

North Fork of the Coeur d'Alene

River Management Plan

2009



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North Fork Coeur d'Alene River Management Plan

1. Executive Summary

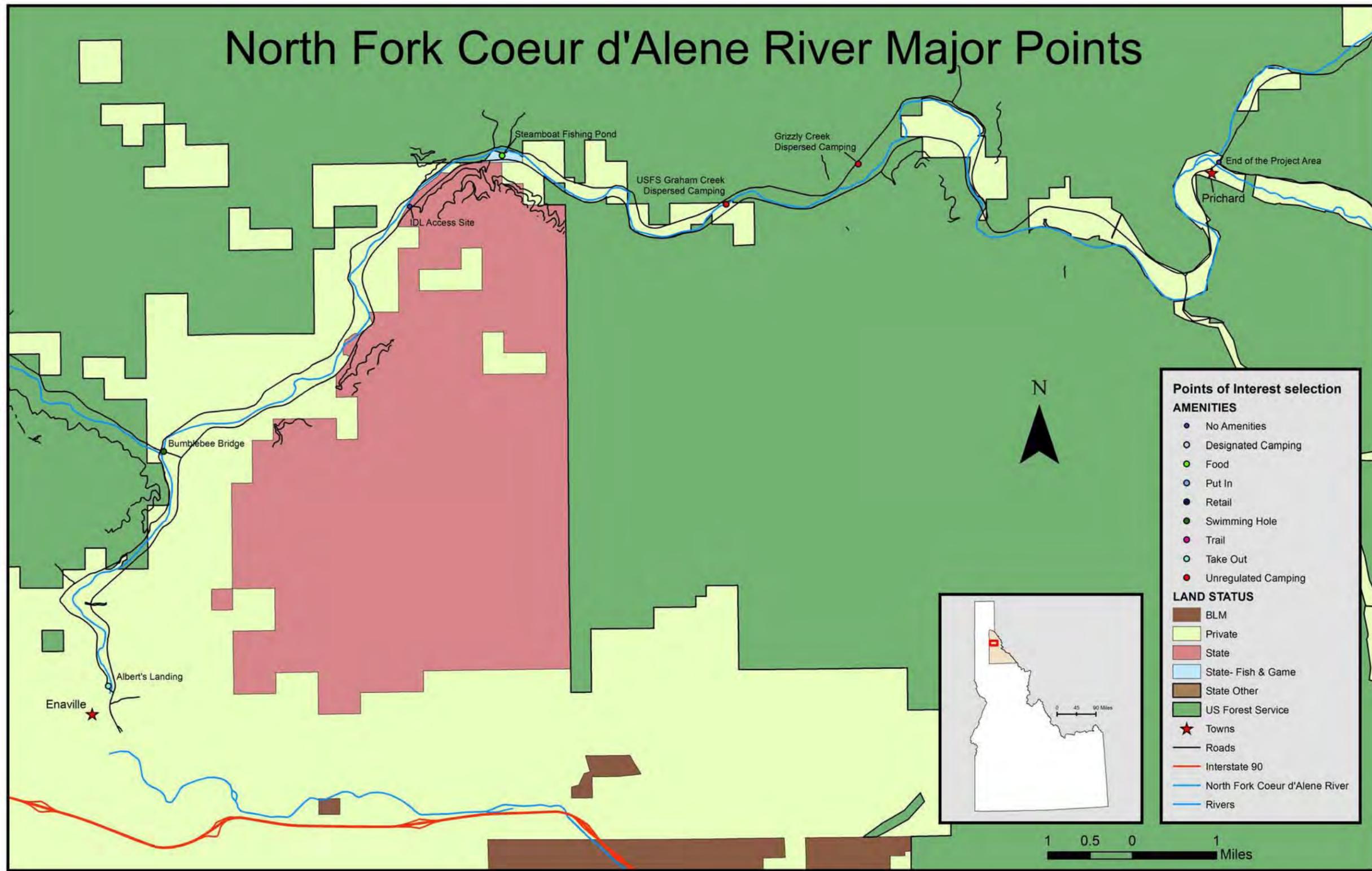
The North Fork of the Coeur d'Alene (NFCDA) lays approximately thirty miles east of the town of Coeur d'Alene Id off of US interstate 90. It is a beautiful slow moving river that has become popular with both people parking recreational vehicles (RV's) and people floating the river in tubes. The private land along the river is almost exclusively recreation lots that do not allow permanent structures, hence the popularity of RV's. The approximately five-mile stretch of river between Bumblebee Bridge and Albert's Landing is the most popular stretch for tubers, with some Saturday's seeing thousands of tubers.

As the usage of the river has increased with proliferation of subdivided land on the river and the ever-increasing popularity of tubing, the river, riparian area, and wildlife has come under increasing stress. This in conjunction with problems arising from tubers and other recreators wandering onto private property has created the necessity to have a management plan for the area. The actions set forth in this plan attempts to address these issues as well as others facing the NFCDA.

After explaining more in-depth the reasons the plan is being made and the goals trying to be accomplished, two separate sections of recommendations are given. The first set is the Key Management Points (KMP's). Here specific issues such as lack of restrooms, private property rights, and loss of riparian area explained and recommendations are given to address these key problems. The second section of recommendations has to do with specific sites. In this section sites are looked at along the river, such as put-in/take-out sites or campgrounds, and site-specific recommendations are given for each. There is certainly some overlap in the KMP's and site recommendations although it is the intent of the KMP's to address river-wide problems.

With these recommendations a table has been created to address the cost, feasibility, and priority level of each recommendation and will be adjusted with community input. With this set of criteria established it will be possible to take the longer term goals and recommendations established in this plan and create one or two year action plans, once again based on broad public input. A sample short-term plan is provided.

North Fork Coeur d'Alene River Major Points



2. Introduction

The North Fork Coeur d'Alene River is a 573,695 acre forested watershed in northern Idaho managed for timber production, mining, recreation, and various industrial, urban, and residential uses. The United States Forest Service (USFS) owns 536,605 acres of land in the watershed (93.5%); the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) owns 3,378 acres (0.6%); and the Idaho Department of Lands (IDL) owns 9,309 acres (1.6%). Private property makes up 24,385 acres in the watershed (4.3%) (IDL GIS database). Private properties are primarily located in the bottomlands along the lower North Fork and include small ranches of 40 to 160 acres. The bulk of the watershed is part of the Coeur d'Alene National Forest. The Magee area on Tepee Creek was once a small population center composed of a sawmill and a Forest Service work center.

Land use is primarily in forest management for multiple resource outputs (timber, grazing, water, and recreation). Recreational and retirement homes as well as recreational vehicle camps are located in bottomlands along the lower river. Nine recreation areas (primarily picnic areas and campgrounds) and three national recreational trails are located in the watershed. Minor grazing occurs throughout the watershed, but is centered in the lower river valley.

Three small towns, Enaville, Prichard, and Murray, are located in the North Fork Subbasin. None of these has a population in excess of 50. Resident and seasonal population is sparse in the remainder of the watershed. Subdivision of pastures along the lower North Fork into summer recreational vehicle parks, which are typically open between the end of spring high water flows and October first, has increased summer occupancy in these areas in recent years. Summer cabin subdivisions near Prichard are another summer population center.

The management area of the North Fork of the CDA River extends approximately 21 miles from Prichard, ID to Enaville, ID. The most heavily used portion of the river for recreation uses starts five miles up-river from Enaville and flows into Enaville. The take out point at Enaville is only 1.5 miles from I-90 and the town of Kingston. To the East on I-90 there is fairly constant population with the towns of Pinehurst, Smeltonville, and Kellogg, with Kellogg being the furthest away from the takeout point of Enaville at around nine miles and the largest of the three cities at 2,395 according to the 2000 census. To the West on I-90 are the larger populations of Coeur d'Alene, ID about 30 miles away and Spokane, WA, which is about 60 miles away. Coeur d'Alene had a metro population of over 131,000 as of 2006 while Spokane's metro area in 2007 had a population of over 462,000. This mass of population combined with natural amenities and quick travel due to I-90 make this a very popular region for river recreation in the summer.

2.1 Plan Purpose

Increasing recreational activities and demands upon the NFCDA River over the last decade has created the need for managing uses on and near the river to protect the health of this resource. Recent impacts to the river corridor include subdivision of flood plain for camping and RV sites and high recreational visitation during the summer months, primarily for floating the river in

inner-tubes. There are now hundreds of RV's parked in the floodplain for the summer season, and over 5,000 floaters in a single weekend have been documented using the lower river. This has resulted in decreased riparian function and damage. The purpose of this management plan is to reduce the harmful impacts human activity is having on the river, reduce conflicts between tubers and landowners, and enhance the North Fork of the Coeur d'Alene environment.

2.2 Planning Objectives

Plan Objective: *“provide an exceptional recreational experience along the river while improving the biological integrity of the river and associated ecosystem” (maybe add: while providing private property rights)*

2.2.1 Recreation

Objective: provide high quality recreational opportunities that are compatible with sustaining the river's natural environment. . The following list outlines goals for meeting the recreation objective.

Recreational Goal - 1

The North Fork should be managed in a manner that offers a range of high quality recreational opportunities, including:

- Trail use
- Swimming
- Wildlife/educational features
- Floating (non-motorized rafts, tubes, kayaking, canoeing) {Possible ban on motorized traffic above Cataldo}
- Fishing
- Hunting

Recreational Goal - 2

Recreational uses should be distributed in a manner that insures a high quality recreational experience and protects the natural environment.

Recreational Goal - 3

Provide appropriate river access.

Recreational Goal - 4

Recreational uses should be managed at sustainable levels that preserve a high quality recreational experience and protect the natural environment (establish river use best management practices BMPs)

- No glass allowed
- No littering
- No Styrofoam coolers
- Respect other river users
- Respect private property

- Life jackets, floatation devices, and proper footwear recommended
- No bathing or diapers in river

Recreational Goal - 5

Specific recreational uses on the river should be managed in a manner that supports the vision and planning objectives.

Recreational Goal - 6

Identify a sustainable funding source for visitor services.

2.2.2 Land Use

Objective: Land use should be managed in a manner compatible with sustaining the river's natural environment. The following list outlines goals for meeting the land use objective.

Land Use Goal - 1

Recreational users should adhere to regulations in order to reduce conflicts with adjacent property owners.

Land Use Goal - 2

Access points are a primary management tool for the river and should be adjusted to best meet the goals of this management plan.

Land Use Goal - 3

A limited amount of on-river signage will be added to the river corridor to support management activities and goals.

Land Use Goal - 4

Existing trail improvements or new trails should be constructed in an environmentally friendly manner.

2.2.3 Aquatic Habitat

Objective: Aquatic habitat should be improved and enhanced to provide high quality sustainable fishing opportunities based on Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG) guidelines. The following list outlines goals for meeting the aquatic habitat objective.

Aquatic Habitat Goal - 1

Fish habitat and management will be coordinated with IDFG.

Aquatic Habitat Goal - 2

Aquatic habitat will be improved to enhance fisheries

- Water depth
- Water velocities
- Percent overhead, shading
- Pool riffle complexes
- Stream temperature
- Bed material composition

Aquatic Habitat Goal - 3

Protection of the aquatic habitat and trout fishery should be the highest priority with an attempt to reduce:

- Water temperature exceeding 75°F
- Low dissolved oxygen levels
- Extremely low flows

Aquatic Habitat Goal - 4

Maintain or improve the existing water quality for fisheries, aesthetics and other ecological considerations.

Aquatic Habitat Goal - 5

Preserve existing stream flows

Aquatic Habitat Goal - 6

Provide greater protection of the river via more floodplain regulations.

Aquatic Habitat Goal - 7

Appropriate law enforcement personnel should enforce riparian zone management regulations.

2.2.4 Terrestrial Habitat

Objective: Terrestrial habitat should be managed in a manner that compliments recreational and land use opportunities while improving the aquatic environment. The following list outlines goals for meeting the terrestrial habitat objective.

Terrestrial Habitat Goal - 1

Provide large contiguous areas adjacent to the river free of disturbance.

Terrestrial Habitat Goal - 2

Additional open lands and natural areas should be protected.

Terrestrial Habitat Goal - 3

Manage vegetation to protect and enhance the natural habitat of the river, placing special emphasis on protecting native riparian and wetland vegetation.

Terrestrial Habitat Goal - 4

Invasive species removal and management should be a priority

Terrestrial Habitat Goal - 5

A minimum setback should be established to provide buffers from development to protect terrestrial and aquatic resources consistent with the Shoshone County comprehensive plan.

Terrestrial Habitat Goal - 6

Encouraged non-regulatory approaches, including financial assistance, to encourage landowner involvement in terrestrial habitat and stream buffer protection.

2.3 Planning Process

Define the planning process to date, how the plan came about, and those groups and individuals that have contributed. (Needs to be done towards end)

3. Key Management Points and Recommendations

This section describes a framework for management of the river corridor. It is intended to address the issues and respond to the vision described in chapter 1 and provide a basis for an action plan. The Section is divided into four major categories based on the planning objective categories outlined above.

- Recreation
- Land Use
- Aquatic Habitat
- Terrestrial Habitat

Along with the site-specific recommendations that follow this section, these recommendations are intended to give a broad overview of actions that could be taken to address problems on the river. From this overarching recommendations list, short-term action plans can be developed based on cost, feasibility, and priority of each recommend action.

3.1 Recreation

Emergency Access Points

Even though the water depth throughout the river corridor is quite shallow there is still a need for adequate emergency services access. There are several emergency service organizations operating within the river corridor including the following Fire Departments and Districts: Pinehurst and Kingston, the Prichard Volunteer Fire Department, and the Shoshone Sheriff Department.

Recommendations:

- All enhanced tuber ports should have access for emergency vehicles
- Install emergency phones at these locations

River Debris and Snags

Snags and river debris may be hazardous to recreationist in the river. They also provide shelter for fish and wildlife as well as some aesthetic benefit. Currently there is very little work being done on debris and snag removal beyond private property owners.

Recommendations:

- Create collaboration group to identify and remove dangerous snags and debris with the possibility of a cost sharing structure between organizations.

- Evaluate snags on a case-by-case basis. Remove the most hazardous snags and debris between Bumblebee Bridge and the Albert's Landing as well as around Big Rock swimming hole.
- Participate with the IDFG and conservation organizations on habitat improvements projects along the river to mitigate for removal of debris and snags, i.e., connecting and rehabilitating side channels, constructing fish habitat.

Signage

Recreating on the NFCDA is done at a person's own risk. However, warning signs and reference point signs can help reduce accidents on the river; warning signs on the river may be appropriate for major hazards. Reference signs along the river may also assist in helping people identify locations to inform rescue teams. Reference signs at bridges or mile markers starting at the confluence of the NFCDA and the Coeur d'Alene River may also be appropriate. Major signs should be posted at put-ins/take-outs and near the confluence of the NFCDA and the South Fork. These signs could be used to inform people about using the river, sensitive wildlife areas, private property rights, as well as have a river use code of conduct.

Recommendations:

- Create major signs/kiosks at put-in/take-out areas as well as at the confluence with the South Fork
- Create warning signs for major hazards
- Use river crossings or bridges as points for location signs that are visible from the river
- Post mile makers starting at the confluence and moving up river
- Work with other government agencies to create the best possible information for signs

Alcohol use

Alcohol use can often be a factor in accidents on the river. Currently there is no glass allowed on the river but alcohol use is allowed. This presents not only a problem with safety on the river but with transportation from the river due to the river's rural nature.

Recommendations:

- Increase awareness of no glass policy through signage
- Investigate policies to limit or prohibit alcohol use on the river
- Consider developing a river ranger program to educate and enforce policy, especially during peak season
- Encourage designated drivers through program collaboration with local law enforcement

Restrooms

Limited restroom facilities is a significant problem on the NFCDA. The main reason for this is that there are only three restroom locations on the whole river; these are located at the Trail of the Coeur d'Alene trailhead, the Graham Creek campground, and the Prichard Creek picnic area. Of these, only the outhouse located at the trailhead is within the main recreation area of the river, and it is not at either the main put-in or take-out point. This situation creates problems along the river corridor with people urinating in the river and it puts pressure on local businesses to offer restroom facilities to non-customers.

Recommendations:

- Develop restroom facilities at major put-in/take-out areas and any new tuber ports especially at Bumblebee Bridge and near Albert's Landing.
- Work with businesses such as Albert's Landing to establish restrooms
- At put-ins consider making the restrooms combined with changing rooms
- Dog clean up bags could also be provided at restroom and trash locations

Developed Access Points

Currently there are no developed access points on the river. Establishing these points with tuber ports would have several beneficial effects. First of all they could be developed at the already heavily used areas of Bumblebee Bridge and Albert's Landing in order to cut down on random access to the river. This would cut down on bank erosion. Two other tuber ports could be located further up the river to induce river use demand in these areas and spread the tuber load thus alleviating some of the pressure on Bumblebee Bridge and Albert's Landing.

A multiple use tuber port should have the following attributes

- Easy access to and from the river
- A staging area for tubes, rafts, and gear
- A restroom, water fountain, and pay phone or emergency phone
- Trash cans
- Trees for shade and a lounging area
- A fence or barrier to prevent people from walking into natural area
- Access for emergency vehicles
- Space for a possible shuttle
- Lighting

Recommendations:

- Create developed tuber ports at Bumblebee Bridge and near Albert's Landing
- Create two additional tuber ports upstream of Bumblebee Bridge, possibly at Graham Creek campground, the IDL access point
- Tuber ports should be standardized for ease of use for both floaters and emergency access
- Consider ways to limit or spread out tubing use. The number of tubers may be approaching the capacity of the facilities and resources to sustain the level of use. Possibilities for allocating use might include a lottery for tubing, reservations, or a permits to limit the number of launches each day or hour

Non-Developed Access Points

Beyond the major access points on the river there are many areas where people create access to the river. This becomes a problem because it causes erosion in the riverbanks and can cut across private property. Litter can also become a problem at these random river accesses.

Recommendations:

- Assess which accesses are necessary and block the unnecessary accesses with rocks, logs, bushes, etc.
- Develop the necessary accesses to encourage only their use

- Consider improving the accesses that remain with benches and signage
- Revegetate where significant erosion has occurred
- Erect temporary educational signs explaining the recourse damage and repair and ask people to stay on the path
- Enforce use of non-permitted accesses when possible

Trails

Currently there are no formal trails along the NFCDA. Because of the nature of property ownership in the section of the river between Bumblebee Bridge and Albert's Landing the prospect of any type of trail that does not travel along the road right of way is extremely unlikely. There are some opportunities however for interpretative trails that could link different points of interest together on public land. An example of an area that would work for this is at the Steamboat Fishing Pond. Here there is already a dirt trail extending from the pond towards the river. This has the potential to be extended from the current end of the trail to the river and have wildlife signs erected providing an informative walk and river access.

Recommendations:

- Explore potential areas for trail use
- If a suitable area for an interpretative trail is found explore joint funding options with landowning agency and county
- Make a guide or brochure available which includes educational and interpretive information about the river area
- If any trail is to be developed for more than just river access this should be done at an area other than major put-ins/take-outs to avoid additional parking problems

Parking and Traffic

Visitor parking is one of the biggest issues facing the NFCDA. During weekends in the summer parking near Albert's Landing and Bumblebee Bridge is so overcrowded that tubers park along the side of the road in all directions. This is also a problem near the Big Rock swimming hole. Shoshone County has suggested using the rock near Bumblebee Bridge as a gravel pit in order to create more parking there. Along with the lack of parking there is a problem with people speeding on Old River Road.

Recommendations:

- Investigate the possibility of a shuttle from take-out point on busiest days
- Attempt to disperse tubers further up river to take pressure off of Bumblebee Bridge and Albert's Landing and move some of the traffic to Coeur d'Alene River Road
- Post no parking signs for areas that are presenting a problem
- Consider fee for parking in certain areas
- Consider a permit system for busiest days
- Work further with county to develop more parking at key areas

- Speed limits should be reevaluated, more clearly marked, and local law enforcement should periodically monitor the area
- Traffic trends should be studied to create a baseline against which future trends can be compared

Boating

Some of the traffic on the river, especially during higher flow, is from boaters. There is currently one spot on the lower half of the NFCDA where people can launch drift boats, at the IDL access site. This is a little known area in which the drift boats must be pulled into the river by hand. This area could be better marked for continued use.

Recommendations:

- Create non-motorized sections of the river except for emergency use
- Make the IDL access point more visible and create staging area while maintaining bank launching only status
- Do not create additional public access to the river with a hardened boat ramp

Trash Management

Litter and trash are a problem in the NFCDA even with the no glass policy in effect. There are very few public trashcans, the largest of which is a dumpster located between Bumblebee Bridge and Albert's Landing on the opposite side of the river. These large dumpsters seem to do little to give tubers trashcan facilities. There is one group that floats the river at the close of the season to clean up litter.

Recommendations:

- Evaluate dumpster situation and eliminate large dumpsters that are not located near put-ins/take-outs
- Create trash facilities at all developed tuber ports and restrooms
- Create an adopt-a-river program to encourage and recognize volunteers
- Provide as many trash cans as possible in convenient locations
- Create signage to clearly articulate the no glass rule as well as information regarding litter and how it hurts the ecosystem
- Consider ban on not only glass but cans and disposable bottles as well
- Consider creating pack-it-in/pack-it-out program

3.2 Land Use

Land Use Conflicts

Currently the largest land use conflict that arises in the area occurs between private residential landowners on the river and recreationalists using the river. This is especially noticeable during peak floating season when tubers will go onto private property for various reasons

Recommendations:

- Use newly created signage to emphasize rules associated with private property
- Provide more restrooms at put-in/take-out spots to reduce need to trespass onto private property
- Consider creating new ordinances that help reduce land use conflicts and clarify the rights and responsibilities of all river users

New Development

The development pressure that existed around 2005 has dissipated due to the lack of financial incentive in the current housing market. This will of course change at some point. Shoshone County did; however, complete a floodplain district overlay code in June of 2008 that addresses many of the current issues on the river such as protection of the riparian zone. New recreational subdivisions along the river for example now must have three hundred feet of river frontage and must maintain a twenty-five foot buffer of natural vegetation along the river.

Recommendations:

- Make sure new code is enforced in all new subdivisions
- Work with developers to further limit the impacts of development on the area
- Provide incentives for current property owners to revegetate or maintain the natural buffer

3.3 Aquatic Habitat

The North Fork Coeur d'Alene River and its tributaries drain a mountainous area approximately 900 square miles in size just east of Lake Coeur d'Alene. The North and South Forks of the Coeur d'Alene River merge near Enaville. From the confluence the Coeur d'Alene River proper flows west into Lake Coeur d'Alene. Elevations in the North Fork Drainage range from approximately 2,200 feet at the confluence with the South Fork to approximately 6,800 feet on Granite Peak in the Prichard Creek drainage.

The entire North Fork drainage basin is classified as a 4th field hydrologic unit (or cataloging unit) by the US Geological Survey (USGS). This drainage basin is assigned the 8 digit Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) 17010301.¹

Water quality & TMDL's

Section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act states that each state must identify and prioritize the waters within its boundaries that have been compromised in quality to the point in which

¹ It is important to note that the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ) used somewhat different boundaries and divisions for the seven, 5th field HUC's used in the *North Fork Subbasin Assessment and TMDL* document (IDEQ, 2001) than the boundaries used by the Forest Service. Unless explicitly specified, this document uses the HUC divisions delineated by the USFS (*North Fork Coeur d'Alene Watershed Summary, October, 2007*).

these waters do not meet the federal water quality standards. To assure the protection and propagation of a balanced, indigenous population of shellfish, fish and wildlife, each state must periodically submit a prioritized list of the impaired waters approximately every two years as required by the Environmental Protection Agency. This list must include the normal water temperatures, flow rates, seasonal variations, existing sources of heat input, and the dissipative capacity of the identified waters. These estimates must include a calculation of the Total Maximum Daily Load or TMDL's of the above as well as sediments, metals, and bacterias, or any other identified pollutants (EPA, Clean Water Act Section 303(d)).

(Needs TMDL data and recommendations)

Floodplain & River Bank Stabilization

Much of the floodplain in the lower 40 km of North Fork Coeur d'Alene River is privately owned, and has been used for agriculture or housing. The floodplain in the North Fork Coeur d'Alene River typically exceeded 200 m in width (Stevens and DuPont, 2007). The floodplain has historically been a prime location for fishery habitat due to the shifting of the river to form new side channels frequented by native and introduced fish species in the North Fork Coeur d'Alene River. These side channels within the floodplain act as thermal refuge for salmonids when temperatures in the main body of the North Fork River exceed levels between 21° C to 23° C. In Stevens and DuPont's (2007) study of side channel tributaries of the North Fork Coeur d'Alene River it was found that 36% of the floodplain has been lost to human development and that further losses in the floodplain could feasibly facilitate displacement of cutthroat trout by rainbow trout in the lower reaches of the North Fork Coeur d'Alene River.

There are numerous sites along the NFCDA that are eroding and showing damage from flowing water that will continue if not repaired. Erosion affects water quality, river aesthetics, and over time threatens bank stability and may result in significant property damage. One way of dealing with this is to repair river bank areas by revegetating the riparian area.

Recommendations:

- Limit further degradation of the floodplain by development
- Establish revegetation projects where possible and encourage private landowners to do the same through financial incentive programs
- Establish tuber rest areas to minimize trampling of banks
- Use signage to inform tubers of the importance and sensitivities of floodplain areas

Fish Habitat

Salmonids

Salmonids in the North Fork Subbasin require cold-water refuge in order to survive the summer months, especially during late July/early August. Based on stream temperature work (Dupont *et al.* 2006 and Lider and Davis 2004), water temperature appeared to increase as it flowed through confined reaches where little floodplain existed, and decreased when it flowed through unconfined areas with wide floodplains. This pattern was observed in the main stem North Fork River downstream of Prichard Creek as the river enters a wide floodplain and temperatures

continually decline to the point where they never reached 22° C in much of the free flowing reach of the river. In the Little North Fork, temperatures decreased where a wide floodplain occurred (North Fork Coeur d’Alene Watershed Summary, October 2007).

Without this cooling effect, Dupont *et al.* (2006) believe much of the lower river would frequently reach water temperatures that would not support salmonids. For this reason, they recommend that future activities that may occur within floodplains need to be carefully planned to insure the floodplains maintain their fully functioning benefits (North Fork Coeur d’Alene Watershed Summary, October 2007). Much of their work suggests problems with the floodplains and human development, as described above, are having a direct impact on fisheries habitat.

Recommendations:

- Work with IDFG and conservation organizations in habitat improvement projects

Species, Threatened and Invasive

Native Species
Westslope Cutthroat (<i>Oncorhynchus clarki</i>)
Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)
Mountain Whitefish (<i>Prosopium williamsoni</i>)
Northern Pike Minnow (<i>Ptychocheilus oregonensis</i>) (formerly squawfish)
Large-Scale Sucker (<i>Catostomus macrocheilus</i>)
Torrent Sculpin (<i>Cottus rhotheus</i>)
Shorthead Sculpin (<i>Cottus confusus</i>)
Longnose Dace (<i>Rhinichthys cataractae</i>)
Reside Shiner (<i>Richardsonius balteatus</i>)
Introduced Species
Rainbow Trout (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>)
Brook Trout (<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i>)
Chinook Salmon

*North Fork Coeur d’Alene Watershed Summary, 2007

Bull Trout

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service lists bull trout as a “Threatened Species” with respect to section 7 of the 1973 Endangered Species Act (USDI Fish and Wildlife Service, July 23, 2001 letter, FWS 1-9-01-SP-613). Bull trout are native to watershed draining into Lake Coeur d’Alene including the North Fork subbasin. Currently, only occasional migrants are found within the Coeur d’Alene River Basin. They have been noted in the Coeur d’Alene River proper and the Little North Fork Coeur d’Alene River (Horton, 1984) and are known to occur within Lake Coeur d’Alene (J. Davis, Idaho Department of Fish and Game, personal communication; North Fork Coeur d’Alene Watershed Summary, October 2007).

In general, bull trout have more specific habitat requirements than other salmonids. They are more sensitive to temperature and fine sediment impacts in their habitats, and can also be

displaced by non native eastern brook trout. Given the long history of watershed-wide sediment inputs and historic stocking of eastern brook trout, it is likely that bull trout population is reduced to a few individuals (North Fork Coeur d'Alene Watershed Summary, October 2007).

Westslope Cutthroat Trout Distribution

Westslope cutthroat trout are listed as a "Sensitive Species" by Region 1 of the Forest Service and listed as a "Species of Special Concern" by the State of Idaho. In addition, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service list westslope cutthroat trout as a "Species of Concern" with respect to section 7© of the 1973 Endangered Species Act (USDI Fish and Wildlife Service, March 2, 1998 letter, FWS 1-9-99-SP-158). Westslope cutthroat trout are native to the North Fork Subbasin (North fork Coeur d'Alene Watershed Summary, October 2007).

Recommendations:

- Educate recreaters of USFW and IDFG best-management fishing practices at sign areas

3.4 Terrestrial Habitat

Species, Threatened and Invasive

The Idaho Panhandle is home to over 300 wildlife species and many of these are present in the North Fork drainage. These include large animals such as elk, white-tailed deer, mule deer, bear, moose, and bald eagles as well as small animals such as Coeur d'Alene salamanders, calliope hummingbirds, and pygmy shrews. Abundant surface water attracts a wide variety of waterfowl, eagles, and osprey.

Vegetation varies with elevation and aspect. Strong south facing slopes at lower elevations support (forbes)? and grasses and ponderosa pine. On north slopes, and with increasing elevation, forest stands become denser with a greater number of coniferous species. The presence of Douglas fir, grand fir, western larch, lodgepole pine, western red cedar, and western white pine increases with increasing elevation and effective precipitation. Invasive plant species that are prevalent in the area include knapweed, tansy, blueweed, and hawkweed

The Canada lynx, gray wolf, and bald eagle have been listed under the Endangered Species Act as either threatened or endangered and are likely present in the North Fork Coeur d'Alene River drainage. The grizzly bear and woodland caribou are also endangered in Idaho but not thought to be present in the drainage.

The Forest Service also manages the following sensitive species. They receive special management emphasis to prevent them from becoming threatened or endangered.

AMPHIBIANS: boreal toad, Coeur d'Alene salamander

BIRDS: common loon, harlequin duck, peregrine falcon, flammulated owl, black-backed woodpecker, northern goshawk.

MAMMALS: Townsend's big-eared bat, northern bog lemming, fisher, wolverine.

Recommendations:

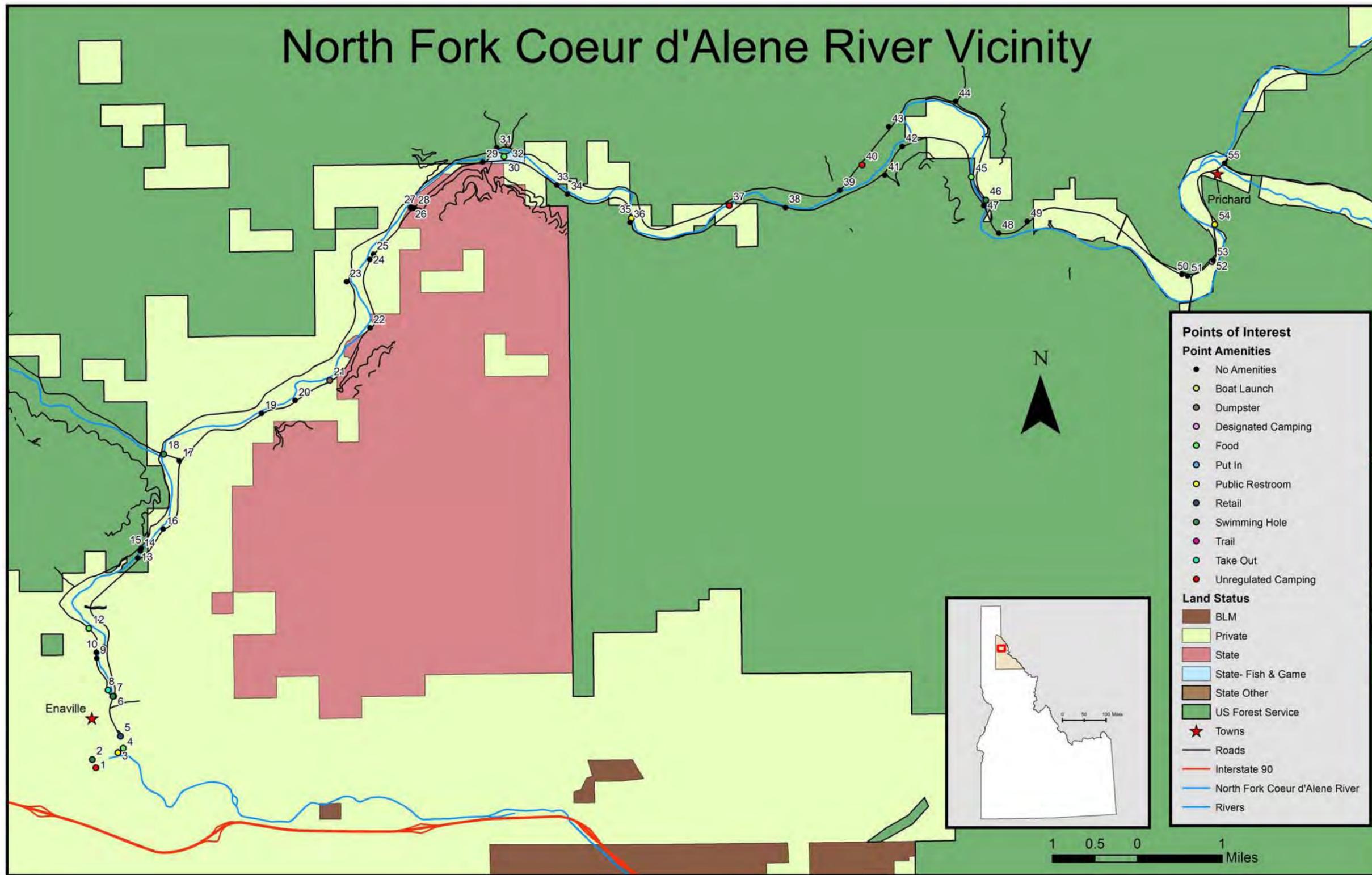
Riparian Zone

The destruction of the riparian zone is a problem that has been mentioned in several other sections due to its widespread effect on the overall health of the river ecosystem. While there is now a county ordinance requiring new subdivisions to have a twenty-five foot buffer this does not address current recreational subdivisions or recreational activity on the river. Mowing is similar to grazing of natural riparian zones. Mowing, over time, results in loss of plant diversity, favors turf grass, and reduces the filtering capacity of the streamside vegetation. The reduction of plant diversity in turn can decrease bank stability and reduce the width of the riparian zone and aid invasive plant species.

Recommendations:

- A list of desirable plant species and their values for wildlife should be developed
- Natural vegetation and other barriers should be erected to prevent random access to the river by tubers and other recreationists
- An inventory should be made to update the remaining habitat and its value for wildlife
- A noxious weed and invasive species plan should be implemented
- Sensitive areas should be identified and efforts made to inform and keep recreators out of such areas
- An educational and incentive program about revegetating private land should be considered

North Fork Coeur d'Alene River Vicinity



- Points of Interest**
- Point Amenities**
- No Amenities
 - Boat Launch
 - Dumpster
 - Designated Camping
 - Food
 - Put In
 - Public Restroom
 - Retail
 - Swimming Hole
 - Trail
 - Take Out
 - Unregulated Camping
- Land Status**
- BLM
 - Private
 - State
 - State- Fish & Game
 - State Other
 - US Forest Service
 - ★ Towns
 - Roads
 - Interstate 90
 - North Fork Coeur d'Alene River
 - Rivers

4. Sites and Implementation

This section reviews existing sites on the river, suggestions for new access points and recommendations for how to develop and manage the sites.

(Need to include an introduction to this section to explain that the pictures/sites are associated with points on the map)

4.1 Sites

Confluence of NF and SF of the Coeur d'Alene Rivers (Waypoint 1)

The Confluence of the North Fork of the Coeur d'Alene and the South Fork of the Coeur d'Alene is the southern edge of this management plan. There is unregulated camping along the river on land owned by the USFS; there are no bathrooms or garbage facilities. The roads are unpaved and become quite dusty in the summer months. The banks of this section of river have large swatches of vegetation removed and people camp up to the edge of the river.



Recommendations:

- Reestablish vegetation along much of riparian zone to create twenty-five foot buffer

Trail of the Coeur d'Alene (Waypoints 2,3)

The Trail of the Coeur d'Alenes is a 72-mile trail extending across much of the Idaho Panhandle along an old railroad grade. The



trail is managed by the Idaho State Parks Department and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe; there is a small parking lot and an outhouse at the trailhead to the Trail of the Coeur d'Alenes located at Enaville. This is one of the few public outhouses located on the river and the only one near the



most popular takeout at Enaville. The paved parking lot but can be near capacity even during times of the year when there is not heavy river use. The trail crosses the river close to the trailhead. At the bridge is a popular swimming area as well as a public well system, influenced by the river, that services populations as far away as Kellogg, ID.

Recommendations:

- Consider adding additional restroom facility at this location
- Install river recreation sign at this location

Businesses (Waypoints 4, 5, 10, 12, 52, 53)

There are several businesses near Enaville that offer dining opportunities as well as tube rentals and supplies. Enaville Resort is commonly referred to as the Snake Pit. It is a bar and grill at the end of the heavily recreated section of the North Fork of the Coeur d'Alene. While popular one issue the Enaville Resort has during the peak tubing season is that many floaters will come into the restaurant solely for the use of the bathroom.



The Enaville Bear Creek Mercantile Beer and Gear is a commercial operation that services the southern part of the river. It is one of several places where people can rent tubes.

Near the Bumblebee Bridge are two businesses, the Country Lane Resort and

Malloy Lumber. The Country Lane Resort offers cabin rentals and RV spaces, as well as a restaurant. Malloy Lumber is a lumber company and the only industry near the river. Because of these businesses' proximity to the Bumblebee Bridge there may be an opportunity to take pressure off of the Bumblebee put-in through a public private partnership.



There are several business on the upper end of the river including Cedar Village RV Park that provides camping opportunities, and the Golden Beaver Saloon provides drinks and food. In addition to these places there is also a Volunteer Fire Department in this area that provides service to the upper section of the river.



Recommendations:

- Work with businesses to establish takeout parking
- Possible public private partnership to establish restrooms
- Investigate possibility of restarting a shuttle service

Silver Bridge (Waypoint 6 & 7)

The Silver Bridge is the only crossing on the lower section of the North Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River. It is heavily used by tubers for parking at Albert's Landing for a take-out point. The area is also a popular swimming spot.



Recommendations:

- As a swimming point near the end of the main floating

- area this spot should be marked as public
- Consider adding restrooms and garbage facilities at this site

Albert's Landing (waypoint 8)



Albert's Landing is the most popular take-out point on the river. There is a campground with RV spots located near the river as well as a bar and grill. Albert's Landing allows tubers to cross the property to get to their vehicles. The parking right in front of the grill is reserved for patrons but up and down-stream of that parking is open for river users. Albert's Landing used to operate a shuttle to take tubers to the top of the river but was shut down several years ago.

Recommendations:

- Work with Albert's Landing to establish specific take out areas
- Possible area for adding public restrooms
- County and private partnership could work to create better parking

Sliver of Forest Service land (Waypoint 15)

This is a small sliver of land between Old River Road and the river. It is one of the few pieces of Forest Service land that is in the lower section of the river. It is one of the few non-private pieces of land on the lower North Fork of the Coeur d'Alene. There is currently dispersed camping in this area.

Recommendations:

- Create signage to show people area
- Designate camping sites
- Create Set Put-in/Take-out access point





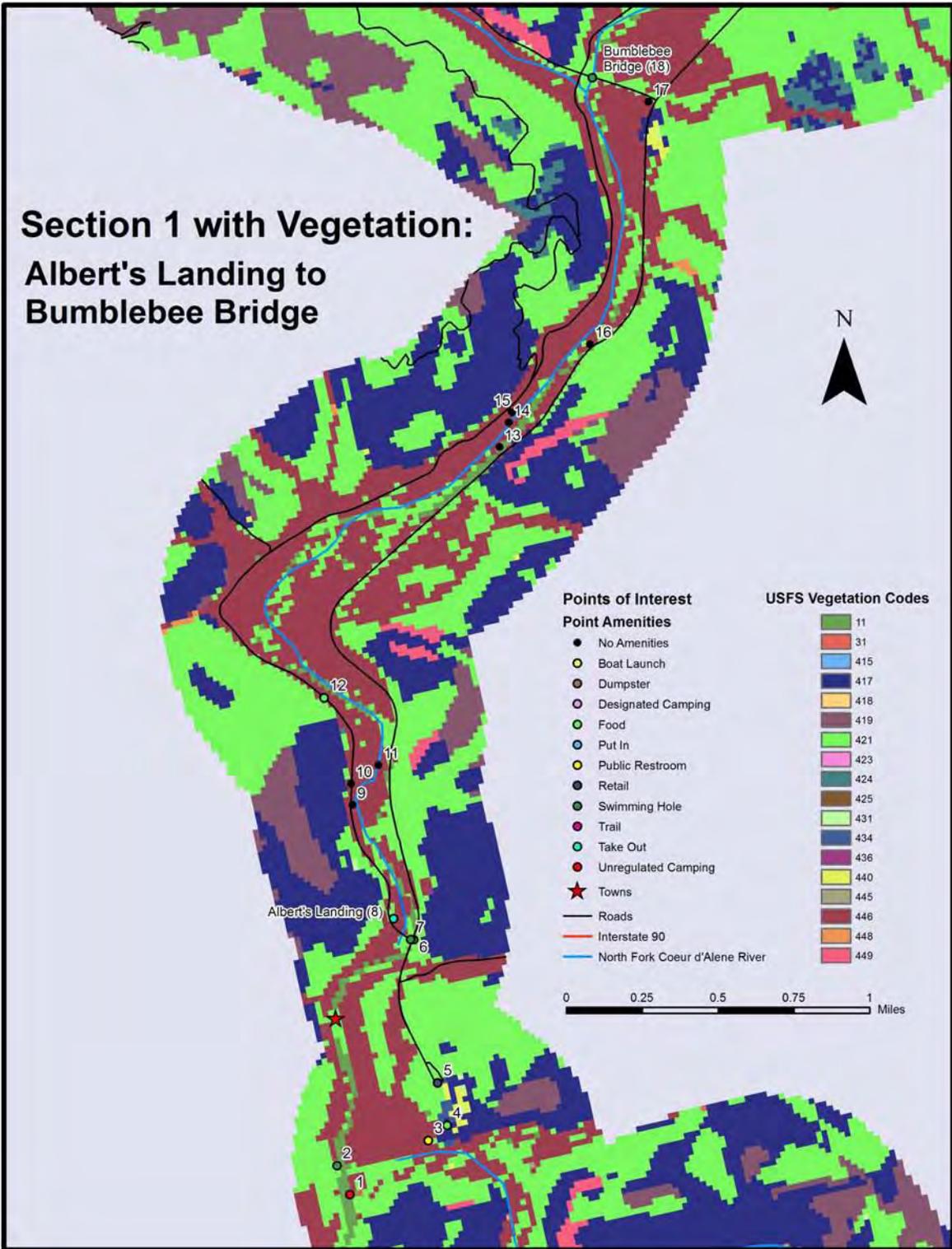
Bumblebee Bridge (Waypoint 18)

This is the main put in area for tubers on the NFCDA. Parking can become an issue here with people parking cars up and down Old River Road and down spurs. There are two access trails to the river. One is a gentle slope on the south side of Bumblebee Bridge while the other is a steep path down an embankment on the north side. As the most popular put in spot in the area there have been discussions at the county level on how to help the parking situation. One suggestion has been to use the rock beside the current parking area for county projects; once that rock has been removed there would be more parking available.

Recommendations:

- Create a designated put in for the river with one or two designated accesses to it.
- Provide restrooms and trash facilities at this site.
- Explore possibility with county of creating more parking in the longer term with rock query.
- In existing parking areas create designated spots to take advantage of space.
- Create large informational sign at put-in explaining rights and responsibilities of using the river, specifically in regard to private property, trash, and safety.

Section 1 with Vegetation: Albert's Landing to Bumblebee Bridge



**US Forest Service
Vegetation Codes**

-  11
-  31
-  415
-  417
-  418
-  419
-  421
-  423
-  424
-  425
-  431
-  434
-  436
-  440
-  445
-  446
-  448
-  449

CODE #	VEGETATION NAME
11	Open Water
31	Barren-Rock/Sand/Clay
415	Rocky Mountain Alpine/Montane Sparsely Vegetated Systems
417	Northern Rocky Mountain Dry-Mesic Montane Mixed Conifer Forest - Ponderosa Pine-Douglas-fir
418	Northern Rocky Mountain Dry-Mesic Montane Mixed Conifer Forest - Larch
419	Northern Rocky Mountain Dry-Mesic Montane Mixed Conifer Forest - Grand Fir
421	Northern Rocky Mountain Mesic Montane Mixed Conifer Forest
423	Northern Rocky Mountain Ponderosa Pine Woodland and Savanna
424	Rocky Mountain Subalpine Dry-Mesic Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland
425	Rocky Mountain Subalpine Mesic-Wet Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland
431	Northern Rocky Mountain Montane-Foothill Deciduous Shrubland
434	Columbia Plateau Low Sagebrush Steppe
436	Inter-Mountain Basins Montane Sagebrush Steppe
440	Northern Rocky Mountain Lower Montane-Foothill-Valley Grassland
445	Inter-Mountain Basins Montane Riparian Systems
446	Rocky Mountain Montane Riparian Systems
448	Northern Rocky Mountain Conifer Swamp
449	Middle Rocky Mountain Montane Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland

Steamboat Fishing Pond (Waypoint 21)

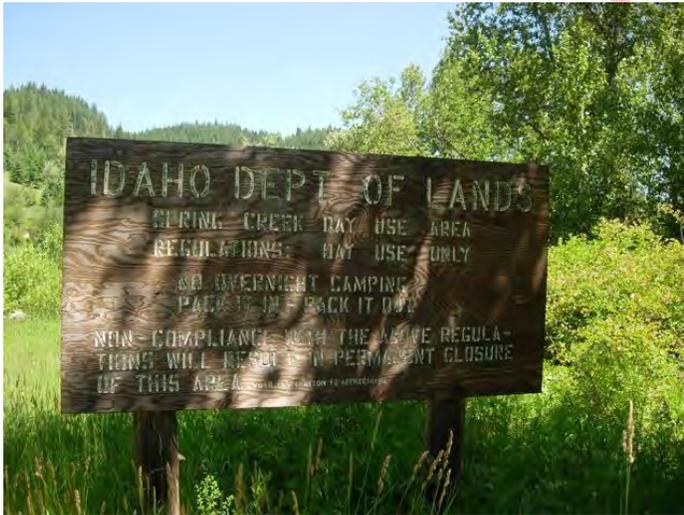


Steamboat Fishing Pond is located just off of Coeur d'Alene River Road and is managed by IDFG. This pond provides an alternative for fishing off the river. It is stocked yearly by IDFG; Idaho fishing regulations apply. This site has a large parking lot and outhouse facilities. There is an approximately 1/8th mile trail that extends from the pond toward the river, although it doesn't quite reach the river. This site also shows the extent to which invasive plant species are present in the area with large amounts of knapweed, blueweed, and hawkweed.

Recommendations:

- Connect the trail, possibly interpretative, to the river and establish a put-in/take-out
- Work with IDFG to make this area an established put-in/take-out

Idaho Department of Lands (IDL) access site (Waypoints 27 & 28)



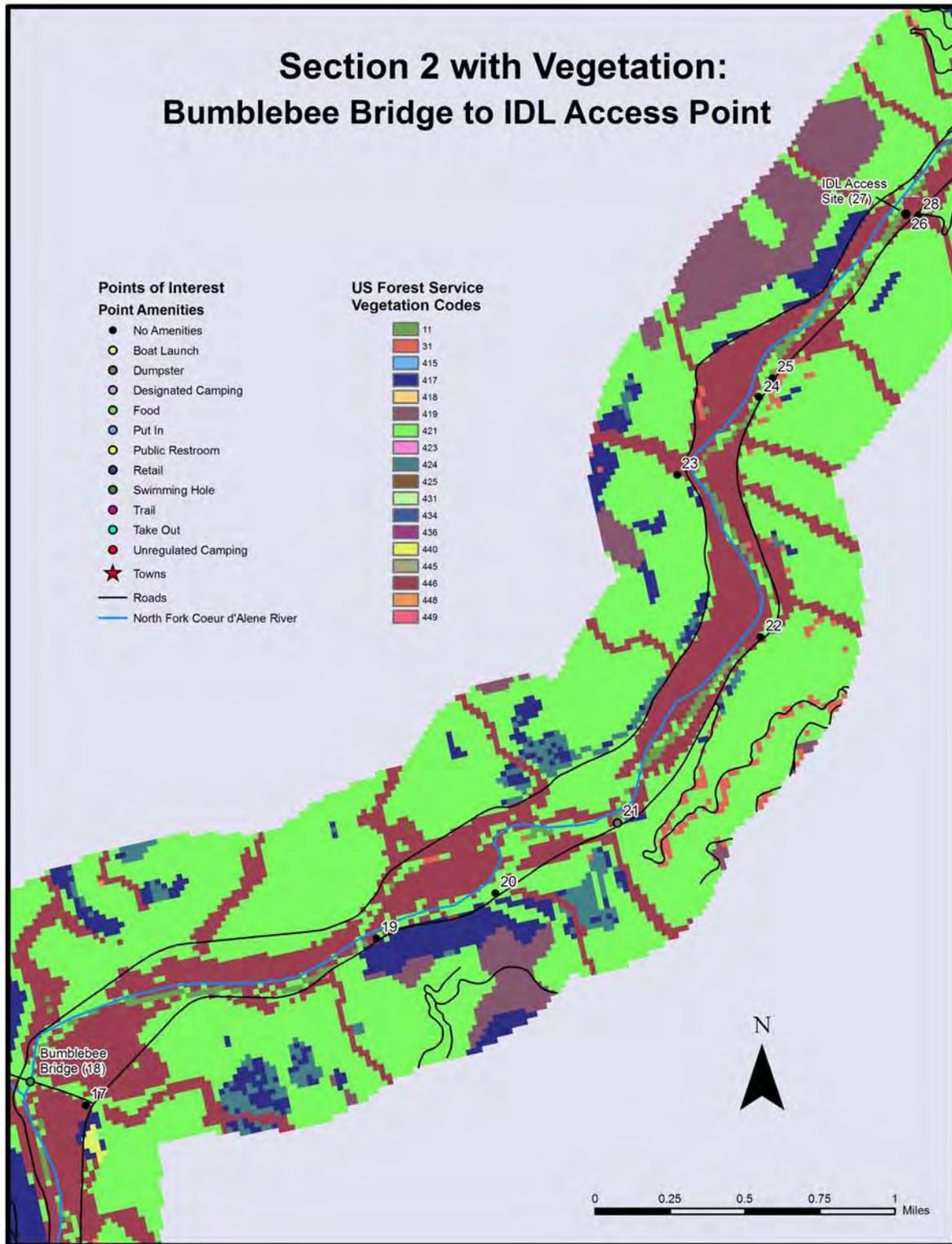
Approximately two miles upstream of the Bumblebee Bridge is a piece of IDL land. This site has been open to the public for some time and is often used to launch drift boats. IDL has had very few problems with this piece of property with only a sign stating that they reserve the right to close it if the property is not treated well. The site is not well marked which may contribute to the lack of problems IDL has had at this site. In addition to the piece of property on the river that has some parking, the state road across Coeur d'Alene River Road is also under IDL management and could accommodate additional parking. This is a nice public site

that IDL has been willing to let people use. Being only two miles up from the Bumblebee Bridge this site may be able to take pressure off the bridge site and offer a longer or staggered float opportunity.

Recommendations:

- Create a County and IDL collaboration to make this site a well-marked access point
- Create signage to inform the public of this additional access area to the river

Section 2 with Vegetation: Bumblebee Bridge to IDL Access Point



Graham Creek Camping Area (Waypoint 37)



This is a camping area regulated by the United States Forest Service (USFS). It is a dispersed camping area that can accommodate a large number of campers and has the potential to have a large amount of parking. There is one out house on site for the whole campground located near the entrance to the area. River access is easy here and the Forest Service has been talking for years about creating designated camping at this site. As can be seen in the picture on the right there has been some trouble with bank erosion due to people accessing the river here.

Recommendations:

- Work with USFS to make this a full campground with designated sites
- Create one put-in/take-out area
- Create additional outhouse facilities
- Create informational signs at new river access point



Grizzly Creek Camping Area (Waypoint 40)

This Camping area is the furthest up the river within the project area. Like Graham Creek it is run by the USFS and is currently dispersed camping. This area has plenty of space for both parking and camping but does not have any outhouse facilities.



Recommendations:

- Work with the USFS to get restroom and trash facilities here
- Create designated river access points

Section 3 with Vegetation: IDL Access Point to Graham Creek Dispersed Camping



Big Rock Swimming Hole (Waypoint 46)

This is a very popular swimming area. The cliffs right beside the road combined with deep pools make this one of the only areas on the river where swimmers can jump off cliffs. There is often very inadequate parking at this site for the number of people trying to swim here. Floating the river from this point or further up is not viable during low water flows.



Recommendations:

- Look for alternatives for additional parking at this site
- Put in small trash cans and restroom facilities, if possible
- Do not make this a suggested put-in/take-out to reduce pressure on site

Prichard Bridge Picnic area (54)

This day use area is part of the Idaho Panhandle National Forest. There is ample parking, easy access to the river, as well as an outhouse. This would most likely be the upper most area where a put-in would make sense. (Where would make sense for high river float?)



Recommendations:

- Create a designated put-in area to avoid bank erosion
- Sign this area as the beginning of the upper river float

Car Pull Outs (Waypoints – Many)

There are many car pullouts along both Old River Road and Coeur d'Alene River Road. Some are paved and others are just long wide shoulders. One of their primary purposes has been to allow people to access the river. They may be able to provide a additional parking and help to disperse floaters along the river corridor.



Recommendations:

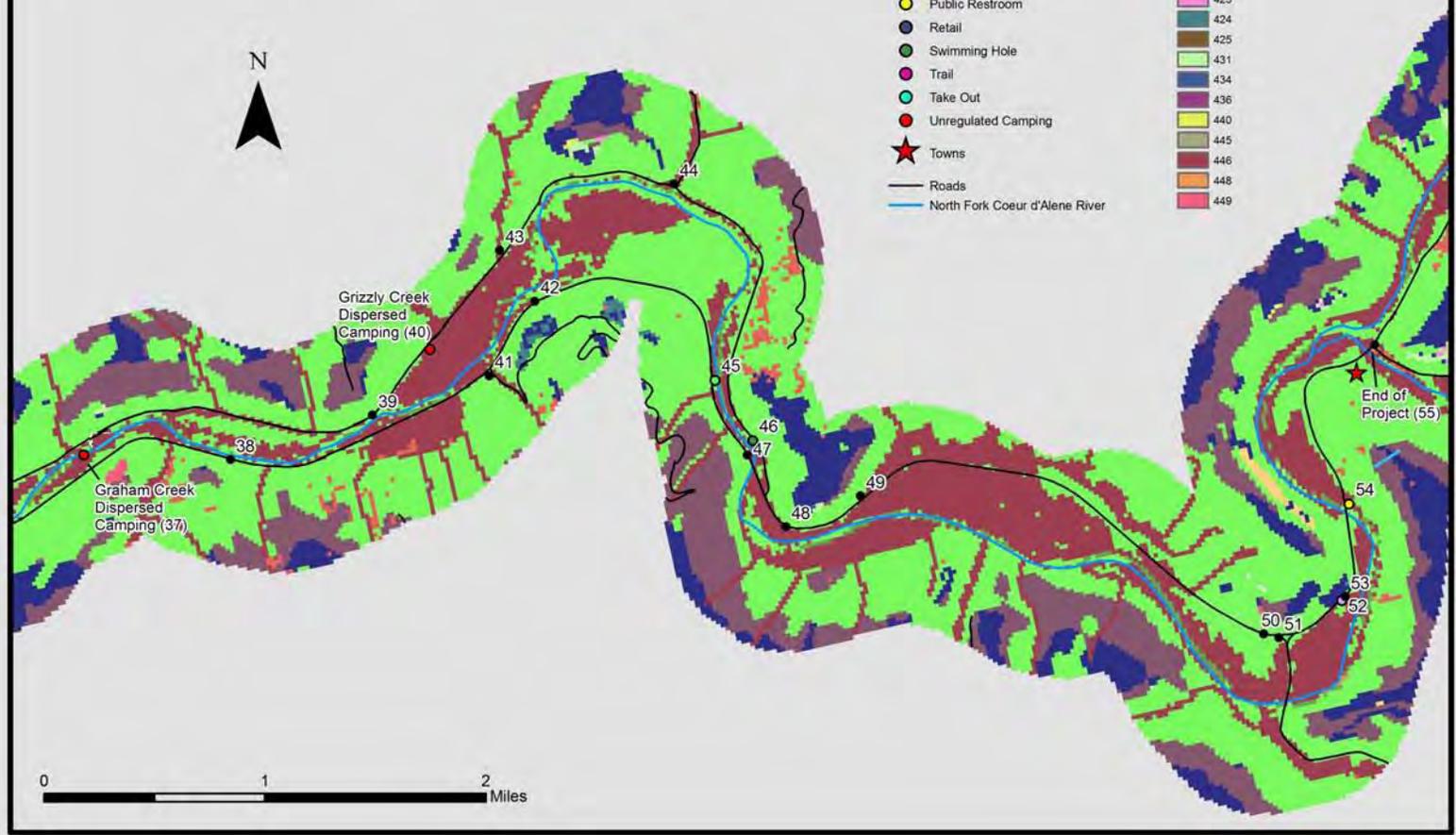
- Identify several large capacity and well-positioned car pullouts to develop into official put in/take out points
- Create designated parking and signs to guide visitors
- Create safe and bank stabilizing accesses from these points
- Add trash can and port-a-potties during summer months

Section 4 with Vegetation: Graham Creek Dispersed Camping to Prichard



- Points of Interest**
- No Amenities
 - Boat Launch
 - Dumpster
 - Designated Camping
 - Food
 - Put In
 - Public Restroom
 - Retail
 - Swimming Hole
 - Trail
 - Take Out
 - Unregulated Camping
 - ★ Towns
- Point Amenities**
- Roads
 - North Fork Coeur d'Alene River

- US Forest Service Vegetation Code**
- 11
 - 31
 - 415
 - 417
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 - 423
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4.2 Implementation

With so many possible points of action on specific problems and at specific sites it is necessary to establish priorities. These recommendations will adjust with public input, but as it stands the most pressing needs are to establish signage to disperse river recreation and inform tubers of private property rights, reevaluate the placing of garbage facilities, and create both permanent and temporary restroom facilities.

KMP	Recommended Action	Cost	Feasibility	Priority
Recreation				
Emergency Access	Create access at all tuber ports	M	M	H
	Emergency phones at tuber ports	M	M	M
Debris & Snags	Identify potential problems	L	H	M
	Remove Snags on case by case basis	L	H	M
	Mitigate snag removal for habitat purposes	L	M	M
Signage	Create kiosks/signs at put-in/take-out points	M	H	H
	Create warning signs for major hazards	L	H	M
	Create location signs for bridges	L	H	L
	Post mile signs for location identification	L	H	L
	Work with other agencies to get best information for signs	L	H	H
Alcohol Use	Increase awareness of no glass policy with signage	L	H	M
	Investigate policies to limit alcohol use on the river	L	H	M
	Develop river ranger program	H	L	M
	Encourage designated driver program	L	M	H
Restrooms	Create restrooms or portable toilet facilities at put-in/take-outs	H	M	H
	Work with local business to create restroom opportunities	M	M	M
	Create changing rooms at put-ins	H	L	L
	Provide dog clean up bags at restrooms and dumpsters	M	M	L
Tuber Ports	Create Tuber Ports at Bumblebee Bridge and near Albert's Landing	H	M	H

	Create Two additional Tuber ports, possibly Graham creek & IDL access	H	M	H
	Standardize tuber ports for ease of use and emergency access	M	H	M
	Consider limiting river access	L	M	M
Random Access	Block access that could be diverted to main accesses	M	M	M
	Encourage use of main accesses/tuber ports	L	M	M
	Improve main accesses with benches, signs, etc.	M	M	M
	Revegetate accesses where significant damage has occurred	M	M	M
	Erect temporary education signs informing people about access damage	L	H	M
	Enforce use of non-permitted access	M	L	M
Trails	Explore potential areas for trail use	L	M	M
	Create an interpretive trail with possible joint funding	H	M	L
	Make an informative brochure available	M	M	L
	Avoid major put-in/take-out areas for an interpretative trail	L	H	H
Parking/Traffic	Investigate shuttle possibility	L	M	M
	Attempt to disperse tubers further upriver	M	M	M
	Create no parking signs for problem areas	L	H	M
	Consider fee or permit parking for problem areas	H	L	M
	Work with County to create more parking	H	M	H
	Evaluate and clearly mark speed limits	L	H	M
	Investigate additional traffic calming measures for Old River Rd.	L	M	M
	Study traffic trends for baseline data	M	M	L
Boating	Denote certain sections of the river “non-motorized”	L	M	L
	Upgrade IDL access point while maintaining hand put-in status	M	M	L
	Keep access to the river by boats on trailers to a minimum	L	M	L
Trash Management	Reevaluate dumpster placement	L	H	H
	Eliminate large dumpsters that are not at put-ins/take-outs	L	H	M
	Create trash facilities at all tuber ports and restrooms	H	H	H
	Create an adopt-a-river program	M	H	M
	Provide trash cans in as many convenient spaces as possible	M	M	M
	Create signage to articulate no glass policy and trash impacts on ecosystem	M	H	M
	Consider bans on not only glass but all disposable bottles	L	M	M
	Possibly create pack-it-in/pack-it-out program	M	M	M

Land Use				
Land Use Conflicts	Use new signage to emphasis rules with private property	L	H	H
	Provide more restrooms to reduce need for trespassing	H	M	H
	Consider new ordinances to help reduce and clarify land use issues	M	M	M
New Development	Ensure current code is enforced in all new development	L	H	H
	Work with developers to further limit the impact of development	L	M	M
Aquatic Habitat				
Water Quality				
Floodplain	Limit further degradation by development	L	M	H
	Establish revegetation programs and encourage private land owners	H	M	M
	Establish known tuber rest areas	M	M	M
	Use signage to inform tubers of floodplain issues	L	H	M
Fish Habitat	Work with IDF&G and conservation groups in habitat projects	M	M	M
Species T&I	Educate recreaters of USF&G best-management fishing practices	L	H	H
Terrestrial Habitat				
Species T&I				
Riparian Zone	Create list of desirable plant species	M	M	L
	Use natural vegetation to block non-approved accesses to river	H	M	H
	Inventory remaining habitat	M	M	L
	Implement noxious weed and invasive species plan	H	M	M
	Sensitive areas should be identified in an attempt to keep recreaters out	M	M	M
	Create educational program for revegetating private lands	M	M	M

Site	WP	Recommended Action	Cost	Feasibility	Priority
Southern Confluence	1	Reestablish 25' riparian buffer	M	M	M
Trail of the CDA	2/3				
River Businesses	Many	Work with businesses to address parking issues	M	M	M
		Explore public private partnership to create bathrooms	L	H	M
		Work with businesses to establish additional parking	M	M	M
		Explore joint effort to reestablish shuttle services	L	H	M
Silver Bridge	6/7	Mark swimming area near bridge	L	H	L
		Create restrooms/garbage facilities here	H	M	M
Albert's Landing	8	Work with Albert's to develop specific take-out area	H	M	M
		Investigate the establishment of public restrooms	H	M	H
		Work with Albert's to create better parking	H	M	H
FS Land	15	Develop area for tuber port	H	M	M
		Create signage to show people area	L	H	M
		Create set camping sites	M	L	L
Bumblebee Bridge	18	Create tuber port here	H	H	H
		Provide restrooms	H	M	H
		Explore county plan to expand parking with rock quarry	M	M	M
		Create designated spots to increase parking capacity	L	M	M
		Create signage about rights and responsibilities of using the river	M	H	H
Steamboat Pond	21	Create interpretive trail with river access	H	M	L
		Work with F&G to establish tuber port	M	M	L
IDL Access Point	27/28	Collaborate to create put-in/take-out here	H	M	M
		Inform public of this site through signage	M	H	H
Graham Creek Camp		Work with USFS to make this a campground with designated spots	H	M	M
		Create an upper tuber port here	H	M	H
		Create additional outhouse facilities here	H	M	M
		Create informational signs at new river access	M	M	H
Grizzly Creek Camp	40	Work with USFS to get restroom facilities here	M	M	L
		Create a designated put-in/take-out point	M	M	M

Big Rock Swim Hole	46	Look for alternatives for additional parking	L	M	H
		Put in small trash facilities here	M	M	L
		Do not make this a put-in/take-out point	L	H	H
Prichard Picnic area	54	Create designated put-in area	M	M	L
		Sign this area as beginning of upper river float	L	H	L
Car Pull Outs	Many	Identify good pullouts to develop for access	L	H	M
		Create designated parking and signs to guide visitors	M	H	H
		Create safe and stabilizing accesses from these points	H	M	M

DRAFT

Near term action plan (Sample)

Action	Responsible Party	Funding Source	Timeline
Stabilize river banks where degraded or presently eroding			
Acquire or purchase conservation easements on key properties bordering river			
Acquire or purchase conservation easements on key properties bordering tributaries			
Implement formal monitoring program			
Expand setback requirement			
Obtain more funding for river protection/improvements (grants)			
Obtain in-stream flow and/or recreational use water rights			
Provide educational signage at high use locations			
Coordinate actions with county and comp plans			
Designate river management steering group			
Develop formal put-ins and take-outs; discourage access for floating elsewhere			
Continue to refine carrying capacity for all recreational users			
Prepare guidelines for habitat improvements, land use, etc.			
Reduce non-point runoff, pollution sources			
Implement public educational program			
Survey and control invasive species			
Plan trees/habitat improvement			
Develop more formal parking along the river			
Establish additional formal restrooms/changing rooms?			
Establish formal parks and day use areas/floating fees?			
Additional campgrounds?			

5. Monitoring Plan

(Obviously needs further development)

The monitoring plan and indicators provide a means of evaluating the performance of the North Fork Management Plan, which is intended to control recreational uses of the river at sustainable levels that protect the health of the river in perpetuity.

5.1 Recreation

- Annual user satisfaction survey
- Annual counts of the number and types of users

5.2 Land Use

- Acres and percent by reach of natural areas

5.3 Aquatic Habitat

- Physical and chemical water characteristics
- Macro invertebrate monitoring
- Creel surveys/counts/IDFG data
- IDEQ efforts?

5.4 Terrestrial Habitat

- Photo monitoring
- Bird surveys (local Audubon? and volunteers?)
- Bird nesting data
- Invasive species inventory
- Wildlife monitoring
- Bank erosion

6. Appendices

1. List of all camping sites
2. USFS Fish Stocking Chart for Steamboat Fishing Pond
3. Sample River Use Code of Conduct
4. Excel sheet on all sites we've identified
5. County Ordinances on recreation lots

Organizational info to be included (from expected outcome + extras)

USFS (GIS data)

DEQ (303[d] Report)

F&G (Tributary Report) (http://fishandgame.idaho.gov/apps/stocking/fish_data.cfm)

Shoshone County (Comp Plan, Ordinances)

EPA (TMDL Report)

IDL (GIS Layers)

Army Corps

BLM (ownership map)

Sources already used

North Fork Coeur d'Alene River Management Plan. Draft Outline. Environmental Inc.

Idaho Panhandle Resource Advisory Committee Rac Project Information Form

Boise River Management Plan

Idaho Department of Fish And Game, 2007 Panhandle Region

Summer Use of Side Channel Habitat By Fishes In The North Fork Coeur d'Alene River, Idaho

(EPA, Clean Water Act Section 303(d)).

Chapter 3, Natural Resources of ???

Subbasin assessment and total maximum daily loads of the north fork Coeur d'Alene River

Shoshone County Ordinances

Sample Action Plan from yrmp (Part of Environmental Inc. outline)

Notes

Possible Phasing for the river
county info on ideas for river

Sign at confluence or Enaville explaining set up as well as large info signs at main put-ins
More trash cans or pack it in pack it out policy – if there are going to be trash facilities consider using smaller cans to avoid the use of the large dumpsters as trash for spring cleaning by residents. There really isn't any need for a dumpster that large.

Tube rental with possible container check at beginning and end

Disperse tubers with master plan

Shuttle

Consider Highlighting specific species at different access points to bring attention and try and disperse people

Emphasis on habitat protection and

Other possible rivers

Deschutes in Oregon

Green River in Washington

Thoughts

-Were any of the current subdivisions required to provide any type of open space? If any new were coming on it could be a requirement, some kind of parking or put-in perhaps.

-Any county land along the river? Any other public land? Land swap possibilities?

-The comp plan has it as a goal to “establish coordination with private recreation entrepreneurs and encourage development of facilities in the private sector.