

United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest Service

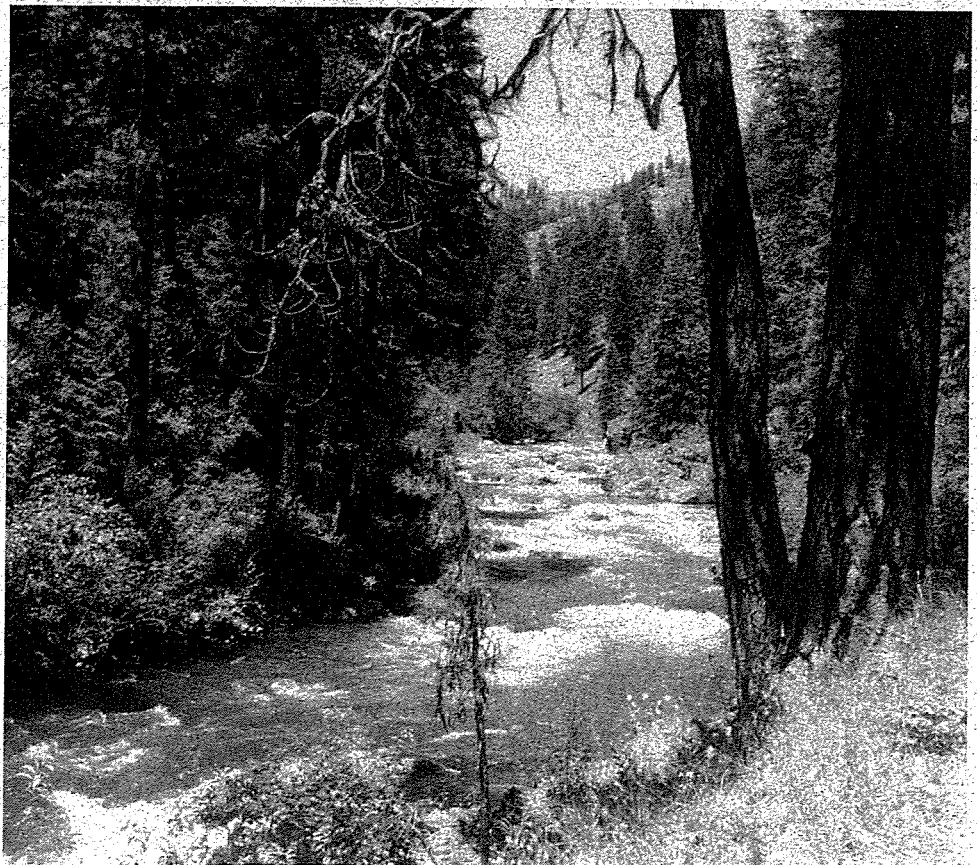
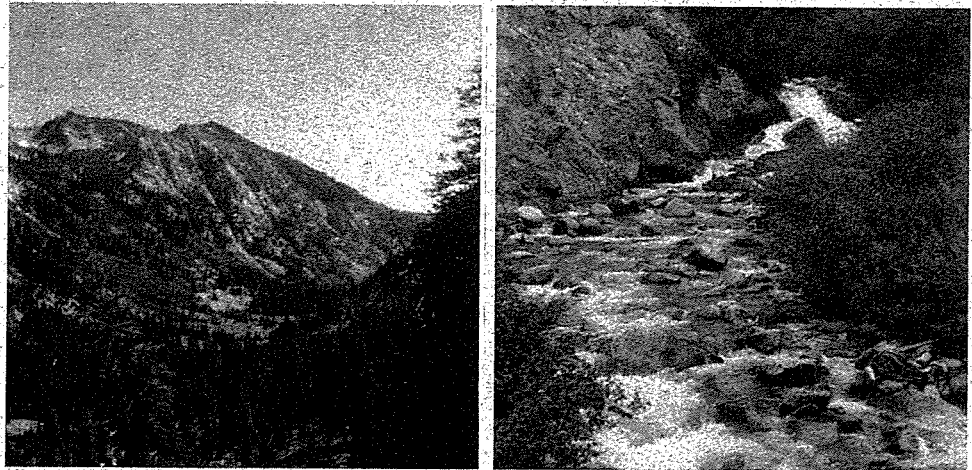
Wallowa-Whitman
National Forest

September 1993



Eagle Creek

Wild and Scenic River Management Plan



MANAGEMENT PLAN

EAGLE CREEK WILD AND SCENIC RIVER

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

MANAGEMENT PLAN
for the
Eagle Creek National Wild and Scenic River

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CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION

SUMMARY

The Omnibus Oregon Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1988 amended the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 to add Eagle Creek to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The 1968 Act required the Forest Service to develop a management plan within three fiscal years of designation.

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

The Eagle Creek Wild and Scenic River Management Plan will be incorporated into the Forest Plan through an amendment to the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan). All other Forest Plan direction (unless noted otherwise) still applies. Any future changes to this river plan will be through the Forest planning process or through environmental analyses and amendments to the Forest Plan.

BACKGROUND

Eagle Creek is located in northeast Oregon on the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest. It starts within the Eagle Cap Wilderness and flows generally south for 37 miles to its confluence with the Powder River, a tributary of the Snake River. A 27.0 mile segment of Eagle Creek was designated as part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System by the Omnibus Oregon Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1988 an amendment to the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act passed by Congress 1968 (Public Law 90-542, 82 Stat. 907). The designated segment length has however, been corrected to 28.9 miles by this document.

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (hereafter referred to as the W&SR Act), declared it a national policy that selected rivers of the United States which:

"...possess outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, fish, and wildlife, historic, cultural or other similar values, shall be preserved in free-flowing condition, and that they and their immediate environments shall be protected for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations."

The W&SR Act gives direction to the administering agency, in this case the USDA Forest Service, to prepare a comprehensive management plan for each river to provide protection of river values:

"... The plan shall address resource protection, development of lands and facilities, user capacities, and other management practices necessary or desirable to achieve the purpose of this Act. The plan shall be coordinated with and may be incorporated into resource management planning for affected adjacent national forest lands. The plan shall be prepared, after consultation with State and local governments and interested publics within three full fiscal years after the date of designation. Notice of the completion and availability of such plan shall be published in the Federal Register."

The administering agency must also establish detailed boundaries for each river corridor. Final boundaries may vary somewhat in width to ensure protection of important river values; however, the W&SR Act directs that the final boundary should not exceed an average of 320 acres per river mile. The boundary must be published in the Federal Register and shall not become effective until 90 days after they have been forwarded to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CLASSIFICATION

The W&SR Act defines three classifications for a Wild and Scenic River (W&SR), based on the degree of development and access. The classifications are:

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

Scenic River Areas - Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads.

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

The Omnibus Oregon W&SR Act specified the following classification segments of the designated portion of Eagle Creek:

Segment A. (Wild) - 4.5 miles. From the headwaters of Eagle Creek at the outlet of Eagle Lake (Section 16, T.5S., R.44E., W.M.) to the Eagle Cap Wilderness boundary near Hummingbird Mountain.

Segment B. (Recreational) - 16.9 miles. From the Eagle Cap Wilderness boundary near Hummingbird Mountain to Paddy Creek.

Segment C. (Scenic) - 6.0 miles. From Paddy Creek, to Little Eagle Creek.

Segment D. (Recreational) - 1.5 miles. From Little Eagle Creek to the National Forest Boundary near Skull Creek (Section 7, T.8S., R.45E., W.M.).

Activities within the Eagle Creek corridor must be compatible with the maintenance of these classifications into the future. The classifications cannot be changed to a lower classification through management actions; they can only be changed by further congressional action.

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUES

The W&SR Act requires that a river be free-flowing and possess at least one "outstandingly remarkable value" (OR value). Values qualify as "outstandingly remarkable" if they are unique, rare, or exemplary features significant at a regional or national level.

When the Eagle Creek River was designated in 1988, the Congressional Record indicated that recreation, scenery, and geology qualified as OR values. Through the resource assessment process (a site-specific assessment of the resource values on the river and part of the Pacific Northwest Region river planning process), two additional OR values of "fisheries" and "historic cultural resources" were identified. In addition, "paleontology" was added to the "geology" OR value. A short description of the OR value findings are included in the Desired Future Condition Statements section. All of the OR values are described in detail in the Eagle Creek Resource Assessment (Appendix C).

RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER DIRECTION

The designated portion of Eagle Creek falls within the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest boundary and must continue to be managed according to a variety of legislation set up for the purpose of managing public lands.

In addition to the W&SR Act, these include the National Forest Management Act (NFMA), Resource Protection Act (RPA), National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Clean Water Act, Endangered Species Act and Wilderness Act.

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

Currently there are no federally listed threatened and endangered species within the river corridor, although the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) is currently conducting a status review of bull trout. In the event that a species is listed under the Endangered Species Act, the intent will be to manage according to both Acts, with neither taking priority over the other. If conflicts arise that cannot be resolved, then they should be settled by using the more restrictive provisions or more restrictive management plan, if possible. If the conflict is resolved in favor of the Endangered Species Act because of the wording of that Act, then the activity should be modified to best meet the needs of the W&SR Act.

The corridor is composed primarily of National Forest system lands, but includes some private land (approximately 13%) within the boundaries. Activities on private land within the corridor must continue to comply with existing State and local land use regulations and law. The Federal government does not have any additional authority to regulate what happens on private land within the W&SR corridor. Private property rights need to be addressed in any planned activity.

The W&SR Act does provide the Federal government the authority to purchase land from willing sellers, or enter into land exchanges or scenic easement agreements if deemed necessary to protect the OR values that contributed to the river's designation. The W&SR Act specifically prohibits the use of condemnation in the fee title purchase of lands if 50 percent or more of the land within the boundary is already in public ownership, as is the case with the designated Eagle Creek corridor.

HOW TO USE THIS PLAN

This plan is divided into three sections: Introduction, Management Direction, and Implementation.

The chapter on management direction addresses the Desired Future Conditions (DFCs) for the river corridor and the management practices (standards and guidelines) that will be used to implement them. It also includes actions that will or will not be taken by the Forest Service in the management of the river corridor.

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

CHAPTER II. MANAGEMENT DIRECTION FOR THE EAGLE CREEK WILD AND SCENIC RIVER CORRIDOR

Because this area is managed to meet the intent of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and other Congressional Acts, as well as other National Forest objectives, these standards and guidelines must be considered in conjunction with the standards and guidelines of other areas involved, such as the Eagle Cap Wilderness. These standards and guidelines should be consulted before the general Forest Plan standards and guidelines. The following is a guide to other management areas (MA) that should be consulted before implementing any projects.

Wild Section	See also MA 4	(Wilderness)
Scenic Section	See also MA 15	(Old Growth Preservation)
Recreational Sections	See also MA 15 See also MA 16	(Old Growth Preservation) (Administrative and Recreation Site Retention)

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

In the event that species found in the river corridor are listed as threatened and endangered, the Endangered Species Act would also be applicable. This Act shall be coordinated with the W&SR Act to achieve the objectives of both Acts. In any case, any activity that must take place under the Endangered Species Act should be modified, if needed, to best meet the requirements of the W&SR Act.

The following are the standards and guidelines for the management of the Eagle Creek Wild and Scenic River. These apply to Federal lands or identify actions that need to take place on National Forest System lands to facilitate the management of the river corridor. The intent or objectives of these standards and guidelines also apply to private land. Those more specific to private lands are under the heading "Private Lands". The Desired Future Conditions are applicable for the river corridor.

For each resource that is also an outstandingly remarkable value, a description of the desired future condition (DFC) is given.

MANAGEMENT DIRECTION (STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES)

The following are the standards and guidelines for the management of the Eagle Creek Wild and Scenic River. These apply to Federal lands or identify actions that need to take place on National Forest System lands to facilitate the management of the river corridor. The intent or objectives of these standards and guidelines also apply to private land. Those more specific to private lands are under the heading "Private Lands". The Desired Future Conditions are applicable for the river corridor.

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

MANAGEMENT AREA 7 WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

Goal - Manage classified Wild and Scenic River segments to appropriate standards as National W&SR System components, as defined by the W&SR Act (Public Law 90-542, October 2, 1968), as amended by the Omnibus Oregon W&SR Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-557).

Description - The Wild and Scenic Eagle Creek corridor begins where it flows out of Eagle Lake (Section 16, T.5S., R.44E., W.M.) and runs south for 28.9 miles to the Forest Boundary located near the confluence of Skull Creek and Eagle Creek (Section 7, T.8S., R.45E., W.M.).

When Eagle Creek was designated as a Wild and Scenic River by the Omnibus Oregon W&SR Act of 1988 it was listed as 27.0 miles and classified in four segments of 4.0, 15.5, 6.0, and 1.5 miles each. The Forest Service recalculated the designated river mileage using Geographic Information Systems and stream survey measurements and has revised it from 27.0 to 28.9 miles. This has resulted in a change of segment lengths as listed below:

Segment A. (Wild) - From the headwaters of Eagle Creek at the outlet of Eagle Lake, to the Eagle Cap Wilderness boundary near Hummingbird Mountain; 4.5 miles.

Segment B. (Recreational) - From the Eagle Cap Wilderness boundary near Hummingbird Mountain, to Paddy Creek; approximately 16.9 miles.

Section B has been divided into two distinct sections based on existing resource values for management purposes:

Segment B-1 - This portion of the Recreational River segment, accessible only by trail, will be managed mostly within Wild River classification guidelines standards to meet Wild Rivers desired future conditions, to protect existing roadless recreation experience, the adjacent Wilderness experience, and existing river resource values.

Segment B-2 - The roaded portion of the corridor, from Main Eagle Trailhead, to Paddy Creek. This sub-segment will be managed consistent with the Recreational River classification guidelines and desired future condition, to provide diverse river related recreation opportunities in a rustic forest setting, while providing for protection and enhancement of river value.

Segment C. (Scenic) - From Paddy Creek, to Little Eagle Creek; 6.0 miles.

Segment D. (Recreational) - From Little Eagle Creek, to the National Forest Boundary near Skull Creek; 1.5 miles.

The entire designated portion of Eagle Creek is managed under these classifications as further described in the Desired Future Condition.

Desired Future Condition - Each component of the Wild and Scenic River system will be administered to protect and enhance the values for which the river was designated and to provide public use and enjoyment of those values. Emphasis will be given to protecting the outstandingly remarkable (OR) values for which the river was designated. Thus, the OR values of fish, recreation, scenery, cultural (historic) resources, geology/paleontology will be protected and enhanced. The entire river corridor will be free of impoundments.

Enhancement of river corridor ecosystems, riparian vegetation, and water quality will receive high emphasis, balanced with improved management of recreation uses in all future management activities in the Eagle Creek corridor.

The free-flowing nature of Eagle Creek will be protected and enhanced at every opportunity, and the river will be allowed to function and occupy as much of its natural floodplain as is practicable. Only existing minor diversions and minimal streambank armoring necessary to protect existing structures will be present.

Water quality will improve over time with the emphasis on OR values and water quality, and the requirement to protect river values in all adjacent area activities. Watershed enhancement projects will continue to be identified and accomplished over time.

Although the protection and enhancement of water quality and OR values related to the function of river ecosystems may be emphasized over enhancement of the others, all OR values will be fully protected and enhanced. Esthetic, archeologic, and scientific features will also continue to receive a high level of emphasis in the administration of the river corridor.

The level of activities, development, and access in the corridor will be very similar to that which was present at time of designation, and will be consistent with river classifications.

Vegetation management within the corridor will emphasize maintaining a healthy and diverse river ecosystem. As time goes by riparian vegetation will become more abundant as streamside management units receive more management emphasis. The corridor will have a predominance of late seral stands, abundant snags, and old growth groves. All vegetation management activities within the corridor will contribute to the protection and further enhancement of OR values. Prescribed fire will often be used to meet river management objectives. Small selective cuts and timber sale units will be used in the regulated portion of the corridor to provide a highly diverse mosaic of vegetative types and enhance OR values. Range allotment management plans will be revised to incorporate river management objectives. Fuelwood cutting and gathering within the river corridor will not be visible within 300 feet of the river and will be limited to dead and down material at least 300 feet from the river. Improvements in administration of recreational animal grazing and other recreation uses will further protect river values.

Continuity within the corridor will be maintained for wildlife and plant species movement. Healthy riparian areas, good wildlife travel routes, and good to excellent habitat for cavity nesting birds will be provided. A wide variety of birds and mammals will be present within the corridor with occasional sightings of those animals that avoid human activities.

Landownership patterns will be similar to what existed at time of designation. Public lands will remain in public ownership, a few private land parcels however, could be purchased from willing sellers. Achievement of river management objectives and protection of OR values will be accomplished through application of existing State and local regulations to activities occurring on private lands. Developments on private land will continue to be few in number and primarily rustic, compatible structures. The Forest Service will work proactively to identify cooperative strategies and develop co-management partnerships with private landowners in the river corridor. Fee title acquisitions would be considered from willing sellers only. Easements, including easement condemnations, would be considered only as a last resort when existing laws and regulations do not sufficiently protect OR values and all other methods to resolve the issue have been exhausted.

Coordination between the three managing Ranger Districts will be improved through the common focus of the river management plan, annual implementation plans, Supervisor's Office coordination, and review of the monitoring plan.

The "Wild" River segment will continue to be managed Wilderness consistent with Wilderness objectives, with an additional emphasis on OR values and maintaining the river's free-flowing nature. The river corridor will be free of impoundments and continue to be accessible only by trail. The river and shorelines will continue to be essentially primitive and unpolluted. There will be no shoreline development beyond a minor amount necessary to protect the three trail bridge abutments. Signs of human activity will be inconspicuous. There will be no use of motorized vehicles or equipment. Interpretive materials will generally not be developed for

the Wild River corridor to avoid increasing use levels in the area. The "Recreation" River segment from the Eagle Creek Trailhead would be managed similar to the "Wild" River segment to protect the existing roadless area experience, the adjacent Wilderness experience, and existing resource values. However, it would be easily accessible by road from the Eagle Creek Trailhead and some engine noise would be noticeable in the area, and some other exceptions are listed in the individual resource DFCs.

The "Scenic" River segment will be free of impoundments, with the exception of the minor diversion and impoundments already existing on private land. The river will be accessible primarily by trail, but will be accessible in a few places by road. Shorelines and viewing areas will have a largely natural appearance. Some minor recreation structures, evidence of timber harvest, and other evidence of human activity may be present but will not detract from the near natural appearance and scenic qualities of the immediate environment. A small number of compatible private cabins will continue to be present on private land in the corridor within guidelines of existing covenants.

The other "Recreational" River segments will be free of impoundments and be readily accessible by roads. Some compatible major public use facilities, such as developed campgrounds, administrative facilities, road and trail bridges, and some rustic private cabins will exist within the corridor. Although past and ongoing activities such as timber harvest and other developments may be evident near the river, the landscape will still appear to be predominantly natural appearing to the general forest visitor.

Recreation OR Value DFC

The quality and diversity of recreation opportunities available in the Eagle Creek corridor, as well as excellent opportunities to interpret the area's unique natural history and the region's gold mining history qualified recreational values in the corridor as outstandingly remarkable.

Those conditions that contributed to the OR value finding will be enhanced over time. A diversity of recreation opportunities that are dependent on or enhanced by the largely free-flowing nature of the river, and including those that were provided at time of designation in 1988, will continue to be provided throughout the year. Visitors will find forested, uncrowded settings with rustic facilities. Recreation use would be monitored and low to moderate increases would be allowed as long as consistent with protection and enhancement of river values and WRS and ROS use density guidelines are met. These include the following DFC standards:

Eagle Cap Wilderness Area-Primitive WRS (except Semi-primitive WRS at entry portals) - The area, maintains the primitive wilderness experience (Semi-primitive along portals). There is a very high probability (moderate at portals) of experiencing isolation, solitude, freedom, closeness to nature, tranquility, and self reliance through primitive recreation skills in an environment that offers challenge, and risk. The area is characterized by an essentially unmodified natural environment. Access is limited. Low to moderate increases in use would be allowed but the interaction between users would be very low and evidence of other users minimal (Primitive WRS) or low (at portals). The area is managed to be essentially free from evidence of human-induced restrictions and controls (Primitive WRS) or with minimum and subtle on-site controls (at portals). Motorized travel within the area is not permitted. Access for people with difficulties be extremely difficult and extremely challenging. Trails would be maintained at current design and maintenance levels, except that the Main Eagle Trail difficulty level would change from "Easiest" to "More Difficult". No new trails will be constructed. Interpretation will be through self-discovery. There are no facilities provided for user comfort and convenience. Visitors are encouraged to disperse to desirable existing sites to minimize contact with other people. Emphasis will be on maintaining the quality of the wilderness experience.

Most of the Scenic Segment - Semi-primitive Motorized ROS. There is a moderate probability of experiencing solitude, closeness to nature, self-reliance, challenge and risk in using motorized equipment. The area is characterized as a predominately natural appearing environment. Access to the corridor is available by a main road, but most of the area is only accessible by trail. Off-road motorized

opportunities are available but would be discouraged and limited. Low to moderate increases in use would be allowed but user concentration would be low (except there is often evidence of other users on roads and trails). Dispersed camping would be limited to current levels by controlling off-highway access. The area is managed with minimum on site controls and restrictions, but these would be subtle. Access for people with difficulties is difficult and challenging. Interpretation will be through maps or brochures rather than on site facilities. Trails would be maintained at current design and maintenance levels. Some new trails may be constructed to accommodate increased use. No new major recreation facilities would be planned. Existing facilities would be rustic, rudimentary, and primarily for site protection and would use native undimensioned materials. Emphasis would be on maintaining the quality and variety of recreational experiences rather than on adding facilities to accommodate increases in recreational use.

The one-mile trailed Recreational River segment (from Main Eagle Trailhead to the Wilderness boundary) and very small unroaded areas on extreme edges of Scenic segment - Semi-primitive Non-motorized ROS. There is a high probability of experiencing solitude, closeness to nature, self-reliance, challenge and risk. The area is characterized as a natural appearing environment. Access and travel is nonmotorized on trails, but some primitive roads exist to one edge of the area. Low to moderate increases in use would be allowed but there would be only some evidence of and low interaction between users. The area is managed with minimum of subtle on site controls. Access for people with difficulties is difficult and challenging. Interpretation will be through self-discovery with some use of maps or brochures. Trails would be maintained at current design and maintenance levels, except that the Main Eagle Trail difficulty level would change from "Easiest" to "More Difficult". Some new trails may be constructed to accommodate increased use. No recreation facilities would be planned. Existing facilities would be rustic, rudimentary, and primarily for site protection and would use native undimensioned materials. Emphasis would be on maintaining the quality and variety of recreational experiences rather than on adding facilities to accommodate increases in recreational use.

All Other Recreational River Segments - Roaded Natural ROS. There is an opportunity to affiliate with other users in developed sites with some chance for privacy. Self-reliance on outdoor skill is only of moderate importance. There is little challenge and risk. The area is characterized as a mostly natural appearing environment as viewed from the river or the main roads. Access and travel is by conventional motorized travel including sedans, trailers, RVs, and some motor homes. Interaction between users at developed camp sites is of moderate importance. Dispersed sites would be limited to current levels by controlling off-highway access. There are some obvious on site controls of users. Access for people with disabilities is available to all developed sites and is of only a moderate challenge. Interpretation would be of by wayside signs made out of rustic materials and some casual interpretation in campsites by forest staff. Trails would be maintained at current design and maintenance levels. Some new trails may be constructed to accommodate increased use. Recreation facilities would be available and designed for user comfort and convenience. Some synthetic but harmonious materials may be incorporated. Off-road motorized opportunities would be readily available. Recreation facilities would be maintained at current levels but would be modified to provide increased access for those with disabilities, to separate recreational stock users from nonstock users, and to better protect and enhance OR values. Some increase in developed site overnight capacity would be allowed to accommodate some increased visitor use but emphasis would be on maintaining the quality and variety of developed and dispersed recreational experiences rather than on adding facilities to accommodate moderate to large increases in recreational use.

Scenery OR Value DFC

The Visual Quality Objective (VQO) within the river corridor would be Preservation in the Wild River segment and the trailed section of the Recreational River segment (Wilderness boundary to Main Eagle Trailhead) and Retention in all other river segments. The highly diverse and scenic attractions of the Eagle Creek drainage, and the overall undisturbed natural appearance of the valley contributed to the outstandingly remarkable value finding for scenic values in the Eagle Creek corridor.

The areas with a VQO of Preservation would be characterized as a natural appearing landscape (essentially unmodified) with ecological changes only. The areas with a VQO of Retention would be characterized as a natural appearing landscape in which management activities are not visually evident. There will be a pleasing variety of open and closed forest spaces, with accentuation of views toward mountain tops, hillsides, and valley floor meadows. A pleasing mix of tree species and ages, including deciduous species, will also be present. Emphasis will be to perpetuate a characteristic landscape that visually mimics natural processes. Late seral stages, large trees, and increased desirable species (ponderosa pine, larch, aspen, hardwoods) will be emphasized in the corridor. Campgrounds will be predominantly screened from the road and river. Activities will be subordinate or unnoticed by forest visitors.

Fisheries OR Value DFC

Eagle Creek was one of the most important fish producing streams in the Powder River system in the past. Eagle Creek's excellent water quality, good to excellent quality fisheries habitat capable of supporting native fish, and natural hydrologic regime are important factors contributing to outstandingly remarkable fisheries habitat values. Eagle Creek would provide suitable habitat for anadromous fish if the technology were developed to reintroduce them to the Powder River basin.

HABITAT: Water quality will be excellent in the W&SR portion of Eagle Creek, and in most cases exceed State standards. The cold, clear, highly oxygenated water will maintain thriving populations of aquatic species typical of cold water river ecosystems. Water temperatures will be well within the optimum range for bull trout, the most sensitive fish in the river (temperatures less than 55 degrees fahrenheit). The river will contain a sufficient quantity of water to support thriving populations of resident fish into the future.

Excellent quality fish habitat will be provided in Eagle Creek, maintaining a range of future fish population management options, which could include managing for wild runs, or for future re-establishment of anadromous fish in the stream, if and when the necessary technology is developed. Channel morphology conditions will be maintained or improved to reflect more natural conditions over time with natural levels of woody debris recruitment, and increased woody debris amounts will be present due to onsite potential and riparian improvement. Improved water quality and quantity, stable streambanks (>80%), natural levels of woody debris recruitment, and increased woody debris amounts will be present due to on-site potential and upstream riparian improvement. Embeddedness (used as a measurement of fine sediment) will be lowered to less than 35 percent. Stream shade/canopy cover will increase to 20 to 30 percent due to improved riparian conditions. Pools per mile (important habitat for fish) will be at least 3 in the lower portion (Forest boundary to O'Brien Creek, and at least 6 in the upper portion (O'Brien Creek to Eagle Lake).

POPULATIONS: Maintain and improve naturally occurring populations of salmonids or resident species of fish over time. By maintaining excellent habitat, options for future management of fish populations will be preserved, including the potential to manage for wild stocks, as well as the potential to re-establish anadromous fisheries in Eagle Creek, if and when the technology is developed. A cooperative co-management partnership with ODFW will be in place to protect and enhance fisheries and other OR values of Eagle Creek.

Historic Cultural Resources OR Value DFC

The settlement of Northeast Oregon is tied to the discovery of gold, and Eagle Creek has some evidence of this history. Outstanding opportunities exist to interpret a number of features located in fairly close proximity within the corridor. These features qualify historic cultural resources as an outstandingly remarkable value.

Historic and prehistoric sites are protected. Several historic cultural resource sites in the corridor will be stabilized and interpreted for forest visitor enjoyment. Sites within the corridor related to regional mining activities will be emphasized. Sites that may be stabilized and interpreted include the Martin Bridge stage stop site, Sparta Ditch, and a representative hydraulic mine site.

Geology/Paleontology OR Value DFC

The variety of exemplary geologic features in the corridor, particularly in the upper reaches of Eagle Creek, and the opportunities for paleontological research and interpretation merit the recognition of geology as an outstandingly remarkable value.

The DFC for geology/paleontology will be a natural appearing landscape. All major geologic features will remain unchanged by human activity. The public visiting the area will be aware of some of the key geologic/paleontologic features in the area. Interpretive information of the area's geologic/paleontologic history will be available to enhance visitor's enjoyment and understanding. One or two outstanding geologic/paleontologic features may be interpreted with on-site displays. Although research groups will continue to have access to fossil formations under special use permit requirements, protection of the fossil beds from unauthorized activities will be improved.

Standards and Guidelines

1. **River Management.** New dams, diversions, levees, hydroelectric power facilities, or other structures licensed under the Federal Power Act, are prohibited. No department or agency of the United States shall recommend authorization of any water resources project that would have a direct or adverse effect on the values for which such river was established.
2. Construction of water impoundments, diversions, straightening, rip-rapping, and other modifications of Eagle Creek will generally not be allowed. Exceptions would include necessary maintenance of existing structures or protection of existing major improvements. Under Section 7(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, the agency must determine whether the proposed water resources project has a "direct and adverse effect on the values for which such river was established." **Following the regional guidelines, a Section 7(a) analysis will be completed for any project affecting the flow, bed, or banks of the river.** Specialists representing each OR value will be involved in the Section 7(a) analysis process. The outcome of the analysis will clearly demonstrate a compelling need for the project and consistency with achieving the DFC's for it to be authorized.

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

- a. Log removal for protection of major improvements or safety;
 - b. Fisheries habitat and watershed enhancement projects;
 - c. Bridge and other roadway construction or reconstruction projects;
 - d. Bank stabilization projects;
 - e. Recreation facilities such as boat ramps, fishing piers, etc.;
 - f. Activities that require a 404 permit from the Corps of Engineers.
3. For any proposed activity affecting free-flow in which there will be another Federal agency "assisting by loan, grant, license, or otherwise ...," the responsible official will be the Regional Forester (reference 2354.04e).
 4. OR values of the river must be protected and enhanced. Give protection and enhancement of OR values, water quality, and free-flow priority over uses described or implied in all other management direction and standards and guidelines. If potential conflicts arise between the OR values which cannot be resolved within the direction of the W&SR Act or this plan, then they shall be resolved according to the following priorities: 1) Fisheries, 2) Recreation, 3) Scenery, 4) Historic Cultural Resources, 5) Geology/Paleontology.

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

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

7. Because the corridor is a congressionally designated area, an environmental assessment will normally be the minimum NEPA documentation for any ground or vegetation disturbing activity.
8. **Recreation.** The following standards and guides apply to all three river classifications. Also refer to Forest Plan direction for Recreation, Management Area 4 (Wilderness), Management Area 16 (Administrative and Recreation Site Retention), and FSM 2354. The most restrictive direction applies, unless there is an exception below:
9. Recreation use levels will be monitored. Low to moderate increases in recreation use will be allowed as long as consistent with protection and enhancement of OR values and WRS and ROS use density guidelines. Keep use increases at these lower levels by not adding major recreational developments and keeping road surfacing and road access at current levels. Management actions to limit use to protect river values may be required at some time in the future.
10. Change ROS Spectrum from Semi-primitive Motorized to Semi-Primitive Non-motorized for the one-mile trailed "Recreation" section from the Eagle Creek Trailhead to the Wilderness boundary.
11. Current mix of recreational opportunities would be maintained. New uses will be allowed but only if they ensure Protection and enhancement of OR values. No major recreation developments not listed in the Forest Plan are proposed.
12. New proposed outfitter and guide special use permits may be approved as submitted if consistent with DFC's and other river management objectives. No need for additional outfitter guide operations were identified in this planning process.
13. Sluicing, gold panning, and dredging is allowed adjacent to Eagle Forks Campground. Measures would be taken to protect and enhance OR values.
14. Existing facilities would be maintained at minimum levels. An active program to close and rehabilitate incompatible sites where resource damage is occurring would be pursued.
15. All proposed Forest Plan recreation projects could be constructed. In addition, the Boulder Park Slide would be interpreted and the Two Color Campground would be rehabilitated to better delineate sites, reduce erosion, and protect riparian vegetation.
16. New recreation facilities would be discouraged but upgrades to existing recreation facilities, and new facilities would be allowed for resource protection and user safety. A site-specific environmental

analysis will be completed prior to any construction and would address the protection and enhancement of OR values, water quality, and free-flow. Expansion of existing facilities, or construction of new facilities, will be discouraged within 200 feet of Class I and II streams unless no other reasonable alternative exists and all OR values can be protected and enhanced.

17. Opportunities to upgrade existing facilities to provide additional barrier-free opportunities will be pursued.
18. Facilities for recreational stock use including corrals, hitching docks, and loading ramps would be constructed in selected campgrounds and trailheads for resource protection and to better accommodate existing stock use.
19. Trail reconstruction and maintenance is permitted in all classifications. Trail upgrades will be allowed for resource protection, user safety, or to better accommodate existing uses.
20. Trail construction may be permitted in Recreational and Scenic River segments, consistent with OR value protection. New trails will not be constructed within 200 feet of Class I and II streams in the corridor, unless no other feasible alternative exists and all OR values can be protected and enhanced.
21. Close or rehabilitate dispersed sites where OR values are being impacted. Additional dispersed sites may be developed in the Scenic and Recreational River segment (south of Eagle Creek Trailhead) to maintain approximately the same level of sites and opportunity. Dispersed camping will be discouraged in sensitive riparian areas and meadows by eliminating access of the main road in these areas. Short pull-offs and very short spur road construction might be needed in some areas to replace some closed roads and sites.
22. A frequent and visible management presence will occur in the corridor. The three districts will coordinate to provide regular recreation and fire prevention patrols.
23. Off highway vehicle (OHV) use may be permitted on designated routes in the Scenic or Recreation segments south of the Main Eagle Creek Trailhead. Opportunities for OHV use in the Scenic River section would; however, be reduced over current levels by not promoting motorized activities on the Martin Bridge Trail and by maintaining the trail primarily for pack and saddle use rather than motorized use.
24. Recreation standards and guides specific to individual river classifications follow:
 - a. WILD RIVER:
 - 1) Manage wilderness areas consistent with Primitive WRS, using the Wilderness Recreation Spectrum (WRS). Semi-primitive WRS may be appropriate near portal areas where use is concentrated. Manage one-mile trailed Recreation segment as Semi-primitive Non-motorized.
 - 2) Access will be mostly for walk-in or horseback opportunities in the Wild segment. Existing access level is the maximum amount provided, and no new access will be developed.
 - 3) No motorized use will be permitted in the Wild segment of Eagle Creek within the Eagle Cap Wilderness consistent with Wilderness direction and in the trailed one-mile recreation segment from the Eagle Creek Trailhead north to the Wilderness boundary.

b. SCENIC RIVER:

- 1) Manage areas for a Semi-primitive Motorized ROS setting.
- 2) Existing access level will be maintained. No new access will be developed. Current road use and motorized use of Martin Bridge Trail will be allowed but non-motorized uses will be favored off the existing roads throughout the scenic river section.
- 3) Recreation developments are permitted but will not exceed development Level 2.
- 4) Recreation facilities will not exceed Development Level 2.
- 5) Interpretive materials will generally be off-site in nature (brochures, self-guided tours), and will be designed to protect and enhance OR values.

c. RECREATIONAL RIVER:

- 1) Manage areas for a Roaded Natural setting. However, activities shall be managed towards the less developed end of Roaded Natural.
- 2) Road access will be provided to most areas along the Recreational sections. Existing level of access will be maintained. No new access will be developed.
- 3) Off highway vehicle use may be permitted on designated routes. New OHV areas will not be developed in the corridor.
- 4) Recreation developments are permitted but will not exceed development Level 3. Native materials, or native appearing, will be the norm.
- 5) Interpretive brochures, turnouts, signs and displays may be developed, consistent with protection and enhancement of OR values. Favor OR values or other river-related themes in developing displays.

25. **Landscape Management.** Manage visual resources to meet the following visual quality objectives (VQO's) within the corridor and adjacent seen areas.

River Classification	Visual Quality Objective
Wild	<u>Preservation</u> is the norm, all distance zones
Scenic	<u>Retention</u> foreground <u>Retention</u> middleground <u>Retention</u> background
Recreational	<u>Retention</u> foreground <u>Retention</u> middleground <u>Retention</u> background

(See Glossary for description of terms.)

25. River corridor viewshed management direction has been established in the "Eagle Creek Viewshed Corridor Plan" completed by Walker and Macy, April 1992. The Viewshed Corridor Plan will be used to achieve protection and enhancement of the Scenic OR value. In particular, the VQO maps, visual sensitivity maps, DFC recommendations, and suggested mitigations will be considered in all activity planning. The DFC recommendations will guide management of overall landscape character and specific activities, including: Vegetation Management, Developed Recreation Sites, Dispersed Recreation Sites, Transportation Facilities, Administrative Sites, Private Land Development, and Other Uses (i.e. Utilities ROW).
26. Analysis of the visual effects of proposed activities within the corridor will be considered from two vantages: all existing riverside viewpoints and from Sensitivity Level 1 travelways within the corridor (Forest Roads 77, 7755, 7735, Martin Bridge Trail, Main Eagle Trail).
27. The Sensitivity Level of the Martin Bridge Trail and Road 7735 from Eagle Forks Campground to the National Forest Boundary near Skull Creek are upgraded to Sensitivity Level 1 to more accurately reflect the OR value status of Scenery.
28. Landscapes containing negative visual elements will be rehabilitated. Landscapes may be enhanced by opening views to distant peaks, unique rock forms, unusual vegetation, or other features of interest, consistent with protection and enhancement of OR values, water quality and free-flow.
29. Short-term visual impacts of prescribed fires that depart from established VQO direction may be considered acceptable if necessary to protect and enhance scenic values and to meet the VQOs in the long term. Such departures must be approved by a landscape architect.
30. Locate utility corridors so they will not be visible from river segments.
31. **Fisheries.** This RMP will be the basis for the recovery of Bull Trout populations. In the event that bull trout or other fish species in Eagle Creek are listed, the direction in this plan may be superseded by species recovery plan requirements.
32. Utilize current and additional direction for maintaining and improving water quality (water quality at the time of river designation or closest estimate) as it relates to fish habitat, including but not limited to sediment, stream temperature, shading, and large woody debris. Current direction for habitat management is defined in the Forest Plan and FSM 2354, with the following exceptions:
33. Stream flows are an important factor to fish habitat and water quality. There are few diversions on this portion of the river and they were determined to have minimal impacts at this time. Any new request to remove water from the river would protect W&SR values.
34. Correct sediment source problems by relocating dispersed site and their access roads. Also close and rehabilitate unneeded roads within the corridor.
35. Cooperatively work with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and American Indian tribes with treaty rights (CTUIR, Nez Perce) concerning fish stocking as it relates to the protection and enhancement of the Fisheries OR value. Protection of Wild river and Wilderness values would be of concern as well as maintaining wild fish runs. This would be an ongoing process reviewed annually.
36. Cooperatively work with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and American Indian tribes with treaty rights (CTUIR, Nez Perce) concerning sport fishing regulations and instream work periods as it relates to the protection and enhancement of the Fisheries OR value. This would be an on-going process reviewed annually.

37. Fish habitat enhancement projects may be approved to optimize native populations or habitat and to protect and enhance OR values.
38. Manage for high levels of large woody debris (LWD) in the channel. There will be no removal of LWD from the bed or banks unless it is demonstrated that there is an immediate threat to a structure or road. In such cases every effort will be made to re-locate the LWD within the stream channel. An Analysis of Proposed Activities that satisfies W&SR Act Section 7(a) requirements will be required for any proposed project within bed or banks. A fisheries biologist and/or hydrologist will be involved in the analysis process or will approve final project proposal.
39. Hazard trees that need to be felled will be left where they fall or moved to a desirable location within the corridor.
40. Improvements in administration of recreational animal grazing and other recreation uses will further protect and enhance OR values.
41. Eagle Creek will be surveyed to determine species present, populations and distribution.
42. **Historic Cultural Resources.** Direction for management is defined in the Forest Plan, Forest Programmatic Memorandum Of Agreement (PMOA), FSM 2354, and in conference and agreement with the American Indian Tribes with treaty rights (Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation and Nez Perce Tribe). Conflicts between any of these documents will be resolved by deferring to the more restrictive unless stated otherwise. Exceptions or additions to this direction follow:
43. Cultural resource sites may be stabilized and enhanced where appropriate. Interpretation of cultural resource sites may be pursued consistent with protection and enhancement of OR values. Emphasis for enhancement and interpretation will generally favor historic cultural resource sites such as past mining history, Sparta ditch, and Martin Bridge state stop. Incorporate on site cultural resource information at campgrounds or other appropriate interpretive sites in the Recreational River segment. Off site interpretive materials such as brochures may be developed for sites in the Scenic River segment.
44. A systematic survey of the river corridor will be conducted to identify, evaluate and protect historic and prehistoric cultural resource sites.
45. **Geology/Paleontology.** Paleontological resources will be protected under existing laws and policies. Permit research only when it meets the following criteria:
 - a) Necessary to support the values set forth in the W&SR Act or cannot be accomplished outside the corridor.
 - b) Is done in compliance with protection and enhancement of OR values, W&SR Act, and Wilderness Act. Special use permits will be required to collect and remove fossils from the river corridor, and will address river management requirements.
 - c) Meets Wilderness management criteria in Wild River segment.
46. Interpretive materials or displays about geologic resources or features interest may be developed, such as at the Boulder Park slide, consistent with protecting the integrity of the resource and river values. Pull outs and displays will be located in or near other developed recreation sites in the river corridor. Only off-site interpretation is allowed in the Scenic and Wild River segments.

47. **Watershed.** Utilize existing direction in the Forest Plan and FSM 2354 to provide for protecting watershed conditions, water quality, and soil stability, with the following exceptions and additions:
48. Watershed impacts will be insignificant. No human-caused action may be undertaken which will result in a measurable reduction in water quality.
49. Requests for new or increased diversion of water will consider protection and enhancement of water quality and OR values.
50. Establish five new monitoring stations in the corridor to monitor water temperature and flows. Suggested locations are at the Main Eagle Trailhead, Tamarack Campground, East Eagle confluence, Paddy Creek confluence, and Skull Creek confluence. Within two years baseline water quality will be determined to protect and enhance OR values and existing water quality. Monitoring of water quality parameters will occur with all site specific projects.
51. Only those activities designed to protect and enhance OR values will be permitted within streamside management units. Existing interim timber harvest buffers will be maintained as a minimum.
52. State Forestry Practices Act requirements and other State and local regulations continue to apply on private parcels.
53. Identify potential watershed improvement projects from the 1990-91 Eagle Creek stream survey and other stream surveys completed within the watershed. Continually monitor for watershed improvement projects in the corridor and watershed.
54. A water development analysis (section 7a W&SR Act) will be required for any activities within the watershed which may have an effect on water quality, stream channel, or fish habitat within Eagle Creek.
55. Toilet facilities shall be provided where people are concentrated. Where toilets are not provided, the "cat hole" or other appropriate methods for all human waste disposal will be encouraged at least 200 feet from the river. In any case, human body waste shall not be deposited within the high water lines of the river.
56. Improve road maintenance levels on roads to reduce sedimentation.
57. **Vegetation Management.** Direction related to vegetation management (including timber, range, diversity, old growth, fuelwood) in the Forest Plan and FSM 2354 would continue with the following exceptions. Conflicts between these documents would be resolved by deferring to the most restrictive direction.
58. Recognize, promote, and enhance qualities which will preserve the ecological corridor.
59. Prescribed fire will generally be the favored tool to meet vegetation management objectives. Emphasis will be to perpetuate old growth and other late seral forested stands, large trees, and visually desirable species such as larch, ponderosa pine, aspen, and hardwoods.
60. As is reasonable, rehabilitate disturbed sites with native species. Short-lived annuals/perennials seed mixes may be used to stabilize the sites until native vegetation re-establishes on site, or until locally collected materials are available to plant.

61. Snags and other potential large woody debris will be protected.
62. Fuelwood cutting and gathering within the river corridor will not be allowed within 300 feet of the river and will be limited to dead and down material only. The fuelwood program may be employed to meet river management objectives, such as reduction of fuels, removing hazard trees, or enhancing visual resources.
63. Brochures or other materials may be developed to interpret the importance of riverine and riparian ecosystems, old growth, and snags.
64. **Timber Management.** In the Wild River section and the trailed Recreational River segment no commercial timber harvest will occur.
65. Timber within the unroaded Recreational segment would be withdrawn from the regulated timber base. Salvage is allowed only if protection and enhancement of OR values is ensured. No timber harvest or salvage is allowed within the Eagle Cap Wilderness.
66. Uneven-aged management will be the preferred and most commonly used silvicultural system; even-aged management techniques may also be used to meet objectives. Scheduling of treatments, timber harvest, logging systems, debris disposal, reforestation, and stand improvement practices will be designed and implemented to accomplish river management objectives.
67. Timber within the roaded Recreational and Scenic segments would remain in the regulated timber base. Scheduled harvest and salvage would be allowed in these areas as long as OR values were protected and enhanced. Standard silvicultural practices and intensities consistent with river objectives are permitted. These may include such things as protecting and enhancing OR values, improving/maintaining forest health, or providing for public safety.
68. The State Forestry Practices Act and other State and local regulations continue to apply to timber harvest and related activities on private lands within the corridor.
69. **Range.** Domestic livestock grazing levels and allotment management practices existing prior to designation of the river will generally be permitted, consistent with free-flow, water quality, and OR values. Allotment management plans shall be modified when grazing practices or other activities are found to adversely impact Wild and Scenic river values.
70. Range Allotment Management Plans which encompass part of the W&SR corridor will be considered high priority for revision. AMPs will address protection and enhancement of water quality and OR values as they are revised.
71. Development and maintenance of range improvements will be permitted.
72. **Old Growth.** Apply Forest-wide standards and guides.
73. **Wildlife.** Forest-wide standards and guides apply, with the following exceptions or additions:
74. Improvement projects for protection, conservation, rehabilitation, or enhancement of wildlife habitat may be pursued when not in conflict with OR values.
75. Dead and down trees and snag habitat will be managed to provide or maintain 100 percent of the potential population level for all primary cavity excavators. The 100 percent level is defined in the Forest Plan.

76. Actively manage for bald eagles and peregrine falcons. Over time, quality habitat will be maintained or increased for PETS species, with no reductions in PETS wildlife populations or habitat.
77. **Wilderness.** The Eagle Cap Wilderness Stewardship Plan will incorporate W&SR management requirements outlined in this Plan for the Wild River segment. River sections located within the Wilderness will be managed under Wilderness or W&SR principles and standards and guidelines, whichever is most restrictive.
78. **Minerals.** Mining of common mineral material is not allowed within the river corridor.
79. The following objectives, standards, and guidelines are not absolutes and must be tempered with reason, an understanding of the Mining Laws, the W&SR Act, and other appropriate direction. These are objectives and guidelines to help administrator understand what level of protection is needed for OR values, what process should be followed to alter these guides, and options available to resolving conflicts.

a. For those lands within the river corridor the following process would be used:

1. Work with the mining claimant through the Plan of Operation to meet those objectives, standards, and guidelines needed to protect water quality, free-flow, and OR values. These objectives, standards, and guidelines are listed below as item b. Emphasize preventing pollution and unnecessary impairment of scenery.

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

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

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

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

b. The objectives, standards, and guidelines are listed below according to river-related values:

1. Recreation OR value: Protect all recreation facilities, developed or undeveloped. Provide for quality and safe recreational experiences.

- No developed or undeveloped recreational facility would be damaged or negatively changed.
 - Displacement of recreational campers from campsites in the corridor will be avoided.
 - Safety will be provided for all recreational visitors.
 - The quality of the recreational experiences will not be unreasonably altered.
2. Scenic OR Value: Protect the Scenic quality of the river at the same standard that applies to other activities within this plan.
- Utilize the Retention Foreground and Retention Middleground mapping and guidelines found in the "Eagle Creek Viewshed Corridor Plan."
3. Fisheries OR Value: Protect the fisheries habitat and populations at no less than its quality and quantity at the time of the W&SR Act. Enhance, without short term losses, fisheries habitat over time.
- Within 25 feet of the river's ordinary high water line, any Class I, II, III, IV streams, or any wetlands, no vegetation or ground disturbance will take place.
 - Within 100 feet of the river's ordinary high water line, any Class I, II, or III stream, or any wetlands, no reduction of vegetation that provides shade to any water or wetlands will occur. Ground disturbance will be limited to no more than 10 percent, taking into account existing, past, or planned disturbances. In all cases, best management practices will be used so that the operation reasonably assures that no sediments will reach the river.
 - Within 200 feet of the river's ordinary high water line, any Class I, II, or III stream, or any wetlands, ground disturbance would be limited to no more than 20 percent, taking into account existing, past, or planned disturbances. In all cases, best management practices will be used so that the operation reasonably assures that no sediments will reach the river.
 - Disturbance will include any action that exposes, compacts, or displaces soils. An area will be considered disturbed until the impact has recovered to within 10 percent of undisturbed areas. Example: If an area had 100 percent vegetative ground cover, it would need to have 90 percent vegetative ground cover to be recovered.
 - Beyond 200 feet of the river's ordinary high water line, best management practices will be used to reasonably assure that no sediments will reach the river.
 - Reclamation of any disturbed area will be in accordance with the Forest Plan Watershed Standards and Guidelines.
4. Historic Cultural Resource OR Value: Protect and enhance historic cultural resource sites, which includes past mining activities.

- Protect, through cooperative agreements or withdrawals, those areas needed for interpretation, education, or preservation. Some areas may need to be mitigated before operations start.
5. Geologic/Paleontologic OR Value: Protect and enhance geologic features within and adjacent to the river corridor.
- Protect, through cooperative agreements or withdrawals, those areas needed for interpretation, education, or preservation. Some areas may need to be mitigated before operations start.
- c. Establish an Interdisciplinary Team to review all current and proposed operating plans. Incorporate the above guidelines to protect OR values. Modify existing operating plans to provide W&SR protection.
- d. In addition, suction dredging within the river corridor requires a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System Water Discharge Permit (NPDES permit) issued by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality. This permits contains the basis guidelines for suction dredging.

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

80. **Private Lands.** Essential to river management is the Forest Service's understanding that it does not have regulatory authority over private lands. The Act clearly states that the Forest Service is to assist, advise, and cooperate with landowners to plan, protect, and manage river resources (Sec. 11 (b)(1) of the Act). The only recreation opportunities that are available on private lands are sightseeing and photography from road right-of-ways, unless permission is obtained from the landowner. Private land rights must be respected.
81. Forest Service policy, in accordance with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, established a process for managing the private lands within the river corridor. This process includes:
82. Assist, advise, and cooperate with landowners to plan and protect river resources (Sec. 11 (b)(1) of the Act). Forest Service policy, in accordance with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, established a process for managing the private lands within the river corridor. This process includes:
- a. Cooperatively working with landowners to meet the objectives of the Wild and Scenic River as well as to meet the objectives of the landowner.
 - b. Work towards agreed upon solution acceptable to both parties (See Sec. 11 of the Act).
 - c. Identifying opportunities and incentives that landowners may employ which would protect and enhance the OR values.
 - d. Working through Federal, State, and county laws, regulations, or zoning to protect OR values.
 - e. Discuss the alternative of buying/selling an easement to protect the OR values.
 - f. Only as a last resort will the Forest Service identifying the need to condemn in order to acquire an easement to protect the OR values.
83. The Forest Service will work with private landowners to post the boundaries between public and private lands to minimize private land trespass and to assist the public to identify public lands.

84. Identify private lands on all brochures, maps and in literature which identify the Eagle Creek W&SR corridor. Provide explanation that W&SR designation does not change private land rights. Work with County and State agencies to accurately reflect the relationship between the Eagle Creek W&SR designation and private lands in any literature they produce.
85. Inform Public Affairs Officers, Receptionists, or others who give out information to the media or public about the relationship between the private lands and the Eagle Creek W&SR designation.
86. Work with County and State agencies to improve coordination and information sharing concerning the river corridor. Request notification of permit applications for proposed private land developments or activities within the corridor.
87. Pursue cooperative agreements with private owners to employ practices that better meet DFCs and river management objectives.
88. Nothing in any alternative precludes the Forest Service from actively pursuing easements from willing or unwilling sellers when an OR value is about to be or is being threatened or damaged. The use of condemnation authority to purchase easements will be used only as a last resort, after all other methods of resolving the issue have been exhausted. Condemnation of land in fee title is expressly prohibited in the Eagle Creek corridor by provision of the W&SR Act of 1968 (Section 6b).
89. **Lands and Land Uses.** All National Forest system lands within the corridor are withdrawn from entry, sale, or other disposition under the public land laws of the United States.
90. Landownership patterns will be similar to what existed at time of designation. A few private land parcels however could be purchased from willing sellers.
91. Where opportunities exist, acquire easement from willing sellers on private land within the Wild and Scenic River corridor to ensure the protection of riparian areas, and protection of OR values.
92. Consider river management objectives when recreational cabin special use permits come up for renewal. Inventory for and correct conditions impacting river values.
93. Wild sections are "Excluded Areas" from the development of new utilities (transmission lines, gas lines, etc.). Scenic and Recreational areas are "Avoidance Areas." Where no reasonable alternative exists, additional or new facilities should be restricted to existing right-of-ways.
94. Existing roads and trails may be operated and maintained in keeping with overall management and river segment objectives.
95. New roads in the Recreational River segment, and trails in all classifications may be permitted, consistent with maintaining and protecting Wild and Scenic River values.
96. Sediment source problems on all roads in the corridor, primarily roads 77, 7735, 7750-025, and 7755 shall to be corrected to protect and enhance the water quality and the fisheries OR value. These sediment source problems are due to the proximity of the road to the river and inadequate drainage and low maintenance in some areas.
97. Continue with the existing travel management plan. Where OR values are threatened, implement closures for specific areas. These may be seasonal or yearly. Off highway vehicle (OHV) use may be permitted on designated routes in the roaded Recreational segment only (New OHV areas will not be developed in the corridor).

98. **Facilities.** Maintain existing facilities that support W&SR management objectives. Fences, gauging stations, and other management facilities may be permitted if there is no major effect on the character of the area. New facilities, including recreation facilities, may be permitted, consistent with maintaining and protecting W&SR values.
99. **Fire.** The fire suppression activities within the Wild Section of the river will adhere to the Eagle Cap Wilderness Fire Management Plan. In the Scenic and Recreational sections, follow current Forest Service Manual direction for initial attack and extended attack of fires giving high priority to protection of water quality and OR values.
100. The minimum acceptable suppression response to wildfires will be "confine" at FIL 1-2-3, and "contain" for FIL 4 and greater. For moderate to high intensity wildfires, the appropriate suppression response will emphasize a control strategy. Emphasis should be on protecting life and facilities.
101. Wildfire suppression efforts should utilize low impact methods, since use of heavy equipment may require restoration efforts to mitigate visual impacts.
102. **Fuels.** The use of prescribed burning will be encouraged to help meet river management objectives. Low intensity prescribed fires, producing minimal scorch and rapid recovery, will be the most desirable.
103. **Insects and Disease.** Use integrated pest management (IPM) principles and methods. Prescribed fire may be used to help reduce stocking and conditions favorable to bark beetle and other insects and diseases.
104. Suppress insects and diseases when outbreaks threaten users and/or managed resources. Use suppression methods that minimize site disturbance, are compatible with protection and enhancement of water quality and OR values and management objectives of contiguous national forest system lands (FSM 3400).
105. **Adjacency** - For Federal land management, the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, Sec. 12(a) addresses adjacency. Management of lands bordering or adjacent to the river (and its associated corridor) will not diminish the special values which caused the river to be included in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.
106. Address impact to the river corridor during project planning if the project is adjacent to the river corridor and has the potential to affect identified river values (water quality, free-flow, and OR values). Examples include, but are not limited to, the viewshed outside the river corridor when considering the Scenic OR value or the tributaries when considering water the Fish and Water Quality OR value.
107. **Monitoring.** Incorporate into the Forest's monitoring plan, the monitoring of implementation of the Wild and Scenic River Management Plan.

CHAPTER III. IMPLEMENTATION

MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

The Management area standards and guidelines would be carried out by the Forest Service. The three Ranger Districts involved: Eagle Cap, La Grande, and Pine, would be responsible for administering the portion of the river corridor within their District boundaries.

1. District responsibilities:
 - a. Plan Implementation - The Districts, in conjunction with other agencies, will oversee the management of the river, implementation of the management plan, and coordination with private landowners to protect the values for which the river was designated (free-flow, OR values, river related resources).
 - b. The Districts, in conjunction with other agencies, will be responsible for monitoring the OR values to bring these resources to their Desired Future Conditions as specified in the Management Plan. The OR values include: 1) Recreation, 2) Scenery, 3) Fisheries, 4) Historic Cultural Resources, and 5) Geology/Paleontology.
 - c. Plan implementation will begin the day of the published Decision Notice for the Environmental Assessment for the Eagle Creek Wild and Scenic River Management Plan.
2. Recreation Projects
 - a. Issue a Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) closure to prohibit all motorized vehicles within the trailed recreation segment from the Eagle Creek Trailhead to the Wilderness boundary.
 - b. Develop an interpretive strategy to best provide an educational program to inform the public on the protection of fisheries and other resource values from recreational sluicing, gold panning, and dredging.
 - c. Annually monitor recreational sluicing, gold panning, and dredging as to impacts on OR values. Also, monitor recreation dredging in accordance with Waste Discharge permit issued by State of Oregon Department of Environmental Quality. Additional measures may be taken to protect and enhance OR values if needed.
 - d. The Pine District would make an annual assessment of recreational sluicing, gold panning, and dredging to determine to ensure OR values are protected and to assess whether these activities should continue.
 - e. Develop a coordinated interpretive plan between districts including interpretive signs, brochures, and turnouts in the river corridor. Include interpretive displays for the Boulder Park Slide, historic features of the Sparta Ditch, and historic and mining activities at the Martin Bridge Stage Stop. Other sites that may be interpreted include the Dixie Creek historic hydroelectric site and several hydraulic mining sites in the corridor. Also, interpret the importance of old-growth, ecosystems, and snags.
 - f. Annually, inventory dispersed recreation sites and their access roads within the river corridor. Close or rehabilitate those sites and roads that are adversely impacting OR values. Sites may be left open if their impacts can be mitigated. Provide new sites and access (mostly limited to

road pull-offs) for closed dispersed sites only. New sites would be discouraged within 200 feet from the river.

- g. Annually, inventory existing campground and trailhead facilities. Rehabilitate or close problem sites. Upgrades to existing facilities will be allowed for resource protection, user safety, to convert facilities to barrier-free designs, or to better accommodate existing uses. Upgrades to campgrounds may be considered to accommodate Recreational Vehicles (RV's).
- h. Implement restoration projects if camping, recreation use, grazing, or other management activities impact fisheries or the the riparian areas. Take appropriate action to prevent further impacts.
- i. Monitor recreation use in the river corridor. When use levels are determined to be approaching levels inconsistent with protection and enhancement of river values or WRS or ROS use density guidelines management actions may be taken to limit use.
- j. Restore and rehabilitate the Two Color campground to better delineate sites, reduce erosion, and protect riparian vegetation.
- k. Maintain and upgrade all barrier-free facilities at developed campgrounds in the river corridor.
- l. Annually, monitor recreational stock use and provide additional facilities such as corrals, hitching racks, and loading docks at Boulder Park.
- m. Increase recreational and law enforcement patrols in the river corridor.

2. Fisheries and Water Quality Projects

- a. A stream survey of Eagle Creek was conducted in 1991 and 1992. However, the final stream survey report was not completed at the time of publication of this document. The report will identify management recommendations. These recommendations should improve fish habitat at specific locations. Any of the recommendations that are consistent with the river management plan may be implemented after further analysis.
- b. Cooperatively work with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation concerning fish stocking as it relates to the protection and enhancement of the Fisheries OR Value. Protection of Wild river and Wilderness values would be of concern as well as maintaining wild fish runs. This would be an on-going process that would be developed into a MOU and reviewed annually.
- c. Cooperatively work with Oregon State Department of Fish and Wildlife and American Indian tribes with treaty rights concerning seasons, tackle, or take as it relates to the protection and enhancement of the Fisheries OR Value. This would be an on-going process reviewed annually.
- d. Identify fisheries enhancement projects. Prioritize and implement as needed.
- e. Continually monitor, prioritize, and correct sediment source problems such as those from dispersed and developed recreation sites, unneeded roads, existing roads with poor maintenance, and off-corridor grazing. Utilize the Eagle Creek stream survey to identify additional sediment sources.
- f. Projects may be approved provided projects are intended to optimize native populations, and are compatible with free-flow, water quality, and OR Values protection and enhancement. Enhancement projects will utilize unobtrusive, natural appearing instream structures without the

use of anchoring devices such as cable or re-bar. An Analysis of Proposed Activities that satisfies Section 7 of the W&SR Act will be required for any proposed project within bed and banks.

- g. Recreational livestock grazing in the corridor will be annually monitored for consistency with river management objectives.
 - h. Conduct a survey of fish species, including populations and distributions within the river corridor.
 - i. Use existing Hankin/Reeves survey, to gather baseline information of water temperature, water quality, and fisheries habitat. This baseline information will include such items as water temperature, sediment, woody debris, streambank stability, embededness, shading, and other water quality factors that affect fish habitat. This will quantify the water quality and fish habitat at the time of the Act or best estimate. Utilize the Eagle Creek stream survey, Soil Conservation Service data, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife data, or other sources to achieve this objective. Conduct a Hankin/Reeves survey at 10 year intervals to measure activities against current baseline to determine if water quality and the fisheries OR value are being protected and enhanced.
 - j. Activities will be measured against this baseline to determine if water quality and the Fisheries OR Value is being protected.
 - k. Inventory river corridor to identify watershed improvement projects. Prioritize and implement as possible.
 - l. Inventory and close all unneeded roads in the corridor to reduce density to Forest Plan Standards and protect and enhance OR values.
 - m. Develop a cooperative agreement with other agencies and volunteer groups to provide water quality monitoring in the river corridor.
3. Cultural Resource Programs
- a. Conduct a survey of cultural resources in the corridor to identify, evaluate, and protect cultural resources. Significant historic cultural resource sites will be considered priority for stabilization and enhancement.
4. Vegetation Management Projects
- a. Annually, monitor the fuelwood cutting for impacts to river values. Additional restrictions or closures may be utilized if necessary to protect and enhance OR Values and water quality.
 - a. Grazing activities will be monitored, and measures taken as necessary to protect and enhance OR Values and water quality. When problems or conflicts are identified, annual plans will be revised to incorporate measures to protect river values.
 - b. Revise Range Allotment Management Plans to address protection and enhancement of OR values and water quality.

5. Transportation
 - a. Correct sediment source problems on all roads in the corridor to protect and enhance the water quality and the Fisheries OR Value. Sediment source problems are due primarily to the proximity of the roads to the river, slope failures, and inadequate drainage.
 - b. Identify roads in the corridor that can be closed to protect and enhance water quality and the fisheries OR Value and meet Forest Plan direction.
 - c. Improve road maintenance in the river corridor and annually review recurring maintenance activities and revise as necessary to protect water quality, OR Values, and free-flow.
6. Minerals
 - a. Implement process for updating existing and completing Plan of Operations.
7. Coordination with Private Landowners
 - a. Local District would work with private landowners to minimize impact of recreationists on their lands by clearly identifying private lands and landowner rights on any brochures or maps produced for the river corridor.
 - b. Local District would work with landowners to get boundaries between public lands and private lands signed within the next 5 years.
 - c. Local District would work with private landowners to minimize trespass and other potential problems associated with recreational use of the Martin Bridge Trail. This may entail relocation of the trail or securing rights of way.
8. Coordination with State Agencies and Local Governments
 - a. The Supervisor's Office would work with the Districts to develop cooperative agreements or MOUs with the Baker County, Oregon State Department of Forestry and Oregon Division of State Lands concerning communication and cooperation for the activities planned in the river corridor. Included in the agreement would be notification of any new private developments, zoning changes, timber harvest, utilities, roads, and recreation projects within the river corridor.

MONITORING

1. Forest Level

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

2. District Level

The District, in conjunction with other agencies, will be responsible for evaluating current uses as well as projects within the river corridor or adjacent to the river corridor for compliance with the standards and guidelines.

The District is also responsible for an annual report concerning the Wild and Scenic River, as directed by the Forest monitoring plan. This report will be submitted to the Forest and include a discussion

on the condition and changes, if any, for each of the OR Values. The following are threshold limits (key indicators) and management standards for each OR Value:

- a. Recreation Monitoring - Annually, monitor recreation use and impacts to meet values described in the DFC to ensure the protection and enhancement of the Recreation and other OR values. DFCs would be met. The current mix of dispersed and developed camping would be maintained at current levels. Each of the WRS and ROS classes identified in the management plan for the river sections are maintained. Low to moderate increases in recreation use will be allowed as long as consistent with protection and enhancement of river values and WRS and ROS use density guidelines.
 1. Key indicators include: Number of visitors, impact on riparian area, quality of visitor experience, and visitor conflicts.
 2. Management standards are: Recreation visitor counts (trail user and vehicle counts), physical site condition and environmental impacts (dispersed site size and numbers, impacts to other resources from recreation use), number of encounters with other recreation visitors, numbers of reported conflicts, trespass/vandalism, number of safety incidents reported). If standards not met, identify cause of change and use indirect (more information, signing, education) or direct (more patrols, limiting access, permits). Emphasize indirect controls.
 3. Sampling procedure: Annually, monitor use levels through random surveys/counts, trailhead vehicle counts, conduct landowner survey and user survey for recreation use conflicts. Annually, monitor special-use permits, if any are issued, to ensure adequate protection and enhancement of OR Values. Annually, monitor effects of dispersed camping, developed camping, and recreational grazing, note number and size of dispersed campsites, number of fire rings, proximity to the river, and other damage and its severity to other resources caused by recreationists. Damage to be noted includes type, total square footage, and degree of damage (low, medium, severe). Definition of low: ground vegetation intact with no abnormal erosion. Definition of medium: vegetation growth somewhat retarded, minor erosion occurring. Definition of severe: Vegetation in used area is gone, abnormal erosion at site is correctable through maintenance; vegetation outside used area is still intact.
- b. Landscape Management and Geology/Paleontology Monitoring - Annually, monitor the visual quality of the area against values described in the DFCs and to ensure the protection and enhancement of the Scenic and Geologic/Paleontologic OR Values. There would be no additional adverse impacts to scenery and no additional damage to significant geologic/paleontologic features. Both DFCs would be met. Emphasis will be to maintain undisturbed natural ecosystems in Preservation VQO and perpetuate a characteristic environment that mimics natural processes in the Retention VQO areas.
 1. Key indicators include: Projects or activities which alter landform, vegetation, water, color or character of the viewshed as seen from the river corridor or main roads, and the extent and amount of developments as indicated by buildings, structures, and other physical improvements.
 2. Management standards are: No additional adverse impacts. No damage to geologic resources. No additional recreational mining activities nor additional recreational dredging would have occurred. All activities in the river corridor meet Retention VQO downstream from the Eagle Creek Trailhead and a Preservation VQO upstream from the trailhead. Outside the river corridor in the foreground, middleground, and background areas, all

activities meet a Retention VQO. If standards not met, identify cause of change on the National Forest and correct it. On private land, work with the landowners to try to mitigate activity, work with county to change zoning, and as a last resort consider acquiring scenic easements. A variety of geologic and paleontologic features will be interpreted in the corridor so most visitors are aware of the geologic/paleontologic history of the area.

3. Sampling procedure: Annually, field monitor the area for visual changes on private land. Note the number and type of projects, houses, structures or improvements as seen from the river corridor and adjacent trails. Analyze individual projects on a case-by-case basis to ensure protection of viewshed and geology. Inspect National Forest lands annually, for evidence of mining activity. Conduct a VQM inventory every 5 years to ensure projects are consistent with DFCs and OR Values.
- c. Fish and Water Quality Monitoring - Annually, monitor fish, fish habitat, water quality, and fish and water quality enhancement projects in accordance with the DFCs and Forest Plan to ensure the protection and enhancement of the Fish and Water Quality OR Value. DFC will be met. No reduction of fish habitat or no reduction in sensitive fish species related to management activities will occur.

Monitoring will be of simple parameters that will give an indication of whether more intense monitoring is needed. Although this monitoring is dependent on funding and assistance, a target time for having all monitoring stations in place is two years.

1. Key indicators include: Stream temperature, stream flow, shading, surface fines (sediment), embededness, woody debris, streambank stability, riparian condition, pool/riffle ratios, populations and habitat for trout and steelhead, condition of riparian zone.
 2. Management standards are: Improved water quality and quantity, stable streambanks (>80%), improved fish habitat and populations of trout based upon ODF&W baseline data for populations and 1991 Hankin/Reeves survey for habitat conditions, natural levels of woody debris recruitment and increased woody debris. Maximum summer water temperatures will be at or decreasing toward 55 degrees Fahrenheit. Embededness (used as a measurement of fine sediment) will be lowered to less than 35 percent. Stream shade/canopy cover will increase to 20 to 30 percent due to improved riparian conditions. Pools per mile will be at least 3 in lower portion (Forest boundary to O'Brien Creek, and at least 6 in the upper portion (O'Brien Creek to Eagle Lake). If standards are not met identify the cause and mitigate or eliminate impact if inside the corridor.
 3. Sampling procedure: Annually, measure stream temperatures and flow. Conduct a Hankin/Reeves survey at 10 year intervals inside the river corridor to to gather baseline information, monitor changes, and recommend improvements. Activities will be measured against this baseline to determine if the Fish OR value is being protected and enhanced. Collect daily maximum/minimum stream temperatures for the expected warmest 6 month period of the year at the locations described in the Water Quality Monitoring section.
- d. Historic Cultural Resources - Annually, monitor cultural resources against values described in the Historic Cultural DFC and to ensure the protection and enhancement of Historic Cultural Resource OR Value. DFS would be met, historic as well as prehistoric sites are protected. No damage to cultural sites would occur.

1. Key indicators include: Cultural site integrity.
 2. Management standards are: no additional adverse impacts or damage to cultural sites, a cultural resource inventory/and or assessment for each proposed project within the river corridor, and interpretation of cultural sites (at locations outside the river corridor) when adequate provisions are available to protect the cultural resource. If standards not met, do not approve the proposed activity. If use is affecting cultural resources, identify the cause, and take action to mitigate the cause and ensure protection of the site.
 3. Sampling procedure: annually, review all projects and use in the river corridor to ensure that cultural resources are protected and surveys completed for proposed activities.
- e. Range Monitoring - Monitor range conditions to ensure protection and enhancement of OR Values.
1. Key indicators include: Condition of late season grasses, amount of noxious weeds, variety of native plant communities, grazing damage to riparian zone.
 2. Management standards are: The area will remain ecologically diverse and provide healthy riparian areas with no impacts on current water quality. No increases in noxious weed populations and no net loss or reduction in riparian habitat due to grazing. Recreational/ grazing conflicts, however few, will be reduced. If standards not met, identify cause of change and correct Range Allotment Plans to ensure standards are met.
 3. Sampling procedure: Annually, monitor range conditions for riparian damage. Every 5 years inventory and monitor the river corridor for noxious weeds, non-native grasses, and range condition of late season grasses.
- f. Water Quality Monitoring
1. Use level is currently within a range compatible with maintaining the Fisheries DFC. If use increases to the point where it is not compatible with the stated DFC, the need to take additional management actions will be re-evaluated.
 2. Monitoring water quality is an important element in managing the National Wild and Scenic River system. Five monitoring points are recommended along the Eagle Creek to test at least water quantity and temperature. Only through cooperative agreements, use of volunteers, and other creative means can this part of the monitoring program be accomplished. Other items such as sediment, dissolved oxygen, pH and nitrates could also be monitored if initial parameters were developed and enough funding received. The following are the preferred locations for the monitoring points and possible cooperative parties or organization:
 - a). Main Eagle Trailhead -- Fishing Clubs, or Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.
 - b). Tamarack Campground -- Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Campground Host, or Snowmobile Club.
 - c). East Eagle Confluence -- Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, American Indian tribes with treaty rights, Snowmobile Club.
 - d). Paddy Creek Confluence -- Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, American Indian tribes with treaty rights, or Snowmobile Club.

- e). Skull Creek Confluence -- Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Eagle Forks Campground Host, American Indian tribes with treaty rights, Snowmobile Club, Fishing Club.

Monitoring will be of simple parameters that will give an indication of whether more intense monitoring is needed.

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

BUDGET

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

1. Recreation Facilities Operation and Maintenance

Funds necessary to operate and maintain all existing recreation facilities.

\$20,000.00 per year

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

- \$ 70,000 Total (Interpretive program)
- \$ 80,000 Total (Improving Boulder Park Trailhead)
- \$ 120,000 Total (Providing barrier-free access at all campgrounds)
- \$ 50,000 Total (Improving trailer access at all campgrounds)
- \$ 125,000 Total (Rehabilitating Two Color Campground)
- \$ 20,000 Total (Improving Two Color Gaurdstation)
- \$ 75,000 Total (Close and rehab existing roads and sites) (1997)
- \$ 50,000 Total (Dispersed campsite and access relocation) (1998)

2. Roads

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

\$ 5,000 per year

Funds necessary to maintain multi-purpose roads open to the public.

\$100,000 per year

Funding needs associated with planned recreation road construction/ reconstruction as identified in River Management Plan. (The dollars for plan, survey/design, and construction/reconstruction should be identified in the Regional capital investment program.)

\$0

3. Trails

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

\$ 20,000 per year

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

No dollars planned at this time.

4. Forest Service Administration

Recreation

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

- a. outfitter guide permit administration
- b. special use administration
- c. user contact
- d. Wild and Scenic River-related information/education programs
- e. easement administration
- f. interpretive activities
- g. vehicular support (cost for vehicles and maintenance).
- h. law enforcement

Total \$54,000 per year

5. Cooperative Agreements

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

\$3,000 per year coop law enforcement agreement with County Sheriff.
\$1,500 per year other cooperative agreements
County, Tribes, and ODFW

6. Management Plan Revision

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

None identified at this time.

7. Special Studies as Scheduled in Management Plan

Include special studies identified in the river management plan. Special studies might include user survey, water quality/quantity survey/analysis, etc. Listed in order of priority:

- \$ 3,000 Road and dispersed site closure survey (1996)
- \$ 3,000 Watershed improvement project inventory (1996)
- \$ 10,000 Survey of fish species (1996)
- \$ 8,000 Hankin/Reeves survey of fish habitat (2001)
- \$ 10,000 Cultural survey (1999)

8. Monitoring

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

Water Quality \$4,500 One time cost for equipment (\$900 each for five stream water temperature stations) (1998).

\$4,000 per year Operation, maintenance, and the monitoring. Stream water temperature monitoring will be done by the Forest Service and or cooperating agencies, groups, or individuals.

Range	\$ 500 per year
Range vegetation	\$1,000 every 5th year
Recreation	\$6,000 per year
Scenery/Geology	\$ 500 per year
Fish	\$ 500 per year
Historic/cultural	\$ 500 per year
Recreation mining	\$2,000 per year
VQM inventory	\$3,000 every 5th year
Firewood program	\$ 300 per year

Install permanent water monitoring station in 1994 and the two stream water temperature monitoring devices in 1995. Monitoring annually as soon as stations installed

Total monitoring costs include a \$4,500 one time cost plus a \$15,300 monitoring cost per year, and \$3,000 cost every 5 years.

9. Total Costs

Total one time cost	\$620,500
Total annual costs	\$217,800
Additional costs every 10 th year	\$ 8,000
Additional costs every 5th year	\$ 4,000

10. Priorities

Note that the activities in this Management Plan are dependent upon the District receiving adequate funds to cover one time costs as well as annual expenses noted here. In the event that full funding is not received the priorities for the expenditure of funds will be to ensure public safety and protect OR values