest cross section of the plant kingdom to be found on the Pacific coast. This region is the northern limit of the range of many species common to California and the southern limit of many northern species. Douglas-fir is the predominate conifer species, associated with ponderosa pine, sugar pine, white fir and incense cedar. Western red cedar, Port Orford cedar and Pacific yew, noble fir and Shasta red fir also occur. Botanical rarities such as Brewer Lawson cypress are found in widely scattered, isolated locations.

Important hardwoods include Oregon white oak, California black oak, Pacific madrone, Oregon ash, black cottonwood, red alder, golden chinquapin, tanoak, Oregon myrtle and big leaf maple. Understory shrubs include rhododendron, azalea, blue blossom, salal, dogwood, vine maple, Oregon grape, various ferns, huckleberry, and salmon berry. Chaparral, including manzanita, ceonothus, poison oak, and canyon live oak and various grasses occurs on the hot, drier sites. Vegetation along the river’s edge ranges from moss, lichen, and grasses to wild flowers, shrubs, and trees.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Two birds listed as rare or endangered by the USF&W are Oregon gray foxes. These foxes are the osprey and the bald eagle. The rugged canyons of the lower Rogue provide the isolated nesting sites these species need.

Climate. The climate along the river is diversified. Near the coast, cool and humid weather prevail throughout the year. Farther upstream, the influence of the Pacific Ocean and coastal belt climate are less pronounced and the weather is often hot and dry during the summer. The average precipitation increases from about 20 inches at the mouth of the Rogue River to over 100 inches annually at Marial. About 80 percent of this precipitation occurs between October 15 and May 15.

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

River Flow. The Rogue River has an average annual discharge into the Pacific Ocean of 5,661,000 acre-feet. Stream flow patterns are typified by moderate to heavy runoff in late winter and early spring with low flows during the summer and fall. Many of the small tributary streams become completely dry during the latter period.

Stream flow records have been maintained at Gold Ray Dam near Medford since 1905. Over that period, the average annual runoff has been 2,113,000 acre-feet. Maximum and minimum annual runoffs have been 3,570,000 and 839,000 acre-feet, respectively.

The recency of restoration activities has not presently maintained the Rogue River Basin. Observable channel change has been extensive over portions of the central valley section. Below Hellgate Canyon, channel widening and minor cut-offs built to the gorge which confines the stream. Narrow benches and occupied flats are generally inundated by each flood.

The largest flood of historical record occurred in 1861 and the second largest in 1890. The most recent large flood occurred in 1964. Water Quality. Man has affected the quality of the Rogue River water. Analysis of river water near Grants Pass indicates that at certain periods during minimum flow, the bacteria count exceeds by as much as three times the allowable maximum for domestic consumption. Reports indicate a detergent foam problem in some isolated stretches of the river during late summer. Flushing effects by controlled release from proposed upstream impoundments during these times would be of benefit.

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

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

Transportation and access. Access to the region is available by automobile, train, bus and air. Interstate Highway 5 parallels the river from the city of Gold Hill to Grants Pass. The Redwood Highway, U.S. 199, provides the major link between Grants Pass and the coastal areas. Highway 101, paralleling the Pacific Ocean, crosses the river at Gold Beach.
68-mile reach of the river where it is possible to hike in conditions ranging from intensively developed to relatively primitive. Drift boats have access to the entire area throughout the year, but motorized boats cannot go all the way upstream during periods of low flow.

**Population.** Population centers within the basin include Ashland, Medford, and Grants Pass. OR. Gold Beach is at the mouth of the river. Although data on where users come from is sketchy, surveys indicate that more than half of the recreantists visiting the river come from out of State. As might be expected, California contributes the majority of out-of-State visitors. With the direct high-speed highways and freeways linking the major population centers with the Rogue River region, visitors 500 and more miles away can reach the area in a day.

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

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

Timber operations are the major industry in the basin with recreation and agriculture competing for second place. Initially, the economy of the basin was based upon gold mining. As mining activity declined, agriculture gained importance and was the most important activity until 1940 when the timber industry became the principal economic activity. Today approximately 2,500,000 acres of land within the basin are timbered, with about 95 percent of this area capable of producing marketable timber.

In 1953, total recreation visits within the basin were estimated to be 1,725,000 with a total value of $14 million. This rose to be an estimated 3,280,400 visits with an estimated value of $27,800,000 in 1963. More recent figures have not been compiled but, because of the rapid growth of outdoor recreation, present expenditures undoubtedly exceed the above figures.

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

**RIVER USES**

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

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

Commercially guided gloat trips beginning in the Grants Pass area carry an additional 2,000 persons. White-water boating, the ultimate experience for many river users, is available in a 55-mile stretch from Finley Bend to Agness. There is a new challenge around every bend in this stretch. Float trips in rubber rafts or kayaks are fast becoming popular.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES**

**ENTIRE RIVER**

Each component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System shall be administered in such manner as to protect and enhance the values which caused it to be included in said System without, insofar as is consistent therewith, limiting other uses that do not substantially interfere with public use and enjoyment of these values. In such administration, primary emphasis shall be given to protect its aesthetic, scenic, historic, archeologic, and scientific features. Other resources may be utilized and other activities permitted to the extent that they do not have a direct and adverse effect on the wildlife habitat, river fishery, scenic attractions or recreational value. Management plans for any such component may establish varying degrees of intensity for its protection and development based on the special attributes of the area.

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

**WILD AREA**

The wild area will be managed to (1) provide river-oriented recreation opportunities in a primitive setting, and (2) preserve the river and its immediate environment in a natural, wild, and primitive condition essentially unaltered by the effects of man.

**SCENIC AREA**

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

**RECREATIONAL AREA**

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

**MANAGEMENT DIRECTION**

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

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

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

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

Where existing material removal operations are adversely affecting, precautions must be taken to eliminate siltation or maintain siltation at an acceptable level and approval obtained from the Oregon State Game Commission in cooperation with other State and Federal agencies.

Where existing material removal operations are adversely affecting, precautions must be taken to eliminate siltation or maintain siltation at an acceptable level and approval obtained from the Oregon State Game Commission in cooperation with other State and Federal agencies.

Where existing material removal operations are adversely affecting, precautions must be taken to eliminate siltation or maintain siltation at an acceptable level and approval obtained from the Oregon State Game Commission in cooperation with other State and Federal agencies.

Where existing material removal operations are adversely affecting, precautions must be taken to eliminate siltation or maintain siltation at an acceptable level and approval obtained from the Oregon State Game Commission in cooperation with other State and Federal agencies.

Where existing material removal operations are adversely affecting, precautions must be taken to eliminate siltation or maintain siltation at an acceptable level and approval obtained from the Oregon State Game Commission in cooperation with other State and Federal agencies.

Where existing material removal operations are adversely affecting, precautions must be taken to eliminate siltation or maintain siltation at an acceptable level and approval obtained from the Oregon State Game Commission in cooperation with other State and Federal agencies.

Where existing material removal operations are adversely affecting, precautions must be taken to eliminate siltation or maintain siltation at an acceptable level and approval obtained from the Oregon State Game Commission in cooperation with other State and Federal agencies.

Where existing material removal operations are adversely affecting, precautions must be taken to eliminate siltation or maintain siltation at an acceptable level and approval obtained from the Oregon State Game Commission in cooperation with other State and Federal agencies.

Where existing material removal operations are adversely affecting, precautions must be taken to eliminate siltation or maintain siltation at an acceptable level and approval obtained from the Oregon State Game Commission in cooperation with other State and Federal agencies.

Where existing material removal operations are adversely affecting, precautions must be taken to eliminate siltation or maintain siltation at an acceptable level and approval obtained from the Oregon State Game Commission in cooperation with other State and Federal agencies.

Where existing material removal operations are adversely affecting, precautions must be taken to eliminate siltation or maintain siltation at an acceptable level and approval obtained from the Oregon State Game Commission in cooperation with other State and Federal agencies.
Boat size in the Agness and Skookumhouse areas will be limited to the 49-passenger jet boat. The 49-passenger boat will not be permitted above Snout Creek. No action to regulate boat use will be initiated unless public safety or the recreation experience is threatened. Launching and mooring facilities may be provided within this area.

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

ACQUISITION

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

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

Scenic easements will be written so that improvement or alteration of the property or change in land use that may impair the scenic quality or basic resource will require review and approval by the agency having jurisdiction before such activity may begin.

Conforming and nonconforming uses of land are covered in this plan in a general way. Specific application of these guides will necessarily be determined on the grounds of a case-by-case basis. An acquisition plan showing justification, needs and purpose of scenic easements will be developed to guide the acquisition program.

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

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

on any parcel of land that becomes available if it is in the public interest to do so.

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

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

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

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

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

At such time a zoning ordinance that meets the provisions of the Act is adopted by Curry County, the ordinance will become a part of this plan and will be substituted for all provisions covering private land inside the boundaries in the Act.

The Forest Service would retain the right to approve any variance or any amendment to the zoning ordinance before it could become effective.

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

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

TIMBER

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

Removal of timber is not precluded within the boundaries. When timber is to be removed, it will be done in a manner which has the least possible adverse effect on the landscape. Some cutting will be necessary in construction of approved improvements and removal of hazardous trees. Additional recreation facilities will be permitted on private land.

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

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

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

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

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

Owners of existing structures will be encouraged to maintain them in a condition compatible with the primitive character of the area. Owners of existing buildings will be allowed providing the building remains relatively the same in appearance or is an improvement in making the structure inconspicuous or in harmony with the environment.
New boat docks, moorings, or salmon boards will not be permitted.

Summer home permits in the Marial area will not be renewed and will expire in 1979. Commercial public service facilities will not be permitted in this area. Residential structures will be permitted providing the stipulations in the entire river section (improvements) are met.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TRANSPORTATION

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

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

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

No additional airstrips or railroads will be permitted.

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

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

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

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

Transportation plans will be reviewed and updated periodically to reflect the management objectives for the Wild and Scenic values are not degraded.

Try to locate all new utility lines out of view of the river or its environs. Where this is not possible, the visual impact will be reduced by use of screening, color, nonreflective hardware and conductors and treatment of the new utility corridor. Reduction of visual impact of existing lines should be encouraged. Where feasible, utility lines will be buried. Power generating equipment will be located and designed so that it cannot be seen or heard from the river.

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

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

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

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

VISITOR INFORMATION

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

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

**GRAZING**

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

**BORDERING LANDS**

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

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

**APPENDIX B**

**LANDS INCLUDED WITHIN RECREATIONAL RIVER BOUNDARIES**

**Willamette Meridian**

T.34S., R.7W., Sec. 6, lots 4, 5, 6, and 7; Sec. 18, lot 4, SW¼SE¼SW¼; Sec. 19, lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, W½E½SW¼; Sec. 30, lot 1 including a portion of M.S. No. 734, Robert Dean Placer Claim; Sec. 31, lot 4, SE¼SW¼, NE¼SE¼SE¼.

T.35S., R.8W., Sec. 1, lots 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, SE¼SE¼SW¼, SE¼NW¼SE¼; Sec. 11, SE¼SE¼SE¼; Sec. 12, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, NW¼NE¼SE¼, SE¼SW¼NW¼; E½NW¼SW¼, NW¼NE¼SW¼; SE¼NW¼SE¼; Sec. 13, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, NE¼NW¼SW¼, M.S. No. 796 Grubstake, portions of M.S. No. 51 Mattison Placer; Sec. 14, E½SE¼NE¼; Sec. 24, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, portions of M.S. No. 51 Mattison Placer, portion of M.S. No. 389 Holy Terror, portions of M.S. No. 433 Goss, M.S. No. 404 El Rio Ore and Magnolia; Sec. 25, lots 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, and 9, SE¼NE¼NW¼, SE¼SW¼, portion of M.S. No. 734 Robert Dean Placer claim; Sec. 36, lots 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, and 14, NE¼NE¼, W½SE¼SE¼; E½NW¼SW¼, W½NW¼SE¼; E½SE¼SE¼, portion of M.S. No. 865 Genevieve Placer.

T.35S., R.7W., Sec. 3, S½SW¼; Sec. 4, lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, S½NW¼SE¼; Sec. 5, lots 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, SW¼NW¼, NE¼SW¼; Sec. 6, lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, SE¼NW¼; Sec. 7, that portion of the NE¼NE¼ lying north and east of the Merlin-Galice Road; Sec. 8, NW¼NW¼SE¼, N½NE¼NW¼, NW¼SW¼; Sec. 9, lots 1 and 2, NW¼NE¼SE¼; Sec. 10, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, all those portions of land in lots 2, 3, and the SE¼NE¼ lying south and west of the Merlin-Galice Road, N½SW¼NW¼, SE¼SW¼NW¼, NE¼NE¼SW¼, E½NW¼NE¼SW¼, NE¼SW¼SE¼, NE¼SW¼SE¼; Sec. 11, lots 2 and 3, that portion of lot 1 lying south and west of the Merlin-Galice Road, that portion of the SE¼SW¼ lying west of the Merlin-Galice Road; Sec. 14, lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, NE¼NW¼SW¼, SE¼SW¼, SW¼SE¼SE¼, W½SE¼SE¼, that portion of the NW¼NE¼ and the NE¼NW¼SW¼ lying south and west of the Merlin-Galice Road; Sec. 15, NE¼NE¼; Sec. 23, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7, that portion of lot 5 lying north and east of Paradise Gardens Road, W½NE¼NE¼, E½NW¼NE¼NW¼, E½W½NE¼NW¼, NE¼NW¼SW¼, NE¼SE¼SE¼, that portion of the SE¼NW¼ lying north of Paradise Gardens Road and east of the Pickett Creek Road; Sec. 24, lots 1, 2, and 3, S½SW¼NW¼, NE¼SW¼; Sec. 25, lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, NW¼NE¼NW¼, SW¼NE¼NW¼, that portion of lot 5 and DLC No. 37 lying south of the Lower River Road; Sec. 26, lots 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6, that portion of lot 4 lying east of the Riverbank Market Road and the Pickett Creek Road, E½SW¼; Sec. 35, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 9, those portions of lots 6, 7, 8, SE¼NW¼NE¼, S½SE¼NW¼, lying south and east of the Riverbank Market Road, an island lying in portions of the S½NE¼ and the NW¼NE¼, that portion of the SE¼SW¼ lying south and east of the Riverbank Market Road; Sec. 36, lots 1 and 2, those portions of DLC No. 37 and DLC No. 38 lying west of the Lower River Road.

T.35S., R.8W., Sec. 1, lots 1, 2, 3, 4 including M.S. No. 865 Genevieve Placer, 5, 6, 7, and 8, NE¼SW¼, E½NW¼SW¼, NE¼NW¼SW¼; Sec. 20, lots 4 and 5, NE¼NW¼, unnumbered lot SW¼NW¼, NE¼NW¼SW¼; Sec. 21, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, all those portions of land in lots 5, 6, 7, and 8, E½SW¼NE¼SW¼, E½W½NE¼NW¼, NE¼NW¼SW¼, NE¼SW¼SE¼, that portion of the SE¼NW¼ lying south of the Lower River Road.

T.36S., R.6W., Sec. 18, lots 5 and 6, DLC No. 40; Sec. 19, lots 1, 2, and 3, SW¼NE¼, NE¼NW¼, unnumbered lot NW¼SW¼, N½SE¼NW¼; Sec. 20, lots 4 and 5.

T.36S., R.7W., Sec. 1, lot 1; Sec. 2, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, SW¼NE¼, unnumbered lot NE¼NW¼; Sec. 11, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, S½NE¼SW¼, SE¼SE¼, that portion of the SW¼SW¼ lying east of Rogue River Loop Highway; Sec. 12, lots 1, 2, and 3, W½SW¼; Sec. 13, lots 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, N½SW¼.
LANDS INCLUDED WITHIN WILD RIVER BOUNDARIES

Willamette Meridian

T.33S., R.7W., Sec. 31, lot 4;
Sec. 31, SE4SE4SW4;
Sec. 32, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7,
SE4SE4NE4, E3NW4SW4;
Sec. 33, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8,
SE4SW4NW4, NE4SE4SW4,
W3SE4SW4, N3SE4SE4;
Sec. 34, lots 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 10,
W3SE4NW4, SE4SE4NW4,
N5SW4SW4, SE4SW4, M.S. No. 553 Gold Ring;
Sec. 35, lots 9 and 10, M.S. No. 553 Gold Ring, SE4SW4;
Sec. 36, lot 5 and SW4SE4.

T.33S., R.8W.,
Sec. 8, S1/2SE4SW4, S1/2SW4SE4,
SW4SE4SE4;
Sec. 15, S1/2SW4SW4, SE4SW4,
SW4SE4;
Sec. 16, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5,
W3/4NW4NW4, SE4NW4NW4,
W3/4SE4NW4, E3/4SW4SW4,
NW4SW4SW4, W3/4NW4SE4,
SE4NW4SE4, S1/2SE4SE4;
Sec. 17, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8,
N5SW4NE4, N5NW4SW4,
NE4NE4SE4;
Sec. 18, lots 1, 2, 3 including Winkle Bar
and Winkle Bar Extension M.S. No. 844, 4 including Winkle Bar and
Winkle Bar Extension M.S. No. 844, 5 including Winkle Bar and Winkle Bar
Extension M.S. No. 844, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, and 13, SE4NE4NE4,
SW4NE4NW4;
Sec. 21, lots 1, 2, and 3, N1/2SW4NE4,
SE4SW4NE4, N1/2NE4NW4,
SE4NE4NW4, NE4NE4SE4;
Sec. 22, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11,
S1/2SE4NE4, NW4NW4,
N1/2NW4SW4, N1/2SW4SE4;
Sec. 23, lots 1, 2, and 3, SW4NE4SW4,
W3/4SW4SE4;
Sec. 26, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9,
W3/4NW4NE4, SW4NW4SE4,
W3/4SW4SE4;
Sec. 27, E1/4NE4NE4;
Sec. 35, lots 1, 2, 3 including St. Charles
Placer M.S. No. 862, 4, 5, 6 including
Boston Placer and St. Charles Placer
M.S. No. 862, 7 including Boston
Placer M.S. No. 862, 8, 9, and 10,
W3/4NW4NE4, W3/4SW4NE4,
SE4SW4NE4, E3/4NW4SW4,
S1/2NE4SE4;
Sec. 36, lots 1, 2, and 3, SW4NE4SW4,
SW4SW4SW4;
T.33S., R.9W.,
Sec. 9, lots 1, 2, 3, and 4,
S1/2SW4NE4, E1/4NE4SW4,
SW4NE4SW4, N1/2SE4SE4;
Sec. 10, lots 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12,
and 13, S1/2NE4NE4,
SE4NW4NE4, NW4SW4SW4,
N1/2NE4SE4;
Sec. 11, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9,
SW4NW4NW4, W3/4SE4NW4,
SE4SE4NW4, NE4SW4SW4,
W3/4NW4SE4, SE4NW4SE4,
SW4NE4SE4;
Sec. 12, lots 1 and 2, W3/4SW4SE4,
SE4SW4SE4;
Sec. 13, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8,
NE4SE4NW4, NE4NE4SE4;
Sec. 14, lots 1, 2, and 3, NE4NE4NW4;
T.34S., R.8W.,
Sec. 1, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7,
NW4SW4NE4, NW4NW4SW4,
an island in the SW4NW4 (lots 5 and 6);
Sec. 2, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8,
NE4SW4NW4, N1/2SE4NW4,
N1/2NE4SE4, an island in the
SE4NE4 (lots 7 and 8);
Sec. 3, lot 1;
Sec. 5, lots 3, 4, and 5, NW4SW4NW4;
Sec. 6, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11,
and 12, N1/2NE4SW4,
NW4NE4SE4, NW4NW4SE4;
T.34S., R.9W.,
Sec. 1, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10,
N1/2NE4SE4;
Sec. 2, lots 1, 2, and 3.
[FR Doc. 72–10099 Filed 7–6–72; 8:45 am]