2010 Monitoring Report

North Umpqua Wild & Scenic River

Cooperative Effort Between

Bureau of Land Management, Roseburg District
&
Umpqua National Forest

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I. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

A. Designation of the North Umpqua River

The North Umpqua River was designated a recreational river in the National Wild and Scenic River System in the Omnibus Oregon Wild and Scenic River Act of 1988 (Omnibus Act).

B. North Umpqua River Management Plan

In 1992, The US Forest Service (USFS), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and Oregon Parks and Recreation Department cooperated with numerous local, state, and federal agencies to complete the North Umpqua River Management Plan. The plan details a specific management direction and resource monitoring plan for each section of the river. The plan notes *fisheries, water, recreation, scenery, and cultural resources* as Outstandingly Remarkable Values (ORV's).

C. Boating Management Area

The boundaries of the river use report include the North Umpqua River from Soda Springs Dam to the confluence of Rock Creek with the North Umpqua. Management of the lower section of the North Umpqua River (between mile markers 22 and 30 of Highway 138, approximately 8.4 river miles) is the responsibility of the Roseburg BLM and management of the upper section (between mile marker 30 and Soda Springs Dam, approximately 25.4 river miles) is the responsibility of the USFS, North Umpqua Ranger District (NURD). The two agencies work closely to jointly manage the North Umpqua Wild and Scenic River; the USFS administers all special use permits for commercial fishing and whitewater guides for the entire 33.8 miles and the BLM is responsible for

D. Management Guidelines

Commercial rafters, fisherpersons and BLM and USFS personnel have discussed user conflicts that can occur on the North Umpqua River. The various user groups agreed that they could reduce the conflicts by using the river at different times. Fishermen noted that they used the Steamboat area more extensively than any other Wild and Scenic section of the river. Boaters noted that they did not generally use the river during the early morning hours and late evening hours. As a result, sections of the river have been placed under voluntary boater restrictions for noncommercial boaters and mandatory restrictions for commercial boaters during certain hours of the day and certain seasons of the year (North Umpqua River Management Plan, 1992). Since the implementation of these guidelines, the number of conflicts between boaters and fisherpersons have been reduced. The guidelines for each segment are as follows:

<u>Soda Springs to Gravel Bin</u>
Open to boating year-round
Boating closure - 6 p.m. to 10 a.m. from 7/1 through 10/31

<u>Gravel Bin to Bogus Creek</u>
Open to boating 11/1 through 6/30
Boating closure - 6 p.m. to 10 a.m. from 7/1 through 7/14
Boating closure - 7/15 through 10/31

<u>Bogus Creek to Susan Creek</u>
Open to boating year-around
Boating closure - 6 p.m. to 10 a.m. from 7/1 through 10/31

Susan Creek to Rock Creek
Open to boating year-round
Boating closure - 6 p.m. to 10 a.m. from 7/1 through 10/31

Eight commercial guide/outfitters have a Special Use Permit which authorizes them to conduct trips on the river between May 20th and September 15th. Stipulations for commercial users exist: commercial trips are not allowed to use Apple Creek campground as a lunch stop; they are restricted from launching from the undeveloped campsites at Eagle Rock campground prior to July 15th; and running trips between September 15th thru December 31st to protect spawning fish and their habitat; however, they are authorized to run trips between January 1st and May 20th without using any of their permit allotted days. Noncommercial users (not for profit) are not required to obtain permits to float the river.

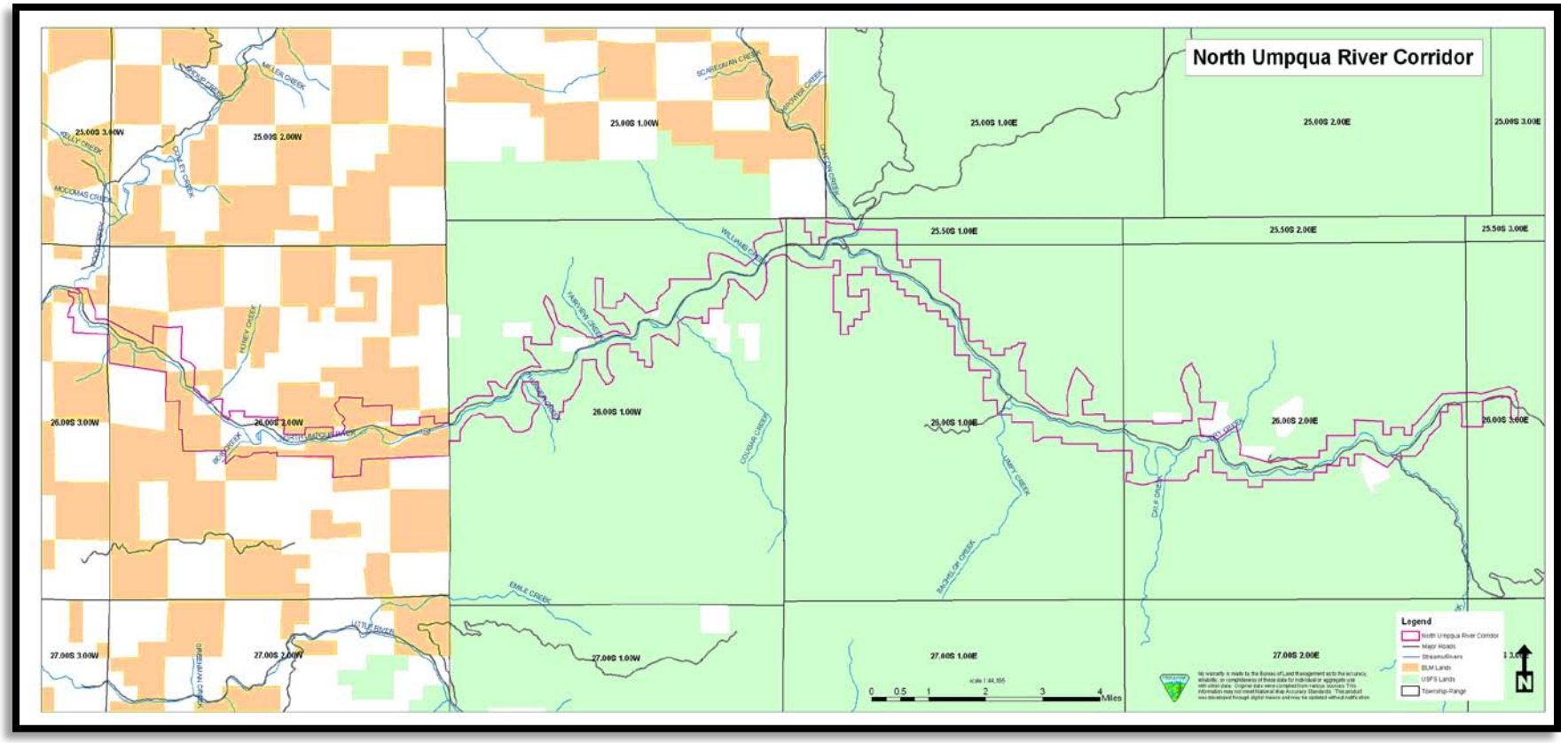
E. Methods of collecting information

In the winter of 1991, the Roseburg District BLM funded a river manager position to manage and document use of the North Umpqua River. Since then, visual counting by river monitors has varied between two and four BLM and USFS employees per year. In 2010, one USFS and two BLM seasonal employees were in charge of the river monitoring.

F. Objectives of river monitoring

1. Identify types of recreation use occurring on the river.
2. Document visitor use statistics on the river, including commercial and noncommercial use.
3. Provide a BLM/USFS presence on the river to contact, inform, and educate the public.
4. Coordinate river management issues between the BLM and the USFS.
5. Identify and mitigate safety hazards and minimize user conflicts.
6. Promote preservation of the five ORVs identified in the river management plan.
7. Provide recreational users a quality recreation experience.

Map 1 NORTH UMPQUA WILD AND SCENIC RIVER CORRIDOR



Legend

- North Umpqua River Corridor
- Major Roads
- Streams/Rivers
- BLM Lands
- USFS Lands
- Township-Range

II. METHODOLOGY AND RIVER-USE STATISTICS

A. Observed Boating Use in 2010

The use recorded by the USFS and BLM monitors is referred to as the "observed use". The documented observed use indicates that non-commercial use exceeded commercial use in 2010 (Table 1 & Graph 1). Commercial use accounted for 33% of the use observed and non-commercial use accounted for 67% of the use observed. Note: These were the same percentages observed in 2009.

1. Non-commercial Observed Use
   - Non-commercial boaters observed.....2375
   - Guides observed 345
   - Total non-commercial boaters observed.....2720
2. Commercial Observed Use
   - Commercial boaters observed by monitors.....1345

River monitors were present on the river 88 out of a possible 119 days or 74% of the time during the 2010 monitoring season.

Table 1

ANNUAL COMPARISON OF OBSERVED BOATING USE

Year	Noncommercial Observed	Commercial Observed	Total Observed Use
2001	3,071	1,532	4,603
2002	2,372	1,679	4,051
2003	3,103	2,047	5,150
2004	2,976	1,402	4,378
2005	2,823	1,422	4,245
2006	3,009	1,873	4,882
2007	2,208	1,256	3,464
2008	2,458	1,367	3,825
2009	2,889	1,401	4,290
2010	2,720	1,345	4,065

Table 2 shows the breakdown of observed noncommercial and commercial use by day of the week during the monitoring season (May 20 – September 15). More people were observed on Saturday's than any other day. Observed commercial use exceeded non-commercial use on four days of the week with a large difference on Wednesday's. This is partially due to the fact that Sun Country Tours runs large trips on Wednesday's.

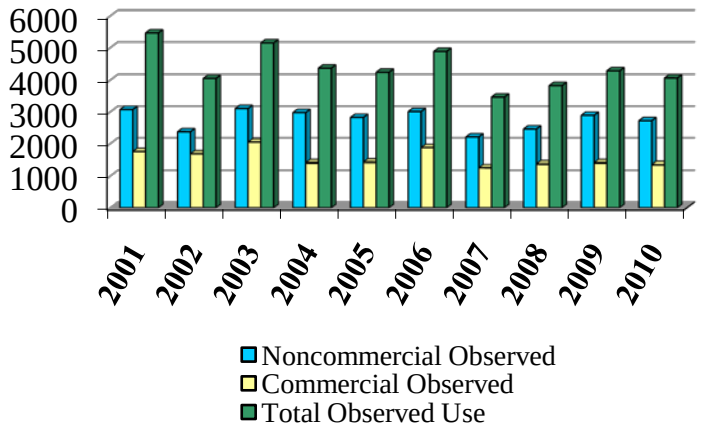
Table 2

2010 DAILY COMPARISON OF BOATERS OBSERVED BY USFS AND BLM

Day	Commercial	Noncommercial	Total
Monday	24	23	47
Tuesday	59	45	104
Wednesday	249	122	371
Thursday	158	174	332
Friday	294	275	569
Saturday	350	1,164	1,514
Sunday	211	917	1,128
Total	1,345	2,720	4,065

Graph 1

Annual Comparison of Observed Boating Use



B. Reported Boating Use

Reported use is the use that commercial outfitters reported to the USFS at the end of the use season. There is a difference between the number of visitors reported by commercial outfitters and the number observed in the field by the USFS and BLM monitors. Reasons for this discrepancy are:

- Trees and shrubs along the river reduced the opportunity for observing boaters; therefore, a few commercial boaters were never seen and a few commercial boaters may have been mistaken for noncommercial boaters.
- Saturday continues to be the busiest day of the week on the river as the most commercial trips were reported for this day. Saturday was followed by Friday and Wednesday as the busiest days of the week as reported by commercial outfitters.
- River monitors were more likely to be working the Thursday - Sunday timeframe and less likely during the first part of the week, thereby creating a discrepancy between reported and observed use and the low numbers of boaters counted on Monday and Tuesday.

Table 3 is a breakdown of observed use for each outfitter by month compared to the actual use reported by each commercial outfitter.

Table 3

2010 OBSERVED AND REPORTED COMMERCIAL USE
Data from May 20th to September 15th, 2010

OUTFITTERS	*People Observed by BLM/USFS						People Reported by Commercial Outfitters
	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	**Total**	
Adventure River Center	0	10	0	0	0	**10**	**22**
North Umpqua Outfitters	2	62	129	161	3	**357**	**485**
**High Country Expeditions	0	0	55	15	0	**70**	**103**
Orange Torpedo Tours	0	20	7	33	0	**60**	**102**
Oregon River Experiences	0	4	16	8	0	**28**	**26**
***Oregon River Sports	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
Oregon Whitewater Adventures	13	11	131	109	4	**268**	**355**
Ouzel Outfitters	17	52	127	49	0	**245**	**282**
Sun Country Tours	0	36	134	137	0	**307**	**427**
Total	32	195	599	512	7	**1,345**	**1,802**

*Figure excludes the 345 guides that used the river
**Destination Wilderness was purchased by High Country Expeditions in early July
***Permit terminated on June 16th due to non-usage

C. Adjusted Boating Use

Adjusted boating use is a method used to estimate total boating use based on what is seen and reported. To determine adjusted boating use, observed commercial use is first compared to reported commercial use. Once this ratio is determined, the same ratio is used to determine the non-commercial adjusted use based on observation.

$$\frac{\text{Commercial observed}}{\text{Commercial reported}} = \frac{\text{Non-commercial observed}}{\text{Non-commercial adjusted}}$$

The difference between commercial observed and commercial reported is 25%. This compares to 18% in 2009 and 35% in 2008.

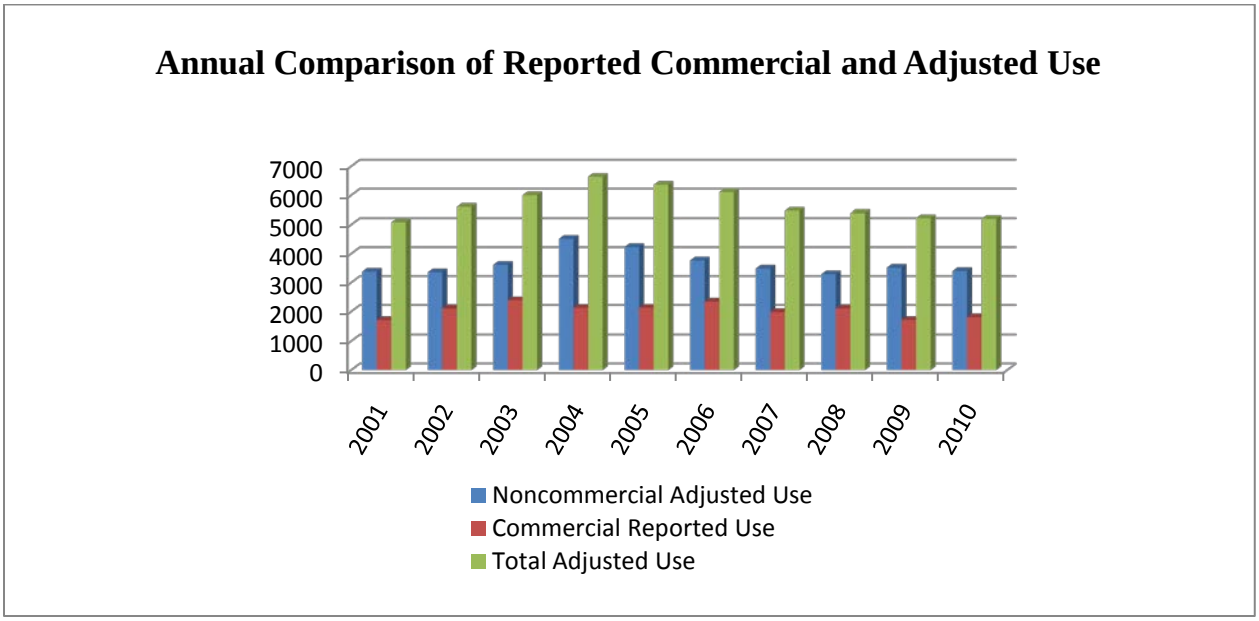
Total Adjusted Use is now calculated by summing the non-commercial adjusted use with the commercial reported as shown below.

Table 4

ANNUAL COMPARISON OF REPORTED COMMERCIAL AND ADJUSTED USE

	Noncommercial Adjusted Use	Commercial Reported Use	Total Adjusted Use
2001	3,378	1,704	5,082
2002	3,354	2,102	5,601
2003	3,614	2,384	5,998
2004	4,511	2,125	6,636
2005	4,229	2,130	6,359
2006	3,766	2,344	6,110
2007	3,484	1,982	5,466
2008	3,288	2,104	5,392
2009	3,518	1,706	5,224
2010	3,400	1,802	5,202

Graph 2



D. Craft and Boat Launch Use

Data was queried to show the types of watercrafts used to float the river. During the 2010 boating season, rafts outnumbered other crafts on the river (tables 5 & 6).

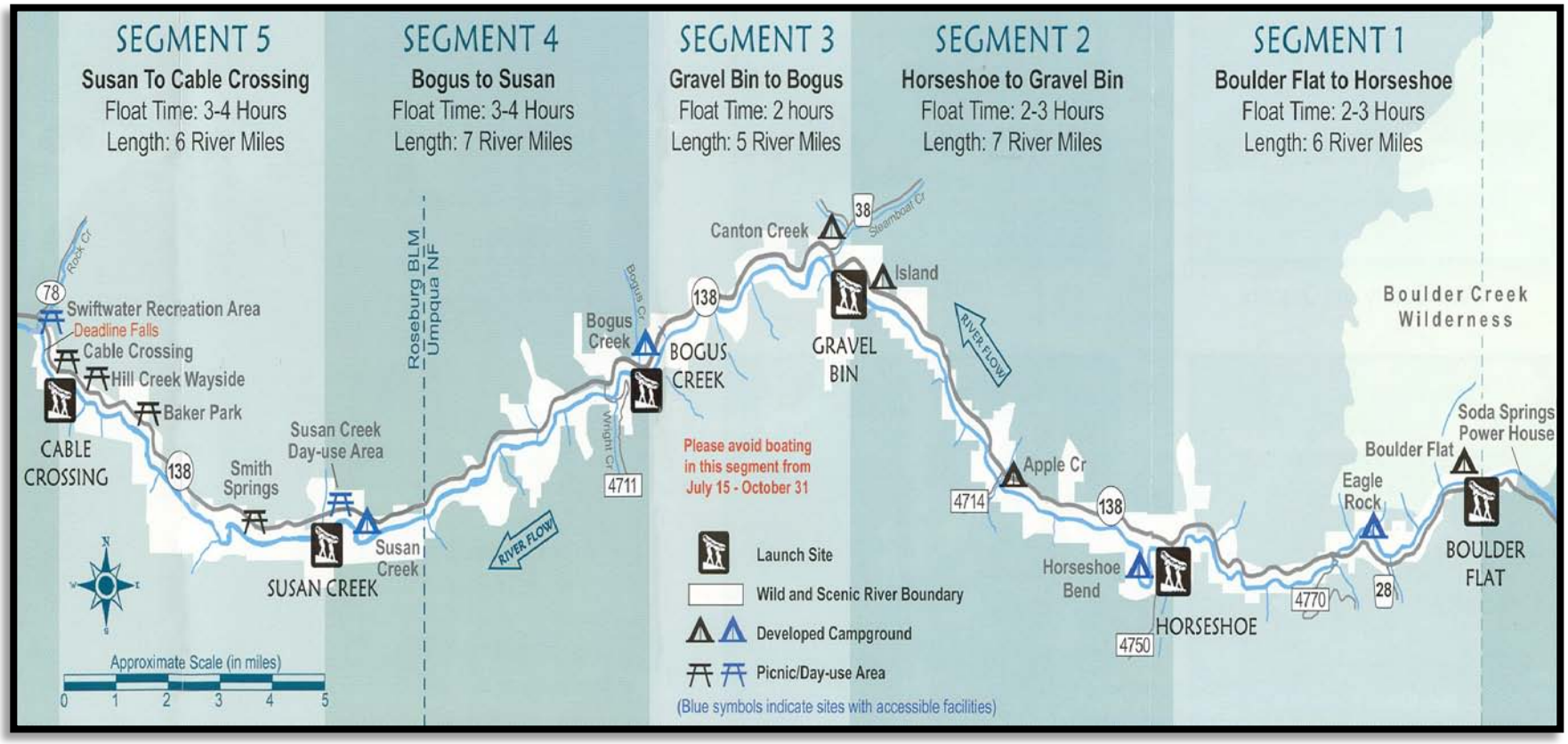
The data queried shows a breakdown of the put-in and take-out locations (see table 7). Boulder Flat was the most heavily used put-in location with 2,963 users and Gravel Bin was the most heavily used take-out location with 3,381 users.

Every year starting on July15th, use between Gravel Bin and Bogus Creek is voluntarily restricted for commercial outfitters and for non-commercial users to help prevent conflict between boaters and anglers (for more information, see the Wild and Scenic River Management Plan, pg. 3 under Management Guidelines).

On July 22nd, a commercial outfitter engaged the USFS with questions concerning language in the management plan and the special use permit concerning commercial trips on the Gravel Bin to Bogus Creek segment between July 15th and October 31st. The USFS determined that the permit does not prevent outfitters from taking trips in this section although the management plan language indicated commercial boating would not occur within this section at this time to avoid user conflicts and spawning fish. The outfitter floated Gravel Bin to Bogus Creek after July 15th because their permit did not prohibit it.

On July 26th, an outfitter ran the Gravel Bin to Bogus Creek section past the July 15th avoidance date. The error was caused by improper locations on their trip forms. The company did not intend to ignore the avoidance recommendation. This situation prompted a discussion that BLM/USFS must inform all users of the segment avoidance policy when putting in at Gravel Bin.

Map 2 NORTH UMPQUA WILD AND SCENIC RIVER RAFTING SEGMENTS



Map from: North Umpqua Wild and Scenic River Users Guide

Table 5

2010 COMPARISON OF WATERCRAFTS OBSERVED PER MONTH

Month	Rafts	Hard Kayaks	Inflatable Kayaks	Canoes
May	52	52	6	2
June	199	117	39	0
July	313	142	121	56
August	199	101	156	6
September	8	15	20	4
Total	771	427	342	68

Table 6

ANNUAL COMPARISON OF OBSERVED WATERCRAFT USE

Year	Rafts	Hard Kayaks	Inflatable Kayaks	Canoes	Total Crafts
2000	719	670	692	107	2,188
2001	552	569	806	34	1,961
2002	631	475	600	77	1,783
2003	880	517	940	93	2,430
2004	657	525	846	36	2,064
2005	661	357	693	56	1,767
2006	901	364	608	32	1,905
2007	593	307	417	19	1,336
2008	659	360	549	7	1,575
2009	781	380	531	35	1,727
2010	771	427	342	68	1,608

Table 7

2010 LAUNCH SITE UTILIZATION
Observed, Commercial and Non-Commercial

Site	Put-In	Take-Out
	Users	Users
Boulder Flat Boat Launch	2,963	0
Marsters Bridge	87	12
Horseshoe Bend	672	255
Apple - Panther Trailhead	0	15
Island Campground	1	0
Gravel Bin	113	3,381
Bogus Creek	227	30
Susan Creek	2	357
Cable Crossing	0	15
Total	4,065	4,065

E. 2010 River-Use Summary

A. Non-Commercial Use – #% of all use
1. Visual counts observed by BLM/USFS employees.....2,375
2. Number of guides observed by BLM/USFS.....345
3. Number missed (factored using 25% of users missed).....680
4. Adjusted noncommercial use.....3,400

B. Commercial Use – #% of all use (eight permitted rafting guides)
1. Visual counts observed by BLM/USFS employees.....1,345
2. Reported Counts by Outfitter/Guides.....1,802

C. Total Adjusted Use- Commercial and Non-Commercial.....5,202

D. Observed Watercrafts
1. Rafts.....771
2. Hard Kayaks.....427
3. Inflatable Kayaks.....342
4. Canoes.....68

E. Observed Fishing Use

An effort was made this year to count the number of fisherpersons on the river during the 2010 season. These were drive-by observations, with very little contact being made. It was difficult to get an accurate count of the numbers and types of people; it is difficult tough to spot people fishing on the river from the highway, and determining who was commercial vs. non-commercial. It is required that guides display a tag or sticker in their vehicles identifying themselves as guides. None were seen monitors. Table 8, next page, is the number of people observed, the month observed, and the segment of river where observed. Segment 1 – Boulder Flat to Horseshoe Bend; Segment 2 – Horseshoe Bend to Gravel Bin; Segment 3 – Gravel Bin to Bogus Creek; Segment 4 – Bogus Creek to Susan Creek; Segment 5 – Susan Creek to Rock Creek.

Table 8 - Observed Fisherperson Use

Month	# of people	Segment
May	0	1
	0	2
	1	3
	2	4
	77	5
June	3	1
	2	2
	30	3
	8	4
	172	5
July	12	1
	15	2
	82	3
	39	4
	169	5
August	22	1
	25	2
	55	3
	54	4
	33	5
September	15	1
	4	2
	29	3
	27	4
	14	5
Totals	**52**	**1**
	46	**2**
	197	**3**
	130	**4**
	465	**5**
	890	

F. Congestion / Crowding at Parking Areas and Launch Sites

When parking capacity was exceeded, vehicles parked in the grass, campsites or blocked a portion of the roadway. During peak usage times, vehicles parked in areas designated as loading/unloading zones. Head in parking signs were installed at Gravel Bin prior to the start of the season. This appears to have alleviated some of the past year's problems with parking there.

Table 9

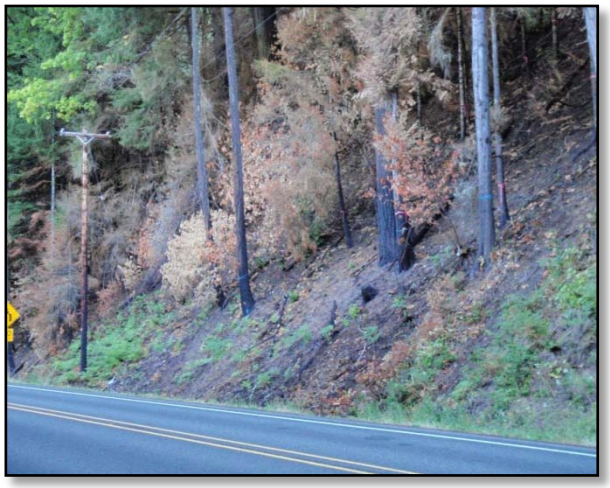
2010 NUMBER OF OCCASIONS PARKING CAPACITY EXCEEDED LIMIT

Horseshoe Bend - Max. 5 Cars		**Gravel Bin- Max. 30 Cars**	**Boulder Flat - Max. 6 Cars**
Date	Vehicles Exceeding Capacity	Vehicles Exceeding Capacity	Vehicles Exceeding Capacity
6/20	3		
6/27	1		
7/3	1		
7/9	6		
7/11	2		
7/17	3		
7/18	13		
7/24	1	3	
7/31	2	4	3
8/4			2
8/14	2		2
8/21			3

Table 10

COMMENTS, HAZARDS AND VIOLATIONS

	Issue	**Immediate Action**
Compliments	Compliments in regards to the cleanliness of the boat launch put-ins and take-outs.	
User Conflicts	8-5-10, a local fishing guide had several issues with local rafters in segments 1 and 2. Paraphrasing, he said they were boating after 6PM. This was causing a great deal of problems with the fishing in those segments. Said rafters were rude, had flipped him off and refused to go on the river where fisherman told them to go. He made it clear he was almost to the point of making their lives very miserable. Stated he told a party in raft to remember "they were in a ditch". He went on to say that he told them it would take very little to "pick up 4 or 5 stones and throw them at their heads." He wants bigger signs or better pamphlets that make the voluntary closures clearly understood	Insisted that escalating the problem was not the way to handle the issue. He said he would contact USFS.

Fire	July 11th, 2010 a forest fire started on Highway 138 at mile marker 25. The blaze stretched 50 feet along the mountain side of the roadway. Fire trucks, hot shot trucks, a utility truck and several police responded. Traffic was reduced to one lane while the fire was being contained for several hours. Dead trees were later cut down in September 2010 and most of the stumps were removed in December 2010. 	
Logs in the River	Mile Marker 54. Obstructed three-fourths of the river channel	Removed by USFS soon after appearance
Outfitter Permits	In mid-June, Oregon River Sports special use permit for commercial rafting on the North Umpqua was terminated.	
Parking Conflicts	8-14-2010, Multiple vehicles parked in staging area of raft take-out at Susan Creek.	Staging area signs were relocated for better visual
Construction	Construction on the Williams Creek bridge March – September to replace major culvert for fish passage improvements.	
Misc. River Usage	April 14th, one-day filming permit issued by USFS to Peacock Productions. Frogger Rapids were chosen to film water safety and rescue to be aired on Weather Channel show called Weatherproof	
Complaints	Many complaints in regards to the cleanliness and smell of the restrooms at the put-in /take-out sites, especially at Boulder Flat	USFS experimenting with new enzyme digesters and air fresheners within restrooms

III. OUTSTANDING REMARKABLE VALUES

The North Umpqua River Management Plan notes that there are several components that make the North Umpqua Wild and Scenic River. These components are Outstandingly Remarkable Values (ORV's) and the plan recognizes fish, water quality, recreation, scenery and cultural resources as the ORV's within the North Umpqua Wild and Scenic Corridor. The plan also emphasizes the importance of protecting these resources through monitoring programs.

The monitoring being done for recreation is addressed in the first section of this report. The following information documents monitoring for fisheries, water quality, scenic value, and cultural resources.

A. FISHERIES

Table 10, next page, shows annual fish counts taken at the Winchester Dam Counting Station by Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW).

Table 11

ANNUAL FISH COUNTS

Year	Fall Chinook	Spring Chinook	Coho Salmon	Sea Run Cutthroat	**Winter Steelhead	Summer Steelhead
1993	87	5,928	6,829	0	4,366	5,414
1994	119	5,305	3,427	29	4,088	4,710
1995	223	9,816	3,491	1	5,719	6,402
1996	217	6,536	4,777	79	4,895	7,333
1997	118	*5,769	7,346	81	5,775	*8,009
1998	52	6,959	*3,606	*91	5,107	9,139
1999	31	7,375	7,367	159	6,336	5,390
2000	202	12,635	5,643	96	9,563	10,087
2001	247	20,694	15,861	93	11,086	11,331
2002	154	24,202	20,468	110	9,325	9,175
2003	174	20,156	13,809	34	14,507	7,997
2004	129	15,433	16,160	62	7,547	9,157
2005	108	9,013	13,398	62	7,419	6,987
2006	76	*6,081	*11,250	*81	9,891	*6,989
2007	163	6,634	4,680	93	9,511	4,552
2008	171	10,328	4,274	178	7,831	6,674
2009	200	14,261	8,907	102	10,608	4,993
2010		13,887				

* Data is incomplete due to closure of fish counting station.
**Winter Steelhead counts are taken from December 1st – April 30th the following year
Spring Chinook counts are through October 31st. Sea Run Cutthroat, Coho Salmon, Summer Steelhead and Fall Chinook counts are through December 31st.

Williams Creek Fish Passage Project

Williams Creek Bridge

Nearly $2 million of American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funds helped build a new bridge benefiting fish passage between Williams Creek and North Umpqua River on the Umpqua National Forest. Construction on the project began in spring 2010 and was finished in the fall of 2010. Williams Creek drains into the North Umpqua River 37 miles east of Roseburg. Identified as a corridor to some of the best fish habitat on the UNF, Williams Creek provides more than four miles of spawning grounds and cover to adult fish and juveniles. The project will include boulder and log placement upstream for additional habitat enhancement for fish. Oregon Department of Transportation has designed the bridge with colored concrete and weathered guard railings so it will blend into its surroundings and not be noticeable to highway travelers and river users. Highway 138 was down to one lane for a short distance with the average stop time for vehicular traffic at approximately 2 minutes.

B. WATER QUALITY

Water quality affects most of the other ORV's. Table 10 shows some of the water quality parameters that have been consistently monitored over the past several years. The water samples were taken between Idleyld Park and Rock Creek at a USGS station. Data is taken for the water year (October 1 – September 30).

Soda Springs Dam Fish Passage Project

Rich Grost, Aquatic Scientist for PacifiCorp Energy, stated:

> "Construction of PacifiCorp Energy's new fish ladder and fish screen at Soda Springs dam on the North Umpqua River began in June 2010 and will continue through 2011. The extensive work completed so far has been carefully managed and had very little affect on river clarity. From late July through September, some of the work at Soda Springs and other sites will have to be done in the water, and may cause periodic and intermittent episodes of higher-than-normal turbidity (colored water, such as during heavy rainstorms, lasting for minutes, hours, or occasionally whole days). PacifiCorp, the contractors, and inspectors are all managing this work carefully to

ensure that turbidity is minimized, and that it stays within the levels permitted. Generally, work will be concentrated during workdays and daylight hours, so the lowest chance of turbidity will be on weekends and early mornings. There will, however, be periods of weekend work and multiple shifts to complete this challenging fish enhancement project."

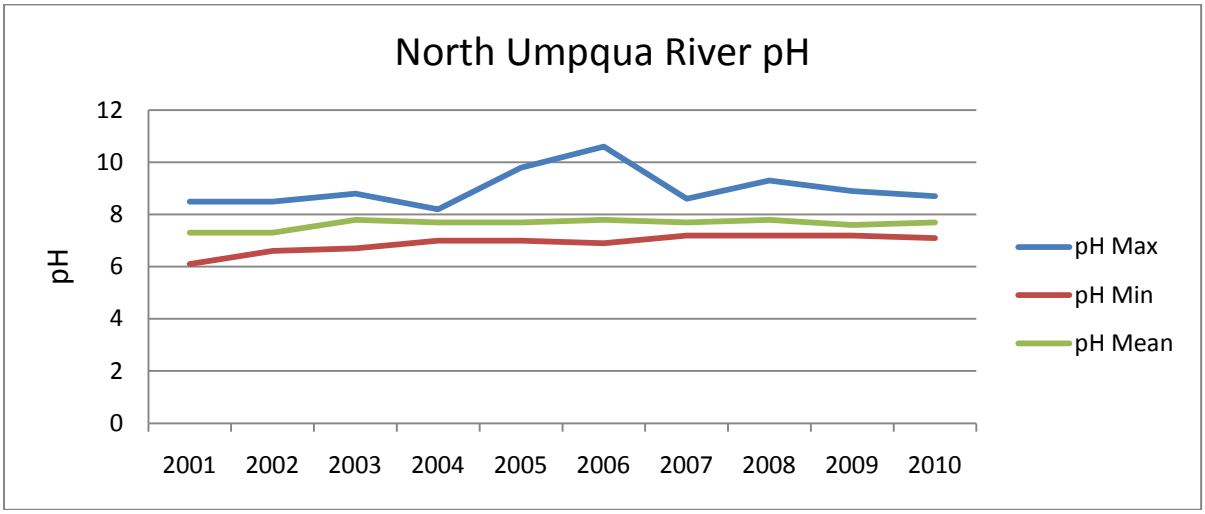
River monitors received no complaints or comments from the public in regards to increased turbidity.

Table 12

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY STATISTICS

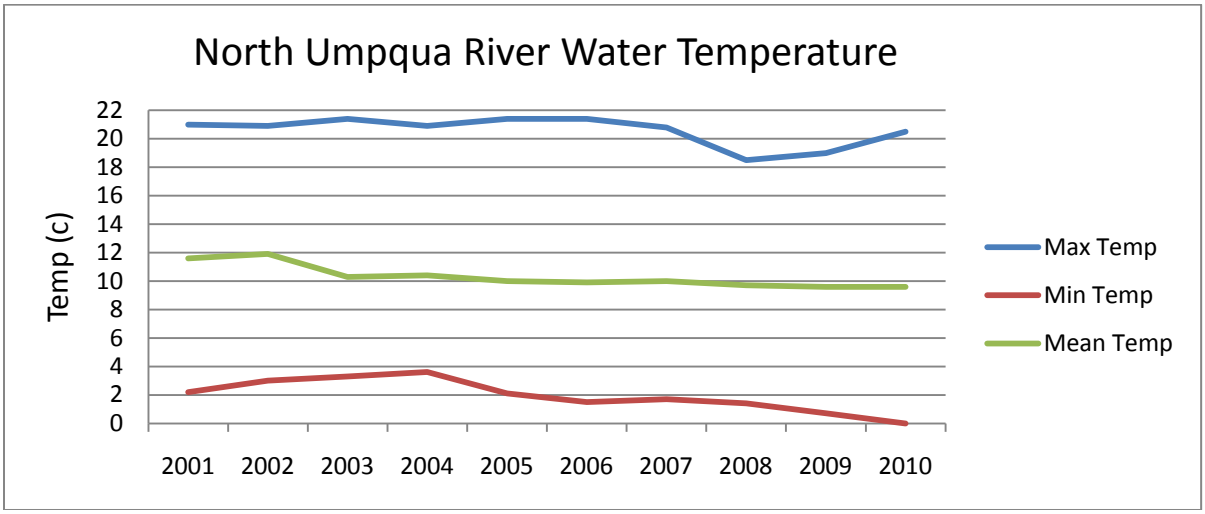
Year	Measurement	pH (units)	Temperature (˚C)	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	Specific Conductance (us/cm)
Desired Conditions		**6.5-8.5**	**< 17.8**	**> 6.5**	**maintain**
2001	Maximum	8.5	21.0	13.6	76
	Minimum	6.6	2.2	6.4	41
	Mean	**7.3**	**11.6**	**10.0**	**59**
2002	Maximum	8.8	20.9	13.3	73
	Minimum	6.7	3.0	7.3	30
	Mean	**7.8**	**11.9**	**10.3**	**52**
2003	Maximum	8.2	21.4	15.4	74
	Minimum	7.0	3.3	9.0	37
	Mean	**7.7**	**10.3**	**11.6**	**56**
2004	Maximum	9.8	20.9	14.0	69
	Minimum	7.0	3.6	7.5	31
	Mean	**7.7**	**10.4**	**11.6**	**54**
2005	Maximum	10.6	21.4	15.7	70
	Minimum	6.9	2.1	8.2	31
	Mean	**7.8**	**10.0**	**11.7**	**59**
2006	Maximum	8.6	21.4	14.2	70
	Minimum	7.2	1.5	8.7	26
	Mean	**7.7**	**9.9**	**11.5**	**52**
2007	Maximum	9.3	20.8	14.0	71
	Minimum	7.2	1.7	8.9	32
	Mean	**7.8**	**10.0**	**11.5**	**54**
2008	Maximum	8.9	18.5	14.3	72
	Minimum	7.2	1.4	9.4	31
	Mean	**7.6**	**9.7**	**11.9**	**51**
2009	Maximum	8.7	19.0	14.4	71
	Minimum	7.1	0.7	9.3	32
	Mean	**7.7**	**9.6**	**11.6**	**54**
2010	Maximum	8.6	20.5	14.8	70
	Minimum	7.2	0.0	8.9	33
	Mean	**7.7**	**9.6**	**11.7**	**55**

Graph 3



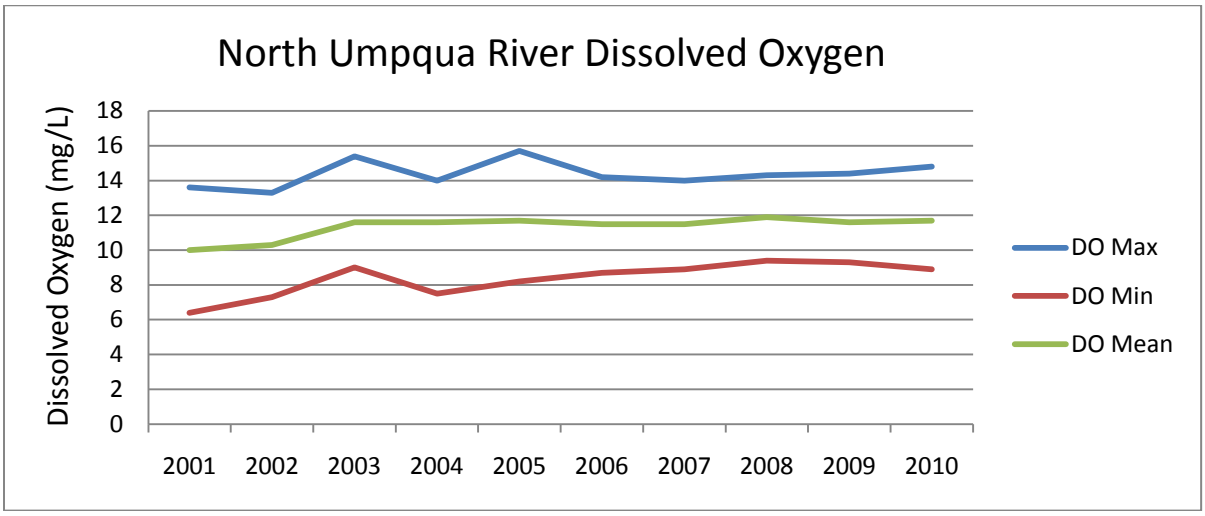
An acceptable pH range for the Umpqua Basin is between 6.5 - 8.5. It would be considered water quality limited if greater than 10% of the samples exceed this standard (fall outside the acceptable range), and a minimum of at least two samples exceed the standard during a season of interest. An acceptable pH range was maintained during the 2010 season.

Graph 4



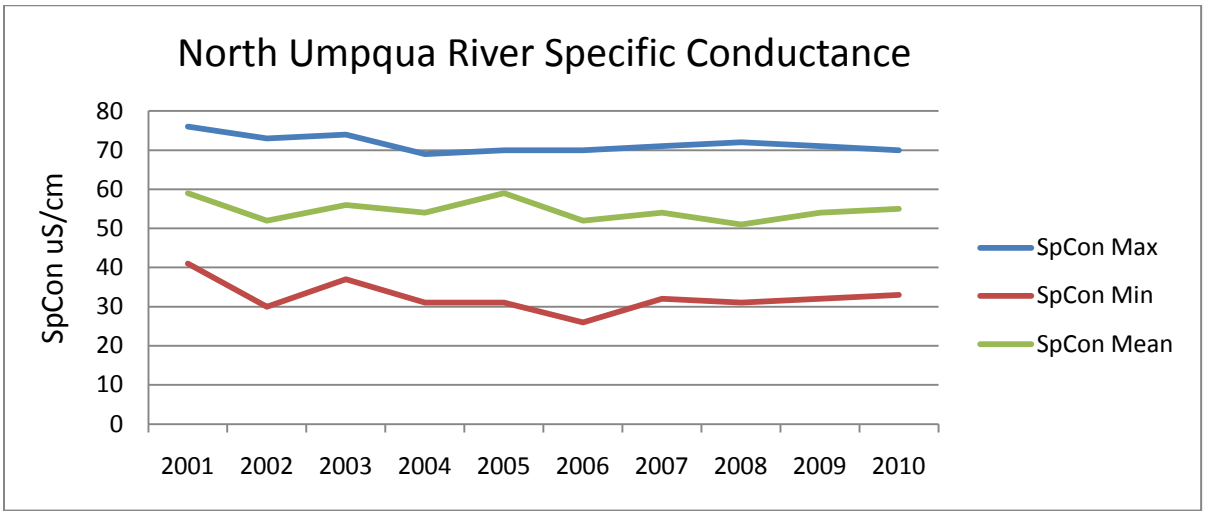
Maximum temperature standard reflects a 7 day average maximum. The 7 day maximum average temperature of the river should not exceed 17.8˚C between June 1 and September 14. The 7 day maximum average temperature should not exceed 12.8˚C at other times of the year; this helps with spawning conditions. The 7-day maximum temperature exceeded the 17.8° threshold for a 35 day stretch, between July 15 – August 20th at the Wright Creek gauge (gauge in a shallow area). Temperature readings taken from the Copeland Creek gauge were within the acceptable range.

Graph 5



Dissolved oxygen (DO) should have no less than 6.5mg/l or 90% saturation. If the 7 day minimum average for DO is less than this standard, water quality is considered limited. Dissolved oxygen levels were within acceptable levels during the 2010 water year.

Graph 6



Although specific conductance has no standard, it is noted because specific conductance for the North Umpqua River is uniquely low.

C. CULTURAL RESOURCES

The North Umpqua River has attracted people for thousands of years. Because of this long-standing attraction, cultural resources are considered an outstandingly remarkable value of the river. Eleven archaeological sites were monitored during the year, only one of which showed a changed condition. The changed condition consisted of slight erosion along a creek bank. No Archaeological Resource Protection Act violations were documented during the year.

D. SCENERY

The lands within the Wild and Scenic River Corridor will be managed to retain the visual quality objectives (VQO) as defined in the North Umpqua Management Plan. Retention is defined as "management activities that should not be evident to the casual visitor." The exception to this rule as written in the North Umpqua River Management Plan (pages 31-32) includes:

a. The vegetation poses a safety hazard along the highway, the river, a trail, a power-line, or in a developed recreation area.
b. The vegetation is located within an easement or right-of-way area, and a suitable alternate route cannot be found.
c. The vegetation is in the way of a planned facility development or improvement project.
d. The vegetation needs to be cut to enhance a significant or outstandingly remarkable value.
e. A catastrophic natural event (such as wildfire, insect infestation, or blow down from a wind event) has left large numbers of dead, salvageable trees in the corridor.
f. An insect infestation threatens adjacent timberlands outside the corridor.

2010 projects meeting scenic standards included: construction of the Williams Creek Bridge and Fish Passage Improvement Project and USFS personnel cut stumps left from a salvage sale in the Rattle Fire area along Highway 138 to meet retention VQO.

IV. 2010 STAFF

- BLM Monitors –Shelley Mika, 1st year seasonal, Recreation Technician; Brian Schmidt, 1st year seasonal, Recreation Technician.
- BLM Swiftwater Field Manager – Max Yager
- USFS Monitor – Amy Croll, 5th year, seasonal, Recreation Technician
- USFS North Umpqua District Ranger – Carol Cushing
- USFS Recreation Staff – Larci Miller, Aaron Grimes, Robin Duarte, Bill Blackwell
- Report Preparers – Erik Taylor and Shelley Mika