

# **Draft Nez Perce–Clearwater National Forests Forest Plan Assessment**

## **15.0 Designated Areas**

**Section 15.3 Wild and Scenic Rivers-  
Designated, updated 02/2017.**

**June 2014**



# Table of Contents

<b>15.0 Designated Areas.....</b>	<b>15-1</b>
15.1 Wilderness—Designated.....	15-1
15.1.1 Existing Information .....	15-1
15.1.2 Informing the Assessment.....	15-4
15.1.3 Information Needs .....	15-5
15.1.4 References and Literature Cited.....	15-5
15.2 Wilderness—Recommended.....	15-7
15.2.1 Existing Information .....	15-7
15.2.2 Informing the Assessment.....	15-11
15.2.3 Information Needs .....	15-17
15.2.4 References and Literature Cited.....	15-17
15.3 Wild and Scenic Rivers—Designated.....	15-18
15.3.1 Existing Information .....	15-18
15.3.2 Informing the Assessment.....	15-30
15.3.3 Information Needs .....	15-35
15.3.4 Literature Cited .....	15-35
15.4 Wild and Scenic Rivers—Eligible .....	15-38
15.4.1 Clearwater National Forest .....	15-38
15.4.2 Nez Perce National Forest .....	15-40
15.4.3 Informing the Assessment.....	15-42
15.4.4 Information Needs .....	15-43
15.4.5 Literature Cited .....	15-43
<b>Appendix A—Wilderness Profile Reports for Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness, Gospel Hump Wilderness, and Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Appendix B—Wilderness.net Reports for Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness, Gospel Hump Wilderness, and Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Appendix C—Wild Trails Reports for the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness, Gospel Hump Wilderness, and Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Appendix D—Inventoried Roadless Area Capability Assessment Element Criteria for the Clearwater/Nez Perce Forest Plan Revision (2004) .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Appendix E—Summary of Inventoried Roadless Area Capability Rating Tables.....</b>	<b>17</b>

## List of Tables

Table 15-1. Administrative units of the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness .....	15-1
Table 15-2. Administrative units of the Frank Church River or No Return Wilderness .....	15-2
Table 15-3. Administrative units of the Gospel Hump Wilderness.....	15-3
Table 15-4. Administrative units of the Hells Canyon Wilderness .....	15-3
Table 15-5. Comparison of acres between 1987 Clearwater Forest Plan recommended Wilderness Areas and their counterpart IRR Inventoried Roadless Areas. ....	15-7
Table 15-6. Underrepresented vegetative types by Ecosection in the Inventoried Roadless Rule areas on the Nez Perce–Clearwater National Forests.....	15-15
Table 15-7. Classification of the Middle Fork Clearwater Wild and Scenic River system within the Nez Perce and Clearwater National Forests .....	15-19
Table 15-8. Clearwater National Forest Eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers .....	15-39
Table 15-9. Nez Perce National Forest Eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers and their potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values (ORVs).....	15-41
Table 15-10. Trend in Overall Index by Subbasin, from Managed Sites on the Nez Perce/Clearwater National Forests, Based on PIBO Monitoring 2001 – 2016.	
Table 15-11. Water Quality Status of Middle Fork Clearwater, Lochsa and Selway Rivers	
Table 15-12. Recommendations from 1995 Suitability Studies–Clearwater National Forest.....	15-42
Table 15-13. Recommendations from 1995 Suitability Studies–Nez Perce National Forest	15-42

## List of Figures

Figure 15-1. Clearwater National Forest 2005 Draft Forest Plan roadless inventory and recommended wilderness.....	15-8
Figure 15-2. Nez Perce National Forest 2005 draft Forest Plan roadless inventory.....	15-9
Figure 15-3. Clearwater National Forest travel planning draft environmental impact statement Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) map.....	15-10
Figure 15-4. Nez Perce National Forest draft travel plan Alternative 2 (existing condition) Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) map.....	15-11
Figure 15-5. Underrepresented vegetative types by Ecosection in the Inventoried Roadless Rule area on the Nez Perce–Clearwater National Forests .....	15-16

## 15.0 Designated Areas

This section includes information about existing designated areas located in the plan area, including Wilderness and Wild and Scenic Rivers, and the potential need and opportunity for additional designated areas.

### 15.1 WILDERNESS—DESIGNATED

#### 15.1.1 Existing Information

##### 15.1.1.1 Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness

Administrative units of the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness are listed in Table 15-1.

**Table 15-1. Administrative units of the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness**

Administration	Net Acres
West Fork Ranger District Stevensville Ranger District (Bitterroot National Forest)	512,000
Powell Ranger District (Clearwater National Forest)	259,165
Moose Creek Ranger District (Nez Perce National Forest)	559,699
Missoula Ranger District (Lolo National Forest) <sup>a</sup>	9,767
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,340,681</b>

<sup>a</sup>Lolo National Forest management has been assigned to the Bitterroot National Forest.

The following management direction exists for the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness:

- The Wilderness Act, September 3, 1964 (P.L. 88-577; 78 Stat. 890 16 U.S.C. 1121 (note), 1131–1136), provided for the establishment of the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness
- Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness General Management Direction, updated 1992
- Selway-Bitterroot Wildland Fire Use Guidebook 2000 (USDA Forest Service 2000)
- Clearwater Forest Plan Amendment 21, Nez Perce Forest Plan Amendment 19, Lolo Forest Plan Amendment 21, and Bitterroot Forest Plan Amendment 12, November 29, 1994, amending the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness General Management Direction and Forest Plans Site-specific decisions in current forest plans
- Seminole Ranch—Decision Notice and Finding of No Significant Impact—Tract 39 Land Exchange – (April 27, 2004) “will be incorporated into the National Forest System within the Nez Perce National Forest, and managed and monitored in accordance with the 1987 NPNF Forest Plan, as amended, and future land management plans that may be developed for the National Forest under the National Forest Management Act”
- Selway-Bitterroot Invasive Plants Management Project EIS, November 31, 2009 (USDA Forest Service 2009)
- Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Character Monitoring (pilot project) 2006

### 15.1.1.2 Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness

Administrative units of the Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness are listed in Table 15-2.

**Table 15-2. Administrative units of the Frank Church River or No Return Wilderness**

Administration	Net Acres
West Fork Ranger District (Bitterroot National Forest)	193,703
Red River Ranger District (Nez Perce National Forest)	110,773
Krassel Ranger District (Payette National Forest)	791,675
Middle Fork–North Fork Ranger District (Salmon–Challis National Forest) <sup>a</sup>	1,269,745
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,365,896</b>

<sup>a</sup>In 1991, acres located on the Boise National Forest were assigned to the Challis National Forest. In 1995, the Salmon and Challis National Forests were combined into one administrative unit.

The following management direction exists for the Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness:

- The Wilderness Act, September 3, 1964 (P.L. 88-577; 78 Stat. 890 16 U.S.C. 1121 (note), 1131–1136), and the Central Idaho Wilderness Act of July 23, 1980 (P.L. 96-312, 94 Stat. 848), provided for the establishment of the River of No Return Wilderness
- Passage of S. 2354 a Bill to renamed the “River of No Return Wilderness” in the state of Idaho as the “Frank Church – River of No Return Wilderness” was signed into law on March 14, 194 and became Public Law 98-231.
- Programmatic Agreement between the Northern Region (Idaho) and Intermountain Region (Idaho) USDA Forest Service and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and Idaho State Historic Preservation Office Regarding Cultural Resources Management on the National Forest in the Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness in the State of Idaho, July 24, 2003
- Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness Revised Wilderness Management Plan and Amendments for the Bitterroot, Boise, Nez Perce, Payette, and Salmon-Challis National Forests, November 20, 2003
- Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness Noxious Plants EIS 1999
- Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness Wildland Fire Use Guidebook 2007
- Interregional Agreement between Intermountain Region Salmon-Challis/Payette/Boise National Forests and Northern Region Nez Perce National Forest for Administration of Lands within the Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness, October 11, 2007

### 15.1.1.3 Gospel Hump Wilderness

Administrative units of the Gospel Hump Wilderness are listed in Table 15-3.

**Table 15-3. Administrative units of the Gospel Hump Wilderness**

Administration	Net Acres
Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forest (Salmon River and Red River Ranger Districts)	205,796
<b>Total</b>	<b>205,796</b>

The following management direction exists for the Gospel Hump Wilderness:

- The Wilderness Act, September 3, 1964 (P.L. 88-577; 78 Stat. 890 16 U.S.C. 1121 (note), 1131–1136), and the Endangered American Wilderness Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-237, 92 Stat. 40), February 24, 1978, provided for the establishment of the Gospel Hump Wilderness
- Nez Perce National Forest Gospel Hump Multi-purpose Resource Development Plan, December 15, 1982, provides direction for the “multi-purpose resource development” section of the Gospel Hump roadless area (this is roadless area direction, not designated wilderness direction)
- Gospel Hump Wilderness Plan, January 7, 1985
- Gospel Hump Wildland Fire Use Guidebook, 2006

### 15.1.1.4 Hells Canyon Wilderness

There are 59,900 acres of the Hells Canyon Wilderness located on the Nez Perce National Forest. These acres are administered by the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest.

Administrative units of the Hells Canyon Wilderness are listed in Table 15-4.

**Table 15-4. Administrative units of the Hells Canyon Wilderness**

Administration	Net Acres
Salmon River Ranger District (Nez Perce National Forest, administered by the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest)	59,900
Vale District Bureau of Land Management	1,038
Council and New Meadows Ranger Districts Payette National Forest	23,911
Wallowa Valley Ranger District (Wallowa-Whitman National Forest)	133,170
<b>Total</b>	<b>218,019</b>

The Hells Canyon Wilderness is split by the Snake River into two distinct areas—one in Oregon and the smaller portion in Idaho. The Wallowa-Whitman National Forest has the lead

stewardship responsibility. The following management direction exists for the Hells Canyon Wilderness:

- The Hells Canyon Wilderness was established in 1975 as part of the Hells Canyon National Recreation Act (Public Law 94-199)
- The Oregon Wilderness Act (Public Law 98-328—June 26, 1984) added additional acreage to the Hells Canyon Wilderness
- Hells Canyon National Recreation Area Comprehensive Management Plan, July 2003

### **15.1.2 Informing the Assessment**

#### **15.1.2.1 Nez Perce-Clearwater Wilderness Areas: Current Condition**

The current condition for all portions of the Selway-Bitterroot, Gospel Hump, and Frank Church River of No Return wilderness areas managed by the Forests is documented in the appendix reports for each wilderness area:

- Appendix A: Wilderness Profile Report
- Appendix B: Wilderness.net Report
- Appendix C: Wilderness Trail Report

#### **15.1.2.2 10-Year Stewardship Challenge: Trends**

For the purpose of this assessment, trend will be evaluated using the 10 Year Stewardship Challenge data from 2005 to 2013. For an explanation of the 10 Year Stewardship Challenge, see the Wilderness Stewardship brochure (USDA Forest Service n.d.).

For all 10 elements, for all wilderness areas managed by the Forests, an upward trend has been documented for the past 8 years. The 10 Year Stewardship Challenge trends for each wilderness area managed by the Forests is documented in Appendix D (Wilderness Performance Measure Accomplishment Report).

#### **15.1.2.3 Wilderness Character Monitoring: Trends**

In addition, some wilderness character monitoring prototype work has been done in the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness and the Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness. The Wilderness Act of 1964, Section 4(b), Use of Wilderness Areas, describes the primary direction for wilderness stewardship as “each agency administering any area designated as wilderness shall be responsible for preserving the wilderness character of the area.” Agency Wilderness Policy 2320.2(4) directs the agency to “protect and perpetuate wilderness character” from the time of designation.

Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act (Definition of Wilderness) and the Forest Service guide to wilderness character monitoring ([Applying the Concept of Wilderness Character to National Forest Planning, Monitoring, and Management](#)<sup>1</sup>) identifies the qualities of wilderness character: Untrammeled, Natural, Undeveloped, Solitude and Primitive and Unconfined Recreation This approach attempts to make wilderness character relevant, tangible, and

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<sup>1</sup> [http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs\\_gtr217.pdf](http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_gtr217.pdf)



practical for forest planning, management, and monitoring. Wilderness character monitoring under this approach is just beginning to be implemented. Results for all wilderness areas should become available over the next 5 to 7 years under this new system.

The Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness participated in testing the national prototype for wilderness character monitoring. During 2012, the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness tested the Region 1 protocols for wilderness character monitoring, using 2011 data.

The Salmon-Challis and the Payette National Forests developed and tested Region 4 protocols for wilderness character monitoring in FY2012. The Nez Perce–Clearwater National Forests will test the protocols in the near future.

### **15.1.3 Information Needs**

For the Selway-Bitterroot and Gospel Hump Wilderness areas; updated wilderness management plans that include cultural and historic management strategies, weed management strategies, backcountry airstrip management strategies, and fire management direction

For the Selway-Bitterroot , Gospel Hump Wilderness and Frank Church River of No Return (as coordinated with the Salmon-Challis:lead Forest)areas; updated wilderness management plans that include wilderness character monitoring schedules. Recent guidance for character monitoring and the protocol testing that occurred in the Selway Bitterroot Wilderness is available on the Wilderness.net [website](http://www.wilderness.net)<sup>2</sup>.

For the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness; review and update wilderness-specific opportunity class mapping.

For the Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness; working together with other managing Forests, develop a strategy for specifically addressing the management plan direction to annually maintain all trails.

For the Gospel Hump Wilderness; develop a weed management strategy based on compiled weed inventory and monitoring data.

### **15.1.4 References and Literature Cited**

USDA Forest Service. No date. Wilderness stewardship: 10-year wilderness stewardship challenge. Washington, DC: USDA Forest Service. Available at: <https://www.wilderness.net/NWPS/documents/FS/10YWSC%20Brochure.pdf>.

USDA Forest Service. 1992. 1992. Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness general management direction, 1992 update. Missoula, MT: USDA, Forest Service, Northern Region, Bitterroot, Clearwater, Lolo, and Nez Perce National Forests.

USDA Forest Service. 2000. Selway-Bitterroot wildland fire use guidebook, 2000. Orofino, ID: USDA Forest Service, Clearwater National Forest.

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<sup>2</sup> <http://www.wilderness.net/character>

USDA Forest Service. 2009. Selway-Bitterroot invasive plants management project environmental impact statement. Orofino, ID: USDA Forest Service, Clearwater National Forest.

## 15.2 WILDERNESS—RECOMMENDED

### 15.2.1 Existing Information

Recommendations for wilderness designation result from the analysis of inventoried roadless areas (IRAs), specifically, an analysis of the capability, availability, and needs of these areas. IRAs are designated for all National Forests in Idaho by the 2008 Idaho Roadless Rule (IRR) decision.

The IRR provides the basis for IRAs across Idaho, including the Forests, but does not prescribe recreational access for these areas or recommend any areas for wilderness designation. However, on the Clearwater National Forest, the 3 recommended wilderness areas align closely with IRR areas assigned to the Wildland Recreation theme.

Existing information regarding management of recommended wilderness is found in the Clearwater National Forest Plan (USDA Forest Service 1987a) and the Nez Perce National Forest Plan (USDA Forest Service 1987b). The Clearwater National Forest Plan, Management Area B2, recommends 3 areas for wilderness designation: Mallard-Larkins, Hoodoo, and Selway-Bitterroot Additions (Table 15-5). No roadless areas are recommended for wilderness designation on the Nez Perce National Forest.

**Table 15-5. Comparison of acres between 1987 Clearwater Forest Plan recommended Wilderness Areas and their counterpart IRR Inventoried Roadless Areas**

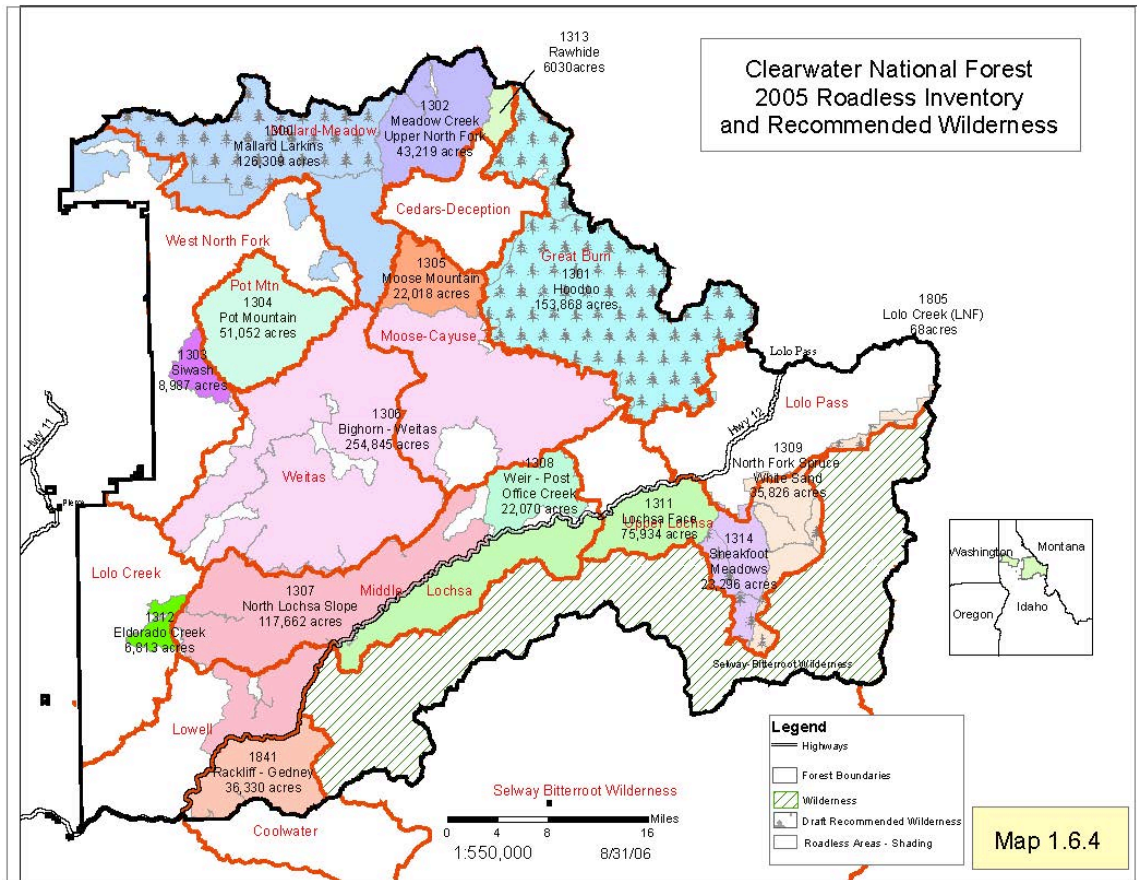
Forest Plan and Idaho Roadless Rule Area Name	1987 Forest Plan Acres	Idaho Roadless Rule Acres
Mallard-Larkins (Primitive Area)	66,700 acres (82,892 additional acres on the Idaho Panhandle National Forest)	126,300 acres (129,400 additional acres on the Idaho Panhandle National Forest)
Hoodoo (Great Burn)	113,000 acres (89,500 additional acres on the Lolo National Forest)	153,900 acres (98,100 acres on the Lolo National Forest)
Selway-Bitterroot Additions (4 separate additions, all located on the Powell Ranger District)	18,500 acres	31,500 acres (IRR remapped Elk Summit and Lakes areas, which are included in Sneakfoot Meadows and North Fork Spruce-White Sand Wildland Recreation theme areas)
1. Sneakfoot	8,700 acres	23,300 acres
2. Elk Summit	3,300 acres	—
3. Storm Creek	2,500 acres	8,200 acres
4. Lakes	4,000 acres	—

#### 15.2.1.1 Comparing Forest Plan Roadless Areas to Idaho Roadless Rule Areas

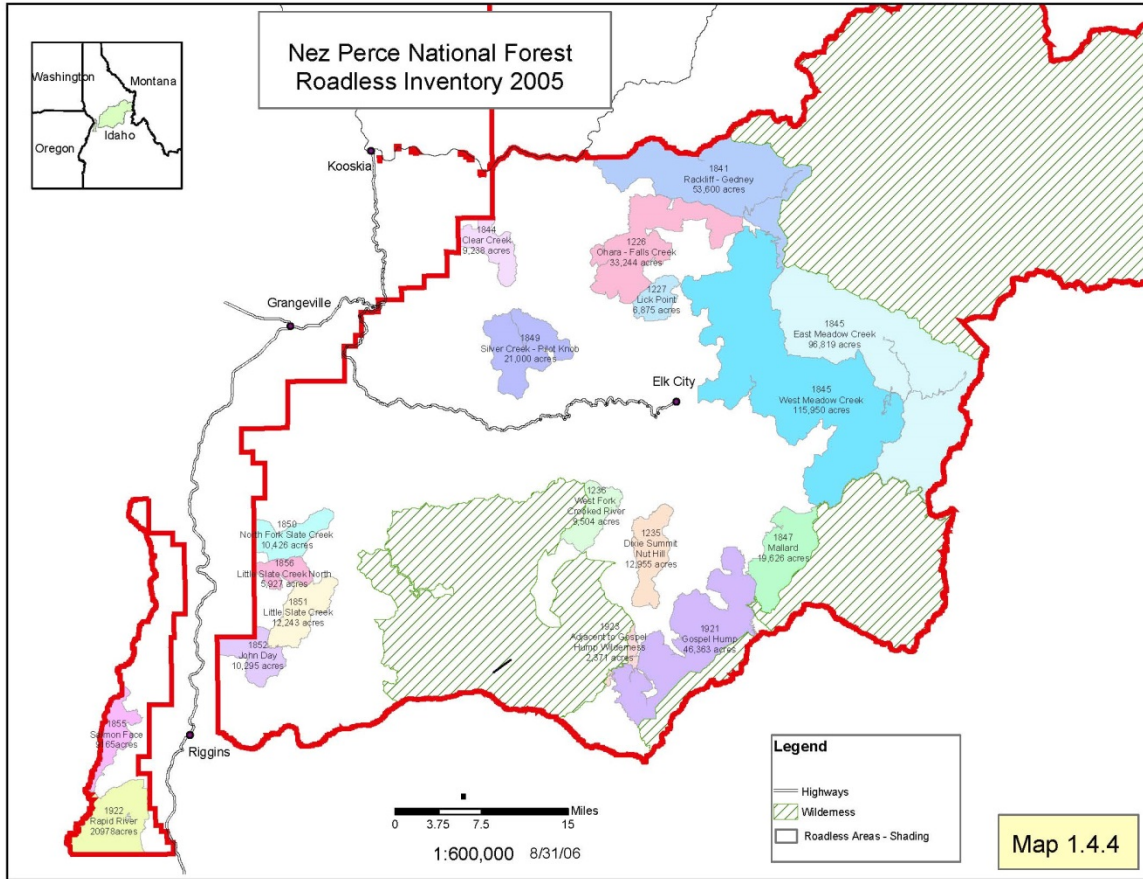
The recommended wilderness areas and IRAs identified in both the 1987 Clearwater National Forest Plan and the Idaho Roadless Rule (IRR) are essentially the same. The acreages listed in the 2 documents vary only slightly, with the exception of the Selway-Bitterroot Additions, which comprise several areas that are combined differently in the Forest Plan and the IRR. IRR area descriptions are found in Appendix C of the 2008 IRR Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). All of the areas recommended in the 1987 Forest Plan have the Wildland Recreation theme designation in the IRR. Comparing the maps from the 1987 Forest Plan EIS Vol II (Part C) roadless areas and the IRR Appendix C maps for the Clearwater National Forest IRR areas is the simplest way to discern the variances between

the roadless areas in the 1987 plan and the existing condition for IRAs on the Nez Perce–Clearwater National Forests under the IRR. Additional maps that illustrate the differences between the 1987 Forest Plan recommended wilderness areas (recommended wilderness existing condition) and IRR areas include the following:

- Map depicting 2005 DRAFT Clearwater Forest Plan roadless inventory and recommended wilderness (Figure 15-1)
- Map depicting 2005 DRAFT Nez Perce National Forest Plan roadless inventory. (Figure 15-2)



**Figure 15-1. Clearwater National Forest 2005 Draft Forest Plan roadless inventory and recommended wilderness.**



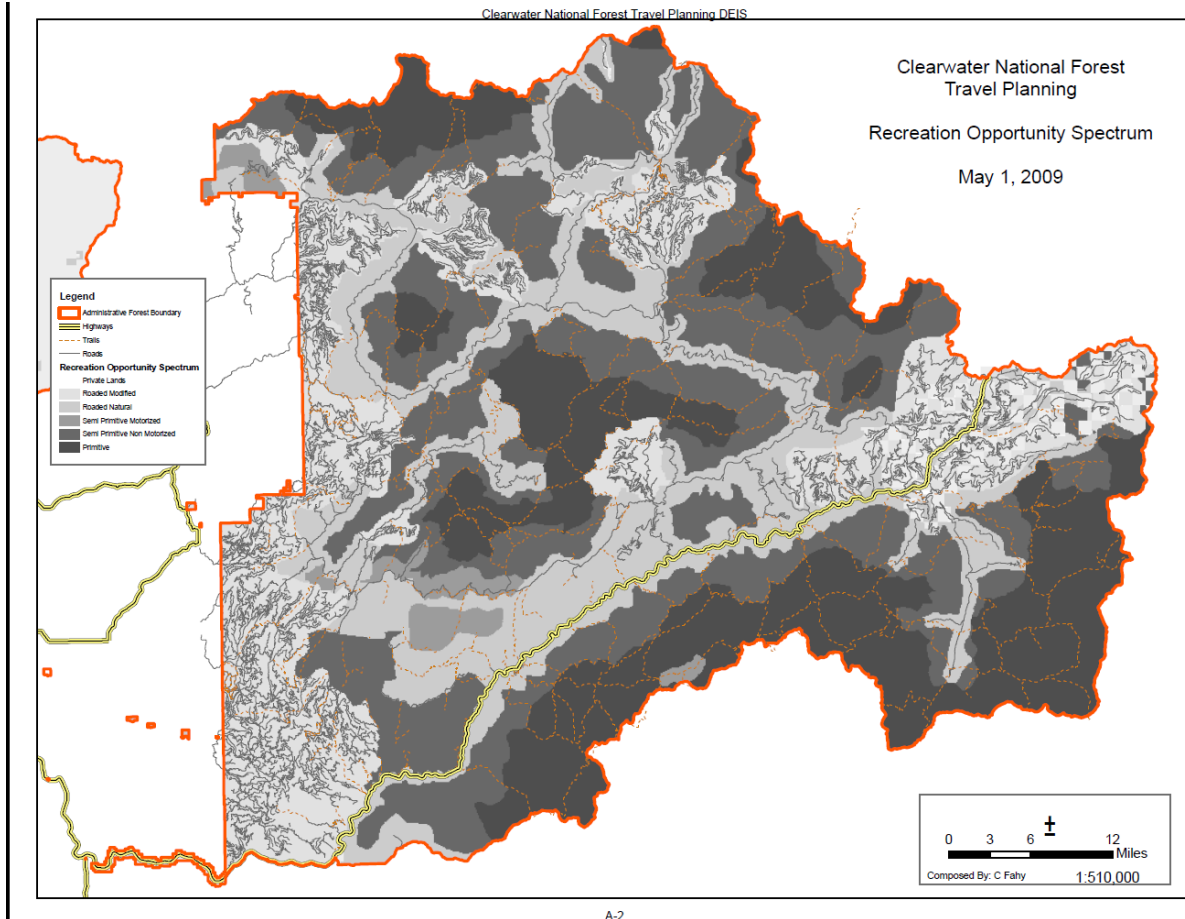
**Figure 15-2. Nez Perce National Forest 2005 draft Forest Plan roadless inventory**

**15.2.1.2 Comparing Recreational Access**

The IRR does not designate recreational access for the Wildland Recreation theme (or any theme). Recreational access in recommended wilderness areas is currently prescribed for the Clearwater National Forest by the Clearwater Travel Plan decision (USDA Forest Service 2012). Regarding recreational access for recommended wilderness areas, the 1987 Forest Plan decision was silent regarding motorized and bicycle use in the summer, and motorized use, including snow machine use, in the winter.

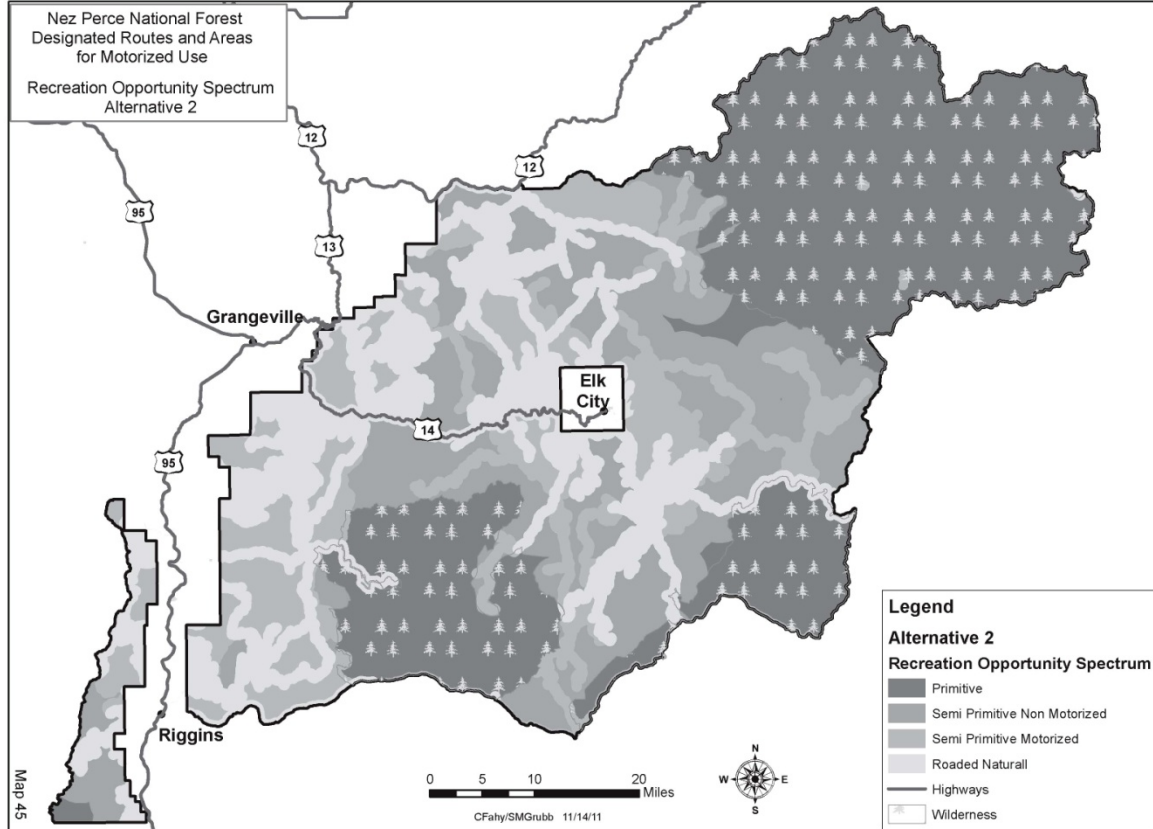
**15.2.1.3 Comparing Recreation Opportunity Spectrum**

The existing condition for the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) for IRR areas is portrayed by the Clearwater National Forest Travel Plan DEIS ROS map on page A-2 of the Appendix for maps (Figure 15-3) and by the Nez Perce National Forest Draft Travel Plan, Alternative 2 (existing condition) ROS map (Figure 15-4).



**Figure 15-3. Clearwater National Forest travel planning draft environmental impact statement Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) map**





**Figure 15-4. Nez Perce National Forest draft travel plan Alternative 2 (existing condition) Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) map**

### 15.2.2 Informing the Assessment

Forest Service Handbook (FSH) 1909.12—Land Management Planning Handbook, Chapter 70—Wilderness Evaluation, 2007 is the guiding document being used to begin the process of assessing the capability, availability and need for recommending inventoried roadless areas (IRR areas) for wilderness designation. The process of wilderness recommendation will be completed as part of the publication of the proposed action and the draft and final EIS and associated record of decision (ROD).

Idaho Roadless Rule areas as designated in the IRR environmental impact statement (EIS) (USDA Forest Service 2008) provide the basis for the existing condition of IRAs in Idaho and thus on the Nez Perce–Clearwater National Forests. The IRR EIS amended both Forest Plans, updating (replacing) the roadless areas identified in the 1987 plans and the 2001 National Inventoried Roadless Area Rule. For both the Clearwater National Forest and the Nez Perce National Forest, Appendix C of the IRR EIS (USDA Forest Service 2008) provides maps of all roadless areas and specifically describes each roadless area, defining each area’s resource attributes and comparing these with the Forest Plan existing condition from the 2001 Roadless Rule.

Unlike road building and timber harvesting, recreational access (motorized, nonmotorized, and mechanized [primarily bicycles]) is not prescribed by the IRR. The 2012 Clearwater National Forest travel plan decision (USDA Forest Service 2012) prescribes the recreational access decision for each IRR area on the Clearwater National Forest, for both summer and winter seasons. The 2012 decision prohibits motorized and bicycle use in areas recommended for wilderness. Regionally and nationally, the consistent allowance or disallowance of access to these areas by bicycles and snow machines remains controversial. Few other aspects of management, other than road building and timber management, are currently as controversial as recreational access in areas recommended for wilderness. Weed management in recommended areas is permitted under current EIS decisions.

No areas are recommended for wilderness on the Nez Perce National Forest, although the east and west Meadow Creek areas continue to have some public support for recommendation. The Bighorn–Weitas and Cayuse roadless areas on the Clearwater National Forest have a similar contingent of support.

The Fish Lake area on the Clearwater National Forest (Hoodoo–Great Burn recommended area) also has a specific contingent of support associated with the allowance of motorized use of the lake. This motorized use is permitted under the 2012 Clearwater National Forest travel plan decision (USDA Forest Service 2012).

#### 15.2.2.1 Capability

“The capability of a potential wilderness is the degree to which that area contains the basic characteristics that make it suitable for wilderness recommendation without regard to its availability for or need as wilderness” (FSH Chapter 70, p. 13). The following characteristics are identified in the Wilderness Act:

- Natural
- Undeveloped
- Outstanding Opportunities for Solitude or Primitive and Unconfined Recreation
- Special Features and Values and,
- Manageability

A capability study utilizing the Chapter 70 wilderness evaluation process (2005) was completed for the [2006 Draft Forest Plan Revision effort](#)<sup>3</sup>. This process used [47 questions](#)<sup>4</sup> and a rating table (See Appendix D) to evaluate the principal wilderness characteristics, as identified in the Wilderness Act. The evaluation input was provided by resource managers, and further information was gathered through scoping, public meetings, and other collaborative efforts. For this current Forest Plan Revision effort, this wilderness evaluation process was verified using the updated 2007 Chapter 70 direction. The attached summary (See Appendix E) indicates a High, Medium, or Low rating for each roadless area. A

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<sup>3</sup> [http://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE\\_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb5400839.pdf](http://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb5400839.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/nezperceclearwater/landmanagement/planning/?cid=stelprdb5402536>



comparison between the 2006 roadless areas and the current IRR inventory is shown. Essentially, the areas evaluated in the 2006 revision effort and the areas established in the 2008 IRR are geographically the same. No changes in the 2006 ratings were identified.

#### **15.2.2.2 Availability**

NFS lands determined to meet wilderness capability requirements are considered potentially available for wilderness designation (FSH Chap 70: NEED 72.2, p. 15). However, the determination of availability is conditioned by the value of and need for the wilderness resource compared to the value of and need for other resources.

Currently, the Forest provide regional, state, and local access to approximately 1 million acres of designated wilderness. These two Forests host the largest complex of designated wilderness in the lower 48 states. Portions of the Selway-Bitterroot, the Frank Church-River of No Return and the entire Gospel Hump wilderness areas comprise this complex.

The IRR makes an additional 1.9 million inventoried roadless acres available for consideration as recommended wilderness within the planning area. The IRR theme areas most capable and available for recommendation are Wildland Recreation (approximately 250,000 acres) and Primitive (approximately 700,000 acres). About 200,000 acres in these areas are recommended for wilderness. In the IRR EIS, Appendix C (USDA Forest Service 2008), roadless area tables for the Forests list each roadless area and the associated resources that are traded off due to the area's roadless designation. Other resource trade-offs include timber, road, and mineral resources, as well as other resource considerations no longer available due to the area's designation as roadless. These resource trade-offs vary slightly between IRR themes. However, with very few exceptions, such as limited harvest associated with community protection and/or ecosystem health, timber and road resources are no longer available in the IRR areas.

When considering trade-offs associated with recommending IRR areas; the IRR has already determined that these lands are not available for timber harvest or road building. However, the Idaho Roadless Rule does not prescribe recreational access. Therefore, recommendation of IRR areas for wilderness designation may cause a loss of motorized or mechanized recreational access. Need is the degree to which an area contributes to the local and national distribution of wilderness in the National Wilderness Preservation System (FSH Chap 70: NEED 72.3, p. 16). Primary criteria for determining need include the following:

- Representation of underrepresented ecosystems
- Providing wilderness recreation opportunities for a growing population
- Providing needed habitat for fish, wildlife, and plants

In regard to proposing areas that would contribute to the National Wilderness Preservation System, handbook direction is to consider need on a regional basis and evaluate such factors as the geographic distribution of areas and representations of landforms and ecosystems.

There are 6 factors to consider when determining need to recommend a potential area for wilderness designation:

1. *The location, size, and type of other wildernesses in the general vicinity and their distance from the proposed area. Consider accessibility of areas to population centers and user groups. Public demand for wilderness may increase with proximity to growing population centers.*

The existing designated wilderness areas on the Forests total approximately 1 million acres and are contiguous to nearly 2 million additional Wilderness acres on Forests located in Montana and Idaho. The three existing areas recommended for wilderness in the 1987 Forest Plan (and perhaps some additional areas that would make boundaries and access to existing wilderness areas more manageable) provide sufficient designated wilderness, regionally, to meet current and future public demand. Recommending additional acres would not enhance accessibility for population centers or user groups.

2. *Present visitor pressure on other wildernesses, trends in use, changing patterns of use, population expansion factors, and trends and changes in transportation.*

Little visitor pressure currently exists on the vast regional and Forest wilderness resource. Wilderness areas on the Forests are, for the most part, low-use, very primitive areas. Although some unacceptable visitor pressure occurs near popular trailheads and easily accessible hot springs and mountain lakes, the pressure is usually seasonal. Visitor pressure at these few locations would probably not significantly change with the addition of more designated wilderness acres, because this pressure is associated with specific high use visitor destinations.

3. *The extent to which nonwilderness lands on the National Forest System (NFS) unit or other federal lands are likely to provide opportunities for unconfined outdoor recreation experiences.*

Approximately 2 million acres of IRR areas on the Forests provide opportunities for unconfined outdoor recreation experiences. These acres are commonly referred to by the public as “de facto wilderness”. Visitors can recreate on these lands without encountering roads or timber harvest activities. These acres are mostly rugged and known for their remote backcountry settings and experiences. They are allocated to a Primitive or Semi-primitive setting under the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (see section 9.0 for Recreation Opportunity Spectrum [ROS] discussion). While the IRR areas are not designated as wilderness, the language used in the IRR, along with the ROS allocations, provide for management that will protect the roadless and wilderness character of these areas. This is especially true for the roughly 925,000 acres the IRR allocates to Wildland Recreation and Primitive themes.

4. *The need to provide a refuge for those species that have demonstrated an inability to survive in less than primitive surroundings or the need for a protected area for other unique scientific values or phenomena.*

Addressing the need for Item 4 remains to be completed. This is currently a data gap.

5. *Within social and biological limits, management may increase the capacity of established wildernesses to support human use without unacceptable depreciation of the wilderness resource.*

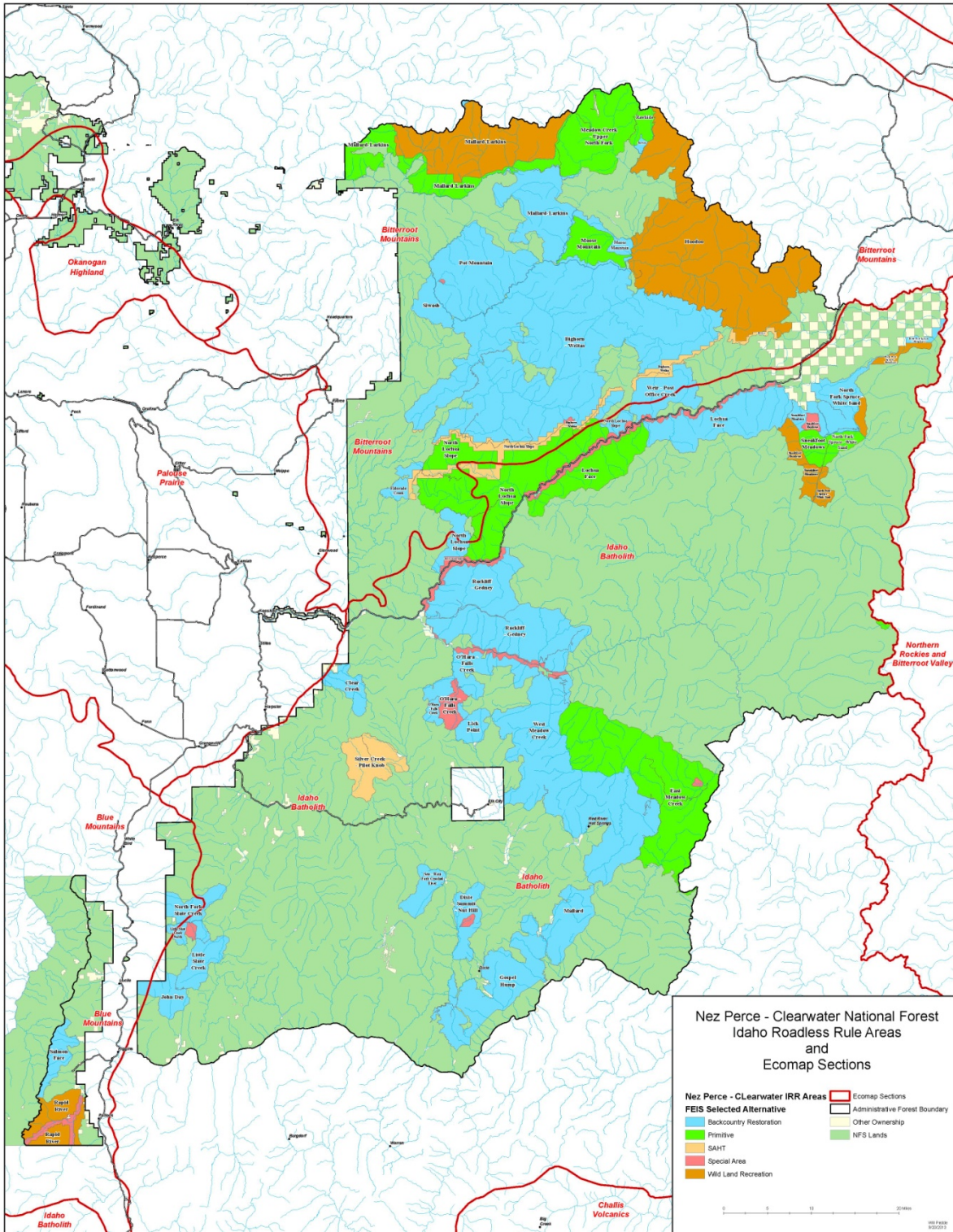
Addressing the need for Item 4 remains to be completed. This is currently a data gap.

6. *An area's ability to provide for preservation of identifiable landform types and ecosystems. Consideration of this factor may include utilization of Edwin H. Hammond's subdivision of landform types and the Bailey-Kuchler ecosystem classification. This approach is helpful from the standpoint of rounding out the National Wilderness Preservation System and may be further subdivided to suit local, subregional, and regional needs.*

Factor 6 is addressed by a Regional Needs assessment completed in 2003. However, this regional assessment is currently being updated. Results will be incorporated in the DEIS analysis. The 2003 assessment evaluated vegetative types that are underrepresented by ecoregion. The 2 million IRR acres on the Nez Forests fall predominantly within four Ecoregions, as shown in Table 15-6 and Figure 15-5. Most of the acres occur in the Idaho Batholith or Bitterroot Mountains Ecoregions, with a few acres occurring on the Clearwater National Forest in the Palouse Prairie Ecoregion and on the Nez Perce National Forest in the Blue Mountains Ecoregion. Table 15-6 depicts how adding acres in these ecoregions has the potential to add some of the regionally underrepresented ecotypes. These are the primary underrepresented ecotypes associated with a specific ecoregion; however, other underrepresented types may already occur within these ecotypes. Site-specific verification of recommended areas would be needed to determine if or where other underrepresented types occur.

**Table 15-6. Underrepresented vegetative types by Ecoregion in the Inventoried Roadless Rule areas on the Nez Perce–Clearwater National Forests**

<b>Ecoregion</b>	<b>Associated Underrepresented Ecotypes</b>
Bitterroot Mountains	Aspen, Ponderosa Pine, Forested Riparian, Riparian Shrublands, Grasslands, Western Redcedar
Idaho Batholith	Western Redcedar, Forested Riparian, Aspen, Ponderosa Pine, Riparian Shrublands, Grasslands, Sagebrush
Palouse Prairie	Ponderosa Pine
Blue Mountains	Ponderosa Pine



**Figure 15-5. Underrepresented vegetative types by Ecomap Section in the Inventoried Roadless Rule area on the Nez Perce–Clearwater National Forests**

### **15.2.3 Information Needs**

Two recommended wilderness areas are shared with adjacent Forests. Coordinate boundaries of existing recommended wilderness areas (Mallard-Larkins and Hoodoo [Great Burn]) with adjacent Forest information and Forest decisions. Additional roadless areas, as identified in the capability assessment table, need to be coordinated with the Lolo National Forest and the Payette National Forest.

### **15.2.4 References and Literature Cited**

USDA Forest Service. 1987a. Clearwater National Forest land and resource management plan. Orofino, ID: USDA Forest Service, Clearwater National Forest.

USDA Forest Service. 1987b. Nez Perce National Forest land and resource management plan. Grangeville, ID: USDA Forest Service, Nez Perce National Forest.

USDA Forest Service. 2003. Wilderness needs assessment, 2003. Missoula, MT: USDA Forest Service, Northern Region. Available at: [http://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE\\_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb5400842.pdf](http://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb5400842.pdf).

USDA Forest Service. 2008. Idaho Roadless Rule final environmental impact statement.

USDA Forest Service. 2012. Clearwater National Forest travel plan. Orofino, ID: USDA Forest Service, Clearwater National Forest.

## 15.3 WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS—DESIGNATED

### 15.3.1 Existing Information

The Nez Perce-Clearwater has three designated Wild and Scenic Rivers- the Middle Fork of the Clearwater, including the Lochsa and Selway Rivers, Rapid River and the Salmon River.

#### 15.3.1.1 Middle Fork Clearwater, Including the Lochsa and Selway Rivers

The following is a list of existing documents and relevant site-specific decisions that guide management of the river system:

- Middle Fork Clearwater River wild river study (USDA Forest Service 1964)
- A design for wild and scenic rivers, Middle Fork Clearwater, Selway Lochsa (USDA Forest Service 1969a)
- River plan–Middle Fork Clearwater, including the Selway and Lochsa rivers (USDA Forest Service 1969b)
- Management guides–Middle Fork of the Clearwater including the Lochsa and Selway (USDA Forest Service 1973)
- Selway River whitewater management plan (USDA Forest Service 1976)
- Selway River whitewater management plan (USDA Forest Service 1982)
- Lochsa River Whitewater Floating Management Plan (USDA Forest Service 1984)
- Lower Selway–Middle Fork Clearwater water-oriented activities (USDA Forest Service 1986)
- Clearwater National Forest plan (USDA Forest Service 1987a, pp. III-24 through III-31),
- Nez Perce National Forest plan (USDA Forest Service 1987b, p. II-1, Item 7; p. II-4; and pp. II-22 through II-23)
- Nez Perce National Forest plan (USDA Forest Service 1987b, pp. III-17 through III-23)
- Clearwater National Forest plan, amendment no. 2 (USDA Forest Service 1990)
- Amendment to Lochsa River whitewater floating management plan (USDA Forest Service 1995)
- Lochsa River resource assessment (USDA Forest Service 2002a)
- Middle Fork Clearwater River resource assessment (USDA Forest Service 2002b)
- Selway River resource assessment (USDA Forest Service 2002c)
- Values of the Middle Fork Clearwater and Lochsa River Corridor Potentially Affected by Certain Over-Legal Truck Traffic US Highway 12, (USDA Forest Service, 2015)

Congress designated the Middle Fork Clearwater Wild and Scenic River System in 1968 as part of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. On the Clearwater, Nez Perce, and Bitterroot National Forests, the river system includes the Middle Fork Clearwater, Lochsa, and Selway rivers. On the Clearwater and Nez Perce National Forests, the designated system includes 64 miles of the Lochsa River from the Powell Ranger Station to Lowell, Idaho; 23 miles of the Middle Fork Clearwater River from Lowell, Idaho to the Upper Kooskia Bridge in Kooskia,



Idaho; and 58 miles of the Selway River from the Nez Perce Forest boundary with the Bitterroot National Forest (near Goat Creek) to Lowell, Idaho (Table 15-7).

**Table 15-7. Classification of the Middle Fork Clearwater Wild and Scenic River system within the Nez Perce and Clearwater National Forests**

River	Segment	Miles	Classification
Lochsa	Powell Ranger Station to Lowell	64	Recreation
Middle Fork Clearwater	Lowell to Kooskia	23	Recreation
Selway	Lowell to Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness boundary	22	Recreation
Selway	Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness boundary to Nez Perce Forest boundary	36	Wild

Note: This river system contains additional miles that exist within the Bitterroot National Forest.

Approximately 46,100 acres lie within the designated Wild and Scenic River boundaries for these segments. The land area within the Selway and Middle Fork Clearwater Wild and Scenic River boundaries is identified as Management Area 8.2 in the Nez Perce Forest Plan (USDA Forest Service 1987b, pp. III-19 through III-21) and as Management Area A7 in the Clearwater Forest Plan (USDA Forest Service 1987a, pp. III-24 through III-31).

A river management plan (USDA Forest Service 1969) and management guides (USDA Forest Service 1973) were prepared to help manage the river corridor and provide guidance, in addition to the Forest Plans, for the Wild and Scenic River segments. Scenery; recreation; fisheries; wildlife; historic, cultural, and traditional uses; water quality; and vegetation are categories used to assess and identify Outstandingly Remarkable Values (ORVs) for the Middle Fork Clearwater, Lochsa, and Selway rivers.

Section 3(d) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act was amended in 1986 to require a comprehensive river management plan. This includes resource protection related to: ORVs, development of lands and facilities, user capacities and other management practices necessary or desirable to achieve the purposes of the Act. (WSRA, 3(d)(1)) The river plan (USDA Forest Service, 1969) and management guides (USDA Forest Service, 1973) described the ORVs as designated in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. The plan and guides established resource protection requirements and guidelines to protect the ORVs. The 1969 CRMP meets the standard created in the 1986 3(d) amendment to the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. The 1986 amendment provided for a 10 year review period for older plans to comply with CRMP direction. The Forest Plans for the Clearwater National Forest (USDA Forest Service, 1987(a) and the Nez Perce National Forest (USDA Forest Service, 1987(b)) established management areas specific to designated wild and scenic rivers and incorporated existing river plans and management guides into the two forest plans. This review and incorporation of the existing river plan and guides into the Forest Plans meets the requirements of Section 3(d) (1) including meeting the 10 year review timeline.

The river plan and management guides meet the requirements and currently serve as the Comprehensive River Management Plan (CRMP) for the Middle Fork Clearwater, Lochsa and Selway Rivers. The river plan provides enforceable, monitored and currently implementable guidance for different types of projects that may be proposed in the river

corridor. There have been reviews of various portions of the plan over time as described below.

The ORVs were validated in 2002, during the Snake River Basin water rights adjudication. A resource assessment was prepared for each of the rivers- the Lochsa, the Middle Fork Clearwater and the Selway (USDA Forest Service 2002a, USDA Forest Service, 2002b and USDA Forest Service, 2002c, respectively). These assessments outlined the criteria for evaluating each resource, offered an assessment of the resource situation, and provided a finding as to whether the resource should be considered an ORV. These assessments validated scenery; recreation; fisheries; wildlife; historic, cultural, and traditional uses; water quality; and vegetation as ORVs for all three river segments. Geology was not defined as an ORV, although it was initially identified as an ORV in the WSRA. These assessments refine the identification of special attributes of the area that were defined in the 1969 river plan. Additionally the Values of the Middle Fork Clearwater and Lochsa River Corridor (USDA Forest Service, 2015) further described and updated some of the key values of the corridor. A summary of these values are shown below.

### **Outstandingly Remarkable Values**

#### **Scenery**

The Lochsa flows through a narrow, steep-sided canyon surrounded by rugged forested mountains. Many rock outcrops and a steep gradient form rapids. The Black Canyon gorge with towering granite walls and cascading waterfalls becomes the focal points during rainy fall and spring periods. Large shrub fields resulting from the 1910 and 1934 fires are visible on the upper slopes. These brush fields along with deciduous trees provide fall color. The eastern portion of the river corridor is heavily timbered with cedar, larch, Douglas fir and other species, the hillsides are more rounded and less rugged but the fall beauty of the larch trees provide contrasting color. (USDA, 2002a)

The upper Selway River (wild segment) has fast flowing, clear water with numerous riffles and pools. The stream cascades over large boulders and rocks. Rocky outcrops and sheer cliffs rise from the waterline along the river canyon with an occasional open meadow. From Paradise to Selway Falls the river is only accessible by trail. The Wild River study (USDA, 1964) found that “narrow bottom steep-walled canyons possess a beauty difficult to describe with words.” The 48 miles from just below Whitecap Creek (near Paradise Guard Station) to just upstream of Selway Falls are only accessible by trail through a rugged landscape. (USDA 2002c)

The Lower Selway (recreation segment) begins with Selway Falls. This falls has been described as a place of rare beauty, as white water tumbles and falls over immense boulders in the narrow canyon.” (USDA, 1964). From here the canyon widens to create a more pastoral landscape with rolling green hills adjacent to the river. Heavily timbered with cedar, Douglas fir and Grand fir, the slopes of the lower Selway are intermingled with open, grassy meadows. The river is much wider, with numerous islands and gravel bars. The water’s edge and the islands have a variety of coniferous and deciduous vegetative species. (USDA, 2002c)

The Middle Fork Clearwater has a much broader river canyon than its tributaries the Lochsa and the Selway. The river is wider and slower moving. The hillsides surrounding the river are



rounded and covered to the north by dry grasslands and ponderosa pine forest and to the south by Douglas fir and western red cedar. Near Syringa, Idaho the vegetative mix changes as elevation and moisture increase. Douglas fir and western red cedar forests are interspersed with large brush fields created by fire activity in the early 1900's. This deciduous vegetation provides visual variety in the summer and seasonal color in the fall that enhances the scenic beauty of the river environs. Rock outcrops are found throughout the canyon. In the lower portion of the canyon, there are unique columnar basalt cliffs adjacent to the river banks with basalt formations in the river. The lower river canyon with its gentle topography allows for broad views of the canyon walls. The river often appears mirror-like reflecting the images of the vegetation and rocky ledges found on its banks.

### **Recreation**

The Lochsa River provides whitewater and scenic floating opportunities as well as river side camping and hiking opportunities. The river drops an average gradient of 31 feet/mile with a large number of rapids. The Forest Service has identified sixty-three major (Class II or greater) rapids within the 64 mile length with more than half that are classified as Class IV. (USDA, 2002a). On the river, kayakers and rafters dominate recreational use during the peak spring and summer floating season. With many boat launch sites and easy access from Highway 12, there are different options for single and multi-day trips. In the river corridor, there are nine developed campgrounds with 195 camping units. The highway turnouts provide opportunities for boaters to scout rapids and for visitors to pull over to enjoy scenery. During spring runoff it is common to see numerous cars parked in the highway turnouts watching huge waves and roiling whitewater as kayakers and rafters run the rapids. Along the Lochsa Corridor in the six miles between Old Man Creek and the Historical Lochsa Ranger Station five suspension bridges provide foot and stock access via trails to the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness directly from Highway 12. (USDA, 2002a)

The Selway River drops 7641 feet in ninety-nine miles. With an average drop of twenty-eight feet per mile in the wild river corridor (Upper Selway) has a considerable number of rapids and high velocity flow with a limited number of slow water recovery pools below rapids. This provides a very challenging and potentially dangerous river, especially during peak flows from mid May through mid June. (USDA, 2002c). The wild segment has only one permitted boat launch per day with up to 16 people so it provides outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation experience. (USDA Forest Service, 1976.) The natural beauty of the canyon, combined with the challenge of the rapids and solitude, make the Selway one of the highest quality whitewater float-boating rivers in the country. The wild river corridor is also renowned for stock use and camping, with several trailheads in the river corridor providing access to the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness. (USDA, 2002c)

The lower Selway (recreation segment) is readily accessible due to its proximity to the Northwest Passage Scenic Byway also known as the Lewis and Clark Highway or U.S. Highway 12. The roaded natural setting provides for both motorized and non-motorized recreation and interaction between users. This corridor provides a wide range of river-related opportunities including sightseeing, day use, recreational floating and tubing, swimming, picnicking, developed and dispersed camping, fishing, hunting and hiking on riverside trails. (USDA, 2002c)

Diverse recreation opportunities with motorists, recreation vehicle users, bicyclists and campers enjoy dispersed and developed recreation sites along the Middle Fork Clearwater. Easily accessible from the scenic Lewis and Clark Highway, the river corridor affords a wide range of recreation opportunities and access. Sight seeing, day use, developed and dispersed camping, fishing, hunting, swimming and hiking on riverside trails. The calmer waters and the lower elevation of the Middle Fork River provide fishing opportunities for most of the year. It provides a wide range of floating experiences for both commercially permitted and private floaters. (USDA, 2002c)

### **Fish**

The Middle Fork Clearwater River and its tributaries play a vital role in Forest Service management of sensitive, threatened and endangered fish species. The Middle Fork Clearwater subbasin is considered a core area for recovery of at-risk salmonids in the upper Columbia River basin. The river and its tributaries provide crucial habitat for ESA listed threatened and endangered species including steelhead trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss* subspecies) and bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*). Additionally spring chinook salmon have been reintroduced to the river system. Westslope cutthroat trout, also present are a Region 1 sensitive species. The Middle Fork Clearwater River functions as a critical migration corridor, connecting the Lochsa and Selway populations of listed fish with the South Fork Clearwater and Lower Clearwater River and tributaries. It provides relatively contiguous distribution of populations and suitable habitat so that the biological needs of the species can be met. (USDA 2002b)

### **Water Quality**

The Middle Fork Clearwater River including the Lochsa and the Selway has exceptionally pure, clear, clean water. In comparison to other rivers in the region the water quality is exceptional. The waters are “unusually clear” except during high run-off and heavy storms. Previous studies found that the “unusually clear” water is one of the principal attractions of the river. The water quality of the Lochsa River is extremely high and supports a healthy and diverse population of aquatic species, including anadromous fish. The clear, cold waters flowing over coarse gravels provides good spawning habitat for resident and anadromous fish. Changes in water quality are linked to natural events such as fire and/or climatic extremes. (USDA, 2002b)

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality direction is to improve or maintain water quality conditions in order to support beneficial uses. Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act stipulates that states must identify and prioritize water bodies that are water quality limited (i.e., water bodies that do not meet water quality standards). For waters identified on this list, states must develop a total maximum daily load (TMDL) for the pollutants, set at a level to achieve water quality standards. Table 15-8 lists the water quality status for the Middle Fork Clearwater, Lochsa, and Selway Rivers as designated in the EPA approved 303(d)/305(b) 2012 Integrated report (IDEQ, 2012, EPA 2014). The Middle Fork Clearwater and Selway Rivers have no 303(d) listed streams and are fully supporting beneficial uses. (Lucas M. 2017)

**Table 15-8 – Water Quality Status of Middle Fork Clearwater, Lochsa, and Selway Rivers as designated in the EPA approved 303(d)/305(b) 2012 Integrated report (IDEQ, 2012, EPA 2014)**

River	Status
Middle Fork Clearwater River and approximately 35 tributaries	Fully supporting beneficial uses
Upper Selway River and tributaries	Fully supporting beneficial uses
Lower Selway River	Not assessed
Lower Selway River tributaries	Fully supporting beneficial uses
Lochsa River	303(d) listed for water temperature and not supporting the cold water aquatic life beneficial use
Lochsa River tributaries (lower portion of subbasin)	303(d) listed for water temperature and not supporting the cold water aquatic life beneficial use
Lochsa River tributaries (mid and upper portion of subbasin)	Fully supporting beneficial uses

### Wildlife

The river corridor provides a diversity of high quality habitat for wildlife of national, regional significance. Most species rely on habitat conditions alternated by large-scale forest disturbances, particularly fire. ESA listed species in the 2002 assessment were bald eagle, gray wolf, lynx and grizzly bears. (USDA, 2002a). Bald eagle and gray wolf have been delisted due to recovery. Grizzly bears are listed as threatened but not currently occupying the Bitterroot Ecosystem (USFWS, 2011)) The river corridor and adjacent areas continue to provide habitat for these species. Sensitive species found in the Middle Fork Clearwater and tributaries include the fisher, Coeur d’Alene salamander, spotted frog and harlequin duck in the aquatic habitats. Wolverine, bighorn sheep and Rocky Mountain goats are important species. Critical habitats of the Middle Fork Clearwater River include bald eagle wintering areas and harlequin duck migration routes. (USDA 2002b)

### Vegetation/Botany

Mild temperatures and abundant rainfall harbor a rare forest ecosystem that is a globally unique combination of Pacific coastal and Rocky Mountain biotic elements. The Middle Fork Clearwater canyons support relics of a 25 million year old Miocene flora that once extended across the northwest, before the appearance of the Cascade Mountains and are considered a “refugium” of the mesic-temperate Miocene flora. The refugium environment is most strongly expressed at the confluence of the Selway and Lochsa rivers where they meet to form the Middle Fork Clearwater River. The lush understory vegetation of the lower slopes and valley bottoms is characterized by maidenhair fern (*Adiantum pedatum*) and a high diversity of fern species. There are two research natural areas (RNAs) in the designated

Lochsa WSR corridor. The Lochsa RNA preserves examples of the disjunct Pacific coast vegetation that includes the Pacific dogwood and fourteen other species that are rarely found inland occur in this area. The Dutch Creek RNA is distinguished by stands of northwest paper birch which established after multiple catastrophic burns which limit seed sources for conifers. These RNAs have been used for research for aquatic and riparian plant communities, the refugium ecosystem and Pacific dogwood. (USDA, 2002a)

The O'Hara RNA, in the Selway corridor, represents unique habitats and species including coastal disjunct habitat and species. Aquatic features are a primary focus of this RNA with a network of streams ranging from 1<sup>st</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> order, anadromous fish, a series of cascades and waterfalls through narrow canyons and wet streamside meadows used by elk and moose. (USDA, 2002c)

### **Prehistory, History, traditional use, cultural**

Native American people, mostly the Nez Perce, have inhabited and travelled the Middle Fork of the Clearwater for millennia. Cultural resource data indicate that humans have accessed and used this area for 10,000 years. The Lochsa River roughly parallels the "Lolo Trail" which was used by Native Americans as a travel and trade route between the Columbia River basin and the Northern Plains. The Lolo Trail National Historic Landmark is located on ridges north of the Lochsa River and mostly outside the river corridor. Lewis and Clark followed this trail in 1805 and 1806. One of the most significant historical aspects of the Middle Fork Clearwater River is that it the home and traditional use area of the Looking Glass Band of Nez Perce. They were involved in the Battle of the Clearwater during the Nez Perce War in 1877 and many fled over the Lolo Trail through Montana. (USDA 2002a)

The Landmark encompasses both the Lewis and Clark and the Nez Perce (Nimiipuu) National Historic Trails. The Nez Perce (Nimiipuu) National Historic Trail was designated by Congress to commemorate the 1877 of the non-treaty Nez Perce from their homelands in eastern Oregon, Idaho and Washington. The landmark and trails are accessed from several points within the Lochsa River corridor. (USDA, 2002a)

Hundreds of cambium scarred trees remain as evidence from early winter travelers who stripped the bark from trees for food. This use has been documented to have occurred from the early 1700s to the early 1900s.

The rivers are part of the lands ceded by the Nez Perce Tribe in the 1855 treaty. The river corridor is an important area for exercising treaty rights due to the numerous usual and accustomed fishing and camping sites. Members of the Tribe continue to use the river corridor area to hunt, gather roots, berries and culturally significant plants and access springs and fountains for drinking or traditional purposes. (USDA Forest Service, 2015)

In addition to the designated historic trails, properties with in the Lochsa corridor are on the National Register of Historic Places- the Lochsa Historical Ranger station complex which has been stabilized and interpreted for the public. Additionally there is a Japanese internment camp where several hundred Japanese-Americans were held for several years during World War Two. (USDA, 2002a)

The Selway corridor is also important for Forest Service history, with several historic building complexes that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Moose Creek Ranger Station (near the upper Selway River) is maintained to perpetuate the rustic

character of the 1920's. The Fenn Ranger Station was built to accommodate the Selway and Middle Fork Ranger District in 1935. When built, it served as a model for the modern ranger station that would replace the original log structures. This classic station is situated on a serene flat overlooking the Lower Selway River. The Magruder Ranger Station (Upper Selway River on the Bitterroot NF) began as a tent camp prior to 1919 and currently serves as a recreation rental and an administrative site. This site is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. (USDA, 2002c)

Numerous prehistoric Nez Perce religious and cultural sites have been identified in the river corridor which is within ceded lands for the Nez Perce Tribe and contains values and site related to religious activities, fishing, hunting and gathering. There is a strong connection between tribal members and the associated salmon and steelhead fishery. In the 1855 Treaty the Nez Perce Tribe reserved the right to fish, hunt, gather roots and berries. (USDA Forest Service, 2015)

### **Development Plans**

The river corridor includes a variety of recreation sites including developed and dispersed campsites, river access sites, picnic areas, trailheads, and interpretive sites. The Forest has assigned a development standard to each recreation site including those in the Middle Fork Clearwater, Lochsa and Selway corridors. These range from "0" no site modification to "5" with extensive site modification as defined in the recreation site development scale guide. (USDA, 2014)

The Forest Plan assessment section 9.0 Recreation provides a listing of recreation sites for each river subbasin, including the Upper Lochsa, Lochsa, Upper Selway, Lower Selway, Meadow Creek and Middle Fork Clearwater which incorporate the river corridors. This includes the development standard for each recreation site. The recreation sites located in the river corridors provide a mix of site development levels. The site development levels are generally level 2 (minimal site modification) and level 3 (moderate site modification.). There are a few exceptions with a higher development level such as Wild Goose campground, Three Devils picnic area, Fenn Pond and O'Hara Campground, Agpar and Jerry Johnson Campgrounds which are development level 4 (heavy site modification) and Lochsa Historic Ranger Station and Wilderness Gateway Campgrounds which are level 5, extensive site modification.

The Recreation Facility Analysis and 5-year Program of Work for the Nez Perce Clearwater NF (USDA, 2014) includes a listing of planned changes at each recreation site. There are currently no plans for expansion at recreation sites in the river corridor.

### **User Capacities**

Commercial and non-commercial recreational use and user capacities for the rivers is governed by four different decisions- the Selway River Whitewater Management Plan (USDA Forest Service, 1982), the Lochsa River whitewater floating management plan (USDA Forest Service, 1984, as amended, 1995) and the Lower Selway-Middle Fork Clearwater water-oriented activities. (USDA Forest Service, 1986)

In 1976, a site-specific decision was made to address whitewater use on the Upper Selway (USDA Forest Service 1976). This was a joint decision between the Nez Perce and Bitterroot National Forests that implemented a limited entry and permit system for private and

commercial boaters. The decision also incorporated resource protection measures, cooperation with other agencies, and a monitoring plan. The 1976 Selway River whitewater management plan was updated in 1982 (USDA Forest Service, 1982).

In 1984, a site-specific decision was made to address whitewater use on the Lochsa River (USDA Forest Service 1984). This plan provided management direction for the number of permitted outfitters, party size, campsite use, human waste management, safety requirements, and user education and information. The plan also outlined facility development needs and a monitoring plan.

In 1986, a site-specific decision was made to address water-oriented activities on the Lower Selway and Middle Fork Clearwater rivers (USDA Forest Service 1986). This decision allowed commercial outfitted floating and float fishing on the two river segments. The decision limited commercial use on the Lower Selway to 125 total service days during a newly prescribed control season (June 25–September 5). No limit was identified for the Middle Fork Clearwater. The decision also allowed commercial bank fishing on the Middle Fork Clearwater but not the Lower Selway.

In 1995, the 1984 Lochsa River whitewater floating management plan was updated (USDA Forest Service 1995). This update established the number of permitted outfitters at five, as determined by the Idaho Outfitter Guides Licensing Board, allowed for special events, outlined concerns for floating use on certain tributaries, prohibited motorized use on the Lochsa River, and prevented the Forest Service from directing outfitters regarding client standard of care (deferring to existing State regulations).

### **Other Management Practices**

Within the Middle Fork Clearwater Wild and Scenic River system, the Forest Service has acquired approximately 168 scenic and conservation easements (partial land interest) of private lands in the Middle Fork Clearwater, Lochsa and Selway River Wild and Scenic River corridors since the designation of these rivers in 1968. These easements include about 4,000 acres of private lands within the designated river boundaries.

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (WSRA) authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire lands and interests in lands within the authorized boundaries of a wild and scenic river. (WSRA, Section 6(a)(1). These easements were acquired because the Forest Service “desires to administer such land to protect the scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultures and other similar values of the free-flowing Middle Fork Clearwater including the Lochsa and the Selway Rivers and their immediate environments and to prevent any developments that will tend to mar or detract from their scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural or other similar values.” (USDA, 1976) (WSRA, section (1b)).

These easements allow the Forest Service to influence how private lands are managed. The easements restrict land uses that may be inconsistent with river values including development of buildings, management of timber and other vegetation, farming/ranching activities, mining, road construction. They limit commercial use of lands and buildings, limits residential development to single family residential, restrict building heights, define colors and building materials and distance from the river, utilities and signing. Easements require

most development and land management activities on these private lands to be approved by the Forest Service.

### **Major roads**

U.S. Highway 12 parallels the entire designated length of the Middle Fork Clearwater and Lochsa rivers and continues east to the Montana border and beyond. Two highway maintenance stations exist within the river corridor (Fleming and Bald Mountain) and one outside the corridor (Powell). All three are located on Forest Service land, where a Special Use Permit is required.

County Road 223 parallels the lower 5 miles of the Selway River.

#### **15.3.1.2 Salmon River**

Fifty-six miles of the designated wild and scenic Salmon River are located within the Nez Perce National Forest. This section is located between Salmon Falls and Long Tom Bar near Vinegar Creek and is classified as Wild. The designated boundaries for the Salmon River lie within the Payette National Forest to the south and the Nez Perce National Forest to the north. The Salmon River travels through portions of the Gospel-Hump and Frank Church River of No Return (FCRNR) Wilderness areas. It is important to note that the Central Idaho Wilderness Bill (P.L. 96-312) dictates that the portions of the Wild and Scenic River that travel through these Wilderness areas be managed per the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, not the Wilderness Act, despite Section 10b of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act which requires that the more restrictive provisions of either law apply when there is a conflict.

Approximately 9,200 acres lie within the designated Wild and Scenic River boundaries for this segment. The land area within the Salmon River boundaries is identified as Management Area 8.1 in the Nez Perce Forest Plan (USDA Forest Service 1987b, pp. III-19 through III-21). The river management plan is incorporated into the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness management plan (USDA Forest Service 2003a). This document meets the requirements of a CRMP for the Salmon River.

The Nez Perce Forest Plan (Forest Service 1987b) and the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness plan (Forest Service 2003a) include management guidelines for the Salmon River. The Salmon River Resource Assessment (USDA, Forest Service, 2000) validated the ORVs for the Salmon River as part of the Snake River Basin water adjudication process. Recreation; geology; fisheries; wildlife; historic, cultural and traditional uses; water quality; and vegetation are the identified ORVs for the Salmon River (USDA Forest Service 2003a).

The following is a list of site specific documents that apply to management of the designated Salmon River corridor:

- Nez Perce National Forest Plan (USDA Forest Service 1987b)
- Salmon River Resource Assessment (USDA Forest Service 2000)
- Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness Plan (USDA Forest Service, 2003a)

- Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness Plan FEIS, (USDA Forest Service, 2003b)
- Record of Decision for Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness Plan (USDA Forest Service, 2003c)

### **15.3.1.3 Rapid River**

Rapid River was added to the national Wild and Scenic Rivers System through the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area (HCNRA) Act in 1975. Approximately 26.8 miles is classified as “wild”. The designated river is a part of the HCNRA, although it extends eastward from the core of the HCNRA. The river was designated without a wild and scenic river study so no outstandingly remarkable values were established at the time of designation.

Approximately 13 miles of the Rapid Wild and Scenic River are located within the Nez Perce Clearwater National Forest. This is the section located between the Nez Perce Clearwater National Forest boundary up to the Hells Canyon Wilderness boundary on the mainstem Rapid River and the West Fork of the Rapid River from the confluence up to the Payette National Forest boundary near Wyant Camp. Management of the Rapid Wild and Scenic River is coordinated between the Wallowa-Whitman, Payette and Nez Perce Clearwater National Forests. (USDA Forest Service, 2003d)

Approximately 4,200 acres lie within the designated Wild and Scenic River boundaries for the segment that is located on the Nez Perce-Clearwater NF. The land area within the Rapid River classified river boundary is identified as Management Area 8.3 in the Nez Perce Forest Plan (USDA Forest Service 1987b, pp. III 22 through III-23). The river management plan direction is incorporated into the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area Comprehensive management plan (USDA Forest Service 2003d).

Additionally Rapid River is located within the boundaries of the designated Rapid River Idaho Roadless area which is located within the Nez Perce-Clearwater and the Payette National Forests. The Idaho Roadless Rule (36 CFR 294) defers to previous management plans for the designated wild and scenic river corridors but applies to the management of the surrounding roadless area. Of the total 78,700 acres in the roadless area, 21,000 acres are located within the Nez Perce-Clearwater NF. Of this, the approximately 4,300 acres of designated wild and scenic river corridor is managed under the Forest Plan special area designation and the remaining 16,700 acres in the wildland recreation theme, the most restrictive of Idaho roadless rule themes. (USDA Forest Service, 2008).

### **River Management Plan and ORVs**

The Nez Perce Forest Plan and Hells Canyon National Recreation Area comprehensive management plan includes management guidelines for the Wild and Scenic River segment. Since identification of outstandingly remarkable values did not occur when the river was designated, a resource assessment to establish outstandingly remarkable values was included in the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area Comprehensive management plan (USDA Forest Service, 2003d) Appendix K of the Hells Canyon Wilderness Management Plan FEIS (USDA Forest Service, 2003e) identified traditional use/cultural, prehistoric cultural



resources, historic cultural resources scenery, fisheries and water quality as the ORVs for Rapid River. The Hells Canyon National Recreation Area Comprehensive management plan serves as the comprehensive river management plan (CRMP) for the Rapid River since it identifies outstandingly remarkable values, establishes programmatic direction for these values and provides specific direction relative to Section 7 of the WSRA for protecting the river from harmful effects of water resource projects. (USDA Forest Service 2003d)

### **User Capacities**

The existing river plan for Rapid River does not address user capacities. The river is not considered floatable (USDA Forest Service 2003d) so use is primarily by trail access. Trail use includes day hiking, backpacking and through hiking to reach higher upland areas of the Rapid River roadless area and the Hells Canyon wilderness, such as the Seven Devils area. Trail use is primarily in the spring and in the fall hunting season.

### **Development plans**

Development consists of a trailhead located near the Rapid River Fish hatchery and two main trails, (closed to motorized use) #113 which parallels the mainstem Rapid River, then continues up the West Fork Rapid River and trail #59 which follows along the mainstem Rapid River above the confluence with the West Fork. These two trails connect with several other upland trails that provide access to the Seven Devils and other areas in the Hells Canyon Wilderness and the Rapid River roadless areas. Boating, even by small craft such as kayaks, is precluded due to lack of access, steep stream gradient and the rivers narrow channel width. (USDA Forest Service, 1993, appendix K). No additional development is planned.

The following is a list of existing documents and site specific decisions that apply to management of the Rapid River corridor.

- Nez Perce National Forest Plan (USDA Forest Service 1987b)
- The Hells Canyon National Recreation Area Comprehensive Management Plan (USDA Forest Service, 2003d)
- The Hells Canyon National Recreation Area Comprehensive Management Plan FEIS, (USDA Forest Service, 2003e)
- Record of Decision for the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area Comprehensive Management Plan (USDA Forest Service, 2003f)
- Special Areas; Roadless Area Conservation; Applicability to the National Forest IN Idaho; Final Rule (Idaho Roadless Rule), 36 CFR 294
- Roadless Area Conservation National Forest System Lands in Idaho FEIS (USDA Forest Service, 2008)

### **15.3.2 Informing the Assessment**

The Clearwater and Nez Perce Forest Plans required several items to be monitored during the plan cycle, as outlined in the Clearwater Forest Plan (USDA Forest Service 1987a, p. IV-15, Table IV-2) and the Nez Perce Forest Plan (USDA Forest Service 1987b, p. V-6, Table V-1). Some of these items are attributed to Management Area A7 on the Clearwater National Forest, but none are unique monitoring requirements specific to the Wild and Scenic River. All of the monitoring requirements in the Nez Perce Forest Plan are Forest-wide in nature and none are unique monitoring requirements specific to the Middle Fork Clearwater, Salmon, or Rapid Wild and Scenic Rivers.

#### **15.3.2.1 Middle Fork Clearwater, Including the Lochsa and Selway Rivers**

##### **Monitoring**

No monitoring requirements were identified for these rivers in the 1969 river plan, however monitoring requirements have been added through the Selway whitewater plan (USDA Forest Service, 1982) and the Lower Selway- Middle Fork water-oriented decision.(USDA Forest Service, 1986.)

The Selway whitewater plan (USDA Forest Service 1982) required river use inventories to occur annually. River use numbers have been collected consistently for the permit season. During the permit season, monitoring indicates that the number of boats per group appears to be increasing. Use numbers outside of the permit season include anecdotal observations, which indicate an increase in the number of boaters floating the Upper Selway River during the shoulder seasons; however, this use is highly dependent on favorable river flows.

The Selway whitewater plan does not require the use of fire pans or portable toilets. The Selway River may be the only permitted river that does not require them. Even though not required, most boaters carry and use them as a matter of common practice. Hikers and stock users are also not required to use fire pans or portable toilets. These user groups do not routinely carry these items; as a result, fire scars and human waste issues exist along the Selway River trail and along the Lower Selway River. In addition, very few beaches are near a Forest Service toilet, resulting in human waste and garbage concerns along the beaches.

The Lower Selway–Middle Fork water-oriented activities decision (USDA Forest Service 1986) required monitoring of commercial activities so as to identify biological, physical, and social impacts. A low volume of commercial use occurs on the Lower Selway and Middle Fork rivers. Put-ins and take-outs are used randomly and are not showing excessive wear or erosion. Based on anecdotal observations, it appears that few, if any, of the riverside campsites (camps specifically accessed from the river) or lunch areas are used consistently.

Developed campgrounds and dispersed campsites within the river corridor are seeing increased resource impacts associated with use by large groups (ATV and motorcycle use) off designated roads and trails, and parking outside of hardened areas. Future implementation of the Designated Routes and Areas for Motor Vehicle Use (DRAMVU) may alleviate some impacts, but ongoing efforts to control use and to rehabilitate impacts need to continue. Neither the Lochsa River whitewater floating management plan (USDA Forest Service 1984) nor the 1995 amendment specified any monitoring requirements. Commercial whitewater on the Lochsa River has remained steady for the last 10 years (at about 2,600 users annually).

There are five commercial businesses owned by four entities. Private boating use, particularly kayaks and catarafts, has increased. Increased use has resulted in congested parking areas and some resource impacts to dispersed camping areas during the boating season (April–June). No statistically reliable data are available to reflect actual private boater use or trends. User data were collected in 2009 but has not been analyzed.

Camping areas are monitored periodically with photos and data sheets available at the Kooskia Ranger Station. Nearly 100 dispersed sites are present on the Lochsa River. In 2010, a nationwide dispersed recreation site inventory protocol was developed. The Lochsa and Middle Fork River corridors were inventoried in 2011. The Selway River corridor was inventoried in 2012, identifying over 40 dispersed recreation sites.

In 1995, a highway easement deed was authorized by the Idaho Transportation Department for the operation and maintenance of U.S. Highway 12 across the Clearwater National Forest. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Idaho Transportation Department—District 2 and the Clearwater National Forest was entered into in 2006; and although the MOU is currently expired, the agencies continue to work in partnership. Recent ongoing litigation seeks clarification regarding which agency (Idaho Transportation Department or Forest Service) controls the type of vehicles that can travel the roadway.

The existing river management plan (USDA Forest Service, 1969) and management guides (USDA Forest Service, 1973) provide extensive direction for resource protection in the Wild and Scenic River (WSR) corridor (as required by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, section 3(d)(2)). These documents include specific direction for recreation, timber, water, wildlife, soil, wilderness, minerals, land use, transportation, land adjustment, fire control and insect and disease control. These documents were incorporated into the Nez Perce and Clearwater National Forest Plans (USDA Forest Service, 1987)

Other sections of this Forest Plan assessment should be referenced to determine the current condition of the resources associated with the ORVs as described below. In particular the sections on recreation opportunities, scenery, fisheries, wildlife, water quality, and heritage resources should be reviewed.

### **Recreation and Scenery**

Recreational use of rivers and river corridors has been monitored in several ways. The National Visitor Use Monitoring is a forest-wide look at recreation use. River-based use by outfitter-guides has been stable to declining with an annual average of 2,929 user days on the combined Lochsa, Selway and Middle Fork Clearwater Rivers. The Forest Plan Assessment, 9.0 Recreation includes a summary of existing recreation opportunities, both developed and dispersed for the Lochsa, Upper Selway, Lower Selway and Middle Fork Clearwater subbasins including permitted outfitter use of the rivers. Outfitter use is monitored through Forest Service administration of outfitter guide permits. The Forest Plan Assessment section 9.0 also includes a list of established scenic corridors for these areas. Effects to the view from these scenic corridors are evaluated in project level analyses.

### **Fisheries and Water Quality**

Systematic monitoring for fisheries and stream habitat has been ongoing in the Lochsa, upper and lower Selway and Middle Fork Clearwater River subbasins as part of the Interior Columbia River Basinwide broadscale monitoring established in the 1998 PACFISH/INFISH

Biological Opinion (PIBO monitoring). This Biological Opinion requires monitoring of managed lands to determine if current management practices are meeting PACFISH and INFISH riparian management objectives. The information collected during 1998-2016 was assessed and summarized in 2017. The Forest Plan Assessment, 1.0, Terrestrial, Aquatic, Watershed provides detailed information about this and other monitoring. Forest Plan Assessment Section 18.0 contains current information about Snake River fall chinook, Snake River spring chinook, Snake River steelhead trout and Columbia River bull trout.

Numerous PIBO monitoring reference sites have been established in the wilderness and roadless portions of the Lochsa and Selway subbasins, thereby contributing to defining the range of natural conditions within the Idaho batholith ecoregion. Managed sites are established in the roaded portions of all three subbasins, and data have been used both to describe the existing stream conditions (relative to reference conditions), and assess trends.

PIBO data collected from managed sites from 2001 through 2016 indicates that overall stream conditions and habitat in the Lochsa, Middle Fork Clearwater, and Lower Selway subbasins are within the range of reference for the Lochsa and Middle Fork Clearwater subbasins, but are outside the range of reference in the Lower Selway subbasin (Archer and Ojala, 2016). Trend analysis of these data indicate that stream and habitat conditions in the Lochsa and Lower Selway subbasins have improved. Conditions in the Middle Fork Clearwater subbasin have remained static. Therefore, stream conditions collectively within these three subbasins are either within the range of reference or are moving towards the range of reference. (Archer, E. and Ojala, J.V. 2016)

Data are summarized below in Table 15-9.

**Table 15-9. Trend in Overall Index by Subbasin, from Managed Sites on the Nez Perce/Clearwater National Forests, Based on PIBO Monitoring 2001 – 2016. Significance at  $p \leq 0.05$**

Subbasin	Time Value 1	Time Value 2	Within the Range of Reference?	Sample Size (n)	% Change	<i>p</i>	Did the Overall Index Improve??
Lochsa	44.68	53.08	Yes	12	18.8	0.012	Yes
Middle Fork Clearwater	43.6	42.14	Yes	5	-3.3	0.5	No
Lower Selway	22.54	32.67	No	6	44.9	0.043	Yes

The Lochsa subbasin remains accessible to anadromous fish and continues to provide substantial spawning and rearing areas for spring chinook salmon and steelhead trout throughout the mainstem and many tributaries. Juvenile Pacific lampreys (also an anadromous species) have been documented in the mainstem Lochsa River. The subbasin provides substantial spawning and rearing habitat for non-anadromous fish species, including westslope cutthroat trout, bull trout, mountain whitefish, inland redband trout, and sculpin.

Largescale sucker, bridgelip sucker, northern pikeminnow, chiselmouth, longnose dace, speckled dace, and redbside shiner are present in the river as well, particularly in the lower reaches of the mainstem. (USDA 2002a)

The Upper and Lower Selway subbasins provide spawning and rearing habitat for steelhead trout, spring chinook salmon, interior redband trout, bull trout, and westslope cutthroat trout. Mountain whitefish are also present in high numbers. The mainstem Selway River below Selway Falls also provides spawning and rearing habitat for fall chinook salmon, and Pacific lamprey ammocoetes (juveniles) have been documented in the river both below and above Selway Falls up to Bear Creek. Extensive beds of western pearlshell mussel are present in the river as well. Other species include largescale sucker, bridgelip sucker, northern pikeminnow, chiselmouth, longnose dace, speckled dace, smallmouth bass, and redbside shiner. (USDA 2002c)

Species found in the Middle Fork Clearwater River include largescale sucker, bridgelip sucker, northern pikeminnow, chiselmouth, longnose dace, speckled dace, smallmouth bass, and redbside shiner. Westslope cutthroat trout, bull trout, and redband trout occur opportunistically as water temperatures allow. (USDA 2002b)

### **Water Quality**

Water quality in Idaho Rivers is managed in conjunction with the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ) under a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). The IDEQ periodically prepares an extensive report on water quality for the waters of Idaho. (IDEQ, 2014) The Middle Fork Clearwater and Selway and their tributaries are listed as in categories 1, 2 and 3 and do not have identified issues with attaining beneficial uses. The Lochsa River had been previously listed as being impaired by temperature (for the beneficial use of Idaho cold water aquatic life) and a water quality improvement plan known as a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) was established. IDEQ wrote a subbasin assessment was written for the Lochsa River which was amended in 2012 (IDEQ, 2012) with additional temperature information. In the Idaho 2012 Integrated Report (IDEQ, 2014) the IDEQ concluded that the Nez Perce-Clearwater NF has implemented necessary and reasonable best management practices to reduce water temperatures in the designated Lochsa Wild and Scenic River (WSR) corridor through the use of scenic easements and implementation of the WSR management plan. The IDEQ concluded that the main Lochsa River temperatures are based on natural conditions and that some of the tributaries contribute to increased water temperature. The Forest Service has been systematically obliterating roads in the upper watershed tributaries as part of an effort to increase shading and reduce temperatures. (IDEQ, 2014) Beneficial uses and water quality criteria and standards are identified in the State of Idaho Water Quality Standards and Wastewater Treatment Requirements (IDAPA 58.01.02). Designated beneficial uses for the Lochsa River are cold-water aquatic life, salmonid spawning, primary contact recreation, domestic water supply, and special resource waters. The stream segments designated on the 303(d) list are not supporting the cold water aquatic life beneficial use. The Idaho State standard for *Cold Water Biota* is water temperatures of 22 degrees C. or less with a maximum daily average not greater than 19 degrees C. (IDAPA 16.01.02250,02.c.ii.).

Section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act requires states to develop water quality improvement plans, called total maximum daily loads (TMDLs), for water bodies that are not

meeting their beneficial uses. The goal of a TMDL is to set limits on pollutant levels to correct water quality impairments and achieve beneficial uses of water bodies by attaining water quality standards. The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) must approve each TMDL, after which an implementation plan is written.

In October 2012, the *Lochsa River Subbasin Temperature Total Maximum Daily Loads: Addendum to the Lochsa River Subbasin Assessment* was published (IDEQ 2012). This report has not yet been approved by the EPA and no TMDL implementation plan has been established.

Effective shade targets were established for streams based on the concept of maximum shading under potential natural vegetation resulting in natural background. The proposed TMDL implementation plan designates the use of riparian area management practices that would provide a mature canopy cover to address excess solar heat loading to water bodies and would be considered to be equivalent to, or compliant with, the TMDL's percent riparian canopy closure surrogate target. Target shade levels for individual reaches should be the goal managers strive for with future land management projects.

### **Wildlife**

Wildlife are addressed in Forest Plan Assessment section 5.0, Threatened, Endangered, Proposed and Candidate Species. This section includes information about the distribution and status of lynx and wolverine. Forest Plan Assessment section 18.0 Potential Species of Conservation Concern includes information about the fisher, the Coeur d'Alene salamander and others. The Clearwater Forest Wildlife Monitoring report 2010-2012 (USDA, 2015a) and the Nez Perce Forest Plan Wildlife Monitoring Report 2005-2012 (USDA, 2015b) provide monitoring status for ESA listed and management indicator species.

### **Heritage resources**

There are numerous recorded sites in the area. There has not been a comprehensive survey for cultural sites in the river corridors, surveys are conducted prior to project activities where cultural resources could be affected. Forest Plan Assessment section 13.0 Cultural and Historical Resources provides a forestwide review of these resources.

#### **15.3.2.2 Salmon River**

Chapter 3 of the FCRNR Wilderness plan (USDA Forest Service 2003a) contains the monitoring plan for the Wilderness area and the designated river. River-related monitoring includes campsite conditions, river use by outfitters and private boaters, and jetboat use. The ORVs within the corridor are also monitored indirectly on a periodic basis<sup>5</sup>.

#### **15.3.2.3 Rapid River**

Appendix F of the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area CMP FEIS contains monitoring requirements for the recreation area, including the Rapid River WSR corridor. Monitoring items specific to the designated river are found on page F-5 and relate to recreation

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<sup>5</sup> Monitoring plan results are being compiled and will be reported when complete.

opportunities and vegetative treatments. (USDA Forest Service, 2003e) The ORVs within the corridor are also periodically monitored indirectly.

### **15.3.3 Information Needs**

Existing CRMPS for the designated rivers will be reviewed as part of Forest Plan revision process. Additional direction may be established.

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## 15.4 WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS—ELIGIBLE

### 15.4.1 *Clearwater National Forest*

The following list is provided in regard to existing documents and relevant site-specific decisions:

- Clearwater National Forest plan (Forest Service 1987a, pp. II-36 through II-40)
- Clearwater National Forest plan, (Forest Service 1987a, Appendix M)
- Clearwater National Forest plan, amendment no. 2 (USDA Forest Service 1990)
- Wild and Scenic River suitability report and legislative environmental impact statement for Three Rivers in the north fork of the Clearwater River drainage (USDA Forest Service 1995a)
- Wild and Scenic River suitability report and legislative environmental impact statement for White Sand Creek and a two-mile segment of the Upper Lochsa River (USDA Forest Service 1995b)

The 1987 Clearwater Forest plan identified 3 stream segments as being potentially eligible for Wild and Scenic River designation. The Forest Plan was amended in 1990 to add 4 more stream segments, for a total of seven. Eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers do not have a unique management area designation in the Clearwater Forest Plan. Management direction for these streams is contained in Forest-wide management direction (USDA Forest Service 1987a, pp. II-36 through II-40; Forest Service 1990) and the Forest Service Handbook (FSH 1909.12, Chapter 80, Section 82.5).

Since 1987, additional streams have been identified as eligible. These include a segment identified in 1995 during the suitability study for White Sands Creek (also known as Colt Killed Creek) and additional streams identified during the previous Forest Plan revision process (circa 2006).

Eligible Wild and Scenic River segments within the Clearwater National Forest are listed in Table 15-10

**Table 15-10. Clearwater National Forest Eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers**

<b>Stream</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Potential Classification</b>	<b>Primary ORV</b>	<b>Source</b>
Kelly Creek	Mouth to bridge on Forest Road 581	Recreation	Recreation	1987 Forest Plan
Kelly Creek	Bridge on Forest Road 581 to N/S Fork confluence	Wild	Recreation	1987 Forest Plan
North and South Fork Kelly Creek	Confluence to source for each fork	Wild	Fisheries	2006 Forest Plan revision
Cayuse Creek	Mouth to Silver Creek	Scenic/Wild	Fisheries	1987 Forest Plan
Cayuse Creek	Silver Creek to source	Wild	Fisheries	2006 Forest Plan revision
North Fork Clearwater River	Dworshak high pool to bridge on Forest Road 255	Recreation	Recreation	1987 Forest Plan
Upper North Fork Clearwater River	Forest Road 255 to headwaters of Gravey Creek	Scenic/Wild	Scenery	2006 Forest Plan revision
Little North Fork River	Clearwater River portion	Defer to Idaho Panhandle National Forest	Recreation	1990 Forest Plan amendment no. 2
Lolo Creek	Forest boundary to headwaters near Hemlock Butte	Recreation	Cultural	2006 Forest Plan revision
Fish Creek	Mouth to Hungery Creek	Recreation	Fisheries	1990 Forest Plan amendment no. 2
Fish Creek	Hungery Creek to headwaters	Wild	Fisheries	2006 Forest Plan revision
Hungery Creek	Entire length	Wild	Fisheries	1990 Forest Plan amendment no. 2
Musselshell Creek	Forest boundary to fork with Gold Creek	Recreation	Cultural	2006 Forest Plan revision
White Sand Creek (aka Colt Killed Creek)	Mouth to Wilderness boundary	Recreation	Fisheries	1990 Forest Plan amendment no. 2
Colt Killed Creek	Wilderness boundary to headwaters	Wild	Recreation	2006 Forest Plan revision
Upper Lochsa River	Powell Ranger Station to mouth of Colt Killed Creek	Recreation	Recreation	1995 suitability report

Following the 1987 Forest Plan, additional analysis was conducted on Kelly Creek, Cayuse Creek, North Fork Clearwater River, and White Sand Creek to determine suitability for designation. Environmental impact statements were prepared in 1995, yet no decisions were issued and the streams' status as eligible rivers remains as described in the 1987 Clearwater National Forest Plan and as refined by the 2006 Forest Plan revision process.

### **15.4.2 Nez Perce National Forest**

The following list is provided in regard to existing documents and relevant site-specific decisions:

- Clearwater National Forest Plan (USDA Forest Service 1987a, pp. II-36 through II-40)
- Clearwater National Forest plan (USDA Forest Service 1987a, Appendix M)
- Clearwater National Forest plan (USDA Forest Service 1990, amendment no. 2)
- Wild and Scenic River suitability report and legislative environmental impact statement for Three Rivers in the north fork of the Clearwater River drainage (USDA Forest Service 1995a)
- Wild and Scenic River suitability report and legislative environmental impact statement for White Sand Creek and a two-mile segment of the Upper Lochsa River (USDA Forest Service 1995b)

The 1987 Nez Perce Forest Plan identified 13 stream segments (376 miles) as being potentially eligible for Wild and Scenic River designation. Eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers do not have a unique Management Area designation in the Nez Perce Forest Plan. Management direction for these streams is contained in the Forest-wide management direction (USDA Forest Service 1987b, pp. II-22 through II-23) as amended by Forest Plan amendment no.1 (USDA Forest Service 1990) and the Forest Service Handbook (FSH 1909.12, Chapter 80, Section 82.5).

Additional streams have been identified as eligible since the 1987 Forest Plan through the 2006 Forest Plan revision process. It should be noted that the previous Forest Plan revision process recommended that 2 stream segments, Bear Creek Complex and Three Links Creek, be dropped from eligibility. Because no decision has been issued for Forest Plan revision, we will continue to address those streams as eligible Wild and Scenic River segments.

Following the 1987 Forest Plan, additional analysis was conducted on the 15 tributaries of the Upper Selway River, including Running Creek, Bear Creek Complex, Moose Creek Complex, Three Links and West Fork Three Links creeks, and Gedney and West Fork Gedney creeks to determine suitability for designation. An environmental impact statement was prepared in 1995, yet no decision was issued and the streams' status as eligible rivers remains as described in the 1987 Clearwater National Forest Plan and as refined by the 2006 Forest Plan revision process.

Eligible Wild and Scenic River segments within the Nez Perce National Forest are listed in Table 15-11.

**Table 15-11. Nez Perce National Forest Eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers and their potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values (ORVs)**

Stream	Section	Potential Classification	Approximate Mileage	Potential ORVs <sup>a</sup>	Source
Bargamin Creek	Mouth the headwaters	Wild	21	C, F, R, S, T&E, V, W	1987 Forest Plan and 2006 draft Forest Plan revision
Bear Creek Complex	Mouth to headwaters, including Cub Creek, Brushy Fork Creek, Paradise Creek, and Wahoo Creek	Wild	65	C, F, G, R, S, T&E, V, W	1987 Forest Plan
Johns Creek	Mouth to headwaters	Wild	19	F, R, S, W	1987 Forest Plan
Lake Creek	Confluence with Crooked Creek to headwaters	Recreation Wild	10 4	C, G, R, S, T&E, V, W	1987 Forest Plan
Meadow Creek	Mouth to headwaters	Recreation Wild	3 41	C, G, R, S, T&E, V, W	1987 Forest Plan and 2006 draft Forest Plan revision
Moose Creek Complex	Mouth to headwaters, including East Fork, North Fork, West Fork, and Rhoda creeks	Wild	93	C, F, G, R, S, T&E, V, W	1987 Forest Plan and 2006 draft Forest Plan revision
Running Creek	Mouth to headwaters	Wild	16	F, G, R, W	1987 Forest Plan and 2006 draft Forest Plan revision
Salmon River	Confluence with Little Salmon River to Long Tom Bar	Recreation	26	C, F, R, S, W	1987 Forest Plan
Slate Creek	Mouth to headwaters	Recreation Wild	16 6	C, F, G, R, S	1987 Forest Plan
South Fork Clearwater	Mouth to confluence with Red River	Recreation	63	F, G, R, S	1987 Forest Plan
White Bird Creek	Forest boundary to headwater, including North and South Forks	Recreation	18	C, F, G	1987 Forest Plan and 2006 draft Forest Plan revision
Three Links Creek	Mouth to headwaters, including West Fork	Wild	18	C, F, G, R, S, V	1987 Forest Plan
Gedney Creek	Mouth to confluence with West Fork and West Fork to headwaters	Recreation Wild	1 13	C, F, G, R, V	1987 Forest Plan and 2006 draft Forest Plan revision

<sup>a</sup> Key to potential ORVs: C = Cultural, F = Fisheries, G = Geologic, R = Recreation, T&E = Threatened and Endangered Species or Habitat, S = Scenic, V = Vegetation, W = Wildlife

### 15.4.3 Informing the Assessment

In the 1987 Forest Plans, specific rivers were identified and recommended for addition to the Wild and Scenic Rivers system. In 1995, three Wild and Scenic Rivers suitability reports were conducted and documented in legislative environmental impact statements. Suitability was studied for the following rivers:

- White Sand Creek and a 2-mile segment of the Upper Lochsa River
- Three rivers in the North Fork Clearwater River drainage (a portion of the North Fork Clearwater, Kelly Creek, and Cayuse Creek)
- Fifteen tributaries of the Upper Selway River (Running, Bear, Brushy Fork, Wahoo, Cub, Paradise, Moose, East Fork Moose, West Fork Moose, North Fork Moose, Rhoda, Three Links, West Fork Three Links, Gedney, and West Fork Gedney creeks)

Recommendations for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System were made for each segment studied. Not all streams were recommended for inclusion. These recommendations are detailed in Table 15-12 and

Table 15-13. No decisions came from these studies and all streams remain eligible and are being managed to protect ORVs.

Through forest plan revision, there is an opportunity to revisit the suitability reports and make decisions to include some rivers into the National System.

**Table 15-12. Recommendations from 1995 Suitability Studies–Clearwater National Forest**

Stream	Segment	Suitability
North Fork Clearwater	Forest Road 250 bridge to Dworshak Reservoir	Recreational–60 miles
Kelly Creek	Headwaters to Forest Road 581 bridge	Wild–27 miles Recreational–12 miles
Cayuse Creek	Lost Lake to Silver Creek, Silver Creek to Section 25, T39N, R11E, Section 25 to Kelly Creek	Wild–5 Scenic–26

**Table 15-13. Recommendations from 1995 Suitability Studies–Nez Perce National Forest**

Stream	Segment	Suitability
Running Creek	Running Lake to Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness boundary	Scenic–13.1 miles
Running Creek	Wilderness boundary to mouth at Selway River	Not recommended for inclusion in the Wild and Scenic River system
Bear Creek and all tributaries		Not recommended for inclusion in the Wild and Scenic River system
Moose Creek and all tributaries		Not recommended for inclusion in the Wild and Scenic River system
Three Links Creek and all tributaries		Not recommended for inclusion in the Wild and Scenic River system
Gedney Creek and West Fork Gedney Creek	Mouth at Selway River to Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness boundary	Scenic–8.8 miles Recreational–1.1 miles
West Fork Gedney Creek	Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness boundary to source	Not recommended for inclusion in the Wild and Scenic River system

#### **15.4.4 Information Needs**

Additional information needs would be assessed when suitability studies are pursued for any of the eligible rivers.

#### **15.4.5 Literature Cited**

USDA Forest Service. 1987 Clearwater National Forest land and resource management plan. Orofino, ID: USDA Forest Service, Clearwater National Forest.

USDA Forest Service. 1995a. Wild and Scenic River suitability report and legislative environmental impact statement for White Sand Creek and a two-mile segment of the Upper Lochsa River. Orofino, ID: USDA Forest Service, Clearwater National Forest.

USDA Forest Service. 1990. Clearwater National Forest plan, amendment no. 2. Orofino, ID: USDA Forest Service, Clearwater National Forest.

USDA Forest Service. 1995a. Wild and Scenic River suitability report and legislative environmental impact statement for Three Rivers in the north fork of the Clearwater River drainage. Orofino, ID: USDA Forest Service, Clearwater National Forest.

USDA Forest Service. 1995b. Wild and Scenic River suitability report and legislative environmental impact statement for White Sand Creek and a two-mile segment of the Upper Lochsa River. Orofino, ID: USDA Forest Service, Clearwater National Forest.



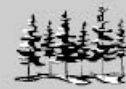


## **Appendix A—Wilderness Profile Reports for Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness, Gospel Hump Wilderness, and Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness**





**Wilderness Profile Report**  
**WLDR002L**  
**iwebdb Instance**  
**05/19/2014 Page 1 of 2**



Wilderness Name: FRANK CHURCH-RIVER OF NO RETURN WILDERNESS (01;04 Payette National Forest;Bitterroot National Forest;Nez Perce-Clearwater National Fo

Year Established: 1980                      Official Acres: 2,366,105                      Minimum Elevation:  
 Clean Air Act Class: 2                      GIS Area:                      Maximum Elevation:

Geolocators	Name	Area	Lead Unit ?
STATE	IDAHO	2,366,105 ACRES	
COUNTIES	IDAHO	825,811 ACRES	
	VALLEY	751,607 ACRES	
	LEMHI	451,317 ACRES	
	CLUSTER	337,370 ACRES	
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS	1ST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF IDAHO	1,577,418 ACRES	
	2ND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF IDAHO	788,687 ACRES	
PROCLAIMED NATIONAL FORESTS	PAYETTE NATIONAL FOREST	791,755 ACRES	
	CHALLIS NATIONAL FOREST	515,470 ACRES	
	SALMON NATIONAL FOREST	421,433 ACRES	
	BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	332,971 ACRES	
	BITTERROOT NATIONAL FOREST	193,703 ACRES	
	NEZPERCE NATIONAL FOREST	110,773 ACRES	
MANAGING UNITS	BITTERROOT NATIONAL FOREST		N
	BOISE NATIONAL FOREST		N
	NEZ PERCE-CLEARWATER NATIONAL FOREST		N
	PAYETTE NATIONAL FOREST		N
	SALMON-CHALLIS NATIONAL FOREST		Y

**PUBLIC LAWS**

Number	Name	Enacted Date
96-312	CENTRAL IDAHO WILDERNESS ACT OF 1980	07/23/1980
98-231	98-231	03/14/1984
111-11	OMNIBUS PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT OF 2009	03/30/2009

**SELECTED BY**


Report Name: **WLDR002L**  
 Report Title: Wilderness Profile Report  
 Report Date: 19-MAY-14  
 Run by: CAHENNESSEY  
 Instance ID: 10602  
 Instance Name: iwebdb  
 Total # Pages: 2

**SELECTED BY**

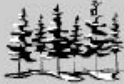
Region Number: %  
 Lead Forest Name: %  
 Wilderness Name: %frank%

**SORTED BY** Wilderness Name, GIS Acres

**NOTE** Tables Used: II\_WILD\_PUBLIC\_LAWS, II\_PUBLIC\_LAWS, II\_LU\_CONT\_LINKS, II\_CONTACTS, II\_LU\_LU\_LINKS, LAND\_UNITS\_WLD, II\_WILDERNESSES



**Wilderness Profile Report**  
**WLDRO02L**  
**iwebdb Instance**  
**05/19/2014 Page 1 of 2**



Wilderness Name: GOSPEL HUMP WILDERNESS (01 Nez Perce Clearwater National Forest)

Year Established: 1978      Official Acres: 205,796      Minimum Elevation:  
 Clean Air Act Class: 2      GIS Area:      Maximum Elevation:

Geolocators	Name	Area	Lead Unit ?
STATE	IDAHO	205,796 ACRES	
COUNTIES	IDAHO	205,796 ACRES	
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS	1ST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF IDAHO	205,796 ACRES	
PROCLAIMED NATIONAL FORESTS	NEZPERCE NATIONAL FOREST	205,796 ACRES	
MANAGING UNITS	NEZ PERCE CLEARWATER NATIONAL FOREST		Y

**PUBLIC LAWS**

Number	Name	Enacted Date
95-237	ENDANGERED AMERICAN WILDERNESS ACT OF 1978	02/24/1978

**SELECTED BY**

Report Name: **WLDRO02L**  
 Report Title: Wilderness Profile Report  
 Report Date: 19-MAY-14  
 Run by: CAHENNESSEY  
 Instance ID: 10602  
 Instance Name: iwebdb  
 Total # Pages: 2

**SELECTED BY**

Region Number: 01  
 Lead Forest Name: %  
 Wilderness Name: %gospel%

**SORTED BY** Wilderness Name, GIS Acres

**NOTE** Tables Used: II\_WLD\_PUBLIC\_LAWS, II\_PUBLIC\_LAWS, II\_LU\_CONT\_LINKS, II\_CONTACTS, II\_LU\_LU\_LINKS, LAND\_UNITS WLD, II\_WILDERNESSES



**Wilderness Profile Report**  
**WLDR002L**  
**iwebdb Instance**  
**05/19/2014 Page 1 of 2**



Wilderness Name: SELWAY-BITTERROOT WILDERNESS (01 Clearwater National Forest;Bitterroot National Forest;Nez Perce- Clearwater National Forest;Lolo National F

Year Established: 1964      Official Acres: 1,340,587      Minimum Elevation:  
 Clean Air Act Class: 1      GIS Area:      Maximum Elevation:

Geolocators	Name	Area	Lead Unit ?
STATE	IDAHO	1,089,144 ACRES	
	MONTANA	251,443 ACRES	
COUNTIES	IDAHO	1,089,144 ACRES	
	RAVALLI	245,123 ACRES	
	MISSOULA	6,320 ACRES	
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS	1ST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF IDAHO	1,089,144 ACRES	
	1ST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF MONTANA	251,443 ACRES	
PROCLAIMED NATIONAL FORESTS	NEZPERCE NATIONAL FOREST	559,658 ACRES	
	BITTERROOT NATIONAL FOREST	511,997 ACRES	
	CLEARWATER NATIONAL FOREST	259,165 ACRES	
	LOLO NATIONAL FOREST	9,767 ACRES	
MANAGING UNITS	BITTERROOT NATIONAL FOREST		N
	CLEARWATER NATIONAL FOREST		N
	LOLO NATIONAL FOREST		N
	NEZ PERCE-CLEARWATER NATIONAL FOREST		Y

**PUBLIC LAWS**

Number	Name	Enacted Date
89-577	THE WILDERNESS ACT OF SEPTEMBER 3, 1964	09/03/1964
96-312	CENTRAL IDAHO WILDERNESS ACT OF 1980	07/23/1980

**SELECTED BY**

Report Name: **WLDR002L**  
 Report Title: Wilderness Profile Report  
 Report Date: 19-MAY-14  
 Run by: CAHENNESSEY  
 Instance ID: 10602  
 Instance Name: iwebdb  
 Total # Pages: 2

**SELECTED BY**

Region Number: 01  
 Lead Forest Name: %  
 Wilderness Name: %selway%

**SORTED BY** Wilderness Name , GIS Acres

**NOTE** Tables Used: II\_WILD\_PUBLIC\_LAWS, II\_PUBLIC\_LAWS, II\_LU\_CONT\_LINKS, II\_CONTACTS, II\_LU\_LU\_LINKS, LAND\_UNITS WLD, II\_WILDERNESSES



**Appendix B—Wilderness.net Reports for Frank Church-  
River of No Return Wilderness, Gospel Hump Wilderness,  
and Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness**







## WILDERNESS.NET REPORT (WH)

WILDSM06L

iwebdb Instance

05/19/2014 Page 1 of 6



**Fiscal Year:** 2013      **Region:** 04      **Forest:** Salmon-Challis National Forest

**Wilderness Name:** FRANK CHURCH-RIVER OF NO RETURN WILDERNESS

**Narrative:**

Few places in America, and nowhere outside of Alaska, provide a Wilderness experience to match the sheer magnitude of the Frank Church-River of No Return, the second largest unit of the National Wilderness Preservation System in the Lower 48 (second in size only to California's Death Valley Wilderness). This area combines the old Idaho Primitive Area, the Salmon Breaks Primitive Area, territory on six national forests, and a small swath of land managed by the Bureau of Land Management. Senator Frank Church played a key role in the passage of the Wilderness Act of 1964, and his name was added to the Wilderness in 1984, shortly before his death.

It is a land of deep rivers, deep canyons, and rugged mountains. Two white-water rivers draw many human visitors: the Main Salmon River, which runs west near the northern boundary; and the Middle Fork of the Salmon, which begins near the southern boundary and runs north for about 104 miles until it joins the Main. Reaching 6,300 feet from the river bottom, the canyon carved by the Main Salmon is deeper than most of the earth's canyons—including the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River—and this fast-moving waterway has been dubbed the River of No Return. In the northeastern corner of the Wilderness, the Selway River flows north into the nearby Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness. Trout fishing usually rates from good to excellent. The Middle Fork, the Selway, and nearly all of the Main Salmon are Wild and Scenic Rivers. Unlike the sheer walls of the Grand Canyon, these rivers rush below wooded ridges rising steeply toward the sky, beneath eroded bluffs and ragged, solitary crags.

The Salmon River Mountains dominate the interior of the Wilderness. Without a major crest, these mountains splay out in a multitude of minor crests in all directions, and rise gradually to wide summits. East of the Middle Fork, the fabulous Bighorn Crags form a jagged series of summits, at least one topping 10,000 feet. The Crags surround 14 strikingly beautiful clearwater lakes. Hiking up from the rivers into the mountains brings sudden elevation changes.

Great forests of Douglas fir and lodgepole pine cover much of the area, with spruce and fir higher up and ponderosa pine at lower altitudes. The forests are broken by grassy meadows and sun-washed, treeless slopes.

A dry country, as little as 10 inches of precipitation falls near the rivers. As much as 50 inches may fall on the mountaintops, but much of it is snow. Despite the dryness, wildlife abounds. As many as 370 species have been identified in a single year, including eight big game animals.

Wildfire has been allowed to play a more natural role in the wilderness in recent years. Tens of thousands of acres have burned without the interference of humans, producing a mosaic of vegetation from severely burned timber stands in some areas to lightly burned grass slopes and understory in other areas.

A network of 296 maintained trails (approximately 2,616 miles worth) provides access to this seemingly endless area, crossing rivers and streams on 114 bridges. This is a paradise for horsepackers. Thirty-two Forest Service Roads lead to 66 trailheads. Despite the extensive trail system, an amazing 1.5 million acres remains trail-free. Small planes are allowed to land on several primitive airstrips dating back to the days before Wilderness designation. Jet boats are allowed on the Main Salmon. Dozens of outfitters offer float, jetboat, horsepacking, backpacking, and ski trips. For information, contact the Idaho Outfitters and Guides Association, P.O. Box 95, Boise, ID 83701; (208) 342-1438.

**Web Links to Local Wilderness Sites:**

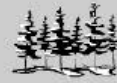
**Web Link Title:** Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness Web Site

**URL:** <http://www.fs.fed.us/r4/sc/recreation/fcrnrf/cronrindex.shtml>

**Public Contacts:**



**WILDERNESS.NET REPORT (WH)**  
**WILD5M06L**  
**iwdbdb Instance**  
**05/19/2014 Page 2 of 6**



**Fiscal Year:** 2013      **Region:** 04      **Forest:** Salmon-Challis National Forest

**Wilderness Name:** FRANK CHURCH-RIVER OF NO RETURN WILDERNESS

**Name:** Bitterroot National Forest  
**Address:** 1801 N FIRST  
 HAMILTON, MT 59840

Restrictions: None  
 Electronic Address: Not listed

**Phone:** 406-363-7100

**Name:** Nez Perce National Forest  
**Address:** 104 AIRPORT ROAD  
 ORANGEVILLE, ID 83530

Restrictions: None  
 Electronic Address: Not listed

**Phone:** 208-983-1950

**Name:** Payette National Forest  
**Address:** 800 W LAKE SIDE AVE  
 MCCALL, ID 83638

Restrictions: None  
 Electronic Address: Not listed

**Phone:** 208-634-0700

**Name:** West Fork Ranger District  
**Address:** 6735 WEST FORK RD  
 DARBY, MT 59829

Restrictions: None  
 Electronic Address: Not listed

**Phone:** 406-821-3269

**Name:** Red River Ranger District  
**Address:** ELK CITY RANGER STATION  
 PO BOX 416  
 ELK CITY, ID 83525

Restrictions: None  
 Electronic Address: Not listed

**Phone:** 208-842-2245



**WILDERNESS.NET REPORT (WH)**  
**WILDSM06L**  
**ivebdb Instance**  
**05/19/2014 Page 3 of 6**



**Fiscal Year:** 2013      **Region:** 04      **Forest:** Salmon-Challis National Forest

**Wilderness Name:** FRANK CHURCH-RIVER OF NO RETURN WILDERNESS

**Name:** Salmon-Challis National Forest  
**Address:** 1206 SOUTH CHALLIS STREET  
 SALMON, ID 83467

Restrictions: None  
 Electronic Address: Not listed

**Phone:** 208-756-5100

**Name:** North Fork Ranger District  
**Address:** PO BOX 180  
 NORTH FORK, ID 83466

Restrictions: None  
 Electronic Address: Not listed

**Phone:** 208-865-2700

**Name:** Middle Fork Ranger District  
**Address:** PO BOX 750 HWY 93  
 CHALLIS, ID 83226

Restrictions: None  
 Electronic Address: Not listed

**Phone:** 208-879-4101

**Name:** Krassel Ranger District  
**Address:** 500 NORTH MISSION STREET  
 MCCALL, ID 83638

Restrictions: None  
 Electronic Address: Not listed

**Phone:** 208-634-0600

**Name:** Salmon River Ranger District  
**Address:** SLATE CREEK RANGER STATION  
 304 SLATE CREEK ROAD  
 WHITEBIRD, ID 83554

Restrictions: None  
 Electronic Address: Not listed

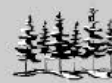
**Phone:** 208-839-2211

**Regulations:**

Regulation Category	Seq	Narrative
ALL VISITORS	1	General Wilderness Maximum party size is 20 persons.



**WILDERNESS.NET REPORT (WH)**  
 WILDSM06L  
 iwebdb Instance  
 05/19/2014 Page 4 of 6



**Fiscal Year:** 2013      **Region:** 04      **Forest:** Salmon-Challis National Forest

**Wilderness Name:** FRANK CHURCH-RIVER OF NO RETURN WILDERNESS

Maximum stock number per party is 20 head.  
 Stock must either be led or ridden (no free-trailing of stock).  
 Debris and garbage must either be completely burned or packed out.  
 Shortcutting trail switch-backs is prohibited.  
 Camping in area outside the river corridors for more than 14 consecutive days within 45 day period is not allowed.  
 Storing equipment, property or supplies more than 14 consecutive within a 45 day period is not allowed.  
 Placing salt to attract wildlife is not allowed.  
 No wagon, cart or other vehicle (including "game carts") is allowed within the wilderness.

Main and Middle Fork of the Salmon River Corridors  
 Camping in the Middle Fork Wild and Scenic River Corridor is limited to no more than 8 days.  
 Camping in the Salmon Wild and Scenic River Corridor is limited to no more than 14 days  
 All visitors are required to use portable toilets and pack out all human waste.  
 All visitors must use a fire pan for fires in the river corridors.  
 Public nudity is not allowed in the Salmon River and Middle Fork River Corridors.  
 Overnight camping within a 250 yard radius of Barth Hot Springs is not allowed.  
 Landing Aircraft, dropping or picking up any supplies, materials, or person by means of an aircraft or helicopter is not allowed within the Salmon Wild and Scenic River corridor.

Chamberlain Airstrip  
 Within a 1/4 mile of the Chamberlain airstrip, building, maintaining, attending or using open (uncontained) fire outside of a fire ring provided by the Forest Service or without using a fire pan is prohibited.  
 No riding, hitching, tethering, or hobbling pack or saddle stock may occur in the Chamberlain airstrip campground except at designated sites.

**STOCK USERS**      2      All hay, grain, straw, cubes, pelletized feed or mulch must be certified as being noxious weed free or noxious seed free by an authorized State or Department of Agriculture official or designated county official; each individual bale or container must be tagged or marked as weed free and must reference the written certification.  
 Saddle or pack stock on any trail must be ridden or led in single file.  
 Maximum number of stock per party or group is 20 head.  
 Livestock salt should be fully contained off the soil surface.  
 shortcutting switchbacks along the trail is not allowed.

**WATERCRAFT USERS**      3      No riding, hitching, tethering, or hobbling pack or saddle stock may occur in the Chamberlain airstrip campground except at designated sites.  
 Within 200 ft of Crescent Meadows, Fish Lake Meadow, and Cougar Basin, grazing or camping with stock for more than 3 nights within a 30 day period is not allowed individuals or groups may not possess more than 12 head of stock when camping.  
 A permit is required for for all watercraft on the waters of the Middle Fork and Salmon River.  
 A permit is required to enter or to be on the Salmon Wild and Scenic River with a power boat.



**WILDERNESS.NET REPORT (WH)**  
 WILDSM06L  
 iwebdb Instance  
 05/19/2014 Page 5 of 6



**Fiscal Year:** 2013      **Region:** 04      **Forest:** Salmon-Challis National Forest

**Wilderness Name:** FRANK CHURCH-RIVER OF NO RETURN WILDERNESS

The possession or use of prohibited water craft such as jet skis, air boats, hover craft, etc., in the Salmon Wild River Corridor is not allowed.  
 Solid waste must be removed from the Wild and Scenic River corridors.  
 Fires are restricted to fire pans and all garbage must be packed out of the river corridors.  
 Camping is limited in the Middle Fork Corridor to 8 days. Camping is limited in the Salmon River corridor to 14 days.



**WILDERNESS.NET REPORT (WH)**  
**WILDSM06L**  
iwebdb Instance  
05/19/2014 Page 6 of 6

**REPORT**

Report Name: **WILDSM06L**  
Report Title: WILDERNESS.NET REPORT (WH)  
Report Date : 05/19/2014  
Run by: CAHENNESSEY  
Instance ID: 10602  
Instance Name: iwebdb  
Total # Pages: 6

**SELECTED BY**

Fiscal Year: 2013  
Region Number: %  
Lead Forest Name: %  
Wilderness Name: %Frank%

**SORTED BY** Fiscal Year, Region, Forest & Wilderness Name

**NOTE**

Tables Used: II\_WH\_WILD\_NARRS\_EVENT\_V, II\_WH\_WILD\_WEB\_LINKS\_EVENT\_V,  
II\_WH\_WILD\_PUB\_CNTCS\_EVENT\_V, II\_WH\_WILD\_DNET\_REG\_CATS\_SUMM, II\_EVENTS

This report displays data entered into the Wilderness.net and Regulations (Wilderness.net) screens, including the narrative, public contacts, links to local web sites and regulations. It pulls data from the year-end summary tables (data will not appear until the summary process has been run).





**WILDERNESS.NET REPORT (WH)**  
**WILDSM06L**  
**iwebdb Instance**  
**05/19/2014 Page 1 of 3**



**Fiscal Year:** 2013      **Region:** 01      **Forest:** Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forest

**Wilderness Name:** GOSPEL-HUMP WILDERNESS

**Narrative:**

Long before explorers Lewis and Clark first laid eyes on this region in 1805, Nez Perce Indians were hunting the elk, deer, and black bears whose descendants still roam here. Discovery of gold in the 1860s brought a flood of miners into central Idaho that didn't subside until after the turn of the century. Another brief gold rush occurred during the Great Depression, remnants of gold mining operations are evident.

Elevations in the Gospel-Hump Wilderness range from 1,970 feet at the Wind River pack bridge on the Salmon River to 8,940 feet at the summit of Buffalo Hump. The northern portion contains relatively gentle, heavily forested country that sweeps up the glaciated divide between the South Fork of the Clearwater River and the lower Salmon River, which flows out of the nearby Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness. From the divide, the terrain becomes the steep and sparsely vegetated along the Salmon River Breaks. Moose, mountain goats, bighorn sheep, mountain lions, wolves and anadromous fish live here.

The area sees extreme variations in weather, with temperatures sometimes soaring to 100 degrees Fahrenheit along the Salmon River while snow whitens the high country. Seasonal roads of fair to poor quality surround the Wilderness, offering access to trails that lead from the Salmon River Breaks into the high country, which many hikers would classify as very challenging, and are often impassable due to late snows.

**Web Links to Local Wilderness Sites:**

**Public Contacts:**

**Name:** Salmon River Ranger District  
**Address:** SLATE CREEK RANGER STATION  
 304 SLATE CREEK ROAD  
 WHITEBIRD, ID 83554

Restrictions: None  
 Electronic Address: Not listed

**Phone:** 208-839-2211

**Name:** Red River Ranger District  
**Address:** ELK CITY RANGER STATION  
 PO BOX 416  
 ELK CITY, ID 83525

Restrictions: None  
 Electronic Address: Not listed

**Phone:** 208-842-2245



**WILDERNESS.NET REPORT (WH)**  
**WILDSM06L**  
**iwebdb Instance**  
**05/19/2014 Page 2 of 3**



**Fiscal Year:** 2013      **Region:** 01      **Forest:** Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forest

**Wilderness Name:** GOSPEL-HUMP WILDERNESS

**Regulations:**

Regulation Category	Seq	Narrative
ALL VISITORS	1	Use of the Gospel Hump Wilderness by parties or groups consisting of over 20 persons is prohibited.
		Storing equipment, personal property or supplies for more than 14 consecutive days within any 45-day period is prohibited.
		Possessing or using wagon, cart or bicycle is prohibited
STOCK USERS	2	Possession by any individual, party or group of saddle, pack or draft animals exceeding 20 in number is prohibited. The possession or storage of hay, grain, straw, cubes, pelletized feed or mulch that is not certified as being noxious weed free or noxious seed free by an authorized State of Department of Agriculture official or designated county official is prohibited; each individual bale or container must be tagged or marked as weed free and reference the written certification.

**WILDERNESS.NET REPORT (WH)****WILD SM06L****iwebdb Instance****05/19/2014 Page 3 of 3****REPORT**

Report Name: **WILDSM06L**  
Report Title: WILDERNESS.NET REPORT (WH)  
Report Date : 05/19/2014  
Run by: CAHENNESSEY  
Instance ID: 10602  
Instance Name: iwebdb  
Total # Pages: 3

**SELECTED BY**

Fiscal Year: 2013  
Region Number: %  
Lead Forest Name: %  
Wilderness Name: %gospel%

**SORTED BY** Fiscal Year, Region, Forest & Wilderness Name**NOTE**

Tables Used: II\_WH\_WILD\_NARRS\_EVENT\_V, II\_WH\_WILD\_WEB\_LINKS\_EVENT\_V,  
II\_WH\_WILD\_PUB\_CNTCS\_EVENT\_V, II\_WH\_WILD\_DNET\_REG\_CATS\_SUMM, II\_EVENTS

This report displays data entered into the Wilderness.net and Regulations (Wilderness.net) screens, including the narrative, public contacts, links to local web sites and regulations. It pulls data from the year-end summary tables (data will not appear until the summary process has been run).



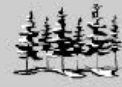
## WILDERNESS.NET REPORT (WH)

WILDSM06L

iwebdb

Instance

05/19/2014 Page 1 of 5



**Fiscal Year:** 2013      **Region:** 01      **Forest:** Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forest

**Wilderness Name:** SELWAY-BITTERROOT WILDERNESS

**Narrative:**

The Bitterroot Mountains form a rugged, glacier-carved border between Idaho and Montana. On both sides of this border is the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness, the third largest Wilderness in the Lower 48. Only the 600 foot wide Nez Perce Trail (the Magruder Corridor), an unimproved dirt road, separates the Selway-Bitterroot from the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness. Except for the high crest of the Bitterroot Mountains, the area is dominated by ridges broken with raw granite peaks. Below the ridges are deep canyons covered with thick coniferous forest. Hidden low valleys are rich with old-growth cedar, fir, and spruce, with Ponderosa Pine dominating open grassy slopes along the rivers. Few humans visit the huge trailless portions of this Wilderness, which makes it all the more appealing for the Selway elk herd, plus abundant deer, moose, black bears, mountain lions, and wolves.

Approximately 1,800 miles of trails wind through the area providing access to both the Montana and Idaho sides of the mountains, but many trails in the area are unmaintained and rugged. Travel by foot and stock can be challenging, but rewarding, in the heart of this large wild area.

Mostly within the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness, the Wild and Scenic Selway River rushes out of the mountains of Idaho and is joined by flows from the Moose Creek drainage and lower down the Lochsa River. The Selway is a premier whitewater river offering a wild, remote, and self-reliant river experience.

**Web Links to Local Wilderness Sites:**

**Public Contacts:**

**Name:** West Fork Ranger District

**Address:** 6735 WEST FORK RD  
DARBY, MT 59829

Restrictions: None

Electronic Address: Not listed

**Phone:** 406-821-3269

**Name:** Stevensville Ranger District

**Address:** 88 MAIN  
STEVENSVILLE, MT 59870

Restrictions: None

Electronic Address: Not listed

**Phone:** 406-777-5461





WILDERNESS.NET REPORT (WH)  
 WILDSM06L  
 iwebdb Instance  
 05/19/2014 Page 2 of 5



**Fiscal Year:** 2013      **Region:** 01      **Forest:** Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forest

**Wilderness Name:** SELWAY-BITTERROOT WILDERNESS

**Name:** Lochsa Ranger District  
**Address:** 502 LOWRY ST  
 KOOSKIA, ID 83539

Restrictions: None  
 Electronic Address: Not listed

**Phone:** 208-926-4274

**Name:** Moose Creek Ranger District  
**Address:** FENN RANGER STATION  
 831 SELWAY ROAD  
 KOOSKIA, ID 83539

Restrictions: None  
 Electronic Address: Not listed

**Phone:** 208-926-4258

**Name:** Clearwater National Forest  
**Address:** 12730 HIGHWAY 12  
 OROFINO, ID 83544

Restrictions: None  
 Electronic Address: Not listed

**Phone:** 208-476-4541

**Name:** Bitterroot National Forest  
**Address:** 1801 N FIRST  
 HAMILTON, MT 59840

Restrictions: None  
 Electronic Address: Not listed

**Phone:** 406-363-7100

**Name:** Darby Ranger District  
**Address:** 712 N MAIN  
 DARBY, MT 59829

Restrictions: Office Hours: Mon-Fri: 8:00-4:30  
 Electronic Address: Not listed

**Phone:** 406-821-3913

**Name:** Powell Ranger District  
**Address:** LOLO, MT 59847

Restrictions: None  
 Electronic Address: Not listed

**Phone:** 208-942-3113



**WILDERNESS.NET REPORT (WH)**  
 WILDSM06L  
 iwebdb Instance  
 05/19/2014 Page 3 of 5



**Fiscal Year:** 2013      **Region:** 01      **Forest:** Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forest

**Wilderness Name:** SELWAY-BITTERROOT WILDERNESS

**Name:** Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forest  
**Address:** 104 AIRPORT ROAD  
 GRANGEVILLE, ID 83530

Restrictions: None  
 Electronic Address: Not listed

**Phone:** 208-983-1950

**Regulations:**

Regulation Category	Seq	Narrative
ALL VISITORS	1	<p>Maximum group size:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 20 for the general wilderness.</li> <li>- 10 for Seven Lakes on the Clearwater National Forest.</li> <li>- 16 for boating and/or floating parties on the Selway National Wild and Scenic River from May 15 through July 31.</li> </ul> <p>A permit is required for boating and/or floating on the Selway River from May 15 through July 31.</p> <p>Prohibited:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Disposing of any debris or garbage, including excess livestock salt.</li> <li>- Shortcutting a switchback on any trail.</li> <li>- Possessing or using a wagon, cart, or other vehicle (including game and equipment carts).</li> </ul>
OVERNIGHT VISITORS	2	<p>Maximum length of stay while camping in an area or campsite is 14 consecutive days within any 45-day period. This applies to people, equipment, personal property and supplies. For purposes of this restriction, an area or campsite is defined as any given location and the area surrounding for a distance of 5 miles.</p>
STOCK USERS	3	<p>Maximum number of saddle, pack or draft animals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 20 for the general wilderness.</li> </ul> <p>At Wind Lakes on the Clearwater National Forest there is no grazing or livestock containment within 200' of lakes.</p> <p>At Seven Lakes on the Clearwater National Forest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Maximum stock party size is 10 head</li> <li>- No grazing from June 1 through September 15.</li> <li>- Camping with livestock is only allowed at designated sites and stock must be contained at these designated sites.</li> </ul> <p>Livestock salt must be in block form contained off the surface. Saddle, pack or draft animal on any trail must be ridden or led in single file.</p>



**WILDERNESS.NET REPORT (WH)**  
 WILDSM06L  
 iwebdb Instance  
 05/19/2014 Page 4 of 5

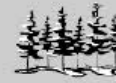


**Fiscal Year:** 2013      **Region:** 01      **Forest:** Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forest

**Wilderness Name:** SELWAY-BITTERROOT WILDERNESS

Prohibited:

- The possession or storage of hay, grain, straw, cubes, pelletized feed or mulch that is not certified as being noxious weed free or noxious weed seed free by an authorized State Dept. of Agriculture official or designated county official; each individual bale or container must be tagged or marked as weed free and reference the written certification.

**WILDERNESS.NET REPORT (WH)****WILD SM06L****iwebdb Instance****05/19/2014 Page 5 of 5****REPORT**

Report Name: **WILD SM06L**  
Report Title: WILDERNESS.NET REPORT (WH)  
Report Date : 05/19/2014  
Run by: CAHENNESSEY  
Instance ID: 10602  
Instance Name: iwebdb  
Total # Pages: 5

**SELECTED BY**

Fiscal Year: 2013  
Region Number: 01  
Lead Forest Name: %  
Wilderness Name: %selway%

**SORTED BY** Fiscal Year, Region, Forest & Wilderness Name

**NOTE** Tables Used: II\_WH\_WILD\_NARRS\_EVENT\_V, II\_WH\_WILD\_WEB\_LINKS\_EVENT\_V,  
II\_WH\_WILD\_PUB\_CNTCS\_EVENT\_V, II\_WH\_WILD\_DNET\_REG\_CATS\_SUMM, II\_EVENTS

This report displays data entered into the Wilderness.net and Regulations (Wilderness.net) screens, including the narrative, public contacts, links to local web sites and regulations. It pulls data from the year-end summary tables (data will not appear until the summary process has been run).



**Appendix C—Wild Trails Reports for the Frank Church-  
River of No Return Wilderness, Gospel Hump Wilderness,  
and Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness**





**Wild Trail Report**  
WILDCONTRAIL DETAILS

Region #: D4  
Lead Forest: SALMON-CHALLIS NATIONAL FOREST  
Wilderness: FRANK CHURCH-RIVER OF NO RETURN WILDERNESS

Trail No.	Trail Name	Forest	Trail Class	Wilderness Section (EM/EM/P)	Wilderness Miles	Jurisdiction	Status	System
001	CHAMBERLAIN BASIN	D117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 1.47	1.47	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
210	CHURCHILL	D117	TC3 - DEVELOPED	9.8 - 10.53	0.73	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
212	LEMHI	D117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	4.7 - 8.25	3.55	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
213	PAINTER	D117	TC1 - MINIMALLY DEVELOPED	1.5 - 3.88	2.38	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
217	RABBIT POINT	D117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	4 - 4.63	0.63	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
220	BOISE BAR	D117	TC1 - MINIMALLY DEVELOPED	1.9 - 4.28	2.38	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
231	RHETT CREEK	D117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	3.58 - 5.5	1.92	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
231	RHETT CREEK	D117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	5.5 - 7.25	1.75	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
501	CACHE CREEK	D117	TC3 - DEVELOPED	0 - 21.72	21.72	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
502	BARGAMIN CREEK	D117	TC3 - DEVELOPED	4.95 - 5	0.04	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
502	BARGAMIN CREEK	D117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	5 - 20.05	15.05	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
503	BAT POINT	D117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 5.92	5.92	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
503	BAT POINT	D117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	9.19 - 12.53	3.34	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
538	RING CREEK POINT	D117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 5.01	5.01	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
575	SHEEP HILL	D117	TC3 - DEVELOPED	0 - 7.05	7.05	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
576	CROFOOT	D117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 7.7	7.70	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
577	RATTLESNAKE RIDGE	D117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 8.19	8.19	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
578	BROWNS CREEK	D117	TC1 - MINIMALLY DEVELOPED	0 - .85	0.85	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL



**Wild Trail Report**

WILDCRUILEDITAILS

Region #: D4  
 Lead Forest: SALMON-CHALLIS NATIONAL FOREST  
 Wilderness: FRANKCHURCH-RIVER OF NO RETURN WILDERNESS

Trail No.	Trail Name	Forest	Trail Class	Wilderness Section (BMP/EMP)	Wilderness Mile	Jurisdiction	Status	System
580	BOSTON MOUNTAIN	D117	TC3 - DEVELOPED	0 - 4.5	4.50	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
580	BOSTON MOUNTAIN	D117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	4.5 - 9.74	5.24	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
581	HOTSPRINGS CREEK	D117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 4	4.00	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
581	HOTSPRINGS CREEK	D117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	4 - 4.53	0.53	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
583	RAINEY CREEK	D117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 6.46	6.46	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
584	BLEAK CREEK	D117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 5.15	5.15	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
<b>Total:</b>					<b>115.56</b>			





**Wild Trail Report**  
WILDTRAILDETAILS

**Report Summary**

Report Title : Wild Trail Report  
Report Name : WILDTRAILDETAILS  
Run by : CAHENNESSEY

Filter By

Region Number : %  
Lead Forest Name : %  
Wilderness Name : %Frank%  
Jurisdiction : %  
Trail Status : %  
Trail System : %

Sort By

This report displays data for system trails inside wilderness, with key fields such as Trail No., Trail Name, Trail Class, Beginning and Ending

Notes

Tables Used: IL\_WILD\_TRAIL\_CORE\_V



**Wild Trail Report**

WILDCRTRAILDETAILS

Region #: 01  
 Lead Forest: NEZ PERCE NATIONAL FOREST  
 Wilderness: GOSPEL-HUMP WILDERNESS

Trail No.	Trail Name	Forest	Trail Class	Wilderness Section (BMP/EMP)	Wilderness Mile	Jurisdiction	Status	System
125	HANOVER MOUNTAIN	0117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 9.68	9.68	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
126	WIND RIVER MEADOWS	0117	TC1 - MINIMALLY DEVELOPED	0 - 1.73	1.73	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
127	JACKSON RIDGE	0117	TC1 - MINIMALLY DEVELOPED	0 - 2.01	2.01	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
200	DRUMLUMMEN	0117	TC1 - MINIMALLY DEVELOPED	0 - 2.36	2.36	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
201	SHEEP CREEK	0117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 12.18	12.18	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
202	ARLINGTON RIDGE	0117	TC3 - DEVELOPED	0 - 2.5	2.50	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
202	ARLINGTON RIDGE	0117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	2.5 - 8.96	6.46	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
203	WAR EAGLE	0117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 7.14	7.14	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
204	LAKE CREEK	0117	TC3 - DEVELOPED	1.3 - 1.5	0.20	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
204	LAKE CREEK	0117	TC3 - DEVELOPED	1.5 - 10.9	9.40	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
205	COLUMBIA RIDGE	0117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	13.34 - 16.96	3.62	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
205	COLUMBIA RIDGE	0117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	6.81 - 6.9	0.09	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
205	COLUMBIA RIDGE	0117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	6.9 - 9.16	2.26	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
206	HERMAN CREEK	0117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 6.27	6.27	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
214	JERSEY RIDGE	0117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	1.5 - 7.64	6.14	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
215	CROOKED CREEK	0117	TC3 - DEVELOPED	.6 - .67	0.07	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
215	CROOKED CREEK	0117	TC3 - DEVELOPED	.67 - 10.92	10.25	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
219	SUGARLOAF RIDGE	0117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 5.24	5.24	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL



**Wild Trail Report**

WILDCRTRAILDETAILS

Region #: 01  
 Lead Forest: NEZ PERCE NATIONAL FOREST  
 Wilderness: GOSPEL-HUMP WILDERNESS

Trail No.	Trail Name	Forest	Trail Class	Wilderness Section (BMP/EMP)	Wilderness Mile	Jurisdiction	Status	System
223	PETECREEK	0117	TC1 - MINIMALLY DEVELOPED	0 - 1.8	1.80	FS - FOREST SERVICE	DE - DECOMMISSIONED	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
225	OREGON BUTTE	0117	TC3 - DEVELOPED	0 - 9	0.90	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
226	QUARTZITE BUTTE	0117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 5.85	5.85	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
227	ELK BUTTE	0117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 2.31	2.31	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
228	SHINING LAKE	0117	TC3 - DEVELOPED	0 - 1	1.00	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
229	JIM SANDY	0117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 4	4.00	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
230	JUMBO CANYON	0117	TC3 - DEVELOPED	0 - 1.5	1.50	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
230	JUMBO CANYON	0117	TC3 - DEVELOPED	1.5 - 2.86	1.36	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
230	JUMBO CANYON	0117	TC3 - DEVELOPED	2.86 - 5.81	2.95	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
235	BEAR LAKE	0117	TC1 - MINIMALLY DEVELOPED	.8 - 1.46	0.66	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
236	BRANDON LAKE	0117	TC1 - MINIMALLY DEVELOPED	0 - 3	3.00	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
298	NORTHPOLE	0117	TC3 - DEVELOPED	0 - 2	0.20	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
299	CRYSTAL LAKE	0117	TC3 - DEVELOPED	0 - 6.8	6.80	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
300	BOUNDARY PEAK	0117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 9.1	9.10	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
305	GOSPEL CREEK	0117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 8.04	8.04	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
310	ROUND TOP	0117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 6.55	6.55	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
311	JOHNSON SADDLE	0117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 5.25	5.25	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
312	MOORES	0117	TC3 - DEVELOPED	.1 - 17.49	17.39	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL



**Wild Trail Report**

WILDCRTRAILDETAILS

Region #: 01  
 Lead Forest: NEZ PERCE NATIONAL FOREST  
 Wilderness: GOSPEL-HUMP WILDERNESS

Trail No.	Trail Name	Forest	Trail Class	Wilderness Section (BMP/EMP)	Wilderness Mile	Jurisdiction	Status	System
312-1	NORTH MOORES	0117	TC3 - DEVELOPED	0 - 10.88	10.88	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
313	HUMP TRAIL	0117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 2	2.00	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
313	HUMP TRAIL	0117	TC3 - DEVELOPED	17.4 - 24.16	6.76	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
313	HUMP TRAIL	0117	TC3 - DEVELOPED	2 - 17.4	15.40	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
314	SHEEP MOUNTAIN CONNECTION	0117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 1.4	1.40	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
315	KENTUCKY CREEK	0117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 7.71	7.71	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
317	SAWYER RIDGE	0117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 2.73	2.73	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
331	ROCKY BLUFF/RAGG STATION	0117	TC1 - MINIMALLY DEVELOPED	0 - 1.8	1.80	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
332	FLORENCE-MOORES	0117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 5.91	5.91	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
350	BOUNDARY MEADOWS	0117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 2.31	2.31	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
352	BULL ELK RIDGE	0117	TC1 - MINIMALLY DEVELOPED	0 - 3.81	3.81	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
353	HIDDEN LAKE	0117	TC1 - MINIMALLY DEVELOPED	0 - 1.12	1.12	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
354	JOHNSON SADDLE STOCK	0117	TC1 - MINIMALLY DEVELOPED	0 - 0.74	0.74	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
355	HAGEN CREEK	0117	TC1 - MINIMALLY DEVELOPED	0 - 0.31	0.31	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
356	HOME HILL	0117	TC1 - MINIMALLY DEVELOPED	0 - 0.39	0.39	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
357	SLATE LAKE	0117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 0.24	0.24	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
380	MOORES LAKE	0117	TC3 - DEVELOPED	0 - 2.6	2.60	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
380	MOORES LAKE	0117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	2.6 - 5.67	3.07	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL



**Wild Trail Report**  
WILDTAIL DETAILS

Region #: 01  
Lead Forest: NEZ PERCE NATIONAL FOREST  
Wilderness: GOSPEL-HUMP WILDERNESS

Trail No.	Trail Name	Forest	Trail Class	Wilderness Section (BMP/EMP)	Wilderness Mile	Jurisdiction	Status	System
381	SQUARE MOUNTAIN LAKE	D117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 4.83	4.83	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
382	TWIN LAKES	D117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - .49	0.49	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
383	SQUARE MOUNTAIN	D117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 7.06	7.06	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
384	SQUARE MOUNTAIN SPUR	D117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 1.4	1.40	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
415	TEN MILE	D117	TC3 - DEVELOPED	2.2 - 12.24	10.04	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
431	DRIVEWAY	D117	TC3 - DEVELOPED	4 - 7.42	3.42	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
431	DRIVEWAY	D117	TC3 - DEVELOPED	7.42 - 9	1.58	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
67	BOISE TRAIL	D117	TC1 - MINIMALLY DEVELOPED	0 - 1.68	1.68	FS - FOREST SERVICE	DE-DECOMMISSIONED	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
800	NIPPLE MOUNTAIN	D117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 6.91	6.91	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
802	WILLIAMS CREEK	D117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	1.67 - 2	0.33	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
802	WILLIAMS CREEK	D117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	2 - 4.73	2.73	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
85	LOVELL GULCH	D117	TC1 - MINIMALLY DEVELOPED	.25 - 2.42	2.17	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
881	DRIVEWAY EXTENSION	D117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 8.7	8.70	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
90	HANOVER CREEK	D117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	.5 - 4.1	3.60	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
91	JOHNSON SADDLE CUTOFF	D117	TC1 - MINIMALLY DEVELOPED	0 - 1.55	1.55	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
96	SALMON RIVER	D117	TC3 - DEVELOPED	0 - 8.11	8.11	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
99	BLACK BUTTE L.O.	D117	TC1 - MINIMALLY DEVELOPED	0 - .34	0.34	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
<b>Total:</b>					<b>300.37</b>			



**Wild Trail Report**  
WILDTRAILDETAILS

**Report Summary**

Report Title : Wild Trail Report  
Report Name : WILDTRAILDETAILS  
Run by : CAHENNESSEY

**Filter By**

Region Number: 01  
Lead Forest Name : %  
Wilderness Name : GOSPEL-HUMP WILDERNESS  
Jurisdiction : %  
Trail Status : %  
Trail System : %

**Sort By**

This report displays data for system trails inside wilderness, with key fields such as Trail No., Trail Name, Trail Class, Beginning and Ending

**Notes**

Tables Used: IL\_WILD\_TRAIL\_CORE\_V



**Wild Trail Report**

WILDCRUISE DETAILS

Region #: 01  
 Lead Forest: NEZ PERCE NATIONAL FOREST  
 Wilderness: SELWAY-BITTERROOT WILDERNESS

Trail No.	Trail Name	Forest	Trail Class	Wilderness Section (BMP/EMF)	Wilderness Mile	Jurisdiction	Status	System
1	BIG SAND CREEK	0105	TC3 - DEVELOPED	0 - 6.4	6.40	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
10	HIDDEN PEAK	0105	TC3 - DEVELOPED	0 - 7.6	7.60	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
133	SPLIT CREEK RIDGE	0105	TC3 - DEVELOPED	6 - 10.8	5.80	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
18	DIABLO MOUNTAIN	0105	TC3 - DEVELOPED	0 - 2.9	2.90	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
205	LONG LAKE	0105	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 9	9.00	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
206	EAGLE MOUNTAIN	0105	TC3 - DEVELOPED	3.7 - 42	38.30	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
208	INDIAN MEADOWS	0105	TC3 - DEVELOPED	0 - 3.2	3.20	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
208	INDIAN MEADOWS	0105	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	3.2 - 5.6	2.30	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
209	SPONGE-FREEZE UT	0105	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 5.7	5.70	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
209	SPONGE-FREEZE UT	0105	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	5.7 - 14.1	8.40	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
211	BOULDER CREEK	0105	TC3 - DEVELOPED	14.6 - 27	12.40	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
211	BOULDER CREEK	0105	TC3 - DEVELOPED	27 - 14.6	11.90	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
213	MCCONNELL MOUNTAIN	0105	TC3 - DEVELOPED	6.1 - 13.9	8.80	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
218	TWO LAKES LOOP	0117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 1.37	1.37	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
219	SURPRISE CREEK	0105	TC3 - DEVELOPED	0 - 5.9	5.90	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
22	SWAMP RIDGE	0105	TC3 - DEVELOPED	1.5 - 2.4	0.90	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
22	SWAMP RIDGE	0105	TC1 - MINIMALLY DEVELOPED	2.4 - 5.3	2.90	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
220	LOCHSA PEAK	0105	TC3 - DEVELOPED	3.8 - 17.6	13.80	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL





**Wild Trail Report**

WILDCRUISE DETAILS

Region #: 01  
 Lead Forest: NEZ P ERCE NATIONAL FOREST  
 Wilderness: SEWUAY-BITTERROOT WILDERNESS

Trail No.	Trail Name	Forest	Trail Class	Wilderness Section (BMP/EMP)	Wilderness Mile	Jurisdiction	Status	System
220	ROCKCREEK	0105	TC3 - DEVELOPED	0 - 5.4	5.40	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
222	GREENSIDE BUTTE	0105	TC3 - DEVELOPED	0 - 5.1	5.10	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
226	CLIFF CREEK	0105	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 4.5	4.50	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
24	WIND LAKES	0105	TC3 - DEVELOPED	0 - 7.7	7.70	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
243	OLD MAN POINT	0105	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 3.3	3.30	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
247	GOLD HILL	0105	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 6.8	6.80	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
263	FISH LAKE CONNECTION	0117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 2.15	2.15	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
28	BRIDGE CREEK	0105	TC3 - DEVELOPED	3.2 - 4.6	1.40	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
3	COVE LAKES	0117	TC3 - DEVELOPED	.65 - 1	0.35	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
3	COVE LAKES	0117	TC3 - DEVELOPED	1 - 9.56	8.56	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
30	POULDT	0105	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 4.5	4.50	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
343	BIG FOG MOUNTAIN	0117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	.74 - .8	0.05	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
343	BIG FOG MOUNTAIN	0117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	.8 - 4.01	3.21	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
363	CANTEEN MEADOWS	0117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 2.77	2.77	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
39	FISH LAKE CROSSOVER	0105	TC1 - MINIMALLY DEVELOPED	0 - 1.4	1.40	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
4	SEWUAY RIVER TRAIL	0117	TC3 - DEVELOPED	1.7 - 2	0.30	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
4	SEWUAY RIVER TRAIL	0117	TC3 - DEVELOPED	2 - 38.43	36.43	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
4	BIG SAND LAKE	0105	TC3 - DEVELOPED	2.3 - 13.9	11.60	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL





**Wild Trail Report**

WILDCRUISE DETAILS

Region #: 01  
 Lead Forest: NEZ PERCE NATIONAL FOREST  
 Wilderness: SEWYAY-BITTERROOT WILDERNESS

Trail No.	Trail Name	Forest	Trail Class	Wilderness Section (BMP/EMP)	Wilderness Mile	Jurisdiction	Status	System
403	RHODA CROSSING	D117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 3.1	3.10	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
405	THREE LINKS CREEK	D117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 8.54	8.54	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
421	EAST MOOSE CREEK	D117	TC3 - DEVELOPED	6 - 35.88	35.28	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
421	EAST FORK MOOSE CREEK	D105	TC3 - DEVELOPED	0 - 2.3	2.30	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
427	TROUT PEAK	D117	TC1 - MINIMALLY DEVELOPED	0 - 7.11	7.11	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
43	GARNET CREEK	D105	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 3.7	3.70	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
430	LOST HORSE	D117	TC3 - DEVELOPED	85 - 25.54	24.69	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
432	BATTLE RIDGE	D117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 11.4	11.40	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
435	DOG POINT	D117	TC1 - MINIMALLY DEVELOPED	0 - 8.17	8.17	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
436	MARTIN CREEK CROSSING	D117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 7.4	7.40	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
437	LO NE PINE	D117	TC1 - MINIMALLY DEVELOPED	0 - 1.9	1.90	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
438	MINK PEAK	D117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 11.2	11.20	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
442	DOUBLE CREEK RIDGE	D117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 6.04	6.04	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
443	LOG RIDGE	D117	TC1 - MINIMALLY DEVELOPED	0 - 5.36	5.36	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
444	GOAT MOUNTAIN	D117	TC3 - DEVELOPED	0 - 2.68	2.68	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
444	GOAT MOUNTAIN	D117	TC3 - DEVELOPED	2.68 - 4.3	1.62	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
446	WOUNDED DOE RIDGE	D117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 5.68	5.68	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
447	HALFWAY CREEK	D117	TC1 - MINIMALLY DEVELOPED	0 - 5.77	5.77	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL



**Wild Trail Report**

WILDCRUILODETAILS

Region #: 01  
 Lead Forest: NEZ P ERCE NATIONAL FOREST  
 Wilderness: SEUWAY-BITTERROOT WILDERNESS

Trail No.	Trail Name	Forest	Trail Class	Wilderness Section (BMP/EMP)	Wilderness Mile	Jurisdiction	Status	System
45	FRIDAY PASS	0105	TC1 - MINIMALLY DEVELOPED	7 - 5.2	4.80	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
450	SHSSLER PEAK	0117	TC3 - DEVELOPED	0 - 1.31	1.31	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
451	BARREN CREEK	0117	TC1 - MINIMALLY DEVELOPED	0 - 2.49	2.49	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
455	SADDLE RIDGE	0117	TC1 - MINIMALLY DEVELOPED	0 - 5.53	5.53	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
458	MEEKER RIDGE	0117	TC1 - MINIMALLY DEVELOPED	0 - 6.73	6.73	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
462	BATTLE CREEK CROSSING	0117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 4.03	4.03	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
463	COX CREEK / BIG CREEK	0117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 10.7	10.70	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
464	GOAT HEAVEN	0117	TC1 - MINIMALLY DEVELOPED	0 - 4.04	4.04	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
465	WOUNDED DOE CREEK	0117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 10.13	10.13	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
47	BEAVER RIDGE	0105	TC3 - DEVELOPED	0 - 3.1	3.10	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
486	CEDAR - MOOSE CREEK	0105	TC4 - HIGHLY DEVELOPED	0 - 2.49	2.49	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
486	CEDAR - MOOSE CREEK	0105	TC3 - DEVELOPED	2.49 - 5.9	3.41	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
49	WARM SPRINGS	0105	TC3 - DEVELOPED	2.5 - 14.1	11.60	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
491	GATEWAY PEAK	0117	TC1 - MINIMALLY DEVELOPED	0 - 3.75	3.75	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
492	CHUTE CREEK	0117	TC1 - MINIMALLY DEVELOPED	0 - 2.68	2.68	FS - FOREST SERVICE	DE - DECOMMISSIONED	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
5	LITTLE DEAD ELK	0117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 2.8	2.80	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
5	LITTLE DEAD ELK PASS #2	0117		2.8 - 5	2.20	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
50	COLT KILLED	0105	TC3 - DEVELOPED	13.6 - 24.09	10.49	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL



**Wild Trail Report**

WILDCRUISE DETAILS

Region #: 01  
 Lead Forest: NEZ PERCE NATIONAL FOREST  
 Wilderness: SELWAY-BITTERROOT WILDERNESS

Trail No.	Trail Name	Forest	Trail Class	Wilderness Section (BMP/EMP)	Wilderness Mile	Jurisdiction	Status	System
50	COLT KILLED	D105	TC3 - DEVELOPED	24.09 - 24.91	0.82	P - PRIVATE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
50	COLT KILLED	D105	TC3 - DEVELOPED	24.91 - 25.25	0.34	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
50	COLT KILLED	D105	TC3 - DEVELOPED	25.25 - 26	0.75	P - PRIVATE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
51	WHITE SAND LAKE	D105	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 2.2	2.20	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
512	CUB CREEK	D117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 4.93	4.93	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
515	FRY PAN CREEK	D117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 3.73	3.73	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
516	BEAR CREEK	D117	TC3 - DEVELOPED	7 - 23.7	23.00	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
517	BILK MOUNTAIN	D117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 2	2.00	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
518	CROW CREEKRIDGE	D117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 7.82	7.82	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
520	EAGLE ROCK	D117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 9.41	9.41	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
522	PARADISE CREEK	D117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 8.7	8.70	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
523	DITCH CREEK	D117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 10.8	10.80	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
525	GOAT RIDGE	D117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 9.59	9.59	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
529	ARCHER	D117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	5.5 - 15.7	10.20	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
530	GROUSE RIDGE	D117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 5.75	5.75	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
533	RUNNING CREEK	D117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	2 - 8.57	6.57	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
547	SHEARER RIDGE	D117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 3.61	3.61	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
555	LO NE PINE RIDGE	D117	TC1 - MINIMALLY DEVELOPED	0 - 4.68	4.68	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL



**Wild Trail Report**

WILDCRTRAILDETAILS

Region #: 01  
 Lead Forest: NEZ PERCE NATIONAL FOREST  
 Wilderness: SEWAWAY-BITTERROOT WILDERNESS

Trail No.	Trail Name	Forest	Trail Class	Wilderness Section (BMP/EMP)	Wilderness Mile	Jurisdiction	Status	System
559	SPRUCE CREEK	0117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	7.9 - 1	0.21	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
559	SPRUCE CREEK	0117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	1 - 10.5	9.50	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
562	MOOSE RIDGE	0117	TC3 - DEVELOPED	0 - 19.78	19.78	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
59	SIAM LAKE	0105	TC3 - DEVELOPED	0 - 8.2	8.20	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
6	CEDAR RIDGE	0105	TC3 - DEVELOPED	2.2 - 5	2.80	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
60	ARMY MULE	0105	TC3 - DEVELOPED	0 - 10.3	10.30	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
601	JIM'S CREEK	0117	TC1 - MINIMALLY DEVELOPED	0 - 4.22	4.22	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
602	COPPER BUTTE	0117	TC3 - DEVELOPED	3.69 - 26.1	22.41	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
606	SIXTY TWO RIDGE/BEAR WALLOW	0117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 9.3	9.30	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
607	CUPBOARD CREEK	0117	TC1 - MINIMALLY DEVELOPED	0 - 2.76	2.76	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
609	DISGRACE BUTTE	0117	TC3 - DEVELOPED	0 - 1.63	1.63	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
613	BEAR LAKE	0117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	1 - 3.03	2.03	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
618	NORTH MOOSE/ISAAC LAKE	0117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 21.7	21.70	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
619	BAILEY MOUNTAIN	0117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 10.54	10.54	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
620	RHODA CREEK	0117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 20	20.00	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
621	OTTER CREEK	0117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	.44 - 1.8	1.36	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
621	OTTER CREEK	0117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	1.8 - 10.26	8.46	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
622	TWIN BUTTE	0117	TC1 - MINIMALLY DEVELOPED	0 - 2.92	2.92	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL



**Wild Trail Report**

WILDCRUISE DETAILS

Region #: 01  
 Lead Forest: NEZ PERCE NATIONAL FOREST  
 Wilderness: SELWAY-BITTERROOT WILDERNESS

Trail No.	Trail Name	Forest	Trail Class	Wilderness Section (BMP/EMP)	Wilderness Mile	Jurisdiction	Status	System
623	OTTER BUTTE	D117	TC1 - MINIMALLY DEVELOPED	0 - 6.43	6.43	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
624	MONUMENT CREEK	D117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 4.94	4.94	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
626	HIGH LINE RIDGE	D117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 3	3.00	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
626	HIGH LINE RIDGE	D117	TC1 - MINIMALLY DEVELOPED	3 - 10.03	7.03	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
628	UPPER BUCK LAKE	D117	TC3 - DEVELOPED	0 - 2.5	2.50	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
628	UPPER BUCK LAKE	D117	TC3 - DEVELOPED	2.5 - 7.2	4.70	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
63	SPRUCE CREEK LAKE	D105	TC3 - DEVELOPED	0 - 3.5	3.50	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
631	INDIAN LAKE	D117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 4.25	4.25	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
633	PETTIBONE CREEK	D117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 11.04	11.04	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
634	PETTIBONE RIDGE	D117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 5.51	5.51	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
642	PETTIBONE HUMP	D117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 3.57	3.57	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
644	END BUTTE 1	D117	TC1 - MINIMALLY DEVELOPED	0 - 2.43	2.43	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
644	WOUNDED DOE RIDGE	D105	TC1 - MINIMALLY DEVELOPED	0 - 6.5	6.50	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
649	LOWER PETTIBONE	D117	TC1 - MINIMALLY DEVELOPED	0 - 7.54	7.54	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
67	FERN CREEK	D105	TC1 - MINIMALLY DEVELOPED	0 - 6	6.00	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
676	UPPER RHODA CREEK	D117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 5.5	5.50	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
693	BIG ROCK	D117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 1.2	1.20	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
693	BIG ROCK	D117	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	1.2 - 29.35	28.15	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL



**Wild Trail Report**

WILDCRUISE DETAILS

Region #: 01  
 Lead Forest: NEZ P ERCE NATIONAL FOREST  
 Wilderness: SEWUWAY-BITTERROOT WILDERNESS

Trail No.	Trail Name	Forest	Trail Class	Wilderness Section (BMP/EMP)	Wilderness Mile	Jurisdiction	Status	System
697	DEAD ELK POINT	0117	TC1 - MINIMALLY DEVELOPED	0 - 3.7	3.70	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
7	TOM BEAL CREEK	0105	TC3 - DEVELOPED	.2 - 3	2.80	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
7	TOM BEAL CREEK	0105	TC3 - DEVELOPED	0 - .2	0.20	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
70	MAUD - DAN RIDGE	0105	TC3 - DEVELOPED	0 - 4.2	4.20	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
708	GEDNEY	0117	TC3 - DEVELOPED	10 - 10.5	0.50	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
708	GEDNEY	0117	TC3 - DEVELOPED	8.7 - 10	1.30	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
71	BIG FLAT HIDDEN RIDGE	0105	TC3 - DEVELOPED	0 - 3.5	3.50	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
77	BEAVER MEADOWS	0105	TC3 - DEVELOPED	1.9 - 3.9	2.00	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
82	SATURDAY CREEK	0105	TC1 - MINIMALLY DEVELOPED	0 - 3	3.00	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
89	SATURDAY RIDGE	0105	TC3 - DEVELOPED	0 - 5.6	5.60	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
9	HIDDEN LAKE	0105	TC3 - DEVELOPED	0 - 1.5	1.50	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
902	JEANETTE LAKE	0105	TC1 - MINIMALLY DEVELOPED	0 - 1.3	1.30	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
903	DAN RIDGE	0105	TC3 - DEVELOPED	1.2 - 6.7	5.50	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
905	GRAVE PEAK	0105	TC1 - MINIMALLY DEVELOPED	0 - 1.5	1.50	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
906	FROG PEAK	0105	TC3 - DEVELOPED	0 - 7.6	7.60	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
914	CRAE CREEK	0105	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 9	0.90	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
917	PEDRO RIDGE	0105	TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	0 - 4.9	4.90	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
939	MAPLE LAKE LOOKOUT	0105	TC3 - DEVELOPED	0 - 7.6	7.60	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL



**Wild Trail Report**

WILDCRUILODETAILS

Region #: 01  
 Lead Forest: NEZ PERCE NATIONAL FOREST  
 Wilderness: SELWAY-BITTERROOT WILDERNESS

Trail No.	Trail Name	Forest	Trail Class	Wilderness Section (BMP/EMP)	Wilderness Mile	Jurisdiction	Status	System
99	STORM CREEK	0105	TC1 - MINIMALLY DEVELOPED	0 - 28	2.80	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
99	STORM CREEK	0105	TC3 - DEVELOPED	28 - 9	6.20	FS - FOREST SERVICE	EX - EXISTING	NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL
<b>Total:</b>					<b>9.00</b>			





**Wild Trail Report**  
WILDTRAILDETAILS

**Report Summary**

Report Title : Wild Trail Report  
Report Name : WILDTRAILDETAILS  
Run by : CAHENNESSEY

Filter By

Region Number: 01  
Lead Forest Name : %  
Wilderness Name : SEUMWAY-BITTERROOT WILDERNESS  
Jurisdiction : %  
Trail Status : %  
Trail System : %

Sort By

This report displays data for system trails inside wilderness, with key fields such as Trail No., Trail Name, Trail Class, Beginning and Ending

Notes

Tables Used: IL\_WILD\_TRAIL\_CORE\_V



**Appendix D—Inventoried Roadless Area Capability  
Assessment Element Criteria for the Clearwater/Nez Perce  
Forest Plan Revision (2004)**



**November 1, 2004  
INVENTORIED ROADLESS AREA  
AREA CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT ELEMENT CRITERIA  
CLEARWATER/NEZ PERCE FOREST PLAN REVISION**

The following table contains the criteria and rating system that will assist with determining the capability of each IRA as a potential wilderness. The number next to each line refers to the question. Further discussion of each question is provided in October 22, 2004 Capability Assessment Questions document.

<b>ENVIRONMENTAL ELEMENTS</b>		
<b>Opportunity for Solitude</b>		
<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Low</b>
<b>1.</b> Feeling of being alone or remote from civilization.	Feeling of being alone is possible but signs of civilization are likely.	Little opportunity of feeling alone.
<b>2.</b> The possibility of meeting another party is remote.	The possibility of meeting or not meeting another party is about equal.	It would be rare to not meet another party.
<b>3.</b> Recreation use is light.	Recreation use is moderate.	Recreation use is high.

<b>Natural and Free from Disturbance</b>		
<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Low</b>
<b>4.</b> IRA appears free of human disturbance. Any disturbance appears to be natural, such as a small wildfire.	IRA appears mostly free of human disturbance. Natural disturbance evident, but does not dominate the landscape.	IRA shows signs of human disturbance. Natural disturbance dominates the landscape, such as a stand replacing wildfire.
<b>5.</b> Area visible in surrounding foreground (outside the IRA) may show some human disturbance but does not dominate the view.	Area visible in surrounding foreground has signs of human activity such as a road or farmhouse.	Area visible in surrounding foreground shows obvious human activity such as clearcuts or a town.
<b>6.</b> Has only a minor improvement, such as a trail.	Has several minor improvements.	Has a major improvement such as a power line, dam, or road.

7. Noxious weeds not evident.	Noxious weeds evident in isolated spots.	Noxious weeds common or scattered throughout the area.
8. High water quality. Fully supports beneficial uses.	Good water quality. Partially supports beneficial uses.	Poor water quality. Does not support beneficial uses.
<b>Provides Challenge and Adventure</b>		
<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Low</b>
9. Terrain generally rugged.	Terrain typical for general forest area.	Terrain more gentle and rolling.

10. Requires above average physical ability, knowledge, or skill to safely recreate in the area.	Requires similar physical ability, knowledge, or skill as the general forested area.	Area easily accessible; requires average physical ability, limited knowledge and skill as compared to the abilities required in the general forest area.
11. Nonhunting outfitting permitted within area.	Nonhunting outfitting permitted but rarely used.	Nonhunting outfitting not permitted within area.
<b>Manageable</b>		
<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Low</b>
12. Size and shape of area allows for effective management.	Size or shape will affect manageability but can be mitigated by boundary changes.	Size is small or has irregular shape that makes management difficult.

<b>13.</b> Minimum activity in surrounding area that effects manageability	Activity is evident and ongoing in surrounding area but will not keep the area from being managed	Activity in surrounding area will effect the manageability of the IRA
<b>14.</b> Located adjacent to existing Wilderness or other IRA's	Located near existing Wilderness or other IRA's. May be difficult to access.	Isolated, small parcel of land
<b>SPECIAL FEATURES</b>		
<b>Scientific, Educational, or Historical Values</b>		
<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Low</b>
<b>15.</b> Several significant scientific, educational, or historical values have been identified in the IRA	At least one significant or several minor scientific, educational, or historical values have been identified in the IRA	No scientific, educational, or historical value has been identified in the IRA

<b>16.</b> Identified values are unique to the northern Rockies.	Identified values are common in northwestern US but is uncommon on KIPZ	Any identified values are common through out KIPZ and northwest US.
<b>Scenic Features</b>		
<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Low</b>
<b>17.</b> Area has peaks or rocky formations considered spectacular from the rest of the Forest and/or special vegetative features that are considered very scenic.	Area has a peak or formation that stands out from surrounding terrain and/or vegetative features considered scenic.	Terrain is typical of the forest or surrounding area and the vegetation is common to the surrounding area.
6		



<p><b>18.</b> Area has alpine lakes, creeks in alpine meadows, or waterfalls.</p>	<p>Area may have bodies of water but are typical for the Forest.</p>	<p>Area has no permanent lakes but may have perennial creeks or ponds.</p>
<p><b>Variety and Abundance of Fish &amp; Wildlife</b></p>		
<p><b>High</b></p>	<p><b>Medium</b></p>	<p><b>Low</b></p>
<p><b>19.</b> There is a diverse community of native mammals, birds, and fish.</p>	<p>There is a moderate variety of native mammals, birds, and fish.</p>	<p>The community of native mammals, birds, and fish is not diverse.</p>
<p><b>20.</b> Area contains known population of TE&amp;S fish or wildlife species</p>	<p>Area contains habitat for TE&amp;S fish or wildlife species but no known populations</p>	<p>Area does not contain habitat or populations of TE&amp;S fish or wildlife species</p>

<b>21.</b> Overall fish or wildlife habitat integrity rating of high	Overall fish or wildlife habitat integrity rating of moderate	Overall fish or wildlife habitat integrity rating of low
<b>22.</b> Provides critical linkage between fish or wildlife areas or habitats	Provides linkage between fish or wildlife areas or habitats	Does not provide linkage between fish or wildlife areas or habitats
<b>Other Special Features</b>		
<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Low</b>
<b>23.</b> Area has at least one major other special feature, such as a grove of western red cedars, high mountain meadow, bog, etc.	Area has several minor other special features, such as old growth stand, flat creek bottom, or small water falls.	Area has no major or very few minor other special features

<p><b>24.</b> Contains a designated special areas such as a W+S River or SIA, etc.</p>	<p>Contains a candidate or eligible special area.</p>	<p>Does not contain an established, candidate, or eligible special area.</p>
<p><b>PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION</b></p>		
<p><b>Hiking Opportunities</b></p>		
<p><b>High</b></p>	<p><b>Medium</b></p>	<p><b>Low</b></p>
<p><b>25.</b> Two or more trails, class 3 or higher, that are routinely maintained</p>	<p>At least one trail, class 2 or higher, that is routinely maintained</p>	<p>No system trails that are maintained</p>
<p><b>26.</b> Terrain is gentle and vegetation open to allow easy cross-country travel</p>	<p>Terrain is moderate or vegetation brushy that impedes cross-country travel</p>	<p>Terrain is steep or vegetation too dense (including down material) that cross-country travel is difficult</p>

<b>Backpacking Opportunities</b>		
<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Low</b>
<b>27.</b> Two or more trails, class 3 or higher, that are routinely maintained	At least one trail, class 2 or higher, that is routinely maintained	No system trails that are maintained
<b>28.</b> Area has several dispersed camping sites that are routinely used	Area has at least one dispersed camping site that is occasionally used	Areas does not have dispersed camping sites that are used but progressive camping may occur
<b>Saddle Stock Opportunities</b>		
<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Low</b>
<b>29.</b> At least one trail, class 3 or higher, designed for saddle stock and routinely maintained	At least one trail, class 2 or higher, that is suitable for saddle stock and routinely maintained	No system trails that are maintained

<b>30.</b> Trailhead has stock facilities, such as unloading ramp	Trailhead has room to turn around stock truck or stock trailer	Trailhead does not support use of stock
<b>Hunting Opportunities</b>		
<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Low</b>
<b>31.</b> Good populations of the big game animals or fair population of permitted animals, such as sheep or goats	Has fair populations of game animals	Has scattered small herds of big game animals
<b>32.</b> Terrain is gentle and vegetation open to allow easy hunting access off trails and ridges	Terrain is moderately steep or vegetation brushy that limits hunting on much of the area	Terrain is steep or vegetation too dense that hunting is limited to trails or ridges

<b>Fishing Opportunities</b>		
<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Low</b>
<b>33.</b> Good populations of native game fish	Has fair populations of native game fish	Has low populations of native game fish
<b>34.</b> Stream bottoms are generally gentle with minor brush allowing access to water	Stream channel has enough brush to limit access; channel bottom or side slopes not overly steep	Stream channel steep, or steep rocky side slopes, or brush along channel makes access difficult
<b>Skiing and Snowshoeing Opportunities</b>		
<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Low</b>
<b>35.</b> Terrain is gentle and vegetation open to allow easy cross-country travel	Terrain is moderate or vegetation brushy that impedes cross-country travel	Terrain is steep or vegetation too dense that cross-country travel is difficult

<p><b>36.</b> Area is easily accessible in winter by motorized wheel vehicles</p>	<p>Snow keeps wheeled vehicles several miles from area but access is possible by snowmobile</p>	<p>Area is difficult or rarely accessed by snowmobile</p>
<p><b>Snowmobiling Opportunities</b></p>		
<p><b>High</b></p>	<p><b>Medium</b></p>	<p><b>Low</b></p>
<p><b>37.</b> Terrain is steep or vegetation too dense that cross-country travel is difficult</p>	<p>Terrain is moderate or vegetation brushy that impedes cross-country travel</p>	<p>Terrain is gentle and vegetation open to allow easy cross-country travel</p>
<p><b>38.</b> Snowmobile use prohibited, or if allowed, rarely used</p>	<p>Snowmobile use restricted to two months or less, or on half or less of the area</p>	<p>Snowmobile use permitted.</p>

<b>MANAGEABILITY – THE EXTENT THAT</b>		
<b>Area Boundaries are Recognizable</b>		
<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Low</b>
<b>39.</b> The vast majority of the boundary follows features that can be easily found and identified on the ground, such as a dominate ridge, creek, road, or trail	More than half of the boundary follows a feature that can be easily found and identified on the ground	Boundary generally lies across the hill side and can rarely be located without equipment, such as a gps unit
<b>40.</b> Boundary can be easily adjusted to follow locatable and identifiable features without significantly modifying the area boundaries	Boundary can be adjusted to follow locatable and identifiable features but will modify the general size and shape of the IRA. Boundary may be identified with minimal signing.	Boundary cannot be adjusted to follow locatable and identifiable features, or requires extensive signing.
<b>Area Boundaries promote Remoteness</b>		
<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Low</b>
<b>41.</b> Area accessed by trail or closed and revegetated road; adjacent area has natural setting	May be accessed by narrow or two track open road that is lightly traveled; minimal human presence evident	Boundary adjacent to heavily used road or along area showing high human presence, such as a number of farm houses with outbuildings, pasture land, etc.



<b>42.</b> No active disturbance near boundary	May have disturbance near boundary but is short term such as a logging operation.	Boundary adjacent to long term disturbance like farmland or mining operations
<b>43.</b> Natural processes take place undisturbed and unmanipulated.	Minimal disturbance of natural processes.	Natural processes cannot occur without human intervention.
<b>Area Boundaries are Manageable</b>		
<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Low</b>
<b>44.</b> Boundary total on National Forest and not adjacent to private property	Boundary follows property line forming irregular shape.	Boundary crosses private property so there are in-holdings along the boundary.

45. No inholdings.	Few small inholdings may be present.	Several small or a large inholding.
<b>Area Boundaries Constitute Barrier to Prohibited Use</b>		
<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Low</b>
46. Topographic feature provides a natural barrier, such as major stream or steep hill side	Topography generally makes it difficult to participate in prohibited use	Topography not a deterrent to prohibited use
47. Human improvement is significant to physically provide a barrier, such as a road cut slope	Human improvement places user on notice of prohibited use, such as a sign.	Human improvement not a deterrent; may provide point of access of prohibited use

## **Appendix E–Summary of Inventoried Roadless Area Capability Rating Tables**



Area Assessed in 2006 draft FP	Crow Creek	Divis Summit - Mt. Hill	East Meadow Creek	Divis Summit - Mt. Hill (15.011)	Ashes Bay	Lick Point	Little Fork Creek (15.010)	North Fork State Creek	Office - Palisade Creek	Rockett Gulch	Rapid River	Sedman Pass	Shaver Fork - Pine Creek	West Meadow Creek	Meadow
Area Assessed in 2006 draft FP	Area 1 13,000 ac	Area 2 12,000 ac	Area 3 12,000 ac	Area 4 12,000 ac	Area 5 12,000 ac	Area 6 12,000 ac	Area 7 12,000 ac	Area 8 12,000 ac	Area 9 12,000 ac	Area 10 12,000 ac	Area 11 12,000 ac	Area 12 12,000 ac	Area 13 12,000 ac	Area 14 12,000 ac	Area 15 12,000 ac
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL ELEMENTS</b>															
<b>Question 1</b>	medium	high	high	high	high	high	high	high	high	high	high	high	high	high	high
<b>Question 2</b>	medium	high	high	high	high	high	high	high	high	high	high	high	high	high	high
<b>Material and Fine Root Distribution</b>															
<b>Question 3</b>	medium	high	high	high	high	high	high	high	high	high	high	high	high	high	high
<b>Question 4</b>	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low
<b>Question 5</b>	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low
<b>Question 6</b>	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low
<b>Question 7</b>	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low
<b>Question 8</b>	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low
<b>Question 9</b>	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low
<b>Question 10</b>	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low
<b>Question 11</b>	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low
<b>Question 12</b>	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low
<b>Question 13</b>	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low
<b>Question 14</b>	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low
<b>Question 15</b>	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low
<b>SPECIAL FEATURES</b>															
<b>Question 16</b>	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low
<b>Question 17</b>	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low
<b>Question 18</b>	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low
<b>Question 19</b>	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low
<b>Question 20</b>	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low
<b>Question 21</b>	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low
<b>Question 22</b>	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low
<b>Question 23</b>	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low
<b>Question 24</b>	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low
<b>Question 25</b>	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low
<b>Question 26</b>	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low
<b>Question 27</b>	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low
<b>Question 28</b>	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low
<b>Question 29</b>	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low
<b>Question 30</b>	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low
<b>Question 31</b>	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low
<b>Question 32</b>	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low
<b>Question 33</b>	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low
<b>Question 34</b>	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low
<b>Question 35</b>	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low
<b>Question 36</b>	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low
<b>Question 37</b>	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low
<b>Question 38</b>	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low
<b>Question 39</b>	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low
<b>Question 40</b>	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low
<b>Question 41</b>	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low
<b>Question 42</b>	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low
<b>Question 43</b>	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low
<b>Question 44</b>	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low
<b>Question 45</b>	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low
<b>Question 46</b>	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low
<b>Question 47</b>	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low
<b>SCORE</b>															
Number of Highs	2	2	12	9	0	8	4	7	1	3	9	10	2	7	19
Number of Mediums	8	11	6	8	14	9	11	9	13	10	9	13	5	6	10
Number of Lows	9	6	1	2	2	2	4	3	6	6	4	4	4	3	9
<b>Comments:</b>															
<b>Summary:</b>	Medium	Medium	High	Medium/High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium/High	Medium/High	Medium	Medium	High	Medium