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*“National Wild and Scenic Rivers and State
Scenic Waterways in Oregon”*

It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States that certain selected rivers of the Nation which, with their immediate environments, possess outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values, shall be preserved in free-flowing condition, and that they and their immediate environments shall be protected for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations. The Congress declares that the established national policy of dam and other construction at appropriate sections of the rivers of the United States needs to be complemented by a policy that would preserve other selected rivers or sections thereof in their free-flowing condition to protect the water quality of such rivers and to fulfill other vital national conservation purposes.

- **National Wild and Scenic Rivers System**

US: 12,753 miles in 209 units

Oregon: 1,908 miles (15% of total) in 59 units
(29% of total)

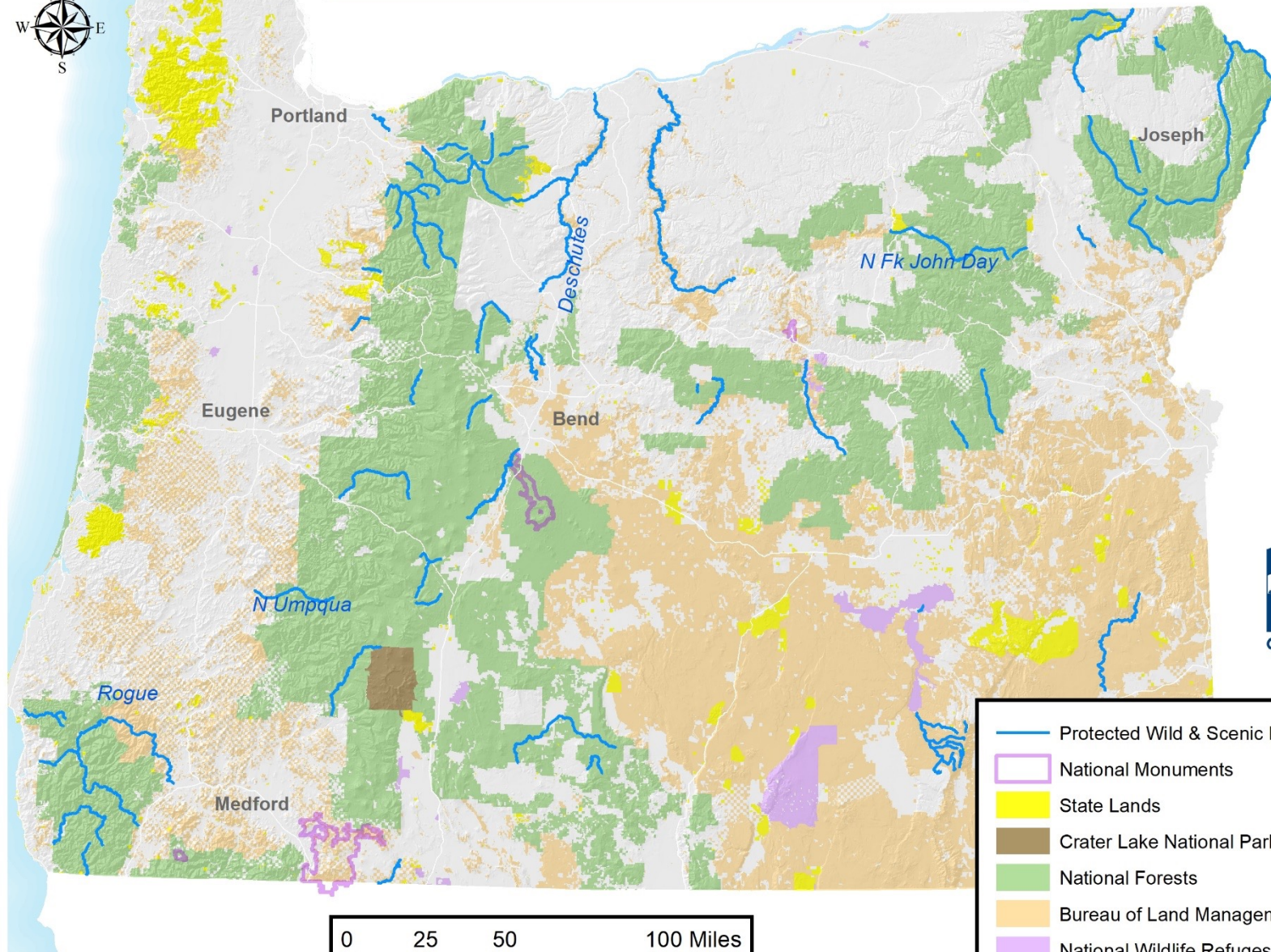
Oregon

Wild 675.7 miles

Scenic 397.9 miles

Recreational 834.4 miles

Wild & Scenic Rivers



- Protected Wild & Scenic Rivers
- National Monuments
- State Lands
- Crater Lake National Park
- National Forests
- Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
- National Wildlife Refuges

A wild, scenic or recreational river area eligible to be included in the system is a free-flowing stream and the related adjacent land area that possesses one or more of the values referred to in section 1271 of this title. Every wild, scenic or recreational river in its free-flowing condition, **or upon restoration to this condition**, shall be considered eligible for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system and, if included, shall be classified, designated, and administered as one of the following:

- (1) Wild river areas—Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. These represent vestiges of primitive America.
- (2) Scenic river areas—Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads.
- (3) Recreational river areas—Those rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along their shorelines, and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past.

- Each component of the national wild and scenic rivers system shall be administered in such manner as to **protect and enhance** the values which caused it to be included in said system without, insofar as is consistent therewith, limiting other uses that do not substantially interfere with public use and enjoyment of these values. In such administration primary emphasis shall be given to protecting its esthetic, scenic, historic, archeologic, and scientific features. Management plans for any such component may establish varying degrees of intensity for its protection and development, based on the special attributes of the area. [emphasis added]

*It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States that certain selected rivers of the Nation which, with their immediate environments, possess **outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values**, shall be preserved in free-flowing condition, and that they and their immediate environments shall be protected for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations. [emphasis added]*

- *Active glacier*
- *Aspect and gradient*
- *Barlow Road*
- *Bog communities and stiff club moss*
- Botanic
- Botany
- Camping
- **Cultural**
- Cultural-Prehistory
- Cultural-Traditional Use
- *Dark soiled bogs and “genus communities” of grape ferns*
- *Diversity of threatened, endangered, and sensitive species*

- Ecologic/Biologic Diversity
- Ecology
- Ecology/Botany
- Exceptional Wild Trout Fisheries
- Expert Whitewater Kayaking
- **Fish**
- Fish Habitat and Populations
- Fisheries
- Fishing
- *Fumarole field*
- *Genetically isolated redband rainbow trout*

- **Geologic**
- Geology/Hydrology
- *Ghost forests*
- *Glacial valley floodplain*
- *Glacially carved valley*
- Glaciated Canyons
- *Graveyard Butte*
- *Harlequin duck habitat*
- Hiking
- **Historical**
- Hunting

- Hydrologic
- *Kayaking*
- *Keeps Mill*
- *Keeps Mill Overlook*
- Native American Cultural Use
- Natural Values
- *Nature and wildlife observation*
- Nature Study
- *Nordic skiing*
- *Northern spotted owl habitat*
- *Old Maid age pyroclastic flows and mudflow deposits*

- **Other****
- Outstanding Whitewater Boating
- Paleontologic
- *Peregrine falcon habitat*
- *Photography*
- *Plant community diversity*
- *Potential Research Natural Area*
- Prehistory
- Premier Steelhead and Trout Fisheries
- **Recreational**
- Riparian
- *River color*

- *Rugged hiking and backpacking,*
- **Scenic**
- Scientific Study Opportunities
- *Sightseeing*
- *Solitude opportunities*
- Species Diversity
- Swimming
- Threatened and Endangered Species
- Threatened and Endangered Species Habitat
- Traditional Value/Lifestyles Adaptation
- Trout Fishing
- *Tygh Valley milkvetch*

- Unique Ecosystems
- *Unusual extensions of species beyond normal range*
- Vegetation
- Vegetative Communities
- *Views from Timberline Lodge and lower parking area, Highway 35, Timberline Trail, White River sno-park of the river.*
- *Views of Bonnie Butte and Mount Hood from the river*
- Water Quality and Quantity
- Whitewater Boating
- Wilderness
- **Wildlife**
- Wildlife Habitat
- Wildlife Habitat and Populations

- 1968 Rogue
- 1975 Snake
- 1984 Illinois, Owyhee (N. Umpqua)
- 1988 Oregon Omnibus WSRA
- 1994 Klamath
- 1996 Wallowa
- Elkhorn Creek
- 2000 Steens
- 2009 Elk River Adds., Mt. Hood streams
- 2013 River Styx

Oregon Scenic Waterways System

The people of Oregon find that many of the free-flowing rivers of Oregon and Waldo Lake and lands adjacent to such lake and rivers possess outstanding scenic, fish, wildlife, geological, botanical, historic, archaeologic, and outdoor recreation values of present and future benefit to the public. The people of Oregon also find that the policy of permitting construction of dams and other impoundment facilities at appropriate sections of the rivers of Oregon and Waldo Lake needs to be complemented by a policy that would preserve Waldo Lake and selected rivers or sections thereof in a free-flowing condition and would protect and preserve the natural setting and water quality of the lake and such rivers and fulfill other conservation purposes. It is therefore the policy of Oregon to preserve for the benefit of the public Waldo Lake and selected parts of the state's free-flowing rivers. For these purposes there is established an Oregon Scenic Waterways System



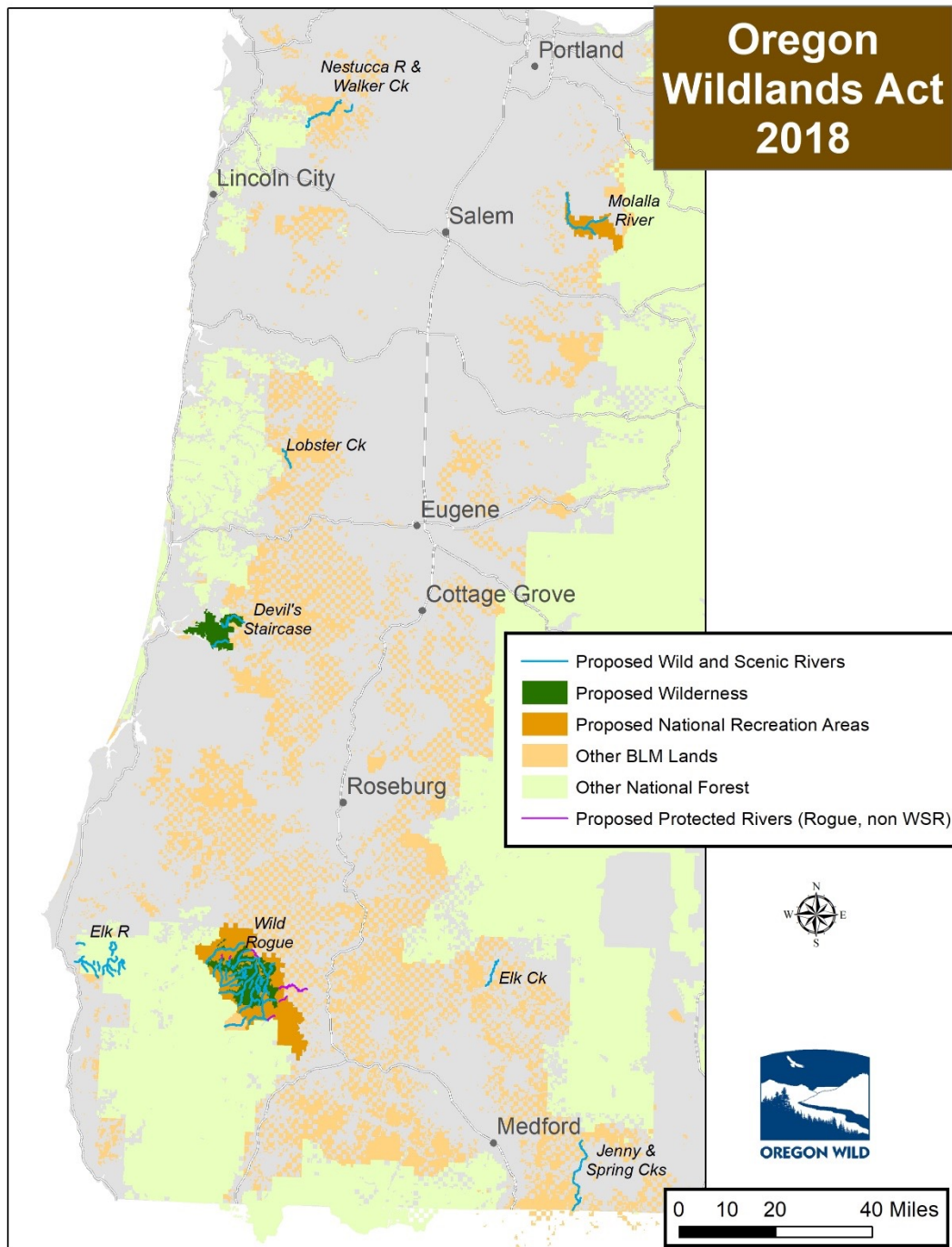
- Oregon Scenic Waterways System

1,126 miles in 21 units

71% of Oregon Scenic Waterways are
national Wild and Scenic Rivers

42% of Oregon's national Wild and Scenic
Rivers are Oregon Scenic Waterways

Oregon Wildlands Act 2018



The Oregon Wildlands Act of 2017

In general, OWA of 2017 would:

- designate two national recreation areas (~118,800 acres);
- establish a wilderness and expand another (~86,500 acres);
- established nine new and expanded two Wild and Scenic Rivers (~245.9 miles); and
- banned mining and damming of some tributaries to the Rogue River (~19.7 miles).

In total, the conservation status would be elevated on ~300,000 acres.

Specifically, Oregon Wildlands Act of 2017 would:

- establish the Rogue Canyon National Recreation Area (~94,700 acres);
- establish the Molalla National Recreation Area (~24,100 acres);
- establish the Devils Staircase Wilderness (~30,400 acres);
- expand the Wild Rogue Wilderness (56,100 acres);

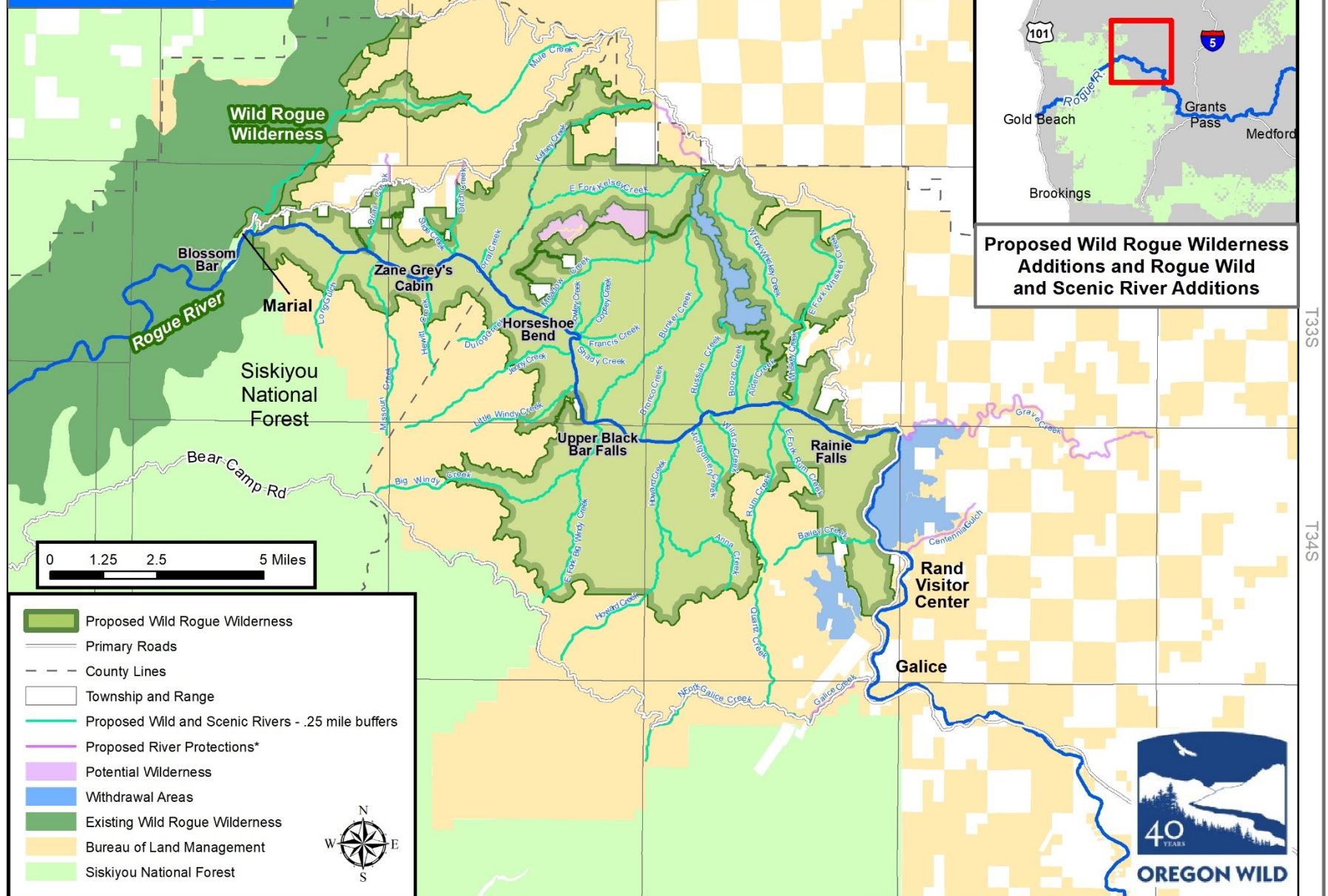
- establish the Molalla Wild and Scenic River (21.3 miles);
- establish the Nestucca Wild and Scenic River (~15.5 miles)
- establish the Walker Creek (~2.0 miles);
- establish the North Fork Silver Creek Wild and Scenic River (~6.0 miles);
- establish the Jenny Creek Wild and Scenic River (~17.6 miles);

- establish the Spring Creek Wild and Scenic River (~1.1 miles);
- establish the Lobster Creek Wild and Scenic River (~5.0 miles);
- establish the Elk Creek Wild and Scenic River (7.3 miles);
- establish the Franklin Creek Wild and Scenic River (4.5 miles);
- establish the Wasson Creek Wild and Scenic River (10.5 miles);

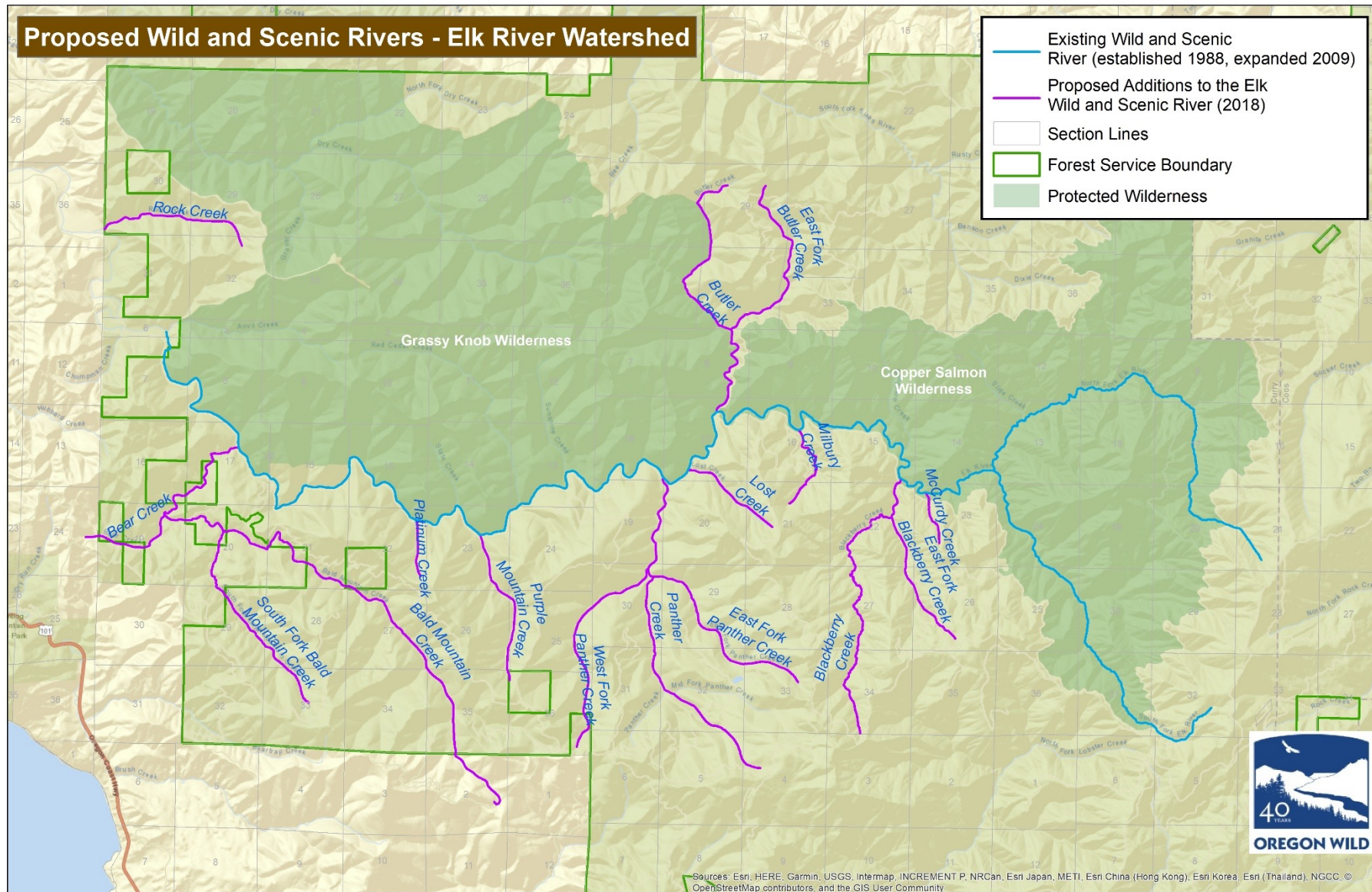
expand the Rogue Wild and Scenic River
(~121.0 miles, including 37 tributary streams:
Kelsey, East Fork Kelsey, Whisky, East Fork
Whisky, West Fork Whisky, Big Windy, East
Fork Big Windy, Little Windy, Howard, Mule,
Anna, Missouri, Jenny, Rum, East Fork Rum,
Wildcat, Montgomery, Hewitt, Bunker, Dulong,
Quail, Meadow, Russian, Alder, Booze, Bronco,
Copsey, Corral, Ditch, Francis, Bailey, Shady,
Slide, Quartz, North Fork Galice and Galice
creeks, and Long Gulch;

- expand the Elk Wild and Scenic River (~52. miles, including 12 tributary streams: Blackberry, Panther, Bald Mountain, South Bald Mountain, Rock, Platinum, West Fork Panther, East Fork Panther, Lost, Milbury, McCurdy and Bear creeks);
- prevent the mining or damming of 19.7 miles of Rogue River tributaries: portions of Kelsey Creek, Grave Creek, Centennial Gulch and Quail Creek;
- prevent mining in the Chetco Wild and Scenic River and elevate the classification of certain segments.

Wild Rogue



Proposed Wild and Scenic Rivers - Elk River Watershed



- *Continuing consideration by Federal agencies to potential national, wild, scenic and recreational river areas*
- *(1) In all planning for the use and development of water and related land resources, consideration shall be given by all Federal agencies involved to potential national wild, scenic and recreational river areas, and all river basin and project plan reports submitted to the Congress shall consider and discuss any such potentials. The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall make specific studies and investigations to determine which additional wild, scenic and recreational river areas within the United States shall be evaluated in planning reports by all Federal agencies as potential alternative uses of the water and related land resources involved.*

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