

**RED RIVER
Wildlife Management Area**

**Management Plan
July 1999**

**Idaho Department of Fish and Game
Clearwater Region
1540 Warner Avenue
Lewiston Idaho 83501**

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INTRODUCTION

The 314-acre Little Ponderosa Ranch near Red River, Idaho, was purchased in September 1993 and renamed the Red River Wildlife Management Area (RRWMA) (Figures 1 and 2). The former owner, Donald Wilkerson of Reno, Nevada, offered to sell the property to the Idaho Department of Fish and Game (Department) so that it will be preserved in a natural state, the areas fish and wildlife resources be protected, and the property remain undeveloped for recreational home sites.

The purchase was made possible by a donation of \$100,000 from the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation (RMEF), a grant of \$100,000 obtained by Trout Unlimited (TU) from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, and mitigation funds of \$287,000 from Bonneville Power Administration (BPA). The RMEF was interested in elk habitat protection and conservation education. Trout Unlimited's grant was sponsored by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) as part of the "Bring Back the Natives" program jointly run by the BLM and the United States Forest Service (USFS) to restore species to their native habitats. Trout Unlimited was interested in restoration of chinook salmon spawning areas and enhancing fisheries habitat within the Red River drainage. BPA funding was associated with mitigation efforts concerning fish and wildlife habitat losses within the Columbia River Basin.

The Idaho Department of Fish and Game was interested in the Little Ponderosa Ranch for three main reasons: (1) The meadow provides calving habitat for 20-40 cow elk each year, and 100-200 elk use the meadow for foraging during spring green up. Protection and enhancement of this elk habitat helps to fulfill the Department goals concerning big game management. These elk can be viewed from the ranch house on the east side of the meadow providing an excellent watchable wildlife opportunity. (2) The Red River runs through the property and contains historical spawning habitat for spring chinook salmon. (3) A large ranch house is located on the property and can be used as a meeting facility, work cabin, and a center for teaching environmental education. These three primary reasons for purchasing the property helped to guide the development of the management direction identified within this plan.

The RRWMA is characterized by high elevation mountain meadows surrounded by lodgepole pine. It is bordered on two sides by the Nez Perce National Forest and on two sides by private horse and cattle ranches. The Red River, a tributary of the South Fork of the Clearwater River, runs directly through the middle of the property.

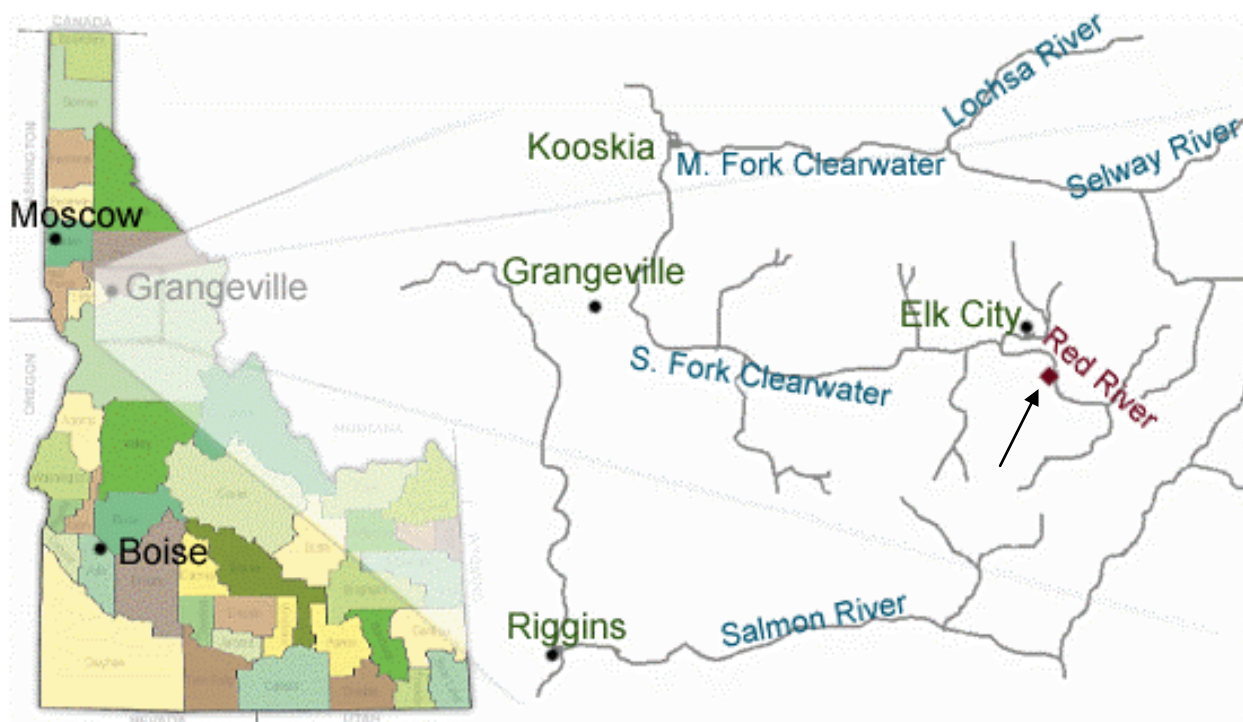


Figure 1. Location of Red River Wildlife Management Area.

Figure 2. Red River Wildlife Management Area.

MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Red River Wildlife Management Area is to protect and enhance fish and wildlife populations and their habitats, to mitigate for habitat losses associated with the development and operation of the Federal hydroelectric system in the Columbia River Basin, to provide for compatible recreational uses, and to provide a setting for natural resource education and research.

CHAPTER ONE – PLANNING ISSUES AND MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

PURPOSE OF THE PLAN

The purpose of this plan is to document public resources and management issues and to guide management activities in the form of goals, objectives, and strategies for the management of the Red River Wildlife Management Area. This plan establishes management direction and identifies how specific management goals will be achieved. Management direction and opportunities are limited by the Memorandum of Interagency Agreement with BPA, rules and regulations governing lands under Department ownership, and management activities on surrounding private and USFS lands. An Advisory Committee, composed mainly of purchasing partners and interested Idaho and Lewis County residents, was formed in 1993 to help guide the management of the RRWMA (Appendix I). This Advisory Committee has been instrumental in providing direction during the first five years of Department management and it is the Department's intent that those guiding principles be preserved in the adoption of this plan.

Additional plans and strategies related to the final management goals and objectives will be developed and added to this document in the form of appendices after approval of this Management Plan. It would be unwise to develop more specific action plans before final decisions regarding the primary direction for management has been determined and reviewed by the public. Those items may include a monitoring plan, grazing or haying plan, a more detailed access management plan, etc. Additional information will be kept on file and is available upon request at the Department Kamiah office concerning water rights and easements, the Idaho County Soil and Water Conservation District (ICSWCD) stream restoration project, the Education Management Plan proposed in 1996, and current monitoring information.

LIFE SPAN OF THE PLAN AND ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

This plan does not have an ending date. If monitoring indicates that progress toward goals is not being achieved, the Department will adjust management as needed to achieve those goals. As new issues and management concerns arise, the Department will adjust goals and management to address those issues and concerns after additional public scoping and peer review is completed.

ORGANIZATION OF THE PLAN

This Management Plan includes four chapters and supporting appendices.

Chapter One: Includes an introduction to the Plan and details on any special management constraints.

Chapter Two: Provides an overview of historical management of the area and a description of existing resources.

Chapter Three: Identifies issues, concerns, and opportunities for management of the area.

Chapter Four: Provides management direction in the form of specific goals, objectives, and strategies. Provides rationale for management direction relating to issues and concerns.

ISSUE SCOPING AND PUBLIC INPUT

Public input for management issues was solicited during public meetings concerning RRWMA management and ICSWCD's stream restoration project for Lower Red River Meadows. Meetings were held on May 29, 1996 in Elk City, Idaho and on May 30, 1996 in Grangeville, Idaho. Additional meetings for public scoping were held in conjunction with Department big game regulation public meetings held in Orofino, Grangeville, Moscow and Lewiston in January and February of 1997. Five hundred and one people attended the meetings and had the opportunity to comment on the future management of RRWMA. Reviewers of this document include representatives from TU, RMEF, Elk City, Kooskia, and Craigmont public schools, Idaho Fish and Wildlife Foundation, BLM, Nez Perce National Forest, BPA, and the Department. Additional public scoping will be solicited through mailings to other interested parties and adjacent private landowners.

MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS AND AUTHORITIES

Direction from the Commission and Director

The Idaho Fish and Game Commission (Commission) has established and approved general policies for the management of Idaho's wildlife resources in the *Idaho Fish and Game Policy Plan 1990-2005: A Vision for the Future* (1991). Below are sections of the policy plan pertinent to the management of Department lands.

Management - A Fish and wildlife habitat and populations will be preserved, protected, perpetuated and managed for their intrinsic and ecological values, as well as their direct benefit to man. ≡ A Protection and restoration of wildlife habitat will continue to be a top priority in the management program. ≡

Cooperation - A The Department will advocate land management practices that protect, restore and enhance fish and wildlife habitat, especially habitats such as wetlands and riparian areas that benefit a wide variety of fish and wildlife species. ≡

The Department has a responsibility to manage lands it controls for the benefit of Idaho wildlife, and where opportunities exist, to provide for wildlife-associated recreation opportunities. The Department strives to provide excellent public service and healthy sustainable wildlife populations through partnerships and sharing. The Director of the Department has developed a

Wildlife Management Area Planning Process. This plan follows that process to ensure that all stakeholder issues and concerns are addressed in the plan. In addition, the Director has requested that all species and habitat planning efforts by the Department be ecosystem-based. Accordingly, this plan examines habitat conditions in both the short and long-term context (at both fine and broad landscape scales). It also identifies opportunities to manage and restore habitats through practices designed to reduce short and long-term risks to species and their habitats on RRWMA and surrounding lands.

Broad-scale ecosystem management information has been incorporated into this plan, including that collected under provisions of the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project, to help provide management direction for the Red River Wildlife Management Area. The stream restoration project funded by BPA and administered by ICSWCD has provided detailed information on both the project and landscape levels. The Department will continue to use input provided in partnership with other land managers and interested parties within the South Fork of the Clearwater River, such as the BLM, the USFS, the University of Idaho (U of I), the ICSWCD, the Nez Perce Tribe (NPT), and local citizens, to encourage this landscape approach to land management.

Agreements and Requirements

As a condition of accepting a contribution of \$287,000 from BPA toward acquisition, the State of Idaho and the Department assumed special responsibilities relating to management of the RRWMA. These responsibilities were defined and agreed to in the *Memorandum of Interagency Agreement* (February 1994) between BPA and the Department. This agreement specifically states:

The purpose of the agreement was to: A further BPA's goals of protecting, mitigating, and enhancing the fish and wildlife resources of the Columbia River Basin and the Department's objectives of preserving and perpetuating the fish and wildlife resources of the State of Idaho that contribute to the Columbia River. To meet those compatible objectives, the agreement facilitates and enables the permanent acquisition of the Ranch by the Department in order to improve and enhance fish and wildlife habitat and populations on the RRWMA and also providing benefits to adjacent property.≡

As stated in the Memorandum of Interagency Agreement, the Department has an obligation, as representative of the State of Idaho, to meet the following requirements or objectives in the management of RRWMA:

1. To manage with *A objectives of preserving and perpetuating the fish and wildlife resources of the State of Idaho that contribute to the Columbia River.≡*
2. To specify *A the primary use of the ranch shall be fish and wildlife habitat and that no other use shall detract from that purpose.≡*
3. To insure *A benefits to fish and wildlife will accrue through instream and riparian restoration and stewardship, which will allow for long-term habitat improvement and protection into perpetuity."* To help fulfill the agreement the Department

entered into a cooperative stream restoration project with BPA and ICSWCD which formed the basis for the **Lower Red River Meadow Restoration Project Environmental Assessment**. The Environmental Assessment (EA) was prepared in order to meet the requirement for the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969. The EA does not obligate the Department; however, it does provide purpose, justification, and background for the stream restoration project and explains why instream and riparian restoration are important to the South Fork of the Clearwater River ecosystem.

4. *To Acomply with all state and federal laws, including seeking and maintaining required permits for storage, disposal, or treatment of hazardous substances. To respond promptly and in accordance with environmental laws to any release of hazardous substances.≡*

Other Requirements in Regard to Purchase

RMEF gave \$100,000 toward purchase of the RRWMA. In return, the Department agreed to protect and enhance elk habitat and explore opportunities for elk viewing sites.

TU obtained a \$100,000 grant towards the purchase of RRWMA. In return, the Department agreed to explore opportunities for enhancing fish habitat on the area.

Other Requirements in Regard to Funding

Currently, the majority of annual operating funding for RRWMA is derived from the Department's license sales and United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Federal Aid funds. Each funding source includes some special requirements as noted below:

USFWS Federal Aid funds must be used for restoration, conservation, and enhancement for wild birds and wild mammals, and the provision for public use of and benefits from these resources (Federal Aid Handbook).

The Department's general license funds must be used to help meet the mission and policies of the Commission as stated in *Idaho Code* 36-103(b). This code section states, "*All wildlife, including all wild animals, wild birds, and fish, within the state of Idaho, is hereby declared to be the property of the state of Idaho. It shall be preserved, protected, perpetuated, and managed.*" For purposes of this plan, both license funds and USFWS Federal Aid funds will be used for general operating costs of the RRWMA. General license funds will also be used to provide Fee-In-Lieu-of-Tax (FILT) payments, fire protection payments, enforcement, and conservation education for the RRWMA.

Federal and State Law Requirements

Federal and state funds, including those derived from the BPA, USFWS Federal Aid Program, and the Department's license sales, have been used in part to purchase and/or manage the RRWMA lands. As outlined under the "Agreements and Requirements" section, management of

the RRWMA is directly affected by requirements of the 1980 Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969.

Other federal and state laws also affect management of the RRWMA. The Department has responsibility under provisions of the Endangered Species Act to ensure that management actions protect threatened and endangered species, and responsibility under the Clean Water Act to ensure that water quality standards and guidelines are in place on RRWMA lands and waters.

Under the National Historic Preservation Act, the Department must ensure that historic properties are protected on the RRWMA.

The Idaho Noxious Weed Law under *Idaho Code* 22-2405 requires all landowners to eradicate noxious weeds on their lands, except in special management zones. The counties are required to enforce the law and the State of Idaho is required to ensure the counties do so.

The Department is required by *Idaho Code* 63-602 to pay a fee-in-lieu-of-tax (FILT) payment on lands owned by the Department that meets certain code requirements. These fees are submitted annually to affected counties based on the number of qualifying acres.

PURPOSE OF WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREAS

Background

The Department manages over 360,000 acres of land statewide; of this total about 193,000 acres are owned by the Department (about 0.36% of Idaho=s total acreage). Most of the remainder are managed under a variety of easements, agreements, and leases with private landowners and other land management agencies. A statewide network of 29 wildlife management areas (WMAs), varying in size from Red River=s several hundred acres to Craig Mountain=s 110,000 plus acres, provide critical habitat for nearly every species of wildlife found in Idaho and supply thousands of recreational use days annually.

Management Goals

The Department acquires and develops WMAs with the following four general goals in mind:

1. Preserve and improve habitat for the production and maintenance of wildlife and fish populations.
2. Provide public hunting and fishing opportunities.
3. Provide nonconsumptive wildlife and fish uses.
4. Provide scientific, educational and recreational uses not related to wildlife and fish.

The operation and management direction statements for all WMA plans are established on a priority basis and conform to these general goal statements.

Relationship to Species Management Plans

This plan and all other WMA plans provide a mechanism to integrate the habitat management program with the species management plans approved by the Commission. Appropriate management of wildlife habitats under Department control will complement species management plans and should aid in the achievement of desired population goals. It should be recognized, however, that the Department usually does not own or manage all habitats needed by any wildlife species through their annual life cycle. An ecosystem management approach is required to assure all needs are met for wildlife species able to move freely onto and off of Department-owned and managed lands.

The goals for fish and wildlife populations and their habitats on the Red River Wildlife Management Area are consistent with the management direction for Game Management Unit 15 in Department wildlife species management plans and with Department=s resident and anadromous fish plans.

CHAPTER TWO - EXISTING MANAGEMENT CONDITION

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

History and Geographic Location

The RRWMA consists of 314 acres located approximately 15 miles southeast of Elk City, Idaho. The RRWMA is adjacent to the Nez Perce National Forest on the east and west, a heavily grazed private cattle ranch on the north, and mixed ownership private property on the south that is moderately grazed by cattle and horses. The RRWMA has 290 acres of high mountain meadow, 20 acres of lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta latifolia*), and 4 acres of quaking aspen (*Populus tremuloides*). Before the Department acquired ownership, the ranch was grazed by cattle since the early 1900s. The drier areas in the meadow provided one cutting of grass hay annually during late summer. Timber has been heavily harvested on the private and USFS lands surrounding Red River Meadows for the past 30 years. The Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness Area and the Gospel Hump Wilderness Area are within a 45-minute drive of the RRWMA. Five miles upriver, the Department operates a spawning facility for chinook salmon.

Precipitation

Average annual precipitation ranges from 30 to 40 inches per year, with snow contributing greater than 50 percent of the total. Snow accumulation is heavy, averaging from one to four feet in the meadow during the winter months.

Soils

Upper soil layers are deep, 24 to 60 inches, and typically include sandy, silt, and clay loams that overlie coarser gravel substrata (Nez Perce National Forest, 1988). Results of soil tests of the meadow area, conducted by the University of Idaho Analytical Sciences Laboratory and the Acme Analytical Laboratory, Vancouver, British Columbia, indicates that Lower Red River Meadow soil fertility levels are adequate for riparian plant growth and that phytotoxic heavy metal concentrations are not present, based on total elemental analysis (McGeehan et. al., 1995).

Physical Improvements

Physical improvements on the RRWMA consist mainly of buildings and fences. Buildings on the area consist of a large ranch house, a caretaker cabin, a three-car garage, a machine shed with horse stalls and a wood shop, one log cabin for storage and one hay shed. Wooden pole fences surround the main buildings. There are five miles of 4-strand barbed wire fence surrounding the property. The barbed wire fence is in poor shape and does not deter livestock from entering RRWMA. Before 1997, the water supply system for the ranch house and the caretaker house consisted of surface water collected into a holding tank on USFS property in Loon Creek. The water was gravity fed to both houses through PVC pipe and was not filtered. The Department has recently drilled a well and holding tank to provide safe drinking water. The gravity fed system is still operable if needed. There are currently no roads or man-made trails on the area.

Water Rights

Water rights existed at the time of purchase for domestic use, grazing, and haying operations. In order to satisfy agreements and requirements stated in Chapter One, water rights for the RRWMA should be used to benefit fish and wildlife whenever possible.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Fish and Wildlife

There exists a high potential for restoring and protecting a wide variety of fish and wildlife resources on RRWMA. The Red River flows through the property and was once prime spawning habitat for chinook salmon. The river also contains steelhead, cutthroat and bull trout. Elk, moose and white-tailed deer graze in the meadow and utilize adjacent timbered edges for calving and fawning areas. From late-March to late-May 100-200 elk can be seen in the meadow on the RRWMA. In late-May and early-June 20-50 elk cows use the meadow and surrounding timber for calving. The RRWMA surrounds one of the last sections of Red River that has not been straightened and has only been lightly dredged for precious metals. A history of overgrazing and dredge mining in the entire meadow system of Red River has resulted in the loss of the willow/shrub component within the stream's riparian area that is vital to maintaining low water temperatures in the stream for fish, maintaining bank stability, and providing habitat for bird species. The Department is currently cooperating with BPA and ICSWCD on a BPA funded stream restoration project for the Lower Red River Meadows.

Numerous old oxbows and wet meadows on the RRWMA attract resident and migratory birds. Canada geese and mallards nest in the meadow, and a variety of birds such as blue herons, shorebirds, sandhill cranes, and osprey migrate through the area. A pair of red-tailed hawks nest in one of the lodgepole pine stands each year. Northern goshawks have been sighted along the timbered edges.

Threatened and Endangered Species

Two species that occur on RRWMA are listed as threatened on the federal list. They are wild steelhead trout and bull trout. The westslope cutthroat trout, which also occurs on RRWMA, is currently being petitioned for listing as a federally threatened species. RRWMA is within the Experimental Area for the endangered gray wolf and within the proposed Experimental Area for the endangered grizzly bear. No gray wolf or grizzly bear sightings have been made for several decades on RRWMA; however, gray wolves were located within 15 miles of RRWMA in 1997 and 1998. The northern goshawk, a federal sensitive species, has been sighted on RRWMA. The Pacific lamprey is on the state list as endangered and the spring chinook salmon is listed as threatened.

There are no known threatened, endangered, or sensitive plant species on RRWMA, however, plants have not been completely inventoried due to insufficient funding.

Vegetation

There are several small stands of lodgepole pine and quaking aspen located throughout RRWMA. Historically, ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) was found on the area, especially along the eastern boundary. In the early 1900s, the major riparian shrub species were a variety of willows, including Booth's willow (*Salix boothii*), Geyer's willow (*Salix geyeriana*), and Drummond's willow (*Salix drummondii*). Dusky willow (*Salix melanopsis*) is believed to have been the most predominant species found on sand and gravel bars located near the edge of the river. Other native shrubs that contributed to the diversity and structure of the woody vegetation included specked alder (*Alnus incana*), red-osier dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*), whiplash willow (*Salix lasiandra* var. *caudata*), and black twin-berry (*Lonicera involucrata*). The many grasses and sedges persisting today were certainly part of the original vegetation, but their original diversity and extent have been altered by the agricultural practices and the hydrologic changes that have occurred. Common native plants include a variety of sedge, rush, bulrush, aster, and lupine species. Because the upland meadows were used for hay production, a high percentage of exotic grass species are present including timber oatgrass (*Danthonia intermedia*), redtop bentgrass (*Argrostis alba*), and Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*). Common herbaceous plants growing on the drier meadow soils include a variety of facultative species such as Oregon yampah (*Perideridia oregana*), sheep sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*), Scotch bluebell (*Campanula rotundifolia*), prairie smoke (*Geum triflorum*), and yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*) (Brunsfeld, 1994 and Shank, 1996). Common Camas (*Cammassia quamash*), a plant having cultural significance to the NPT, grows throughout the meadow and has increased in abundance since livestock grazing was excluded in 1994.

Noxious weeds have recently become established on RRWMA. Noxious weeds reduce the ability to maintain desirable native and non-native plant species and reduce the quality of habitat and productivity of many valuable wildlife species. The current management strategy will be to eliminate or control all noxious weeds on RRWMA. Because RRWMA is only 314 acres, elimination or control of noxious weeds will depend, in part, on land management activities of adjacent landowners. Spotted knapweed (*Centaurea maculosa*) is currently uncontrolled on all lands surrounding RRWMA. This weed is beginning to establish on disturbed sites and sparsely vegetated areas throughout the meadow complex. The main avenues of encroachment are wind blown seed from the road right-of-way along Highway 14 and seed transported down the river onto RRWMA from both private and USFS lands upstream. Canada (*Cirsium arvense*) and bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*) are also present on the property.

CHAPTER THREE - ISSUES, CONCERNS, AND OPPORTUNITIES

The following subjects were identified as important to RRWMA through public scoping, inter-department discussions, contacts with other state and federal agencies, meetings with the Red River Advisory Committee, and discussions with adjacent landowners and local citizens.

MANAGEMENT OF SURROUNDING LANDS

RRWMA is bordered on two sides by private ranches and on two sides by the USFS. As one of the smallest WMAs in Idaho (314 acres), land management practices on surrounding properties can have significant effects on RRWMA's resources and activities. Surrounding activities can affect RRWMA in regards to water quality, riparian vegetation, timber and grassland management, access management, trespass grazing, noxious weeds, wildlife management, fisheries management, and recreational opportunities.

Should RRWMA managers become involved in land management activities of surrounding land managers within the Red River drainage? Should the Department make special attempts to keep surrounding land managers aware of land management activities on RRWMA? How does historical land management within the South Fork Clearwater River drainage affect current and future land management activities on RRWMA?

ACCESS MANAGEMENT

One of the most important issues to any public area is access management. Use of an area by people utilizing foot traffic, horses, motorized vehicles, cross country skis, mountain bikes, etc. can have a significant impact upon other recreational uses and upon fish and wildlife populations. There are no current man-made roads or trails on RRWMA. Currently, the Department is managing under the access management guidelines in Appendix II that provide for control of access so that fish and wildlife goals can be met.

How would differing forms of access and the uses associated with them impact fish and wildlife populations, education, wildlife viewing, vegetation management, noxious weeds, water quality, and scenic value? Are there opportunities for winter recreation that are compatible with management goals for RRWMA? Should certain types of access be allowed only at certain times of the year? Are there funds available to enhance certain types of access? How would each type of access affect enforcement of regulations on the area?

NOXIOUS WEEDS

Noxious weeds are becoming more of an issue on RRWMA each year due to the recent invasion of certain weed species within the South Fork of the Clearwater River drainage. There are

several noxious weed species that occur on RRWMA; however, spotted knapweed is the weed that currently threatens to have the most negative short- and long-term impacts to both fish and wildlife species. The Department is committed to aggressive vegetation management in regards to noxious weeds and their control or eradication.

Recently spotted knapweed has spread throughout the South Fork of the Clearwater River, most notably along roadsides and stream edges. In 1994, surveys did not identify spotted knapweed on the RRWMA. In 1998, surveys indicated three acres of spotted knapweed on the RRWMA. Since 1996, spotted knapweed has been chemically treated or hand pulled each year on RRWMA. All areas of spotted knapweed on the property were identified and mapped using GPS equipment in 1998.

Does the occurrence of noxious weeds negatively impact fish and wildlife populations on RRWMA? Does livestock grazing or haying contribute to or lessen the spread of noxious weeds? Would certain types of recreational use on the area contribute to the spread of noxious weeds? What impact will the ongoing stream restoration project in Lower Red River Meadows have on the spread of noxious weeds? Is noxious weed control occurring on lands surrounding RRWMA? How will treatment of noxious weeds affect plant restoration?

GRAZING OF DOMESTIC LIVESTOCK AND HAYING

Grazing is an important part of the history of land management in the Lower Red River Meadows. The Little Ponderosa Ranch was a working cattle ranch from the early 1900s through the mid-1980s and has been grazed by domestic livestock prior to Department management in 1993. Haying has occurred at the ranch sporadically since the mid-1900s. The ranch had been grazed moderately for eight years previous to Department management. Due in part to both the haying and grazing operations, vegetation on the meadow has shifted from native grasses and forbs to pasture grasses. Reduction of streamside vegetation has been attributed to past heavy grazing practices and mechanical removal of brush in attempts to increase pasture and hay acreage. The elimination of streamside vegetation has contributed to increased sediment into Red River, thereby degrading fisheries habitat, including chinook salmon spawning areas.

The public, the Department, other agencies, and the NPT have all identified grazing and haying as important issues for RRWMA. Many local residents are interested in the continuation of either grazing or haying on the area. The NPT has voiced concerns involving the proper management of grazing and haying in regards to both the growth of common camas and the effects upon fish populations. What effect does grazing or haying have on fish and wildlife populations on the RRWMA and surrounding lands? How does grazing or haying affect use by elk in the spring on the area? What affect will grazing or haying have on riparian and other vegetation management? Should the Department graze or hay part or all of the RRWMA? What impact would grazing or haying have upon recreation and access? Is the current fencing adequate to control grazing on the area? What benefit would grazing or haying have upon the local economy? How would these operations impact interpretive sites and wildlife viewing?

MANAGEMENT OF STREAMSIDE VEGETATION

Streamside vegetation is essential to many fish and wildlife species that historically occurred and presently occur at RRWMA. Past grazing, haying, and mining operations along with mechanical removal of riparian vegetation have altered the streamside, the stream length, and the potential for certain fisheries and wildlife species to exist on RRWMA. The Memorandum of Interagency Agreement between the Department and BPA states *AFish and wildlife benefits will accrue through instream and riparian restoration and stewardship... ≅* This goal has guided many of the management decisions concerning RRWMA for the past five years. A stream restoration project administered by the ICSWCD and funded by BPA is ongoing at RRWMA. This long-term project will have major impacts to all management activities on RRWMA. It is the intent of the Department to balance the priorities of this project with other management priorities for RRWMA, such as wildlife and recreation.

What is the potential for restoring streamside vegetation along Red River and its tributaries on the RRWMA? How will restoration of riparian on RRWMA affect fish and wildlife populations within the South Fork of the Clearwater River? How will restoration of the riparian vegetation impact access, wildlife viewing, scenic value, noxious weeds, elk use, and recreation at RRWMA? What impacts do surrounding land management activities have upon riparian restoration for RRWMA?

MINERALS AND MINING

There are currently no mining operations on RRWMA or within the Lower Red River Meadow complex. Historically, mining has occurred along the Red River throughout many sections of the entire meadow system. Potential does exist for deposits of gold within the property boundaries.

What guidelines should exist for future mining on the RRWMA? What impacts to fish and wildlife would mining have on RRWMA? How would mining impact the lands and streams surrounding the area? Is mineral extraction compatible with the goals of RRWMA? If mining were allowed on adjacent lands, how would it impact RRWMA?

FUNDING

Since the purchase of RRWMA in 1993, the majority of money spent for management of the area has been from either donations or grants from federal agencies, private business, private foundations, and sportsmen groups. Adequate funding for fish and wildlife management, facilities maintenance, education, and nongame programs at RRWMA is currently not available in the Department budget. Because of this situation management and maintenance of RRWMA have been at minimum levels since 1993. Action will not be taken to enhance programs at RRWMA until additional funding for RRWMA becomes available.

How will funding affect fish and wildlife management on RRWMA? Is there enough non-department funding sources to adequately maintain RRWMA without an increase in Department funding for RRWMA? How will funding affect achievement of goals and objectives outlined in this plan?

EDUCATION

The ranch house at RRWMA can lend itself to a variety of uses. The large central room (30' by 35'), large kitchen area, four bedrooms, and three bathrooms allow large group activities to be accommodated. The ranch house at RRWMA makes it possible for visitors to experience the excitement of outdoor study and exploration, without the rigors of outdoor camping. In the Red River area it is possible to observe quality habitat, degraded habitat, and the results of habitat restoration all in one location. With proper management of trails, access, and facilities visitors can observe wildlife without disturbing them. RRWMA is surrounded by private ranches and the Nez Perce National Forest. There are two Wilderness Areas within 40 minutes drive of the ranch house. There is a lumber mill located within nine miles and active mineral mining operations on surrounding USFS lands. With so many diverse resources available, RRWMA could be used by educators to enhance peoples understanding of the natural resources and the wise use of those resources. Because the water must be shut off during the cold months, the ranch house is open from mid-April through mid-November of each year. From 1995-1998 the average number of people using the ranch house was 165 with an average of 538 use days per year. The majority of the use was from Department personnel with approximately one-third of the use from educational groups and other agencies.

Should RRWMA facilities and lands be used to promote education of the natural resources? How will education enhance or conflict with other goals and uses on the RRWMA? Will educational uses of the RRWMA require Department funding? Is there enough funding to maintain the facilities if frequent group use is encouraged? Should education target specific age groups? Should educational activities have the same priority for use as other uses on the RRWMA? Is there enough funding and manpower available to provide a structured educational program?

POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT OF INTERPRETIVE SITES

Areas exist on RRWMA for development of interpretive sites for education of the natural resources and local history. Especially notable are opportunities in the spring for viewing elk in the meadow. From April through May, 100-200 elk forage on fresh green grasses in the meadow. From late-May to late-June, up to 50 cow elk use the meadow as a calving area. These elk are visible from the main road along the east side of RRWMA. The first log cabin schoolhouse in the Elk City area is located on RRWMA.

What opportunities exist for interpretive sites on RRWMA? Is development of interpretive sites compatible with the main goals for fish, wildlife, and education? How will development and maintenance of these sites be funded? How will increased use brought on by development of these sites impact fish and wildlife? Would vandalism of facilities be an issue during certain times of the year?

POTENTIAL PUBLIC USE OF FACILITIES

Since the Department took over management of the facilities at RRWMA in 1993, there has been interest by the public, local agencies, and sportsmen's groups to use the ranch house for meetings, organization gatherings, training sessions, family reunions, and other uses. The Department has encouraged use of the facility for educational purposes, research, training, and meetings by organized groups associated with the natural resources. The ranch house has also been available to the local community of Elk City as a meeting place.

Should other organized groups be allowed to use the ranch house? Is use of the ranch house by the public and local agencies compatible with the goals for RRWMA? How would this use impact fish and wildlife populations and management of the area? How will maintenance and improvements to the facilities be funded? What guidelines for use should be established?

CHAPTER FOUR - MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

The following management goals, objectives, and strategies were developed to address the Department's responsibilities according to the Memorandum of Interagency Agreement mentioned in Chapter One and as Idaho's state fish and wildlife department, and those issues and concerns identified through public scoping, inter-department discussions, contacts with other state and federal agencies, discussions with purchasing partners, meetings with the Red River Advisory Committee, and discussions with adjacent landowners. Following the list of specific goals, objectives, and strategies, rationale is given for certain choices made and management direction taken that relate to the issues and concerns in Chapter Three.

MANAGEMENT GOALS

1. Manage the area to maintain and/or enhance quality wildlife, fisheries, scenic values, and overall biodiversity through ecosystem-based management.
2. Provide a setting for natural resource-oriented educational, research and study opportunities through cooperative efforts with federal, state, and private groups or individuals.
3. Provide a meeting facility for natural resource-oriented agencies and organizations, and the local community.
4. Promote continued use of the RRWMA for recreational purposes consistent with wildlife, fisheries, and educational goals.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

- I. Goal: Manage the area to maintain and/or enhance quality wildlife, fisheries, scenic values, and overall biodiversity through ecosystem-based management.
 - A. Objective: Maintain or enhance wildlife species and their habitats.
Strategies
 1. Maintain or enhance elk calving and rearing habitat along with spring/summer habitat components for white-tailed deer and moose.
 - (a) Maintain or improve forage areas by managing for grasses, forbs and shrubs preferred by elk, white-tailed deer, and moose.
 - (b) Improve hiding cover by increasing riparian habitat along Red River and maintaining the current percentage of lodgepole pine and aspen cover types.

- (c) Manage lodgepole pine and aspen to obtain a broad range of age classes.
 - (d) Monitor elk and white-tailed deer use from April 1 - July 15 on RRWMA and adjacent private lands to evaluate management strategies.
 - (e) Continue to implement yearlong motorized vehicle access restrictions and springtime (April 1 - June 15) access restriction (See Access Management Plan, Appendix II).
 - (f) Manage for administrative use in restricted areas to avoid conflict with long-term wildlife goals.
 - (g) Cooperate with BPA=s stream restoration project to construct and maintain new boundary fences and/or obtain conservation easements surrounding the RRWMA to eliminate trespass cattle problems.
2. Maintain and improve habitat for waterfowl.
- (a) Improve and increase natural waterfowl nesting and brood rearing habitat by increasing open water areas and restoring riparian habitat. Monitor success by comparing acreage of open water areas and riparian habitat every five years.
 - (b) Maintain tall grass uplands during the waterfowl nesting season.
 - (c) Continue springtime (April 1 - June 15) access restriction to protect nesting waterfowl.
3. Maintain or increase populations of wildlife and their habitats, including nongame species.
- (a) Maintain and increase wet meadow habitat types by raising the water table in the meadow and re-watering old oxbows in cooperation with BPA=s stream restoration project.
 - (b) Increase and diversify riparian habitats by planting native willows, alders, and other shrubs.
 - (c) Maintain current percentage of lodgepole pine and quaking aspen cover types.
 - (d) Manage lodgepole pine and quaking aspen to obtain a broad range of age classes.
 - (e) Inventory all nongame species on the RRWMA, as funding permits.
 - (f) Use wildlife inventory data and monitoring to identify which nongame species, if any, require special management activities.

- (g) Continue with the annual line-transect bird survey to monitor changes in bird populations.
 - (h) Continue with the annual vegetation transects located throughout the property to monitor changes in vegetative cover types.
 - (i) Continue annual photo-points throughout RRWMA to monitor visual changes in habitat.
 - (j) Cooperate with BPA=s stream restoration project to construct and maintain new boundary fences and/or obtain conservation easements surrounding the RRWMA to eliminate trespass cattle problems.
4. Control, and where possible, eradicate all noxious weeds.
- (a) Control spotted knapweed, Canada and bull thistle yearly on the RRWMA.
 - (b) Inventory and map all noxious weeds every three years on the RRWMA.
 - (c) New roads or trails on RRWMA will be placed in such a manner as to minimize the risk of noxious weed invasion.
 - (d) Visitors using stock animals will be encouraged to feed certified weed-free hay or pellets.
 - (e) If livestock grazing is allowed on the RRWMA, the grazing agreement will include strict measures to prevent the spread or invasion of noxious weeds.
 - (f) Coordinate with adjacent landowners to encourage control of noxious weeds on their lands.
 - (g) Cooperate with BPA=s stream restoration project to construct and maintain new boundary fences and/or obtain conservation easements surrounding the RRWMA to eliminate cattle trespass problems.
 - (h) Cooperate with Idaho County to control weeds along the section of State Highway 14 that borders the Lower Red River Meadows.
5. Investigate the feasibility of grazing or haying on RRWMA, especially in regards to improving elk habitat.
- (a) Develop a grazing or haying plan that maintains or enhances big game use and is compatible with other wildlife and fisheries goals.
 - (b) Monitor spring elk use on RRWMA and adjacent ranches for comparison.
 - (c) Maintain, but do not increase, current acreage of stock pasture for local conservation officer and work crews. The managing

Regional Wildlife Biologist will monitor use to insure proper grazing practices.

6. Anticipate land management and recreation actions occurring off RRWMA that could impact wildlife populations and use on RRWMA.
 - (a) Coordinate with the USFS on land management and recreational decisions that could impact the RRWMA.
 - (b) Encourage adjacent private landowners to use land management practices that improve wildlife populations and habitats throughout the Red River drainage.

B. Objective: Enhance fisheries habitat in Red River.

Strategies

1. Increase chinook spawning habitat by cooperating on stream restoration projects with BPA, ICSWCD, and other agencies and organizations.
2. Increase riparian habitat along Red River by planting native willows, alders, and other shrubs.
3. Reduce disturbance from cattle along riparian areas by continuing to exclude grazing on RRWMA or restricting cattle to areas where they will not adversely impact water quality or cause disturbance to salmon spawning areas.
 - (a) If grazing is allowed on RRWMA, the grazing agreement will include strict measures to prevent negative impacts on water quality and fisheries habitat.
 - (b) Cooperate with BPA's stream restoration project to construct and maintain new boundary fences and/or obtain conservation easements surrounding the RRWMA to eliminate cattle trespass problems.
4. Use regional fisheries personnel annually on RRWMA and adjacent private lands to monitor fish populations by conducting snorkel surveys and chinook redd counts throughout the Red River Meadows.
5. Anticipate land management and recreational decisions occurring off the RRWMA that could impact fisheries populations and water quality in the Red River drainage.
 - (a) Coordinate with the USFS on land management and recreational decisions that could impact the Red River drainage.
 - (b) Encourage adjacent private landowners to use land management practices that improve fisheries populations and habitats throughout the Red River drainage.

C. Objective: Maintain or enhance scenic quality.

Strategies

1. Maintain old buildings and working ranch atmosphere whenever possible.
 2. Maintain wooden pole fence surrounding main buildings.
 3. Artificial nesting structures, monitoring markers, and future structures will be placed so they do not detract from the visual quality of the stream, meadow, and surrounding woodlands.
- D. Objective: Continue to seek input from local citizens, sportsmen, and state and federal agencies regarding management of RRWMA.

Strategies

1. Continue meeting with the Red River Advisory Committee at least once per year to update the committee on current projects and receive input concerning management direction.
2. Continue to inform and seek input from adjacent landowners concerning management issues that may effect surrounding lands.

- II. Goal: Provide a setting for natural resource-oriented educational, research and study opportunities through cooperative efforts with federal, state, and private groups or individuals.

There is potential for restoring and protecting a wide variety of natural resources, and for educating people about those resources at RRWMA. Goals, objectives, strategies, and opportunities for potential educational programs at RRWMA are discussed in detail in the proposed 1996 RRWMA Education Management Plan (EMP), on file at the Department Kamiah office. The EMP was written by private contract through a grant from RMEF. Funding is not currently available to implement the Education Management Plan; however, the Department will keep options open to implement parts of the EMP through grants, volunteers, cooperators and partnerships. The Watchable Wildlife portion of the EMP is addressed under Goal 4 of this RRWMA Management Plan. Until funding becomes available, the following objectives and strategies will be used.

- A. Objective: Implement the RRWMA Education Management Plan or similar programs as funding becomes available.

Strategies

1. Continue to seek funding sources from outside the Department by applying for grants and seeking donations dedicated towards education at RRWMA.
2. Continue to allow educational activities to occur that are compatible with fisheries and wildlife goals and objectives for the RRWMA.
3. Continue to cooperate with the University of Idaho to explore educational opportunities and implement educational programs at RRWMA.

- B. Objective: Continue to allow use of the ranch house and other facilities for environmental education programs initiated by interested schools, youth groups, and organizations.

Strategies

1. Continue to use the fee schedule (APPENDIX III) for all non-Department users in order to help fund maintenance of the facilities and equipment associated with the ranch house.
2. Facility use by educational groups will be on a first-come first-serve basis equal to other non-Department users.

- III. Goal: Provide a meeting facility for natural resource-oriented agencies and organizations, and the local community.

- A. Objective: Continue to allow natural resource agencies and organizations, sportsmen=s groups, and the local community the opportunity to use the ranch house for meetings and training sessions when it does not conflict with primary wildlife, fisheries, and education goals for RRWMA.

Strategies

1. Use a fee schedule (Appendix III) for all non-Department users in order to help fund maintenance of the facilities and equipment associated with the ranch house.
2. Appoint one person within the Department's Clearwater Region as the contact for scheduling daytime and overnight use of the ranch house.
3. Develop an information pamphlet explaining scheduling, fees, facilities and available equipment for use at the ranch house, if funding permits.
4. Maintain a safe drinkable water supply to the ranch house.
5. When possible hire temporary personnel or use volunteers to provide routine maintenance, explain rules and regulations for the RRWMA, and maintain a physical presence on the area in order to reduce vandalism.
6. Continue to maintain RRWMA buildings and structures for use by large groups and work crews, as funding permits.

- IV. Goal: Promote continued use of the RRWMA for recreational purposes consistent with wildlife, fisheries, and education goals.

- A. Objective: Continue to provide opportunities to hunt, fish, and trap on the RRWMA that are compatible with fish and wildlife management goals.

Strategies

1. Continue to maintain existing gates, fences, and signs to protect fish and wildlife habitat and provide a clear message to RRWMA users regarding rules, regulations and land ownerships.
 2. Continue yearlong motorized vehicle access restriction and springtime (April 1 - June 15) access restriction.
- B. Objective: Provide opportunities for the public to gain an appreciation for the natural environment and a greater understanding of the Department's mission through coordination and development of interpretive and volunteer projects on RRWMA and the surrounding area.
- Strategies
1. Provide nonconsumptive oriented outdoor recreational opportunities at times and levels that are compatible with fish and wildlife management goals.
 2. Complete and maintain a Watchable Wildlife platform and parking lot by October 1999.
 3. Design and install a self-guided nature tour in conjunction with the Watchable Wildlife Program, as funding and manpower permits.
 4. Design RRWMA interpretive projects in conjunction with projects at the Department Red River Hatchery Satellite Facility and the USFS Red River Ranger District.
 5. Use volunteer help whenever reasonable to accomplish management goals and complete work projects.
- C. Objective: If funding permits, provide to RRWMA users, by March of 2000, a pamphlet explaining the following:
- Recreational opportunities
 - Property boundaries
 - Conditions of use
 - Seasonal closures benefiting fish and wildlife

RATIONALE FOR MANAGEMENT DIRECTION AND GOALS

Goals, objectives, and strategies were developed to guide management decisions. With the RRWMA mission statement in mind, after considering the full range of opportunities and constraints that effect the RRWMA, and after considering comments from the public and other entities stating future desired management direction, certain choices were made in regards to management. The following rationale is provided to explain management direction relating to major issues of concern for RRWMA.

Management of Surrounding Lands

RRWMA is bordered by both USFS and privately owned lands. Because RRWMA is 314 acres in size it can be significantly impacted, both positively and negatively, by its' neighbors. Achieving management goals such as improving water quality, maintaining wildlife populations, and restoring vegetative diversity may be directly dependent upon decisions being made by surrounding land managers. Recreational and land management decisions made on RRWMA can also have a significant impact upon surrounding lands. Because the various land holdings within the Red River drainage are so closely linked in regards to their effects upon one another, the Department will continue to work closely with surrounding land managers on issues that effect both parties. When significant management activities are proposed for RRWMA the Department will inform surrounding landowners and discuss potential effects to their property.

Access Management

As stated in Chapter One, the Department has certain obligations in regards to fish and wildlife management of RRWMA. Specifically in regards to fulfilling mitigation requirements set forth in the Memorandum of Interagency Agreement between the Department and BPA, *≅ the primary use of the ranch shall be fish and wildlife habitat and that no other use shall detract from that purpose.≅*

There are many opportunities for both recreation and education at RRWMA and the Department wishes to pursue many of those that do not detract from achieving fish and wildlife goals. However, sometimes too much human activity at the wrong time of year can negatively impact fish or wildlife habitat and populations. For these reasons the Access Management Plan in Appendix II was developed. This plan restricts motorized access onto the meadow and restricts any access that would impact elk calving on the area. Motorized use could increase the spread of noxious weeds, damage vegetation and soils in the meadow, and cause disturbance to wildlife species. Access onto the meadow in the springtime would increase disturbance to wildlife, especially elk and nesting waterfowl. The Department believes that this plan actually increases educational opportunity and encourages certain types of recreational activities while maintaining wildlife use of the area and protecting vegetation within the meadow.

Noxious Weeds

Noxious weeds can have devastating effects upon fish and wildlife habitat, recreational opportunities, and vegetative quality of both wildlife habitat and surrounding private pastures. Until recent times noxious weeds were only a small problem within the Red River meadows, however, within the past ten years, weeds such as spotted knapweed have threatened to dominate native vegetation, private pastures, and hayfields within the meadow complex. Noxious weeds along stream sides can also lead to increased sediment released into streams. The Department is beginning to work with private and public landowners within the South Fork Clearwater River drainage to control noxious weeds. The presence of noxious weeds will be closely monitored on RRWMA and management decisions will be made that do not detract from the control of noxious weeds on the area.

Grazing of Domestic Livestock, Haying, and Management of Streamside Vegetation

Past livestock grazing practices and hay cutting operations have significantly impacted vegetation and water quality in the Lower Red River Meadows. Native pasture grasses were planted to increase production and have out competed native vegetation. Riparian areas have shifted from brush and forbs to grasses. Healthy riparian along stream sides is vital to reducing sediment flow into Red River that can significantly impact fisheries populations. Riparian areas support numerous wildlife species. Improper grazing practices can reduce available habitat for nesting waterfowl. Domestic grazing during the spring may also reduce watchable wildlife opportunities. In order to meet certain mitigation requirements set forth in the Memorandum of Interagency Agreement between the Department and BPA, the Department must manage for long-term wildlife habitat improvement by restoring riparian areas on RRWMA. Exclusion of domestic livestock and elimination of hay cutting along stream sides on RRWMA is initially needed to restore riparian vegetation and stabilize stream banks.

There are opportunities to explore grazing of domestic livestock and hay cutting on RRWMA for management purposes. Spring elk use on the area is dependent upon availability of green grasses utilized by cow elk for forage shortly before calving. If managed properly domestic grazing and cutting of hay during late summer and early fall can create areas that provide early spring green up for both elk and deer. This spring use of big game in the meadow also provides an excellent watchable wildlife opportunity. Both grazing and hay cutting can be done without entering riparian areas and streams. The Department will explore opportunities for using either domestic livestock or hay cutting as a management tool on RRWMA when it can positively impact wildlife and does not detract from other fish and wildlife goals.

Minerals and Mining

There currently are no plans for mining on RRWMA. Time is needed to restore vegetation, water quality, and wildlife habitat on the area. Active mining operations would detract from the Department's primary goal of maintaining or improving fish and wildlife habitat on RRWMA. The Department will actively be involved with proposals to mine on adjacent lands in order to insure future mining operations do not negatively impact goals for fish, wildlife, and recreation on RRWMA.

Education and Development of Interpretive Sites

As stated in Chapter Three, RRWMA's geographical location and available facilities offer special opportunities for natural resource education. Educational opportunities can be granted without detracting from the primary goals of fish and wildlife management. The Department will encourage educational use of the management area and facilities whenever possible. However, the Department does not currently have funding available for development of sites and maintenance of facilities related to use by educational groups and day use from visitors interested in interpretive sites or wildlife viewing areas. Development and maintenance of these types of facilities along with educational programs will be dependent upon securing funding from outside sources until more Department funding is available. The Department will charge user fees associated with educational and non-Department use when appropriate for education program or facilities development and maintenance.

Public Use of the Ranch House and Other Facilities

The Department would like to encourage use of the facilities at RRWMA for organized group use by the local community and natural resource oriented organizations. Funding associated with facility maintenance will be acquired through user fees. The Department's budget for RRWMA is limited and funding is not even adequate for meeting the main goals relating to fish and wildlife management of the area. Group use relating to the natural resources and use by the local community of the facilities as a meeting place will be allowed when it does not detract from Department use for fish and wildlife management.

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APPENDIX I
RED RIVER WMA ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Current Members

Affiliation

Rea Ann Loomis	Elk City School, District 241
Connie Saylor	USFS Backcountry Ranger, Lewis County resident
Bob Burnham	Trout Unlimited
Roger and Janice Inghram	Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation
Janet Pope	DeVlieg Foundation, Idaho Fish and Wildlife Foundation
Allyn Meuleman	Bonneville Power Administration
Lloyd Johnson	Lewis County resident
Craig Johnson	US Bureau of Land Management
Kevin Martin	District Ranger, Red River Ranger District, USFS
Jody Brostrom	Department, Regional Fisheries Biologist

APPENDIX II

RED RIVER WMA ACCESS MANAGEMENT PLAN

There exists a high potential for restoration of high mountain meadow and riparian habitats on Red River Wildlife Management Area. Past land management practices have degraded these habitats to the point that the riparian component of the vegetation is approximately 10% of what it was in the late 1800s. The original meadow vegetation has been replaced by vigorous non-native grasses as a result of cattle grazing and hay production. It is not the Department's intention to return to late-1800 conditions, however, it is desirable to create an environment for establishing a more diverse vegetative community throughout RRWMA. From 100-200 elk use the meadow during spring green up and elk calving time (March - June). The Department wishes to protect this valuable calving area and watchable wildlife experience along with other important fisheries and wildlife resources on RRWMA. There currently are no man-made roads or trails on the area. For these reasons the following access policy has been adopted.

- Year-long restriction on motorized vehicles. Motorized access will be allowed on only designated roads inside the wooden pole fence area surrounding the main buildings.
- Total restriction of public access on the WMA meadow from April 1 - June 15, to minimize disturbance to calving grounds and to enhance wildlife viewing opportunities.
- All administrative access throughout the year will be coordinated through the managing Department Regional Wildlife Biologist. Motorized administrative access is allowed under certain conditions, however, non-motorized access for work crews is encouraged.

APPENDIX III
RED RIVER WMA RANCH HOUSE FEE SCHEDULE

<i>Users</i>	<i>Day Use</i>	<i>Overnight Use</i>
Agencies/Organizations	\$30	\$10/person
Teachers/Educators	\$30	\$10/person
Students	Free	\$1/person
Department and Volunteers	Free	Free

- Overnight use fee is in addition to day use fee.
- Not required to pay day use for second day if checked out by 10 AM.
- Payment of fee is optional. However, we are asking for a donation in the amount listed above. If people wish to pay more, that's great!
- Make checks payable to Idaho Department of Fish and Game. Somewhere on the check indicate that it is a donation for Amaintenance of RRWMA facilities.≡