

Federal Register

FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1972

WASHINGTON, D.C.

~~Volume 37 • Number 131~~

PART II

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

ROGUE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVER, OREGON

Notice of revised development and

management plans

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management
ROGUE NATIONAL WILD AND
SCENIC RIVER, OREG.

Notice of Revised Development and
Management Plans

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ENTIRE RIVER

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, then, the river plan can be considered policy which establishes the framework to guide detailed implementation plans for recreation, wildlife and fisheries habitat, timber management, etc. These detailed plans will be prepared with the respective resource staff specialists of the agencies as a part of the regular planning procedures. The implementation plans will be coordinated with those of the state and local agencies. The assistance and cooperation of private landowners will be encouraged.

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

RIVER BOUNDARIES AND OWNERSHIP
RIVER BOUNDARIES

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

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

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

OWNERSHIP

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

Classification. The Act provides three

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

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

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

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

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

RIVER CLASSIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION

WILD

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

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

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

This section of river flows through a natural-like environment with many areas of outstanding natural beauty. In Mule Creek Canyon, the river winds its way through a very tight channel bounded on both sides by vertical rock faces rising 40-50 feet above the water. The water appears unsure of its course as it churns through the canyon which is less than 20 feet wide in places. An eerie, isolated feeling grips the traveler because the noise of the rushing water blots out all other sounds. The canyon walls in this area are so sheer that they can be seen unbroken from the water's edge to the ridgetop, a distance of 2,000

The general character of this area is open canyon with sides neither very steep nor high. There are several places where the banks rise sharply and then level off to create a large flat

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 caves, and live oak trees.

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

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

SCENIC

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

Description. One section of the river has been classified as a scenic river area. It extends from the creek in Sec. 36, 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 the scenic river area is generally dense and extends essentially unbroken to the high water mark.

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

RECREATIONAL

Class definition. A section of river which is readily accessible by road or railroad and may have some development along the shoreline. 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

The river may have undergone some impoundments or diversions in the past.

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

Description. There are three separate sections of the river which have been classified as recreational river areas. They are (a) Hellgate, (b) Agness, and (c) Skookumhouse: (a) Hellgate—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) Agness—

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

removed. The existing vegetative pattern is a combination of old-growth Douglas-fir, young second-growth Douglas-fir, hardwoods and grassy fields.

Conspicuous roads parallel the river closely through most of this area. Many of the cut and fill slopes have not yet revegetated and in some cases the fills extend down into the river. Two large concrete bridges, one across the Rogue River and one across the 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, farms, trailer houses, and commercial structures. The small community of Agness is located in this area. While evidence of past mining activity can be found, there is none taking place now.

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

(c) Skookumhouse—

The Skookumhouse Recreational River Area extends from the Lobster Creek Bridge upstream to the creek in Sec. 36, T.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 still not revegetated and in some places the fill extends down into the river.

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

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

COORDINATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

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

STATE OF OREGON

The Oregon State Scenic Waterways Act, effective December 3, 1970, declared that portion of the Rogue River described in this master plan as a Scenic Waterway. Since the

General. The Rogue River is one of three which originate in the interior Cascade Range and flows westerly to the ocean. In places, the river churns through solid rock gorges with near-vertical walls. Flat or gentle topography is very limited. Small benches occur

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

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

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

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

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

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has investigated 36 reservoir sites in the Rogue River Basin. Of these, Lost Creek, Elk Creek, and Applegate were determined feasibly 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 gentle topography is in the form of river-level bars or islands and, in some parts of the river, even these are scarce and are subject to high water

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 Merlin Division authorized for construction by Public Law 91.270 and Illinois Valley Division.

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

COUNTIES

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

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

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

BACKGROUND INFORMATION PHYSIOGRAPHY

almost annually.

As it crosses the central portion of the basin, the Rogue River is a placid stream meandering through agricultural and rural residential developments. In this stretch, the observable landscape extends for several

miles on each side of the river. Gravel bars and islands occur here and there.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It has been stated that the Rogue River is an anadromous fish highway. There is no time during the year when there are not mature fish in the river making their way upstream to

Access to the river within the boundaries of the Wild and Scenic River is via road to haul timber from the nearby forests. A low-standard, dead-end road reaches the river at Marial. A direct route between Grants Pass and Gold Beach has recently been constructed which parallels the river from Gold Beach to Agness and Hellgate to Galice. County roads parallel most of the Hellgate Recreational

spawn, or young fish working their way to the ocean to grow and mature. Anadromous fish include two races of steelhead, sea-run cutthroat, trout, chinook and coho salmon, two species of sturgeon and shad. Resident fish include four species of trout and six species of warm-water game fish.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

section. There is also a road reaching the river upstream from Agness through Powers from the north. The Wild section of the river from above Illahe to Grave Creek is roadless with the exception of the Marial Road. This roadless section is served by a foot trail.

The Bureau of Land Management maintains 24 miles of foot trail from Grave Creek to Marial. Closed to motorized vehicles,

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

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

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

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

CULTURAL FACTORS

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

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

horses, and pack animals, this trail is well constructed, safe and has moderate grades making hiking comparatively easy for all age groups.

The Forest Service maintains the Rogue River trail from Marial to Illahe. Between Illahe and the mouth of the river, hikers may follow roads and a section of the old trail not presently maintained. Thus, there exists a

68-mile reach of the river where it is possible to hike in conditions ranging from intensively developed to relatively primitive.

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

Population. Population centers within the basin include Ashland, Medford, and Grants Pass, 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 recreationists visiting the river come from out of State.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RIVER USES

Boating. The Rogue was first traveled downstream from Grants Pass to the ocean in

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

SOIL AND WATERSHED

people or more at a time and need a much larger site.

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

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES ENTIRE RIVER

Each component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System shall be administered in such manner as to protect and enhance the values which caused it to be included in said System without, insofar as is consistent therewith, limiting other uses that do not substantially interfere with public use and enjoyment of these values. In such administration, primary emphasis shall be given to 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Coordinate with the Army Corps of Engineers concerning releases from upstream reservoir facilities to benefit fishery resources and recreational use.

FISH AND WILDLIFE

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

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

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

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

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

MINERALS

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

Determine the validity of all mining claims.

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

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

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

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

Recreationists using the area at any given

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

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

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

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

PROTECTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

RECREATION

Entire area. One of the key reasons for including the Rogue River in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System was to protect and enhance recreational values which the river possesses. These values are realized in a great variety of activities. They range from an individual pitting only his knowledge and skill against the sometimes hostile forces of nature to recreation uses where the facilities and equipment are so sophisticated that the time will be limited to levels consistent with the Wild River management objectives. No more facilities than are necessary to meet these levels will be provided.

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

river can be enjoyed with no special knowledge or skill.

Consistent with the objectives of the individual river areas, sufficient recreation facilities, on both private and Federal land, will be developed to meet the needs of the recreationists. Care will be taken that use levels do not reach the point where the quality of recreation experience or quality of the stream environment deteriorates.

Recreationists using the river in groups of larger than 10 people may be required to camp in developed camping sites.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ACQUISITION

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

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

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

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

Acquisition of fee title will be considered. 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 obtrusive or incompatible 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 Agness area. The Forest Service would retain the right to approve any variance or any amendment to the zoning ordinance before it could become effective.

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

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

TIMBER

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

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

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

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

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

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

provements permitted must meet the following criteria:

recreation facilities or to remove hazards. Selective cutting may be allowed in some instances if the operation, including roads, is not visible from the river. There are few areas within the boundaries where this is feasible. Timber may be removed in cases of a natural catastrophe, such as fire or wind-throw with its resultant buildup of insects or natural occurrences of insects or diseases which would become epidemics. If failure to remove effected trees creates an unacceptable fire hazard or threatens to destroy large numbers of trees within the river area or adjacent land, a thorough study will be made to determine the impact of leaving the trees or removing them. The decision on whether to remove the timber will be made after considering all factors and will be based on what will be least destructive to the river area values.

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

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

Scenic area. Generally, there will be no timber harvest within this area that is noticeable from the river or its environs. Where the effects of timber harvest are not noticeable from the river, trails, roads, or recreation sites, timber killed by fire, wind-throw, insects, disease, etc., may be removed.

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

IMPROVEMENTS

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

provements permitted must meet the following criteria:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

UTILITIES

Entire area. With a few exceptions along the recreational river areas, existing utility development along the river has had little adverse affect on recreational and scenic values. However, construction of additional developments and expansion of existing ones will increase the need for additional utilities. Construction of new utilities will be done in such a way that the scenic and recreational

minimum side dimension of 100 feet. Within these limitations, cluster-type developments may be permitted. Existing developments are part of the quota.

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

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

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

TRANSPORTATION

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

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

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

No additional airstrips or railroads will be permitted.

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

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

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

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 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 sce-

River.

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

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

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

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

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

Termination of the use of existing airstrips will be encouraged.

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

The existing Tom East Creek Road will be obliterated.

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

Helispots will be allowed as needed for administration.

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

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

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

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

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

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

VISITOR INFORMATION

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

To accomplish this, a study will be undertaken to identify and interpret significant features along the river. This study will form

the basis of an effective program of information and interpretation for recreation users of the river. Manned visitor information stations will be needed in the Hellgate Recreation area and at the confluence of the Illinois and Rogue River.

GRAZING

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

BORDERING LANDS

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

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

APPENDIX B

LANDS INCLUDED WITHIN RECREATIONAL RIVER BOUNDARIES

Willamette Meridian

T.34S., R.7W.,

- Sec. 6, lots 4, 5, 6, and 7;
- Sec. 18, lot 4, SW¹/₄SE¹/₄SW¹/₄;
- Sec. 19, lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, W¹/₂E¹/₂NW¹/₄;
- Sec. 30, lot 1 including a portion of M.S. No. 734, Robert Dean Placer Claim;
- Sec. 31, lot 4, SE¹/₄SW¹/₄, W¹/₂SW¹/₄SE¹/₄.

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

- Sec. 1, lots 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, SE¹/₄SE¹/₄SW¹/₄, SE¹/₄NW¹/₄SE¹/₄;
- Sec. 11, SE¹/₄SE¹/₄SE¹/₄;
- Sec. 12, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, NW¹/₄NE¹/₄NE¹/₄, SE¹/₄SW¹/₄NW¹/₄, E¹/₂NW¹/₄SW¹/₄, NW¹/₄NW¹/₄SE¹/₄;
- Sec. 13, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, NE¹/₄NW¹/₄SW¹/₄, M.S. No. 796 Grubstake, portions of M.S. No. 511 Mattison Placer;
- Sec. 14, E¹/₂NE¹/₄NE¹/₄;
- Sec. 24, lots 1, 3, 4, 5, and 8, portions of M.S. No. 511 Mattison Placer, portion of M.S. No. 389 Holy Terror, portions of M.S. No. 433 Goss, M.S. No. 404 El Rio Ore and Magnolia;
- Sec. 25, lots 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, and 9, SE¹/₄NE¹/₄NW¹/₄, SE¹/₄SW¹/₄, portion of M.S. No. 734 Robert Dean Placer claim;
- Sec. 36, lots 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, NE¹/₄NE¹/₄, W¹/₂SE¹/₄NE¹/₄, E¹/₂NW¹/₄SW¹/₄, W¹/₂NW¹/₄SE¹/₄, E¹/₂SE¹/₄SE¹/₄, portion of M.S. No. 865 Genevieve Placer.

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

- Sec. 3, S¹/₂SW¹/₄SW¹/₄;
- Sec. 4, lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, S¹/₂NW¹/₄SE¹/₄;
- Sec. 5, lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, SW¹/₄NW¹/₄, NE¹/₄SW¹/₄;
- Sec. 6, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, SE¹/₄NW¹/₄;

Sec. 7, that portion of the NE¹/₄NE¹/₄ lying north and east of the Merlin-Galice Road;

Sec. 8, NW¹/₄NW¹/₄NE¹/₄, N¹/₂NE¹/₄NW¹/₄, NW¹/₄NW¹/₄;

Sec. 9, lots 1 and 2, N¹/₂NW¹/₄NE¹/₄;

Sec. 10, lots 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, all those portions of land in lots 2, 3, and the SE¹/₄NE¹/₄ lying south and west of the Merlin-Galice Road, N¹/₂SW¹/₄NW¹/₄, SE¹/₄SW¹/₄NW¹/₄, NE¹/₄NE¹/₄SW¹/₄, E¹/₂NW¹/₄NE¹/₄SW¹/₄, NE¹/₄SW¹/₄SE¹/₄, N¹/₂SE¹/₄SE¹/₄, SE¹/₄SE¹/₄SE¹/₄;

Sec. 11, lots 2 and 3, that portion of lot 1 lying south and west of the Merlin-Galice Road, that portion of the SE¹/₄SW¹/₄ lying west of the Merlin-Galice Road;

Sec. 14, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, NE¹/₄NW¹/₄SW¹/₄, SE¹/₄SW¹/₄, SW¹/₄NE¹/₄SE¹/₄, W¹/₂SE¹/₄SE¹/₄, that portion of the NW¹/₄NE¹/₄ and the NE¹/₄NW¹/₄ lying south and west of the Merlin-Galice Road;

Sec. 15, NE¹/₄NE¹/₄NE¹/₄;

Sec. 23, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 7, that portion of lot 5 lying north and east of Paradise Gardens Road, W¹/₂NE¹/₄NE¹/₄, E¹/₂NE¹/₄NW¹/₄, E¹/₂W¹/₂NE¹/₄NW¹/₄, N¹/₂SE¹/₄SE¹/₄, that portion of the SE¹/₄NW¹/₄ lying north of Paradise Gardens Road and east of the Pickett Creek Road;

Sec. 24, lots 1, 2, and 3, S¹/₂SW¹/₄NW¹/₄, NE¹/₄SW¹/₄;

Sec. 25, lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, N¹/₂NE¹/₄NW¹/₄, SW¹/₄NE¹/₄NW¹/₄, that portion of lot 5 and DLC No. 37 lying south of the Lower River Road;

Sec. 26, lots 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6, that portion of lot 4 lying east of the Riverbank Market Road and the Pickett Creek Road, E¹/₂SW¹/₄NE¹/₄;

Sec. 35, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, those portions of lots 6, 7, 8, SE¹/₄NW¹/₄NE¹/₄, S¹/₂SE¹/₄NW¹/₄, lying south and east of the Riverbank Market Road, an island lying in portions of the S¹/₂NE¹/₄ and the N¹/₂SE¹/₄, N¹/₂SE¹/₄SE¹/₄;

Sec. 36, lots 1 and 2, those portions of DLC No. 37 and DLC No. 38 lying west of the Lower River Road.

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

- Sec. 1, lots 1, 2, 3, 4 including M.S. No. 865 Genevieve Placer, 5, 6, 7, and 8, NE¹/₄SW¹/₄, E¹/₂NW¹/₄SW¹/₄, N¹/₂NW¹/₄SE¹/₄, SW¹/₄NW¹/₄SE¹/₄.

T.36S., R.6W.,

- Sec. 18, lots 5 and 6, DLC No. 40;
- Sec. 19, lots 1, 2, and 3, SW¹/₄NE¹/₄, NE¹/₄NW¹/₄, unnumbered lot NW¹/₄NW¹/₄, N¹/₂SE¹/₄NW¹/₄;
- 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, SW¹/₄NE¹/₄, unnumbered lot NE¹/₄NW¹/₄;
- Sec. 11, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, S¹/₂NE¹/₄SW¹/₄, SE¹/₄SE¹/₄, that portion of the SW¹/₄SW¹/₄ lying east of Rogue River Loop Highway;
- Sec. 12, lots 1, 2, and 3, W¹/₂SW¹/₄;
- Sec. 13, lots 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, N¹/₂NW¹/₄

SW¹/₄, NE¹/₄SW¹/₄SE¹/₄, that portion of DLC NO. 37 lying south of a line beginning at the east quarter corner of Section 13 and running northwesterly to the southeast corner of C.S. Survey 44-56 thence 856.5' west and thence 590' north and thence 620' west to the northwest corner of DLC No. 37;

Sec. 14, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, N¹/₂N¹/₂SE¹/₄, that portion of DLC No. 38 lying north of the Rogue River Loop Highway also named Riverbank Road;

Sec. 24, NE¹/₄NE¹/₄.

APPENDIX B
LANDS INCLUDED WITHIN WILD RIVER
BOUNDARIES

Willamette Meridian

- T.33S., R.7W.,
Sec. 31, lot 4;
- T.33S., R.8W.,
Sec. 31, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 32, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7,
S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 33, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8,
S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$,
W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 34, lots 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10,
W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$,
N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, M.S. No.
553 Gold Ring;
Sec. 35, lots 9 and 10, M.S. No. 553 Gold
Ring, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 36, lot 5 and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.
- T.33S., R.9W.,
Sec. 8, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$,
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 15, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$,
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 16, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5,
W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$,
W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$,
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$,
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$,
Sec. 17, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8,
N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$,
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 18, lots 1, 2, 3 including Winkle Bar
and Winkle Bar Extension M.S. No.
844, 4 including Winkle Bar and
Winkle Bar Extension M.S. No. 844, 5
including Winkle Bar and Winkle Bar
Extension M.S. No. 844, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11,
12, and 13, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$,
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 21, lots 1, 2, and 3, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$,
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$,
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 22, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,
and 11, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$,
N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 23, lots 1, 2, and 3, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$,
W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 26, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9,
W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$,
W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 27, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 35, lots 1, 2, 3 including St. Charles
Placer M.S. No. 862, 4, 5, 6 including
Boston Placer and St. Charles Placer
M.S. No. 862, 7 including Boston
Placer M.S. NO. 862, 8, 9, and 10,
W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$,
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$,
S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 36, lots 1, 2, and 3, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$,
S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$.
- T.33S., R.10W.,
Sec. 9, lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$,
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$,
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 10, lots 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12,
and 13, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$,
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$,
N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 11, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9,
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$,
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$,
W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$,
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 12, lots 1 and 2, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$,
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 13, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8,
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 14, lots 1, 2, and 3, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$.
- T.34S., R.8W.,
Sec. 1, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7,
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$,
an island in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ (lots 5 and
6);
Sec. 2, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8,
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$,
N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, an island in the
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ (lots 7 and 8);
Sec. 3, lot 1;
Sec. 5, lots 3, 4, and 5, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 6, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11,
and 12, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$,
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.
- T.34S., R.9W.,
Sec. 1, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10,
N $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 2, lots 1, 2, and 3.