



Federal Providers of Wildland Recreation

CSS 287
Prof. Ed Krumpe

Lesson 8 -- 10

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

- **National Wildlife Refuges**
 - 92+ million acres in 500 units.
- Primary purpose--Habitat for mammals, birds & fish.
- Wildlife Observation, fishing, picnicking
 - (passive or non-consumptive recreation favored)
- Over 30 million visitors annually.
- Wildlife mgmt. has priority over recreation.



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U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service



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U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

- **National Wildlife Refuges**
- Many are located near urban areas.
- Have visitor centers & educational facilities.
- Refuges are often Off-Season destinations
 - Fall, winter & spring viewing is often best
 - 26 million Americans took trips to watch wild birds in 1998
- Educating the public an important component.

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Wildlife Refuges in Idaho

- Bear Lake National Wildlife Refuge
 - (Montpelier)
- Deer Flat National Wildlife Refuge
 - (Nampa)
- Kootenai National Wildlife Refuge
 - (Bonners Ferry)
- Minidoka National Wildlife Refuge
 - (Rupert)



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Welcome to the US Army Corps of Engineers

- Since Revolutionary War.
- Maintained waterways for navigation.
- Navigation, Flood Control, Hydropower, Municipal water supply, Irrigation.
- State & County Parks often operate recreation facilities.
- Recreation cannot be the primary purpose.

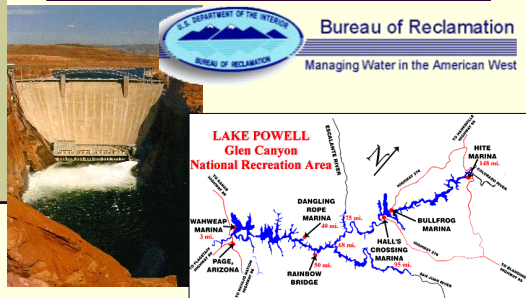
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Army Corps of Engineers

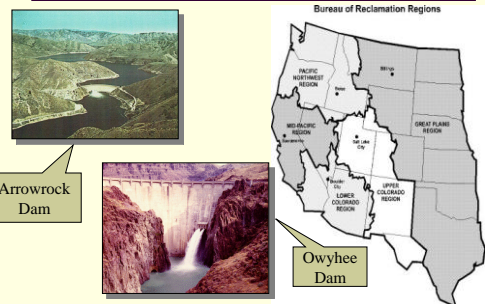
- "Nation's largest provider of Outdoor Recreation"
- 426 recreation areas.
- 11 million acres of land & water.
- 40,000 miles of shore.
- 380 million visitors.
- 2,800 sites developed for camping & dayuse.
- 450 swimming beaches.
- 32,000 campsites.
- Thousands of miles of levies.

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Bureau of Reclamation



Bureau of Reclamation



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Bureau of Reclamation

- Reservoirs for irrigation.
- 17 Western states.
- 264 recreation areas.
- 1.7 million acres of water & 12,300 miles of shoreline.
- 70 million visitors/yr
- Irrigate 9.3 million acres -- recr. values.
- Cooperate w/ NPS, USFWS, USFS, state fish & wildlife, county, city, irrigation districts.
- Controversy w/ new mandates (e.g. T&E)

In 2003, BuRec legally became a "multiple-use" agency.

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Bureau of Land Management



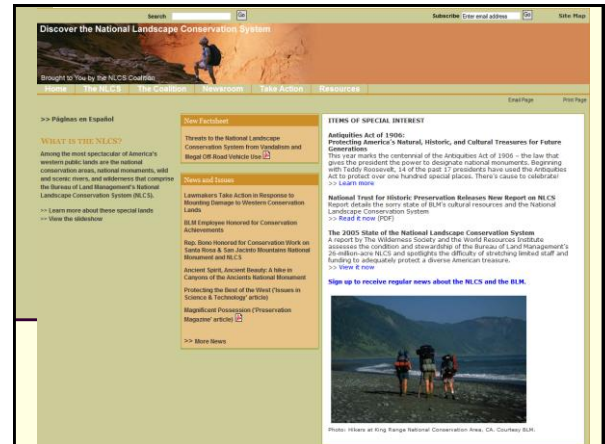
Bureau of Land Management



U. S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

- The Bureau of Land Management (BLM), an agency within the U.S. Department of the Interior, administers **262 million surface acres** of America's public lands, located primarily in 12 Western States. The BLM sustains the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.
- Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA)
- Multiple-Use Sustained Yield Act of 1960
- The BLM administers 205,498 miles of fishable streams, 2.2 million acres of lakes and reservoirs, 6,600 miles of floatable rivers, over 500 boating access points, 69 National Back Country Byways, 300 Watchable Wildlife sites, 4,500 miles of National Scenic, Historic, and Recreational Trails, as well as thousands of miles of multiple use trails used by motorcyclists, hikers, equestrians, and mountain bikers.

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TVA (Tennessee Valley Authority)



- Since 1933 has built 41 reservoirs. (11,000 miles of shoreline)
- Recreation is an important multiple use.
- Cooperates with other agencies that develop recreation around the lakes.
- Develops demonstration areas.
- Provide technical assistance on recreation planning & design.

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TVA (cont'd)

- 19 state parks plus state wildlife refuges
- 110 county and municipal parks
- 111 camps (nonprofit organizations)
- 310 private marinas & resorts
- Land Between the Lakes, KY
- Environmental education facilities
- Over 70 million visitors!



Controversy over Reservoirs

- Whitewater vs. Flatwater
- Eminent Domain (power of condemnation)
- B/C Ratio (benefit/cost)
- Big-Dams vs. Little Dams
- Levies push flooding problems downstream.
- Regional vs. local control (power grid, water budgets, & flushing).
- Draw-down, "Bathtub Ring"
- ESA, water quality, lifespan
- Ramping rates

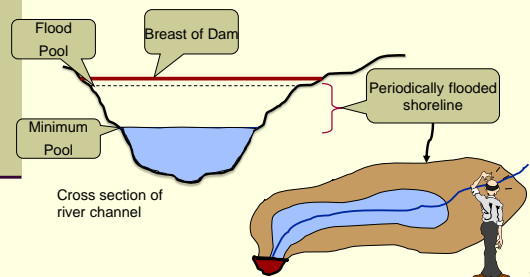


Lesson 9

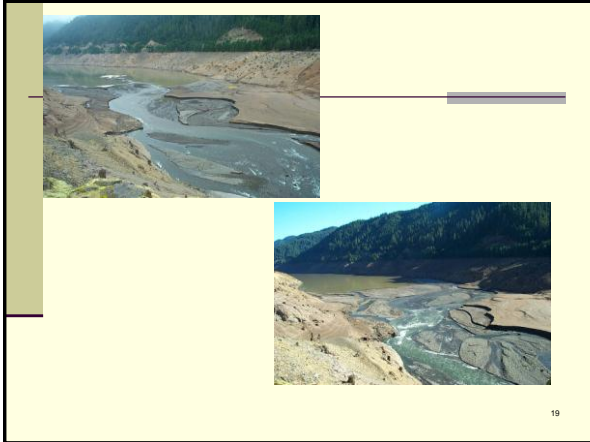
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Reservoir "Bathtub Ring"

(Flood storage & Draw-down for flushing)



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“Ramping Rates”

The rate at which downstream water levels rise or fall as water is released from a reservoir.

(Safety issues, fish habitat & riparian impacts)

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“Wilderness”—another unique idea

Why did we need a new land classification?

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The Wilderness Act 1964

- Why did we need a new act?
 - lack of permanency, threats from dams, etc.
- Holistic solution (nationwide)
- It is a product of 8 years of compromise.
 - (65 different bills & amendments)
- Only Congress can designate a Wilderness.
- It has never been amended.
- We now have **776** Wildernesses totaling **109.4** million acres. (171,085 sq. mi.)

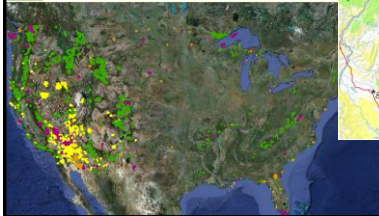
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National Wilderness Preservation System

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National Distribution

- Western
- Not ecosystem-driven



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Wilderness in Idaho



Big Jacks Creek	52,826
Bruneau-Jarvis Rivers	89,996
Craters of the Moon	43,243
Frank Church-River of No Return	2,366,757
Gospel-Hump	205,796
Hells Canyon (ID/OR)	83,811/131,041
Little Jacks Creek	50,929
North Fork Owyhee	43,413
Owyhee River	267,328
Pole Creek	12,533
Sawtooth	217,088
Selway-Bitterroot (ID/MT)	1,089,059/251,433
Total	214,852
Idaho Total Acreage	4,522,779 acres
	(7,067 sq mi)

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Idaho's newest additions



On 3/30/09 President Obama signed the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public law 111-11) which designated 52 new wilderness areas & added acreage to 26 existing areas, a total addition to the NWPS of over 2 million acres.

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Where do we rank?

State	Acres	Percent of Total Wilderness Acres	USA Rank	% of State / Acreage
Alaska	57,425,569	52%	16%	57.43m
California	15,000,212	14%	15	15.00
Arizona	4,529,613	4%	6	4.53
Idaho	4,522,779	4%	9	4.52
Washington	4,423,405	4%	10	4.42
Colorado	3,707,338	3%		
Montana	3,443,385	3%		
Nevada	3,368,796	3%		
Wyoming	3,111,232	3%		
Oregon	2,471,951	2%		

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The National Trail System

- 1968 included Appalachian & Pacific Crest Trails
- National Scenic Trails (8) -- Congress
- National Historic Trails (9) -- Congress
- National Recreation Trails (785 w/ 8,200 miles, 513 federal) -- created by Sec. Agr. or Interior
- Connecting or Side Trails
- "Rails-to-trails."



Lesson 10

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National Trails

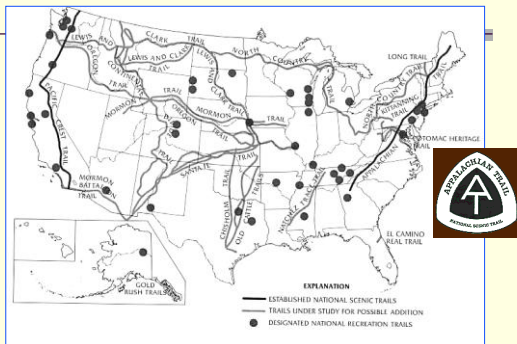


Appalachian Trail	(Interior)	2,100 mi.
Pacific Crest Trail	(Agr.)	2,350 mi.
Oregon N. H. Trail	(Interior)	2,000 mi.
Mormon Pioneer N. H. Trail	(Int.)	1,300 mi.
Continental Divide N. S. T.	(Agr.)	3,100 mi.
Lewis & Clark N. H. T.	(Int.)	3,700 mi.
Iditarod	(Int)	2,000 mi.
North Country N.S. T.	(Int.)	3,200 mi.
Nez Perce N. H. T.	(Agr.)	1,170 mi.

20,920 mi.

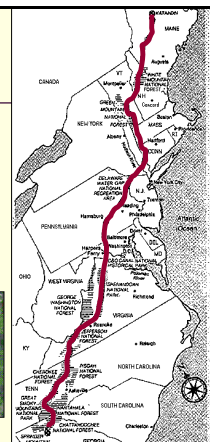
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The National Trail System



The Appalachian Trail

- 2,146 miles
- From Georgia to Maine
- 4 million hikers
- Built by volunteers
- 1921-1937



The Pacific Crest Trail



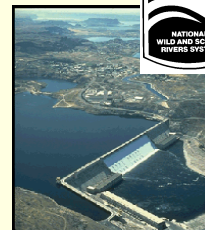
2,300 miles long
Mexican border
to
Canadian border

National Wild & Scenic Rivers Act of 1968

Established 3 classes of rivers:

- **Wild Rivers**
- **Scenic Rivers**
- **Recreational Rivers**
- Primary purpose of Act was to stop impoundments.

(154 with 10,815 mi. = 1%)



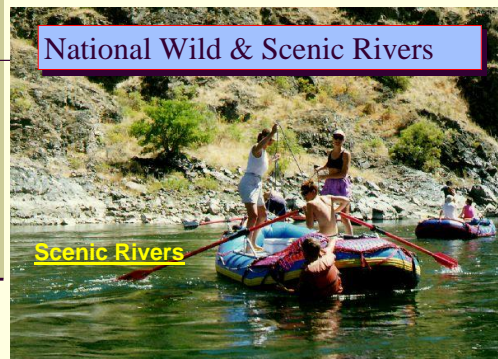
National Wild & Scenic Rivers



Wild Rivers

- "Vestiges of primitive America"
- No road access
- No development
- No dams, impoundments, or diversions
- Afforded a highest level of protection.

National Wild & Scenic Rivers



Scenic Rivers

National Wild & Scenic Rivers

Scenic Rivers

- Free of impoundments.
- Very little development—should blend with natural landscape.
- Limited access by roads (may be crossed by roads). Some private property.



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National Wild & Scenic Rivers

Recreational Rivers

- May have impoundments
- Limited development permitted
- Accessible by roads
- High recreational values.



Designation Process

- Direct Congressional Designation or State Legislature & Governor can petition the Secretary of Interior
- Congressional Study: Lengthy study
 - River is protected during study and for 3 years after report is submitted.
- Condemnation allowed on Scenic & Recreation Rivers only IF government owns less than 50% of the land along the river.

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Designation Process

- Agencies (BLM, NPS, USFS, USFWS) can study and recommend during their land management planning process.
- Eligibility Study:
 - Free Flowing
 - One or more Outstandingly Remarkable Values (Scenic, Recreational, Geologic, Historic, Fish & Wildlife, Cultural, or Other)

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Designation Process

- Suitability Study:
- Ownership patterns, Manageability, Boundaries (1/4 mi. each side), Special uses or constraints
- Political Viability
- Recommendation for Wild, Scenic or Recreational



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Wild & Scenic Rivers in Idaho

- Clearwater
- Lochsa
- St. Joe
- Main Salmon
- Middle Fork Salmon
- Selway
- Snake
- Rapid



3,000 mi. of boatable whitewater.

10% of total whitewater miles in America!

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A Lasting Legacy of Protected Areas

- 1st National Park in 1872
- Outdoor recreation is a major multiple use on most federally managed lands
- Some land management practices involve controversy and competing values
- America's legacy of protected area management has spread around the world

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