

[3410-11]

Forest Service

FLATHEAD WILD AND SCENIC RIVER

Classification, Development Plan and Boundaries

Pursuant to the authority delegated to the Chief, Forest Service by the Secretary of Agriculture in 7 CFR 2.60, the classification, boundaries, and development plan for the Flathead Wild and Scenic River Area are established as hereinafter set forth. The material which follows is all contained in the Flathead Wild and Scenic River Proposal and Final Environmental Statement which were submitted to the Council of Environmental Quality on March 2, 1977. Copies were furnished the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives on December 2, 1977, in accordance with subsection 3(b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (82 Stat. 908).

Therefore, the boundaries for the Flathead Wild and Scenic River are as follows:

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INTRODUCTION

Public Law 94-486, October 12, 1978, amended Public Law 90-542, October 2, 1968, "The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act" hereinafter referred to as "The Act", designating the Flathead River as a part of the National Wild and Scenic River System.

The portion of the Flathead River designated as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Systems includes: The North Fork from the Canadian border downstream to its confluence with the Middle Fork (58.3 miles); the Middle Fork from its headwaters to its confluence with the South Fork (100.6); and the South Fork from its origin to the Hungry Horse Reservoir (60.1 miles) for a total of 219 miles.

The Forest Service has the primary responsibility for administering the Flathead Wild and Scenic River System. Glacier National Park and the State of Montana retain management responsibility for their lands within the designated river boundary (11,800 acres/900 acres respectively). Management of these lands will be coordinated through a Memorandum of Understanding.

The remainder of the River Management Zone (44,700 acres) will be administered by the Forest Service.

Classification of the river into the three classes presented in the Act is proposed together with supporting management objectives and directives and development plans.

Information concerning the Flathead River may be obtained by writing or visiting the office of the Forest Supervisor, Flathead National Forest, 290 N. Main Street, Kalispell, Mont. 59901.

CLASSIFICATION

The Flathead River System is divided into three forks: The North, Middle and South. The headwaters originate just west of the Continental Divide and provide a major tributary to the Columbia River system. Located in northwestern Montana, it is the major river drainage for Glacier National Park and the Bob Marshall Wilderness, west of the Continental Divide. The total drainage area of the designated component is about 3,200 square miles. This is exclusive of 600 square miles of drainage area of the upper North Fork which is located in Canada. All of the area considered in the system is located in Flathead and Powell Counties, State of Montana. The portion in Powell County is within the Bob Marshall Wilderness and is entirely National Forest land.

The Flathead Wild and Scenic River System has six distinct areas. Two have been classified as wild, three as recreational and one as scenic.

WILD SEGMENT

Class definition. A wild river area is free of impoundments and generally inaccessible, except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and water unpolluted. It represents a vestige of primitive America.

Description. Two sections of the river are classified as wild.

The South Fork Wild River Area extends from its origin, downstream 51.3 miles to the Spotted Bear Ranger Station. (40.6 miles are within the Bob Marshall Wilderness.)

The Middle Fork Wild River Area includes that portion from its headwaters to the vicinity of Bear Creek in section 36, T29N, R16W. (13.5 miles of 46.6 miles is within the Bob Marshall Wilderness Area).

SCENIC SEGMENT

Class definition. A scenic river area is free of impoundments, with shoreline or watersheds still largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads.

Description. One section of the river has been classified as a scenic river area. It includes the 40.7 mile portion of the North Fork from the United States-Canadian border to the E-W centerline of section 14, T33N, R20W, located just north of the Camas Creek Bridge.

RECREATION SEGMENT

Class definition. A section of river which is readily accessible by road or railroad and may have some development along the shoreline. The river may have undergone some impoundments or diversions in the past.

Description. Three sections of the river are classified as recreational.

The North Fork Recreation River extends 17.6 miles from the E-W centerline of section 14, T33N, R20W, downstream to its confluence with the Middle Fork in section 7, T31N, R19W.

The South Fork Recreation River extends 8.8 miles from Spotted Bear Ranger Station to the upper end of the Hungry Horse Reservoir.

The Middle Fork Recreation River extends 54 miles from the vicinity of Bear Creek in section 36, T29N, R16W, to its confluence with the South Fork.

MANAGEMENT PLAN

A. Entire River. Congress gave direction for management of rivers included in the Wild and Scenic Rivers System in Section 1(b) of Wild and Scenic Rivers Act:

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

In Section 10(a) the Act also states that:

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

Under these principles the following guidelines have been established to provide direction for management and administration of the Flathead River and its adjoining lands.

Administration. The administration of lands within the River Management Zone are the responsibility of the Forest Supervisor, Flathead National Forest. However, lands within Glacier National Park are to be administered by the National Park Service through a written Memorandum of Understanding and that State lands be administered by the State of Montana through a written Memorandum of Understanding. Private land is discussed below.

Private Land. The management of private land within the River Management Zone will be compatible with classification (Scenic or Recreational). The cost to landowners to meet this need was recognized in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and provisions made for monetary compensation through the purchase of scenic easements. A scenic easement, as used here, will be an agreement between a landowner and the Administering agency including items which directly and indirectly contribute to the scenic and environmental value of property. Each party to a scenic easement will agree to practice certain land management measures designed to protect the natural qualities or scenic values of the property involved. The landowner will be paid a fee to compensate him for property rights granted to the government. Reimbursement will be based on the present value of the property—determined by professional real estate appraiser—and the value of property rights granted to the government. The amount of the fee will vary greatly, dependent upon land value, rights retained, and other con-

considerations. Payment will be made on a one time lump sum basis. The easement will be a legal document, permanently recorded in the County records.

Public recreation use easements along the river shoreline on private land are not required since 87 percent of the total shoreline is already publicly owned. In addition, the State acquired title to the riverbed along the private property boundaries in its Enabling Act from the Federal Government. Consequently, the riverbed, up to the mean high water level, is also available for public use. However, in order to facilitate public recreation use along the river, public rights to traverse the shoreline of private land will be acquired whenever the landowner is willing to grant such a right.

Private lands considered in this plan will not be acquired in fee title except on a willing seller-buyer basis.

National Forest lands in the River Management Zone will not be used as a base for land exchange.

B. River Segments. This section contains management guidelines for each classification of the river. Those which involve restrictions of private land will be in effect only when the right to make these restrictions has been purchased (as previously described).

These guidelines contain most of the specifics regarding the types of restraints on private land. Guidelines for commercial development are not specific and will be decided on a case-by-case basis with individual landowners during the negotiations for a scenic easement.

Wild River. This includes land within the River Management Zone adjacent to 46.6 miles of the Middle Fork Flathead River (from the headwaters to Bear Creek) and 51.3 miles of the South Fork Flathead River (from the headwaters to Spotted Bear).

Both portions of the river classified as Wild are partially within the Bob Marshall Wilderness. The management guidelines which follow will apply with this exception (as stated in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act):

"Any portion of a component of the national wild and scenic rivers system that is within the national wilderness preservation system... shall be subject to the provisions of both the Wilderness Act and this Act with respect to preservation of such river and its immediate environment, and in case of conflict between the provisions of these Acts the more restrictive provisions shall apply."

River Values. The river area will be managed with emphasis on maintaining naturalness. Key values are its (1) free-flowing character, (2) inaccessibility except by trail, (3) watersheds and shorelines essentially primitive, (4) unpolluted waters, and (5) outstanding features such as scenery and wildlife.

Recreation. Administration of uses and activities will be directed toward maintaining the naturalness of the area. A visitor use registration system may be implemented as a management measure to obtain use data, distribute visitors, and improve visitor behavior.

Recreation facilities or other developments will be limited to those necessary to protect the river values. When facilities are found necessary, they will be: (1) located outside the immediate foreground of rivers, streams, trails, or other natural attractions, (2) totally screened from the river view, and (3) accomplished with the benefit of a de-

tailed soil analysis to determine site capability. Within the Bob Marshall Wilderness only developments which conform to wilderness management standards will be permitted.

Significant historic, scenic, geologic, archaeological, and similar sites or area will be protected. Viewing wildlife is a recreational opportunity which will be favored over recreation developments where conflict exists.

All commercial services will be administered to serve the public needs commensurate with maintaining river values.

Range. There will be no domestic grazing of livestock other than that associated with recreational saddle and pack stock. Priority will be given to wildlife needs if conflict occurs between wildlife and recreational stock use of grazing areas.

Vegetation. The cutting of trees will not be permitted except when needed in association with a primitive recreation experience (such as clearing for trails) or to protect the environment (such as control of fire).

Water. In cases of conflict with water quality and other resources, uses, or activities, protection of water quality will take precedence. Alterations of natural channels or the streambank which significantly affect (1) the free flow of water, (2) the appearance of the stream, or (3) fish habitat, will not be permitted. Water quality monitoring will be continued at established stations. If adverse trends are detected and found to be man-caused, appropriate action will be taken to correct the problem.

Wildlife and Fisheries. Fishing and hunting will continue to be controlled by State laws and regulations. Predator control programs will not be permitted.

Wildlife habitat will be managed in a manner compatible with the naturalness of the river environment.

Minerals. Subject to valid existing rights, the minerals in lands which are part of the system and constitute the bed or bank or area situated within one-quarter mile of the bank will be withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the mining laws.

Transportation. Power boats and motorized vehicles will be prohibited from the areas with the exception of the use of airplanes at Meadow Creek Airstrip. This airstrip will be monitored to assure that use remains compatible with other river values. Existing clearing and runway surface can be maintained, but continued trail access for mechanized equipment will not be permitted.

Fire Management. Fire management objectives will give preference to suppression methods which least alter the landscape. This need will be reflected in preplanning for fire suppression (plans which outline the procedure for the attack of fire in certain areas in advance of actual fire occurrence).

Fire can be managed and used as a tool when required to maintain natural ecological or environmental conditions or to sustain key values.

Land Occupancies. Existing uses on public land which are not compatible with management objectives will be terminated as soon as possible. New structures or installations will be permitted only when needed to protect the values of the river. Signing will be the minimum necessary to give direction, information, and regulations.

Scenic River. This includes land within the River Management Zone adjacent to 40.7 miles of the North Fork Flathead River (from the U.S.-Canadian boundary to Camas Bridge).

The portion of the river classified as Scenic is partially within Glacier National Park. The management guidelines which follow will apply with this exception (as stated in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act):

"The lands involved shall be subject to the provisions of this Act and the Acts under which the national park system... is administered, and in case of conflict between the provisions of these Acts, the more restrictive provisions shall apply."

River Values. The river area will be managed with emphasis on preserving scenic quality. Key values are its (1) free-flowing character, (2) limited river access, (3) largely undeveloped and primitive shorelines, (4) unpolluted water, and (5) outstanding features such as scenery and wildlife.

Recreation. Administration of uses and activities will be directed toward maintaining the scenic qualities of the area with the shorelines largely primitive. A visitor-use registration system may be implemented as a management measure to obtain use data, distribute visitors, and improve visitor behavior.

Recreation facilities will usually be located outside the River Management Zone, but limited developments can be widely spaced along the river if they will not cause a significant adverse effect on the natural character of the area. When recreation facilities are found appropriate, they will have to be: (1) located outside the immediate foreground of the river, (2) well screened from the river view, and (3) accomplished with the benefit of a detailed soil analysis to determine site capacity. As a part of planning any recreation development, consideration will be given to opportunities to relate users to their environment.

Significant historic, scenic, geologic, archaeological, and similar sites or areas will be protected. Viewing wildlife is a recreational opportunity which will be favored over recreation developments where conflict exists.

All commercial services will be administered to serve the public needs commensurate with maintaining river values.

The Forest Service will support public and private efforts designed to protect or improve river values on private land adjacent to the River Management Zone.

Range. On public lands domestic grazing will be regulated to protect river values and recreational use. Priority will be given to wildlife needs if conflict occurs between wildlife and recreational stock use of grazing areas. Private landowners will be encouraged to manage livestock use of the river area commensurate with protecting identified river values and in keeping with State and local pollution laws.

Vegetation. Trees will not be cut except: (1) in connection with construction of appropriate developments, (2) to reduce a safety hazard, (3) when determined necessary to prevent deterioration of river values, and (4) to improve wildlife habitat. Cutting will have to be accomplished in a manner that maintains the natural appearance of the river area. Each situation will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

Water. In cases of conflict with water quality and other resources, uses, and activities, protection of water quality will take precedence. Alterations of natural channels or the streambank which significantly affect (1) the free flow of water, (2) the appearance of the stream, or (3) fish habitat, will not be permitted except those necessary to protect existing major man-made improvements such as highways and bridges.

Water quality monitoring will be continued at established stations. If adverse trends are detected and found to be man-caused, appropriate action will be taken to correct the problem.

In the case of conflict over the use of water, the minimum flows established by the Montana Department of Fish and Game to protect the fishery will take precedence. Water surplus to this need and for recreation use of the river can be removed for other purposes if done in a manner which will be compatible with the river environment.

The Federal Government will have to take aggressive action to obtain cooperative agreements on pollution control with Canada.

Wildlife and Fisheries. Wildlife habitat will be managed in a manner compatible with the aesthetic values of the river environment. Fish habitat management programs will be directed toward maintaining a native fishery with emphasis on the west slope cutthroat trout.

Hunting is prohibited by law in Glacier National Park. Hunting outside of Glacier National Park will continue to be controlled by State laws and regulations. Predator control will not be permitted.

Fishing will continue to be controlled by the National Park Service in Glacier National Park and by State laws and regulations in other areas.

Minerals. The river and its environment will be protected from adverse effects of development of surface resources as provided for Pub. L. 90-542. Where mineral development will not detract from river values it will be permitted under regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Rights of mining claimants on valid claims located before passage of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act will be recognized. The co-operation of the miner will be solicited to reduce impacts on the river environment. The validity of existing mining claims will be determined and appropriate action taken on the findings.

Transportation. With the exception of administrative use and emergencies power-driven boats will be prohibited from use on the river.

Should recreational development or new private residences be determined appropriate, additional road access will be permitted if it will not detract from the scenery as viewed from the river. Access routes will be kept to a minimum.

Existing transportation improvements will be maintained with high consideration of the river values which may be affected.

Fire Management. Fire management objectives will give preference to suppression methods which least alter the landscape. This need will be reflected in preplanning for fire suppression (plans which outline the procedure for the attack of fire in certain areas in advance of actual fire occurrence).

Fire can be managed and used as a tool when required to maintain natural ecological or environmental conditions or to sustain key values.

Land Occupancies. Existing uses on public land which are not compatible with management objectives will be terminated as soon as possible. Private landowners will be encouraged to screen existing structures with natural vegetation and paint them with earthtone colors to reduce their contrast with the natural environment.

Signs on public land will be designed and located to complement the surroundings

and will be limited in most cases to directional, informational, and regulatory types. Private landowners will be encouraged to make modifications of existing signs to complement the environment.

Scenic Easements. Scenic easements will be negotiated with private landowners to protect river values. The following guidelines will be used for negotiating scenic easements:

Scenic easements will not:

1. Give the public the right to enter upon the property for any purpose.
2. Deny the right of the landowner to use the area for general crops, livestock farming, and gardening.
3. Affect any regular use exercised prior to the acquisition of the easement without the owner's consent.
4. Affect the right of a landowner to sell his land or the right of his heirs to inherit the land.
5. Affect the right of the landowner to perform maintenance on all existing roads, structures and buildings and the right to replace, rebuild or substitute any road, buildings, or structures in substantially the same locations.

Scenic easements will:

1. Exclude industrial activity except for prior established uses.
2. Require that the easement area be kept in a neat and orderly condition with no garbage, trash, or other unsightly material allowed to accumulate.
3. Require that the general topography be maintained in its present condition unless changes are approved by the Forest Service.
4. Prevent unattractive or nonpermanent structures from being moved into the easement area.
5. Require that trees not be cut, except for those which are dead or are a hazard to safety, unless approved in writing by the Forest Service.
6. Prohibit signing other than one sign to designate the owner or name of the property and one small sign advertising services on the property.
7. Require that construction, erection, or placement of new or additional buildings, structures, or facilities be approved by the Forest Service.

Residential development will be subject to the requirements listed below:

1. The minimum size of residential lots resulting from new subdivision will be five acres with a minimum river frontage of 300 feet. Additional rights will be purchased to the extent a landowner would be willing. Only one residential dwelling and associated buildings will be allowed per lot or tract.
2. A minimum distance from the river for new building will depend on the potential for water pollution and the screening from the river view given by topographic characteristics and vegetation. These minimums will probably be 200 to 300 feet distance from the river.
3. New or additional structures will not exceed a height of 30 feet.
4. The roofs of new buildings will have to be an earth-tone color.
5. Professional and commercial activities will be limited to those which can be conducted from within a residential dwelling without significant exterior alteration of the dwelling.
6. Mobile homes will be permitted for permanent residences provided their presence is harmonious with the rural environment.
7. Access roads to new subdivisions will have to be designed and located so they will

be inconspicuous from the river and its shorelines.

8. Only single-family dwellings and associated buildings will be permitted.

Commercial easement consideration: The principal existing commercial development is located outside the River Management Zone at Polebridge. Future public needs for services can also be met with new development outside the River Management Zone. Some commercial campground development within the zone may be appropriate on the west side of the river. Commercial development will not be permitted on land within Glacier National Park.

Commercial developments within the River Management Zone will be evaluated with those landowners having plans for such future development at the time scenic easements are negotiated. Commercial easements will include special provisions as follows:

1. Commercial enterprises will be limited to those associated with a commercial campground. For example, individual camping units can be provided with a central building containing such facilities as showers, store, and laundry.
2. New or additional structures will have to be in accordance with architectural and site plans approved by the Forest Service.
3. Should commercial campground developments be determined appropriate, they will have to be located outside the immediate foreground of the river and well screened from the river view.
4. Exterior flashing lights, neon signs, and exterior signs with internal lighting will not be permitted.
5. Advertising signs and billboards will be limited to one on premise sign and to designated sign plazas.

The administering agency, in this case the Forest Service, may inspect for violations of the terms of a scenic easement. When feasible, it is the intent of the Forest Service to give advance notice to the landowner. Nevertheless, there may be occasions when time is of the essence and it is not feasible to notify the landowners in advance of an inspection. In this situation, the Forest Service, at its discretion, may make an inspection without advance notice. When this does occur, the Forest Service intends to inform the landowner at the first opportune time that an inspection had been made.

Recreational River Areas (definition from the law).

"Those rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along their shorelines, and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past."

The portions of the river designated as Recreational are partially within Glacier National Park. The management guidelines which follow would apply with this exception (as stated in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act):

"The lands involved shall be subject to the provisions of this Act and the Acts under which the national park system . . . is administered, and in case of conflict between the provisions of these Acts, the more restrictive provisions shall apply."

River values. The area will be managed with emphasis towards providing quality recreation. Key values are its (1) free-flowing character, (2) accessibility for public use, (3) pleasing environment, (4) unpolluted waters, and (5) outstanding features such as scenery and wildlife.

Recreation. Administration of rivers and activities will be directed toward maintaining the scenic qualities of the area even though intensive use and development may occur in the area. A visitor-use regulation system could be used as a management measure to obtain use data, distribute visitors, and improve visitor behavior.

Recreation developments are appropriate if they are designed and constructed to maintain a pleasing view and do not diminish the qualities which caused the river to be included in the system. Recreation facilities will be: (1) located outside the immediate foreground of the river, (2) complementary to the view from the river, and (3) accomplished with the benefit of a detailed soil analysis to determine site capacity. As a part of planning any recreation development, consideration will be given to opportunities to relate users to their environment. Within Glacier National Park only developments which conform to National Park standards will be permitted.

Significant historic, scenic, geologic, archaeological, and similar sites or areas will be protected. Viewing wildlife is a recreational opportunity which will be favored over recreation development where conflict exists.

All commercial services will be administered to serve the public needs commensurate with maintaining river values.

The Forest Service will support public and private efforts designed to protect or improve river values on private land adjacent to the proposed River Management Zone.

Range. On public lands domestic grazing will be regulated to protect river values and recreational use. Priority will be given to wildlife needs if conflict occurs between wildlife and recreational stock use of grazing areas. Private landowners will be encouraged to manage livestock use of the river area commensurate with protecting identified river values and in keeping with State and local pollution laws.

Vegetation. Trees can be cut along the river (1) in connection with construction of appropriate developments, (2) to reduce a safety hazard, (3) when determined necessary to prevent deterioration of river values, (4) to improve wildlife habitat, and (5) to maintain a healthy, vigorous stand. Cutting will have to be accomplished in a manner that maintains a "pleasing appearance" of the river area. Each situation will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

Water. In cases of conflict with water quality and other resources, uses and activities, protection of water quality will take precedence. Alteration of natural channels or the streambank which significantly affect (1) the free flow of water, (2) the appearance of the stream, or (3) fish habitat, will not be permitted except those necessary to protect existing major man-made improvements such as highways and bridges. Water quality monitoring will be continued at established stations. If adverse trends are detected and found to be man-caused, appropriate action will be taken to correct the problem.

In the case of conflict over the use of water, the minimum flows established by the Montana Department of Fish and Game to protect the fishery will take precedence.

*Lands administered by the National Park Service are managed with emphasis on retaining the natural character of the landscape. Thinning and commercial timber harvest are not permitted on private land within Glacier National Park.

Water. Surveys to determine the recreational use of the river could be removed for other purposes if done in a manner which would be compatible with the river environment.

Wildlife and Fisheries. Wildlife habitat will be managed in a manner compatible with the esthetic values of the river environment. Fish habitat management programs will be directed toward maintaining a native fishery.

Hunting is prohibited by law in Glacier National Park. Hunting outside of Glacier National Park will continue to be controlled by State laws and regulations. Predator control programs will not be permitted.

Fishing will continue to be controlled by the National Park Service in Glacier National Park and by State laws and regulations in other areas.

Develop and maintain opportunities for the visitor to view wildlife.

Minerals. The river and its environment will be protected from adverse effects of development of surface resources as provided for under Public Law 90-542. Where mineral development will not detract from river values it could be permitted under regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Rights of mining claimants on valid claims located before passage of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act will be recognized. The cooperation of the miner will be solicited to reduce impacts on the river environment. The validity of existing mining claims will be determined and appropriate action taken on the findings.

Transportation. Should development be determined appropriate, additional road access will be permitted if compatible with river values.

Existing transportation improvements will be maintained with high consideration of the river values which could be affected.

Fire Management. In reaching fire management objectives, preference will be given to suppression methods which least alter the landscape. This need will be reflected in preplanning for fire suppression.

Fire will be managed and used as a tool when required to maintain natural ecological or environmental conditions or to sustain key values.

Land Occupancies. Existing uses on public land which are not compatible with management objectives will be terminated as soon as possible. Private landowners will be encouraged to screen existing structures with natural vegetation and paint them so they complement the river environment.

Signs on public land will be designed and located to complement the surroundings and will be limited in most cases to directional, informational, and regulatory types. Private landowners will be encouraged to make modifications of existing signs to complement the environment.

Scenic Easements. Scenic easements will be negotiated with private landowners to protect river values. The following guidelines are proposed for negotiating scenic easements:

Scenic easements will not:

1. Give the public the right to enter upon the property for any purpose.
2. Deny the right of the landowner to use the area for general crops, livestock farming, and gardening.
3. Affect any regular use exercised prior to the acquisition of the easement without the owner's consent.
4. Affect the right of a landowner to sell his land or the right of heirs to inherit the land.

5. Affect the right of a landowner to perform maintenance on all easement structures, buildings and the right to replace, rebuild or substitute any road, building or structure now existing with similar roads, buildings or structures in substantially the same locations.

Scenic easements will:

1. Exclude industrial activity except for prior established uses.
2. Require that the easement area be kept in a neat and orderly condition with no garbage, trash, or other unsightly material allowed to accumulate.
3. Require that the general topography be maintained in this present condition unless changes are approved by the Forest Service.
4. Prevent unattractive or nonpermanent structures from being moved into the easement area.
5. Require that trees not be cut, except for those which are dead or are a hazard to safety, unless approved in writing by the Forest Service.
6. Prohibit signing other than one sign to designate the owner or name of the property and one small sign advertising services on the property.
7. Require that the construction, erection, or placement of new or additional buildings, structures, or facilities be approved by the Forest Service.

Residential development will be subject to the requirements listed below.

1. The minimum size of residential lots resulting from new subdivision would be 2 acres with a minimum river frontage of 300 feet. Additional rights will be purchased to the extent a landowner is willing. Only one residential dwelling and associated building will be allowed per lot or tract.
2. A minimum distance from the river for new building will depend on the potential for water pollution and the screening from the river view given by topographic characteristics and vegetation. These minimums will probably be 150 to 200 feet distant from the river.
3. New or additional structures will not exceed a height of 30 feet.
4. The roofs of new buildings will have to be an earthtone color.
5. Professional and commercial activities will be limited to those which could be conducted from within a residential dwelling without exterior alteration of the dwelling.
6. Mobile homes will be permitted for permanent residences provided their presence is harmonious with the rural environment.
7. Access roads to new subdivisions will have to be designed and located so they do not substantially detract from a quality recreation experience along the river.
8. Only single-family dwellings and associated buildings will be permitted.

Commercial facilities exist at points along Highway No. 2 (which parallels the Middle Fork). The greatest concentration of development is located between Hungry Horse and West Glacier. These facilities appear to be adequate for present use, but the growing public use of Glacier National Park will increase the need for additional facilities adjacent to the Park.

Commercial developments will not be permitted on lands within Glacier National Park and on lands on the west side of the Middle Fork between Hungry Horse and Blankenship Bridge.

On other private land commercial developments within the proposed River Management Zone will be evaluated with those

landowners having plans for such future development at the time scenic easements are negotiated. Commercial easements will include special provisions as follows:

1. Private land adjacent to Highway No. 2 between the towns of Hungry Horse and Coran and private land in the vicinity of West Glacier will be limited to new commercial enterprises offering necessary services or goods to visitors, through travelers, and local residents. Examples are automobile service stations, stores, cafes, lodge or motel accommodations, trailer parks, campgrounds, and winter sports facilities.

2. All other private land within the proposed River Management Zone of Recreational Rivers will be limited to commercial enterprises associated with a commercial campground. For example, individual camping units could be provided with a central building containing such facilities as showers, store, and laundry.

3. New or additional structures will have to be in accordance with architectural and site plans approved by the Forest Service.

4. Exterior flashing lights and neon signs are not permitted.

5. Advertising signs and billboards will be limited to one on-premise sign per property and to designated sign plazas.

The administering agency, in this case the Forest Service, may inspect for violations of the terms of a scenic easement. When feasible, it is the intent of the Forest Service to give advance notice to the landowner. Nevertheless, there may be occasions when time is of the essence and it is not feasible to notify the landowner in advance of an inspection. In this situation, the Forest Service, at its discretion, may make an inspection without advance notice. When this does occur, the Forest Service intends to inform the landowner at the first opportune time that an inspection had been made.

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Boat Launching Access: Additional access is needed on the lower Middle Fork (below Bear Creek) and on the North Fork. Parking facilities will be provided that can be screened from view from the river. Toilet and trash collection facilities will be provided as needed. These access points will be designed primarily for launching inflatable rafts and hand-propelled boats. It appears that access across Federal land is adequate except near the Canadian border, Polebridge, Blankenship bridge, and the confluence of the South Fork. It is necessary to obtain an easement on private land at these locations.

Fisherman Access: Boat launching access will also serve for fisherman access. In addition, parking areas with foot trails to the river would be needed on the North Fork and lower Middle Fork.

Camping and Picnicking Areas: Additional camping and picnicking facilities are needed on the South Fork between Hungry Horse Reservoir and Spotted Bear. Flats along the river within the proposed River Management Zone appropriately fill this need.

Camping facilities are needed on the North Fork above Polebridge if not provided by private enterprise. One campground out of view from the river but within the proposed River Management Zone is desirable.

Boating Rest Stops: Rest stops for floaters and other river users will be provided at three locations on the upper Middle Fork and three locations on the North Fork. These areas will include toilet facilities.

Development will be of a primitive nature with manmade improvements well screened from the river. Primary access will be from the river.

Rehabilitation of Roads: The 0.2 mile of road leading to the Meadow Creek trail bridge should be closed, covered with topsoil, revegetated, and used as a trail.

Channel and Bank Cleanup: The Forest Service and the Montana Fish and Game will make plans for the removal of debris from the stream channel and banks. This involves abandoned vehicles on streambanks and guardrails and other hazardous objects deposited in the channel.

Interpretive Programs: Points of historic, archeologic, geologic, and wildlife significance have been identified. An interpretive program would be based on explaining these features to the public to enhance their enjoyment of the sites.

Estimated Program Costs, First Five Years: The following are based on cost estimates made in 1973:

First year:
Project Management (including policing, maintenance and overhead)..... \$12,000

SUMMARY (In dollars)

	Year				
	1	2	3	4	5
Project management	12,000	18,000	18,000	22,000	30,000
Direct project:					
Easement acquisition	541,000	1,204,000	1,997,000	2,154,000	791,000
Obliterate existing roads	3,000				
Recreation and access plans	12,000				
Recreation construction		42,000	18,000	26,000	92,000
Total	-565,000	1,288,000	2,033,000	2,232,000	913,000

Grand totals: Project management, \$100,000; direct project—easement acquisition, \$6,719,000; obliterate existing road, \$3,000; recreation and access plans, \$12,000; recreation construction, \$178,000. 5-year total, \$7,012,000.

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The principal consideration for determination of the proposed boundary was the area seen from the river. Other considerations, such as special features, location of property lines, location of roads, potential problem areas, and the likelihood of the river shifting, also influenced the location. The rationale for establishing a boundary varied with different segments of river, depending on: (1) whether or not the adjacent land was surveyed, (2) the classification of the land, and (3) the presence or absence of private land.

Surveyed land.—Within surveyed lands the proposed boundary was located on legal subdivisions or private land lines. An exception was the use of surveyed roads as a proposed boundary near Hungry Horse. To minimize boundary irregularities, land units of 40 acres were usually considered. Except in cases where private landowners had subdivided, the smallest land unit considered was 10 acres.

Unsurveyed land.—Within unsurveyed lands roads, railroads, trails, or random lines were used as proposed boundaries. Where private land was involved the proposed boundary was located so it could be surveyed if necessary; random lines were not used.

Bob Marshall Wilderness.—The proposed boundary was established one-fourth mile

from the river's edge on both sides of the river in the Wilderness.

Glacier National Park.—Methods used in determining the proposed boundary within the Park were: a meandering line one-fourth mile from the edge of the river was used in some areas, while the methods outlined above for surveyed and unsurveyed lands were used in others, including private land.

With the system described, not all land seen from the river was included within the boundary; conversely, some land not seen was included. The system led to the establishment of a proposed boundary which: (1) includes land most critically affecting the character of the river, (2) averages less than 320 acres per mile, (3) can be defined, and (4) is reasonable to survey where private land is involved.

On the basis of the above considerations, the river boundaries contain a total of 57,400 acres, an average of about 262 acres per river mile.

Refer below for legal description of the boundary.

SCENIC AND RECREATIONAL RIVER CLASSIFICATION—BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION OF THE "NORTH FORK OF THE PLATEAU RIVER"

The official boundary description and that boundary which is shown on a map

titled "Boundary Map", of the North Fork of the Flathead Scenic and Recreational River and aerial photography of said area dated 30 June, 1977, 1:15840 Scale, Roll 5 and photos 59 through 115, which is on file and available in the offices of the Forest Supervisor, Flathead National Forest, Kalispell, Montana, and the Regional Forester Northern Region, Missoula, Montana.

All subdivision and plats, referred to in this description are on file at the Flathead County Court House, Kalispell, Montana. Said boundary is located in and through the following described areas:

MONTANA—FLATHEAD NATIONAL FOREST

Segment No. 1—Recreation River classification consisting of a portion of the lands lying on each side of the North Fork of the Flathead River through the following townships:

T. 31 N., R. 19 W.
T. 31 N., R. 20 W.
T. 32 N., R. 20 W.
T. 33 N., R. 20 W.

All referred to the Principal Meridian, Montana, in Flathead County and more particularly described as follows:

T. 31 N., R. 19 W.,

Sec. 7, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, that part of NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ lying west of the thread of the Middle Fork of the Flathead River.

Sec. 6, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.

T. 31 N., R. 20 W.,

Sec. 12, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 1, E $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$.

T. 32 N., R. 20 W.,

Sec. 36, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 35, W $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 34, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 28, W $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 27, E $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 23, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, that part of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ lying west of the North Fork of the Flathead River.

Also that land lying between the thread of the North Fork of the Flathead River and a line 660 feet east and parallel with said thread in surveyed section 23, T. 32 N., R. 20 W., and unsurveyed sections, which probably will be when surveyed, sections 24, 13, 14, 11, and 2; and in T. 33 N., R. 20 W., sections 35, 34, 27, 26, 21, and 22, 23, and 15 and in sec. 14 to the intersection with an east-west line based on the Montana Grid Coordinate System with a north coordinate of 626140 feet (North Zone).

Also that land lying between the thread of the North Fork of the Flathead River and the following described line:

Beginning at the intersection of a line 50 feet east and parallel with the centerline of Forest Service Road No. 210 and an east-west line based on the Montana Grid Coordinate System with a north coordinate of 626140 feet (North Zone); thence southerly along a line 50 feet east and parallel with the centerline of Forest Service Road No. 210 to the intersection of a north-south line based on the Montana Grid Coordinate System with an east coordinate of 871185 feet (North Zone); thence south to a point with Montana Grid coordinates of north 813947 feet and east 871185 feet (North Zone); thence southeasterly to a point with Montana Grid coordinates of north 811479 feet and east 871707 feet (North Zone); thence southeasterly to a point with Mon-

tana Grid coordinates of north 607955 feet and east 875402 feet (North Zone); thence southeasterly to a point with Montana Grid coordinates of north 604193 feet and east 879688 feet (North Zone); thence southerly to a point with Montana Grid coordinates of north 598458 feet and east 879741 feet (North Zone); thence southeasterly to a point with Montana Grid coordinates of north 595141 feet and east 881636 feet (North Zone); thence southerly to the north $\frac{1}{4}$ corner of section 23, T. 32 N., R. 20 W.

Segment No. 2—Scenic River classification consisting of a portion of the lands on each side of the North Fork of the Flathead River through the following townships:

T. 33 N., R. 20 W.
T. 34 N., R. 20 W.
T. 34 N., R. 21 W.
T. 35 N., R. 21 W.
T. 36 N., R. 21 W.
T. 36 N., R. 22 W.
T. 37 N., R. 21 W.
T. 37 N., R. 22 W.

All referred to the Principal Meridian, Montana, in Flathead County and more particularly described as follows:

That land lying between the thread of the North Fork of the Flathead River and a line 1,320 feet east and parallel with said thread. Said line begins at an east-west line based on the Montana Grid Coordinate System with a north coordinate of 626140 feet (North Zone) and extending through unsurveyed sections, which probably will be when surveyed, sections 14, 10, 11, 2, and 4 of unsurveyed T. 33 N., R. 20 W., to the intersection with a north-south line based on the Montana Grid Coordinate System with an east coordinate of 873225 feet (North Zone); thence northerly to the W $\frac{1}{4}$ corner of the south line of section 34, T. 34 N., R. 20 W.

Also that land lying between the thread of the North Fork of the Flathead River and the following described line:

Beginning at the intersection of south section line of section 33, T. 34 N., R. 20 W., and a line 50 feet east and parallel with the centerline of Forest Service Road No. 210; thence southeasterly along said line to the intersection of a north-south line based on Montana Grid Coordinate System with an east coordinate of 876650 feet; thence southerly along said line to a point whose Montana Grid Coordinates are north 628540 feet and east 876850 feet (North Zone); thence southeasterly to a point whose Montana Grid Coordinates are north 626140 feet and east 878325 feet (North Zone); thence east along a line based on the Montana Grid Coordinate System with a north coordinate of 626140 feet (North Zone) to the intersection of the thread of the North Fork of the Flathead River. Also,

T. 34 N., R. 20 W.,

Sec. 34, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 33, N $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 32, E $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 28, W $\frac{1}{4}$ E $\frac{1}{4}$ and W $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 29, E $\frac{1}{4}$ E $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 21, S $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 20, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 17, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 18, N $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 7, S $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$.

T. 34 N., R. 21 W.,

Sec. 13, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 12, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and S $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 11, E $\frac{1}{4}$ and E $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 1, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 2, E $\frac{1}{4}$ and E $\frac{1}{4}$ W $\frac{1}{4}$.

T. 35 N., R. 21 W.,

Sec. 35, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 26, W $\frac{1}{4}$ W $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 27, E $\frac{1}{4}$ E $\frac{1}{4}$ E $\frac{1}{4}$, including lots 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and private roads abutting said lots of Skyline Acreage Subdivision and lots 6, 7, 8, 14, 15, 16, 22, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30 and private roads abutting said lots of Skyline Acreage No. 2 Subdivision and excluding the remainder of Skyline Acreage Subdivision and Skyline Acreage No. 2 Subdivision.

Sec. 23, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and W $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 22, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and E $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 15, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 16, S $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 9, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 8, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 5, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{4}$, and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.

T. 36 N., R. 21 W.,

Sec. 32, W $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and W $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 31, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 30, N $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 19, W $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 18, W $\frac{1}{4}$ W $\frac{1}{4}$.

T. 36 N., R. 22 W.,

Sec. 24, all of Glacier Vista Subdivision except Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

Sec. 24, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 13, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Government Lots 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, that portion of Government Lot 4 shown on Certificate of Survey No. 2872, that portion of Government Lot 4 described in Book 487, page 610, Deed Records of Flathead County, and that portion of Government Lot 4 and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ described in Book 355, page 272, Deed Records of Flathead County.

Sec. 12, W $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 1, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{4}$ E $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 2, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$.

T. 37 N., R. 21 W.,

Sec. 31, W $\frac{1}{4}$ W $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and W $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$.

T. 37 N., R. 22 W.,

Sec. 36, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and E $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;

All land lying west of the thread of the North Fork of the Flathead River in the following described sections:

Sec. 25, W $\frac{1}{4}$ W $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 26, E $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 23, S $\frac{1}{4}$ and W $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 22, E $\frac{1}{4}$ E $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and E $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 15, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 10, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 9, E $\frac{1}{4}$ E $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 4, W $\frac{1}{4}$ excluding that portion of Lot 43 of Kinerly View 2nd Addition Subdivision;

Sec. 5, Government lot 2, Government lot 6 excluding lot 27 of Kinerly View 1st Addition Subdivision and including that portion of lot 44 of Kinerly View 2nd Addition Subdivision in SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.

Also that land lying between the thread of the North Fork of the Flathead River and a line 1,320 feet east and parallel with said thread in surveyed sections 4, 5, 8, 10, 15, 14, 23, 24, 26 and 25 except that portion in E $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25.

WILD AND RECREATIONAL RIVER CLASSIFICATION—BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION OF THE "SOUTH FORK OF THE FLATHEAD RIVER"

The official boundary description and that boundary which is shown on a map titled "Boundary Map," of the South Fork of the Flathead Wild and Recreational River, and aerial photography of said area dated 30 June 1977, 1:15840 scale, Roll 5 and photos 239 through 265 and photos 277 through 319, which are on file and available in the offices of the Forest Supervisor, Flathead National Forest, Kalispell, Mont., and the Regional Forester, Northern Region, Missoula, Mont. Said boundary is located in and through the following described areas:

MONTANA—FLATHEAD NATIONAL FOREST

Segment No. 1—Recreation River classification, consisting of a portion of those lands within unsurveyed lands, but which probably will be when surveyed, within sections 23, 24, 25, 26, and 36, T. 26 N., R. 16 W.; Section 31, T. 26 N., R. 15 W.; sections 6, 7, 17, and 18, T. 25 N., R. 15 W.; and sections 1, and 12, T. 25 N., R. 16 W., Principal Meridian, Montana, Flathead County, more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the east bank of the South Fork of the Flathead River at an elevation of 3,580 feet above sea level where said South Fork enters Hungry Horse Reservoir; then north 330 feet, more or less; then northeast to an intersection with a line parallel with and 50 feet west of the centerline of Forest Service Road No. 36; then southerly along a line parallel with and 50 feet west of the centerline of said road to the end of said road; then continuing southerly along a line 50 feet west of and parallel with the centerline of Forest Service Trail No. 80 to the intersection of said line and a line based on the Montana Grid Coordinate System with a north coordinate 361,921 feet (North Zone); then west to Montana Grid coordinate 362,043 feet north and 1,012,800 feet east (North Zone); then north 1,000 feet more or less, to an intersection with a line parallel with and 50 feet east of the centerline of Forest Service Road No. 9,861; then northwesterly along the line parallel with and 50 feet east of centerline of said road to the intersection with a line 50 feet east of and parallel with the centerline of Forest Service Road No. 2826; then northerly along a line 50 feet east of and parallel with the centerline of Forest Service Road No. 2826 to the intersection with a line 50 feet east of and parallel with the centerline of Forest Service Road No. 898; then northerly along a line 50 feet east of and parallel with the centerline of said road to the intersection with a line 50 feet south of and parallel with the centerline of Forest Service Road No. 5384; then east for 2,640 feet; then north 1,000 feet, more or less, crossing the South Fork of the Flathead River to the point of beginning.

Segment No. 2—Wild River Classification consisting of a portion of those lands within unsurveyed lands along the South Fork of the Flathead River in T. 25 N., R. 15 W.; T. 24 N., R. 14 W.; T. 24 N., R. 15 W.; T. 23 N., R. 14 W.; T. 22 N., R. 13 W.; T. 22 N., R. 14 W.; T. 21 N., R. 13 W.; T. 21 N., R. 14 W.; T. 20 N., R. 12 W.; and T. 20 N., R. 13 W., more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at Montana Grid Coordinate 362,043 feet north and 1,012,800 feet east (North Zone); then east 1,700 feet, more or less, crossing the river to the first ridge top; then southeasterly along the ridgetop 2,640

feet, then east 1,000 feet, more or less, to the intersection with a line 50 feet west of and parallel with the centerline of Forest Service Trail No. 80; then southerly along a line 50 feet west of and parallel with the centerline of said trail to the intersection with the Bob Marshall Wilderness boundary; then easterly along said boundary to the intersection of a line 1,320 feet from and parallel with the thread of the South Fork of the Flathead River; then southerly along a line parallel with and 1,320 feet east of thread of the South Fork of the Flathead River to a point at right angles with the confluence of Youngs Creek and Danaher Creek; then southwesterly through the confluence of Youngs Creek and Danaher Creek 2,640 feet, more or less, to the intersection of a line 1,320 feet west of and parallel with the thread of the South Fork of the Flathead River; then northwesterly along a line parallel with and 1,320 feet west of the thread of the South Fork of the Flathead River to the intersection with the Bob Marshall Wilderness boundary; then easterly along said boundary to an intersection with a line 50 feet east of and parallel with the centerline of Forest Service Trail No. 107; then northerly along said line to an intersection with an east-west line based on the Montana Grid Coordinate System with a north coordinate 328,129 feet (North Zone); then northwesterly to the intersection of a line 50 feet east of and parallel with Forest Service Road No. 2826 with an east-west line based on Montana Grid Coordinate System which has a north coordinate of 329,022 feet (North Zone); then northerly along a line 50 feet east of and parallel with Forest Service Road No. 2826 to Jungle Creek; then down said creek to elevation 3,880 feet; then northwesterly along said elevation 5,280 feet, more or less, to an unnamed creek in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of unsurveyed section 28, T. 25 N., R. 15 W.; then up said creek to elevation 3,960 feet; then northwesterly along said elevation to a point 1,760 feet, more or less, south of the point of beginning; then north to the point of beginning.

WILD AND RECREATIONAL RIVER CLASSIFICATION—BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION OF THE "MIDDLE FORK OF THE FLATHEAD RIVER"

The official boundary description and that boundary which is shown on a map titled "Boundary Map" of the Middle Fork of the Flathead Wild and Recreational River, and aerial photography of said area dated 30 June 1977, 1:15840 scale, Roll 5 and photos 121 through 238, and photos 115 and 116 and photos 320 through 333, which is on file and available in the offices of the Forest Supervisor, Flathead National Forest, Kalispell, Montana, and the Regional Forester, Northern Region, Missoula, Montana. All subdivision and plats referred to in this description are on file at the Flathead County Courthouse, Kalispell, Montana. Said boundary is located in and through the following described areas:

MONTANA—FLATHEAD NATIONAL FOREST

Segment No. 1—Recreation River classification consisting of a portion of the lands on each side of the Middle Fork of the Flathead River through the following townships:

T.30N., R.20W.
T.30N., R.19W.
T.31N., R.19W.
T.32N., R.19W.
T.32N., R.18W.

T.32N., R.17W.
T.31N., R.16W.
T.31N., R.17W.
T.30N., R.17W.
T.30N., R.16W.
T.29N., R.16W.
T.29N., R.15W.

All referred to the Principal Meridian, Montana, in Flathead County and more particularly described as follows:

T.30N., R.20W.

Sec. 1, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.

T.30N., R.19W.

Sec. 6, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ excepting that portion in the South Fork Addition Subdivision and also excepting blocks 11, 12, 13, and 14 and all streets, roads and alleys in First Addition to Hungry Horse City Subdivision.

Sec. 5, Government Lots 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 and that portion of Government Lot 7 North and West of U.S. Highway No. 2; also block 15 of the First Addition of Hungry Horse City Subdivision; also Lots 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43 and those portions of Lot 1 described in Book 457; Page 787, and Book 436, Page 15, of Deed Records of Flathead County in Wagsmith Villa Subdivision.

Sec. 4, All portions of land described in Book 286, Page 63, and Book 599, Page 159, and Book 487, Page 511, and Book 512, Page 78, and Book 582, Page 762, and Book 467, Page 756, and Book 585, Page 842, and Book 535, Page 734, and Book 157, Page 220, and Book 531, Page 853, and Book 367, Page 534, and Book 378, Page 528, and Book 287, Page 465, and Book 270, Page 321, and Book 448, Page 893, and Book 268, Page 446, of Deed Records of Flathead County.

T.31N., R.19W.

Sec. 33, All land west of the west right-of-way line presently existing of U.S. Highway No. 2.

Sec. 32, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$; also land west of the west right-of-way line presently existing of Burlington Northern Railroad in NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$.

Sec. 29, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, also all land west of the west right-of-way line presently existing of the Burlington Northern Railroad in the W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$.

Sec. 20, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$; also all land west of the west right-of-way line presently existing of Burlington Northern Railroad in SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$.

Sec. 18, E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$.

Sec. 16, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.

Sec. 17, E $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$.

Sec. 7, E $\frac{1}{2}$.

Sec. 6, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$.

Sec. 5, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$.

Sec. 4, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$.

Sec. 3, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$.

T. 32N., R. 19W.

Sec. 33, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.

Sec. 34, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$.

Sec. 27, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$.

Sec. 26, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$.

Sec. 35, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$; also that portion of land in SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ north of the north right-of-way line of a county road as described in Book 184, Page 313 Deed Records of Flathead County.

Sec. 36, NE¼, NW¼ NW¼.

Sec. 25, All land lying between the thread of said river and a line 1320 feet north and parallel with said thread.

T. 32N., R. 18W.

Sec. 31, NW¼ NW¼.

Sec. 32, NW¼ NE¼.

Sec. 33, NW¼ NW¼.

Sec. 34, NE¼, NW¼ NW¼.

Sec. 35, NW¼, E¼ SE¼.

Sec. 28, SE¼ E¼ E¼ SW¼, S¼ S¼ NE¼, SE¼ SE¼ NW¼.

Sec. 25, W¼ W¼ SW¼, SW¼ SW¼ NW¼.

Sec. 36, W¼ NW¼ NW¼.

Also all land south of the thread of the Middle Fork of the Flathead River in Sections 30, 29, 28, 27, 26 and 36 not already described. Also that land lying between the thread of the Middle Fork of the Flathead River and a line 1320 feet north and parallel with said thread in surveyed Sections 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, and 36 not already described.

T. 32N., R. 17W.

Sec. 31, that portion of land lying between the thread of the Middle Fork of the Flathead River and a line 1320 feet east and parallel with said thread.

T. 31N., R. 18W.

All land east of the east right-of-way line of Burlington Northern Railroad as presently existing in which probably will be when surveyed Section 1.

T. 31N., R. 17W.

Sec. 6 and 17, that portion of land lying west and south of the thread of the Middle Fork of the Flathead River in said sections.

Sec. 7, 8 and 18, that portion of land lying between the thread of the Middle Fork of the Flathead River and the east right-of-way line of Burlington Northern Railroad as presently existing in said sections.

Also all land lying west and south of the thread of the Middle Fork of the Flathead River in the following sections:

Sec. 20, E¼, E¼SW¼, NW¼.

Sec. 21, S¼.

Sec. 22, SW¼SW¼SW¼.

Sec. 28, NW¼NE¼.

Sec. 27, NW¼.

Sec. 26, E¼, NW¼.

Sec. 25, SW¼.

Sec. 36, E¼, NW¼NW¼, SE¼NW¼.

Also that land lying between the thread of the Middle Fork of the Flathead River and a line 1320 feet north and east and parallel with said thread in surveyed Sections 6, 7, 8, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 25 and 36.

Also that portion of land lying in following sections not already described:

Sec. 21, E¼SE¼, S¼SE¼NE¼, SE¼SW¼NE¼.

Sec. 22, W¼W¼SW¼, SW¼SW¼NW¼, S¼SE¼SW¼.

T. 30N., R. 17W.

That land lying north and east of the east right-of-way line of U.S. Highway No. 2 presently existing in which probably will be when surveyed Section 1.

T. 30N., R. 16W.

That land lying between the thread of the Middle Fork of the Flathead River and a line that begins with the intersection of the east right-of-way line of U.S. Highway No. 2 as presently existing and the west line of what will be when surveyed Section 6; thence southerly along said right-of-way line to the intersection of said line and the east right-of-way line of Burlington Northern Railroad presently existing; thence southerly along said line, excluding H.E.S. 822, to the intersection of said line and the east right-of-way line of U.S. Highway No. 2 as presently existing in which probably will be when surveyed Section 33; thence southerly along said line to the intersection with the south boundary of the township.

Also that land lying between the thread of the Middle Fork of the Flathead River and a line 1320 feet north and east and parallel with said thread in sections which will probably be when surveyed Sections 6, 5, 7, 8, 17, 18, 21, 28, 27, 33, and 34.

T. 29 N., R. 16 W.

That land lying between the thread of the Middle Fork of the Flathead River and a line that begins at the intersection of the township line and the east right-of-way line of U.S. Highway No. 2 as presently existing, in section which probably will be when surveyed Section 3; thence southerly along said right-of-way line to the south boundary of H.E.S. 269; thence westerly along south boundary to corner No. 5 of H.E.S. 269; thence south to corner No. 12 of H.E.S. 810; thence south to corner No. 11 of H.E.S. 810; thence S. 67°47' W., 72 feet, more or less, to the west right-of-way line of U.S. Highway No. 2 as presently exists; thence along the west right-of-way line to the intersection with the north line of Parma Addition Subdivision; thence southerly between Lots 76 and 77; thence along the west line of Lots 56 through 76; thence along the west and south boundary of Lots 51 through 55 of the Parma Subdivision; thence along east side of Lot 1 of Parma Subdivision to corner No. 8 of H.E.S. 810; thence N. 47°13' W., 290 feet; thence due west to section line between Sections 14 and 15; thence southerly along the section line to the northwest corner of Section 23; but excluding that portion described in Book 591, Page 526, Book 507, Page 125, Book 362, Page 385, and Book 553, Page 689 all in H.E.S. 869 and also excluding H.E.S. 269.

Also that land lying south and west of the thread of the Middle Fork of the Flathead River in following sections:

Sec. 23, NW¼, NW¼SE¼.

Sec. 24, NW¼, NW¼SW¼, SE¼SW¼, SE¼.

Sec. 25, E¼.

Also that land lying west of the thread of the Middle Fork of the Flathead River and a line 50 feet east and parallel with the closest road to said river in Section 36.

Also that land lying between the thread of the Middle Fork of the Flathead River and a line 1320 feet east and parallel with said thread in sections which will probably be when surveyed Sections 3, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, and 36.

T. 29 N., R. 15 W.

Sec. 30, W¼W¼.

Sec. 31, W¼W¼.

Also that land lying between the thread of the Middle Fork of the Flathead River and a line 1320 feet east and parallel with said thread in Section 19.

Segment No. 2—Wild River Classification consisting of a portion of the lands lying on each side of the Middle Fork of the Flathead River through the following townships:

T. 28 N., R. 16 W.

T. 28 N., R. 15 W.

T. 28 N., R. 14 W.

T. 27 N., R. 14 W.

T. 27 N., R. 13 W.

T. 27 N., R. 12 W.

T. 26 N., R. 12 W.

T. 26 N., R. 11 W.

All referred to the Principal Meridian, Montana Flathead County and more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the south Township line of T. 29 N., and a line 1320 feet east and parallel with the thread of the Middle Fork of the Flathead River; thence southerly along said parallel line to the intersection of a east-west line based on Montana Grid Coordinate System with a north coordinate 415,433 feet (north zone); thence easterly along said coordinate line to the intersection of a line 1320 feet north and parallel to the thread of the Middle Fork of the Flathead River; thence easterly along said parallel line to a point at right angles with the confluence of Strawberry Creek and Bowl Creek thence southerly through the confluence of Strawberry Creek and Bowl Creek 2640 feet, more or less, to the intersection of a line 1320 feet south of and parallel with the thread of the Middle Fork of the Flathead River; thence westerly along a line parallel with and 1320 feet south of the thread of the Middle Fork of the Flathead River to the intersection with a line 50 feet east and parallel with the center line of the closest road to the Middle Fork of the Flathead River presently existing; thence northerly along a line 50 feet east and parallel with the center line of the closest road to the Middle Fork of the Flathead River to the intersection of the south township line of T. 29 N.; thence easterly along said township line T. 29 N. to point of beginning.

JOHN R. MCGUIRE,
Chief.

[FR Doc. 78-16741 Filed 6-15-78; 8:45 am]

[3410-15]

Rural Electrification Administration

ASSOCIATED ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC.

Final Environmental Statement

Notice is hereby given that the Rural Electrification Administration has prepared a final environmental statement in accordance with section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, in connection with a possible loan guarantee for Associated Electric Cooperative, Inc., P.O. Box 754, Springfield, Mo. 65801.

These funds will be used to finance the construction of a 630 MW (net coal-fired generating unit and pollution control equipment at the existing Thomas Hill Power Plant in Randolph County, Mo., approximately 135 miles of 345 kV transmission line in the counties of Randolph, Audrain, Boone, Callaway, Osage, Maries, and Pulaski, Mo., and the acquisition and development of the Bee Veer and Prairie Hill coal mine properties located in Macon, Randolph, and Chariton counties.

Additional information may be secured on request, submitted to Mr. Richard F. Richter, Assistant Administrator—electric, Rural Electrification Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250. The Final Environmental Impact