

Stream Channel Alteration by Recreational Mining Activities IDWR Program Instructions for 2016 (valid April 1, 2016 thru March 31, 2017)

Introduction

Idaho Code § 42-3801 et seq., Alteration of Channels of Streams, hereafter referred to as the Stream Protection Act (Act) requires that any alteration of Idaho streams be permitted by the director of the Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR). Stream Channel Alteration Rules (IDAPA 37.03.07) specify procedures for processing and considering applications for stream channel alterations under the provisions of Title 42, Chapter 38. The relevant statutes and rules are available at the following links:

<https://legislature.idaho.gov/statutesrules/idstat/Title42/T42CH38/>
<https://adminrules.idaho.gov/rules/current/37/0307.pdf>

The purpose of this document is to describe conditions and limitations allowed under an expedited LETTER PERMIT to alter a stream channel using recreational mining equipment. If you propose to work in a closed area or an extended season, or use mining equipment that exceeds the minimum standards described in these instructions, you must use the long form, *Joint Application for Permits*, to apply for a stream channel alteration permit (see IDWR Permit Requirements for Joint Application on Page 2).

A stream channel alteration permit does not serve in lieu of other permits that may be required by other state or federal government agencies; nor does it in any way constitute an exemption for other permit requirements except as specifically noted herein. Permit holders operating recreational mining equipment on lands owned or managed by federal, state or tribal government agencies must contact the appropriate land owner or land management agency to determine if additional permits or authorization is required.

EPA NPDES General Permit: The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is responsible for administering the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program in Idaho. Anyone operating a small suction dredge on any stream or river in Idaho should contact the **EPA to obtain an NPDES general permit.** Additional information regarding NPDES permitting may be obtained via EPA's Idaho website:
<https://yosemite.epa.gov/r10/water.nsf/NPDES+Permits/idsuction-gp> or by contacting the EPA Office

EPA Idaho Operations Office
950 W Bannock, Suite 900
Boise, ID 83702
208-378-5746

Fee Requirements for Expedited LETTER PERMIT: Idaho Code §42-221M requires that the applicant pay a stream channel alteration application fee to IDWR when submitting their application for a stream channel alteration permit. The fee is non-refundable. The recreational mining LETTER PERMIT fee is ten dollars (\$10.00) for Idaho residents and thirty dollars (\$30.00) for non-residents. Submit the appropriate fee, a readable copy of your original completed LETTER PERMIT, including page 2, listing your planned mining locations and mail to: Department of Water Resources, PO Box 83720, Boise, Idaho 83720-0098. The required fee may be in the form of cash, check, or money order. *Each person who operates recreational mining equipment must have their own permit.*

Definitions and Special Restrictions/Requirements

Stream Channel Alteration Any human-caused activity that alters, modifies, or changes the natural existing shape of the stream channel within or below the mean high water mark (MHWM) is considered an alteration and requires a stream channel alteration permit issued by IDWR. Mining or placer mining below the MHWM with non-powered equipment (see below) that exceeds minimum standards established by IDAPA 37.03.07 Rule 64 (see Attachment I) or with any mechanized mining equipment requires a stream channel alteration permit.

Mean High Water Mark (MHWM) A water level corresponding to the “natural or ordinary high water mark” as defined in Idaho Code § 58-104(9) and is the line which the water impresses on the soil by covering it for sufficient periods of time to deprive the soil of its terrestrial vegetation and destroy its value for commonly accepted agricultural purposes. (IDAPA 37.03.07.010.08)

Mechanized Mining Equipment Any equipment used to alter a stream channel that is operated by a motor, an engine, or anything other than human strength is considered mechanized mining equipment and requires a stream channel alteration permit (LETTER PERMIT). This includes powered sluice boxes, hydraulic concentrators (often referred to as a “high-banker”), suction dredges, or any other form of equipment used in mining to extract, collect, process, or concentrate earthen materials that uses other than human strength. Use of powered pumps that divert water from the stream or river to sluice boxes or high bankers operated below the MHWM is considered a mechanized mining operation and requires a LETTER PERMIT.

Non-Powered Mining Equipment Any equipment used to alter a stream channel that is operated by human strength is considered non-powered mining equipment. This includes non-powered sluices, pans, rockers, suction devices, and similar hand tools, etc., used to extract, collect, process, or concentrate stream bed materials that rely on human strength. When non-powered equipment is operated in a manner that exceeds the minimum standards for non-powered operations established by IDAPA 37.03.07 Rule 64 you must obtain a stream channel alteration permit (LETTER PERMIT on “open” streams; or Joint Application for Permits on all other streams).

IDWR Permit Requirement for Expedited LETTER PERMIT Idaho Code §42-3801 et seq., Alteration of Channels of Streams and the IDAPA 37.03.07 Rule 64, Suction Dredges and non-powered Sluice Equipment, govern recreational mining stream alterations. When stream alterations are done with processes commonly associated with recreational mining operations in areas and during timeframes indicated, the potential for negative impact is reduced and the expedited LETTER PERMIT may be used. These conditions include:

1. Permit holder will only work on a stream segment listed as open.
2. Permit holder will only work with equipment that complies with the following physical limits:
 - a. Motor/engine rated at no greater than 15 HP; and
 - b. Intake diameter no greater than five (5) inches
3. Permit holder has obtained permission from the land owner or land manager to access the property.
4. Permit holder has completed the application for an expedited LETTER PERMIT, including page 2 to locate their planned mining areas, including maps, if necessary.
5. Permit holder has provided a copy of these documents to IDWR and will maintain copies of these documents in their possession when conducting mining operations.
6. Permit holder has paid the appropriate fee and has evidence of payment with their LETTER PERMIT.

IDWR Permit Requirements for Joint Application for Permits to Alter a Stream Channel When the planned stream channel alteration will include the use of mechanized mining equipment that exceeds the physical limits described above for the expedited LETTER PERMIT or the use of any mechanized mining equipment on streams that are closed to recreational mining (not listed herein as open), the operator must submit a Joint Application for Permits and receive a stream channel alteration permit from IDWR prior to altering the stream channel. It is the applicant's responsibility to develop a project description, often referred to as a "plan of operation" that is acceptable to regulatory agencies that manage the lands and/or aquatic resources at the proposed project site. The Joint Application for Permits cannot be processed until the applicant has provided full and complete information on their planned operation. Providing results of your efforts to develop an acceptable "plan of operation" with your Joint Application for Permits may speed the processing of your stream channel alteration permit. The Joint Application for Permit may be obtained from the following web link:

<http://www.nww.usace.army.mil/Portals/28/docs/regulatory/JtApplication/Jt.Application.pdf>

http://www.nww.usace.army.mil/Portals/28/docs/regulatory/JtApplication/Instruction_Guide.pdf

Other Permit Requirements The individual miner is responsible for complying with all local, state, and federal permit requirements prior to operating mining equipment in the State of Idaho. **Miners need to contact EPA to obtain an NPDES permit** (see page 1 of these instructions for EPA contact information). A stream channel alteration permit does not serve in lieu of other permits that may be required by other state or federal government agencies; nor does it in any way constitute an exemption for other permit requirements except as specifically noted herein. The individual miner must also meet all requirements of the property owner or land manager. Please see Attachments D and E if you are mining on a navigable river.

Operation of any mining equipment on streambeds of navigable rivers must also comply with IDAPA 20.03.05., which can be found at the following link:

<https://adminrules.idaho.gov/rules/current/20/0305.pdf>

Operation above MHWM Any equipment set up and/or operated above MHWM is not covered by the stream channel alteration program and does not require a LETTER PERMIT. A permit is not required to remove and transport material from a stream channel to an upland location for processing as long as the removal of stream material is done by hand or human strength, and is within the limits for non-powered operations established by IDAPA 37.03.07 Rule 64. However, any withdrawal of water from a stream to operate your mining equipment located above the MHWM requires a valid temporary water right from IDWR (see Water Rights below).

Limitation of Mining Sites Only one (1) mining site per one hundred (100) linear feet of stream channel shall be worked at one (1) time. (IDAPA 37.03.07.064.07)

Operation near Stream Banks Operation of any mining equipment in a manner that results in the undercutting of a stream bank, the dislodging of stream bank vegetation, or that creates a condition whereby undercutting of stream bank will occur during high water is a violation of Idaho Code as well as a violation of your LETTER PERMIT requirements.

Operation near Boat Ramps Operation of any mining equipment is prohibited within 200 feet of any maintained boat ramp.

Operation near Stream Gaging Station Operation of any mining equipment is prohibited within 500 feet upstream or within 200 feet downstream of any stream gaging station.

Mining Claims The ownership of a mining claim does not exempt you from complying with stream channel alteration requirements. Idaho Code requires that you obtain a stream channel alteration

permit prior to altering a stream channel even when that stream channel is within the limits of your mining claim.

Water Rights Under Idaho Code §42-201, diversion of water by pumping or other methods from a stream requires a water right from IDWR if the diverted water is used to operate mining equipment located above the MHWM. For information on obtaining a temporary water right to facilitate your mining operations contact the nearest IDWR office listed on the following page of these instructions.

Violations

All recreational mining activities conducted under a LETTER PERMIT must be in accordance with the Idaho Recreational Mining Program Instructions. Operators who conduct recreational mining activities in violation of Idaho Code §42-3809 are guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to revocation of their LETTER PERMIT and a fine of not less than one hundred fifty dollars (\$150) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500); provided further, that each day such violation takes place shall constitute a separate offense punishable by a fine of not less than one hundred fifty dollars (\$150) for each day until such activity is abated or voluntarily ceased.

Attachments

Attachment A: Effects of Recreational Suction Dredges on Fish Miners must be familiar with the provisions of this attachment.

Attachment B: Recognize and Avoid Spawning Areas Miners must be familiar with the provisions of this attachment and avoid any activities that may adversely impact these areas.

Attachment C: Endangered Species Act (ESA) Miners must be familiar with restrictions placed by the ESA on taking of listed species and restrictions on modification of critical habitat.

Attachment D: State of Idaho Department of Lands (IDL) - Permit for Recreational Dredge Mining on Navigable Waters Idaho Code requires that all applicants wishing to perform recreational mining on navigable rivers and lakes must apply for and receive a separate Recreational Mining Permit issued by IDL. Completion and submittal of the IDWR Recreational Mining LETTER PERMIT, with the required fee, and inclusion of Attachment D to the LETTER PERMIT constitutes a Recreational Mining Permit from the Idaho Department of Lands as required by IDAPA 20.03.05. Operation of a suction dredge in a navigable river with nozzle size greater than five inches (5") or attendant power source greater than 15 horsepower (HP) requires a mineral lease from the IDL. Operation of a suction dredge with a nozzle size greater than eight inches (8") also requires a dredge-mining permit from the IDL.

Attachment E Part (1): Withdrawn River Segments (IC §47-702) and Water Bodies of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (IC §47-1323) Where operation of any type of mining equipment including recreational dredge, hydraulic concentrator, pans, rockers, hand tools, hand operated sluices and other similar equipment on these river segments is prohibited

Attachment E Part (2): Protected Rivers (I.C. §42.-734A) River segments where operation of a dredge or other mechanized recreational mining equipment is prohibited.

Attachment F: Streams Open/Closed This listing identifies the stream reaches and dates where recreational mining is open if the operator performs these activities in strict conformance with all requirements described in this document. It also lists when these streams are closed to any recreational mining activities. **If a stream or tributary is not listed as open, it is closed to stream channel alterations under an expedited LETTER PERMIT.**

Please note that some streams listed in Appendix F with open mining seasons may be closed under the EPA NPDES general permit as a result of being designated as critical habitat areas for fish under the Endangered Species Act. In such cases, the individual miner is advised to contact EPA for further information. Individuals operating dredging equipment in streams designated as closed under the EPA NPDES general permit may be in violation of federal law.

Attachment G: Prevent the Introduction and Spread of Aquatic Invasive Species Miners using float supported mining equipment, e.g., a suction dredge, must ensure that their equipment does not introduce invasive species into Idaho waters.

Idaho Department of Water Resources General Information

IDWR's website (<https://idwr.idaho.gov>) is the best source for the latest information on recreational mining. Comments and general questions should be emailed to IDWRinfo@idwr.idaho.gov. Copies of this document may be downloaded from IDWR's website or obtained from one of the IDWR offices listed below. If you wish to have a copy of your receipt for payment of the required fee emailed to you, please provide a valid email address on your LETTER PERMIT.

Mail to:

State Office*
PO Box 83720
Boise, Idaho 83720-0098
Phone: 208-287-4800

Western Region
2735 Airport Way
Boise, ID 83705-5082
Phone: 208-334-2190

Northern Region
7600 N Mineral Dr. Suite 100
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815
Phone: 208-762-2800

Eastern Region
900 N. Skyline Dr. Suite A
Idaho Falls, ID 83402-1718
Phone: 208-525-7161

Southern Region
650 Addison Ave W Ste 500
Twin Falls, ID 83301-3308
Phone: 208-736-3033

*The IDWR State Office is located at 322 East Front Street, Boise, Idaho 83702.

ATTACHMENT A

EFFECTS OF RECREATIONAL SUCTION DREDGES ON FISH

Suction dredges and other recreational mining equipment, when improperly used, can cause severe damage to game fish populations. Trout and salmon spawn in gravel areas in Idaho streams. The eggs and alevins (newly hatched salmonid with yolk sac) remain in the gravel for several months before their yolk sac is absorbed and the alevins become free swimming fry. During the time that eggs and alevins are in the gravel, improperly operated suction dredges can reduce their survival in many ways.

The most obvious way that mining affects trout and salmon spawning is when the spawning gravels themselves are disturbed and the eggs and alevins are either crushed or exposed to predators. Another way that recreational mining may destroy fish eggs and alevins is by disturbing the fine sediments (e.g. sand and silt) in the stream, which is carried downstream and settles out in the spawning areas suffocating eggs and alevins.

To protect important spawning populations of salmon, steelhead and trout, streams are closed to recreational mining during the periods when fish are spawning and eggs or alevins are in the gravel. Because different species of fish spawn at different time, some streams have fish eggs or alevins in the gravel during every month of the year and are therefore closed year round to recreational mining activities.

The following three methods of operating recreational mining equipment constitute a violation that will damage fish populations and will result in the revocation of your stream channel alteration LETTER PERMIT and may result in penalties described within Idaho Code.

1. Do not operate in the gravel bar areas at the tail of pools. This is the area preferred by trout and salmon for spawning.
2. Do not operate in such a way that discharge of fine sediment from the mining equipment blankets gravel bars.
3. Do not change the stream channel in such a way that the current is directed into the bank causing erosion or destruction of the natural form of the channel.

The best areas for locating gold are located around boulders near the upstream end of pools where the current first starts to slow, in seams and pockets in exposed bedrock and around midstream boulders, or on the inside of a river bend at or near the head of a gravel bar where larger materials have accumulated. These are also areas where recreational mining has minimal effect on aquatic habitat.

ATTACHMENT B

RECOGNIZE AND AVOID SPAWNING AREAS

Trout construct spawning nests (redds) in clean gravel from ¼ - 1½ inches in diameter. The preferred site is a gravel bar at the tail or side of pools covered by 6 to 12 inches of smoothly flowing water. Redds may be recognized as round or oval depressions in the gravel which appear cleaner or brighter than the surrounding gravel.

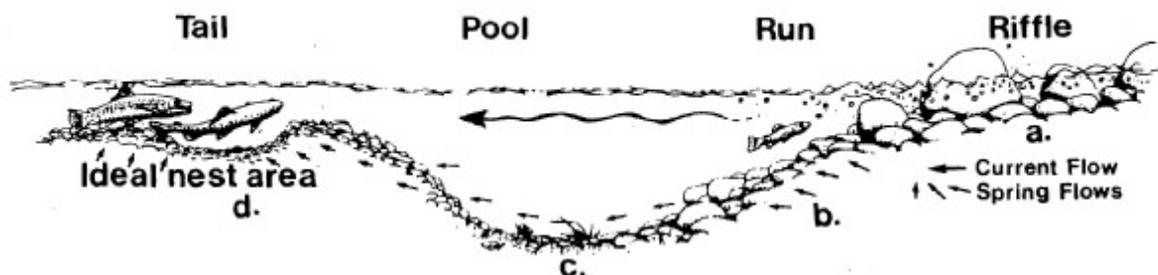
Salmon and Steelhead spawn in similar areas in gravel and cobblestones up to 3 - 4 inches in diameter.

Steelhead, Rainbow, and Cutthroat Trout can spawn from March through June, but primarily in the months of April and May, and their eggs and alevins remain in the gravel until mid-summer.

Spring and Summer Chinook Salmon typically spawn in August and September, Fall Chinook Salmon spawn in October and November. Their eggs and alevins remain in the gravel until the following spring.

Brook Trout, Brown Trout, Bull Trout, Kokanee, and Mountain Whitefish spawn from September into December and their eggs and alevins remain in the gravel during winter. Incubation of Bull Trout eggs also occur over a longer period than other species and their young have an extended period of residency in spawning gravels: 200 days as opposed to about 60 - 120 days for other trout.

Pacific Lamprey is an anadromous species present in the Snake River Drainage utilizing similar stream habitats to Chinook Salmon and Summer Steelhead. Lamprey adults migrate into the Columbia and Snake River basins from June through October, over winter, and spawn during April through July. Spawning substrates are fine to medium size gravels (0.25 to 1.0 inch diameter). Following a hatching period of 2 - 3 weeks, larvae (ammocoetes) rear in fine substrates where they remain for over 5 years until the transformation to adult is complete. Adults migrate to the ocean where they become parasitic.



The Natural Nest Areas that Most Spawning Salmonids (above): Use this drawing to recognize and avoid disturbing these type of areas.

ATTACHMENT C

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

(Revised March 2011)

It is illegal to “take” any listed species unless one of two exemptions applies. These exemptions include takings in accordance with: 1) an incidental take statement issued by either the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) or National Marine Fisheries Service in conjunction with a biological opinion under section 7(b)(4) of the Endangered Species Act (ESA), or 2) with an incidental take permit issued under section 10(a)(1)(B) of the ESA. If listed species are present or the action is within the species’ critical habitat, the applicant should evaluate the action’s (i.e., recreational suction dredging) potential for “take” of listed species.

The term "take" means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, collect, or attempt to engage in any such conduct. Harass in the definition of “take” in the ESA means an intentional or negligent act or omission which creates the likelihood of injury to fish and wildlife by annoying it to such an extent as to significantly disrupt normal behavioral patterns. Harm in the definition of “take” in the ESA means an act that actually kills or injures fish or wildlife. Such an act may include significant habitat modification or degradation, which actually kills or injures fish or wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, spawning, rearing, migrating, feeding, or sheltering.

For Federal actions associated with recreational suction dredging (e.g., issuance of a Corps of Engineers or Environmental Protection Agency permit under the Clean Water Act, requirement of a Special Use Permit by a Federal land management agency, etc.) that “may affect” listed species or designated critical habitat, consultation through section 7 of the ESA should be initiated by the Federal agency prior to issuing a permit authorizing recreational suction dredging. Suction dredging activity that occurs without these permits, and without having undergone section 7 consultation, may be in violation of the ESA should “take” of listed species occur as a result of the action.

ESA section 10 incidental take permits are required for non-federal entities whose projects involve the incidental taking of listed species. Additional information on conservation planning tools can be found on the website <https://www.fws.gov/idaho/#> or https://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/HCP_Incidental_Take.pdf.

The FWS published a revised final critical habitat rule for bull trout in 2010, which has replaced the 2005 rule previously in effect. Critical habitat for bull trout in Idaho now includes virtually all occupied bull trout habitat in Idaho, as well as a small percentage of unoccupied habitats. Please refer to the FWS website for details <https://www.fws.gov/pacific/bulltrout/crithab/FinalCH2010.html>.

Critical habitat was designated for the Snake River Sockeye Salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka*); Snake River Spring/Summer Chinook Salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) and Snake River Fall Chinook Salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) in December 1993. Critical habitat was designated for Snake River Steelhead in 2005 and Snake River Steelhead was re-listed as threatened under the ESA in 2006. The critical habitat in Idaho for the Snake River Salmon Steelhead is described as follows:

Snake River Sockeye Salmon - Consists of river reaches of the Columbia, Snake, and Salmon Rivers, Alturas Lake Creek, Valley Creek, and Stanley, Redfish, Yellow Belly, Pettit, and Alturas Lakes (including their inlet and outlet creeks).

Snake River Spring/Summer Chinook Salmon - Consists of river reaches of the Columbia, Snake, and Salmon Rivers, and all tributaries of the Snake and Salmon Rivers (except the Clearwater River) presently or historically accessible to Snake River Spring/Summer Chinook Salmon (except reaches above impassable natural falls and Hells Canyon Dam).

Snake River Fall Chinook Salmon - Consists of river reaches of the Columbia, Snake, and Salmon Rivers, and all tributaries of the Snake and Salmon Rivers presently or historically accessible to Snake River Spring/Summer Chinook Salmon (except reaches above impassable natural falls, and Dworshak Dam and Hells Canyon Dam).

Snake River Steelhead - Consists of river reaches of the Columbia, Snake, and Salmon Rivers, and all tributaries of the Snake and Salmon River presently or historically accessible to Snake River Steelhead (except reaches above impassable natural falls, Dworshak Dam, and Hells Canyon Dam)

Questions and concerns regarding the ESA as it relates to Salmon and Steelhead should be directed to:

United States Department of Commerce National Marine Fisheries Service
10095 W. Emerald
Boise, Idaho 83704
(208) 983-4060

Questions and concerns regarding the ESA as it relates to Bull Trout should be directed to:

United States Department of the Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service Idaho Fish and Wildlife Office
1387 S. Vinnell Way, Suite 368
Boise, Idaho 83709
(208) 378-5243

ATTACHMENT D
STATE OF IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS
PERMIT FOR RECREATIONAL DREDGE MINING ON NAVIGABLE RIVERS

Navigable rivers in Idaho are generally those that the State of Idaho has owned since statehood. The bed and banks of these rivers below the ordinary high water marks are managed by the Idaho Department of Lands (IDL). A list of these rivers is available on the IDL website: <https://www.idl.idaho.gov/lakes-rivers/list-navigable-lakes-rivers.pdf>.

Some navigable river segments have been withdrawn from mineral entry. Please see this IDL website for additional information: <https://www.idl.idaho.gov/mining/regulation/index.html>

Recreational mining in navigable rivers is authorized by the Rules Governing Riverbed Mineral Leasing in Idaho (IDAPA 20.03.05) administered by the IDL. Specifically, the following rules are pertinent to recreational mining in navigable rivers:

.015.01 Lands Open All beds of navigable rivers which have not been located, leased or withdrawn in accordance with statute or the terms of these rules, are free and open to casual exploration and recreational mining on a nonexclusive and first come basis.

.015.04 Recreational Mining Equipment Mining equipment for recreational mining shall be limited to suction dredges with an intake diameter of five inches (5") or less with attendant power sources rated at fifteen (15) horse power or less, pans, rockers, hand tools, hand operated sluices, and other similar equipment.

.015.05 Department of Water Resources Permits Possession of a valid Stream Channel Protection Act permit, issued by the Department of Water Resources, and a Recreational Mining Permit, issued by the Idaho Department of Lands, shall constitute the waiver of bond, waiver of royalty, and written approval to engage in recreational mining under Section 47-704(6), Idaho Code, and Chapter 13, Title 47, Idaho Code.

The attachment of this document to the Idaho Recreational Dredge Authorization ("One-Stop" LETTER PERMIT) issued by the Idaho Dept. of Water Resources constitutes a Recreational Mining Permit from the Idaho Department of Lands as required by IDAPA 20.03.05. This permit authorizes only that person on the LETTER PERMIT to conduct casual exploration or recreational mining in the beds of navigable rivers.

Director
Idaho Department of Lands

Questions and concerns regarding mining on navigable rivers should be directed to the Idaho Department of Lands, Lands, Minerals, Range Division, 300 North 6th St., Suite 103, Boise, Idaho

ATTACHMENT E **WITHDRAWN RIVER SEGMENTS, WATER BODIES OF THE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC** **RIVER SYSTEMS, and PROTECTED RIVERS**

Mining on certain river or stream segments in Idaho is prohibited or severely restricted because of their outstanding fish and wildlife, recreational, geologic, or aesthetic values.

WITHDRAWN RIVER SEGMENTS (58-104(a) and 47-702)

Pursuant to the authorities specified in Section 58-104(a) and 47-702, Idaho Code, the State Board of Land Commissioners has withdrawn from mineral entry and exploration certain segments of navigable rivers. Recreational dredge or placer mining or use of any other type of recreational mining equipment including pans, rockers, hand tools, hand operated sluices and other similar equipment is prohibited on certain navigable river segments.

Please refer to **Attachment F** for further description of navigable rivers segments where recreational mining is prohibited, or refer to the following Idaho Department of Lands website: <https://www.idl.idaho.gov/mining/regulation/index.html>

WATER BODIES OF THE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVER SYSTEMS (I.C. 47-1323)

Pursuant to the authorities specified in Idaho Code §47-1323, the State Board of Land Commissioners has prohibited dredge mining or use of any other type of mining equipment including pans, rockers, hand tools, hand operated sluices and other similar equipment on these river segments that make up part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

The middle fork of the Clearwater River, from the town of Kooskia upstream to the town of Lowell; the Lochsa River from its junction with the Selway at Lowell forming the middle fork, upstream to the Powell ranger station; and the Selway River from Lowell upstream to its origin;

The middle fork of the Salmon River, from its origin to its confluence with the main Salmon River;

The St. Joe River, including tributaries, from its origin to its confluence with Coeur d'Alene Lake, except for the St. Maries River and its tributaries.

PROTECTED RIVERS (I.C. 42-1734A)

Pursuant to the authorities specified in Section 42-1734A, Idaho Code and adopted by the Idaho Water Resource Board, the following waterways and/or stream segments are protected as either a State Natural River or as a State Recreational River. Recreational dredge or placer mining is prohibited in the following stream segments:

Priest River Drainage

- Upper Priest River, International Boundary to confluence with Upper Priest Lake
- Upper Priest Lake
- The Thoroughfare, Upper Priest Lake to beginning of private property along south bank
- The Hughes Fork, headwaters to mouth
- Rock Creek, headwaters to mouth

Priest River Drainage (continued)

- Lime Creek, headwaters to mouth
- Cedar Creek, headwaters to mouth
- Trapper Creek, headwaters to mouth
- Granite Creek, confluence of its North and South Forks to mouth
- Priest River, Priest Lake outlet structure to McAbee Falls
- Lion Creek, headwaters to mouth
- Two Mouth Creek, headwaters to mouth
- Indian Creek, headwaters to mouth

Payette River Drainage

- North Fork Payette River, Cabarton Bridge to Banks
- South Fork Payette River, Deadwood River confluence to Big Pine Creek Confluence
- South Fork Payette River, Middle Fork confluence to Banks
- Payette River, Banks to Beehive Bend boat access point (Sec 26)
- North Fork Payette, Headwaters (including Cloochman and Trail Creeks) to Payette Lake Inlet

Boise River Drainage

- South Fork Boise River, Anderson Ranch Dam to a point 250 yards upstream of Neal Bridge
Lime Creek and all tributaries, headwaters to mouth
- Big Smoky Creek and all tributaries, headwaters to mouth
- Boise River, from confluence of its North and Middle Forks to backwaters of Arrowrock Reservoir
- Sheep Creek, headwaters to mouth
- South Fork Sheep Creek, headwaters to mouth
- Devils Creek, headwaters to mouth
- East Fork Sheep Creek, headwaters to mouth
- Middle Fork Boise River, mouth of Roaring River to confluence with the North Fork Boise River
- Roaring River, headwaters to mouth
- East Fork Roaring River, headwaters to mouth
- Middle Fork Roaring River, headwaters to mouth
- North Fork Boise River, mouth of Crooked River to confluence with the Middle Fork Boise River
- North Fork Boise River, Sawtooth Wilderness Area to mouth of Hunter Creek
- McNutt Creek, headwaters to mouth
- Taylor Creek, headwaters to mouth
- McDonald Creek, headwaters to mouth
- Horsefly Creek, headwaters to mouth
- Blue Jay Creek, headwaters to mouth
- Lodge Pole Creek, headwaters to mouth
- Bow Creek, headwaters to mouth
- Big Silver Creek, headwaters to mouth
- Johnson Creek, Sawtooth Wilderness Area to mouth
- Robin Creek, headwaters to mouth
- Grouse Creek, headwaters to mouth

Snake River Drainage

- Snake River, 100 feet below Murtaugh Bridge to 100 feet above the Hansen Bridge

Henry's Fork Snake River Drainage

- Targhee Creek, including West and East Forks, source to National Forest boundary
- Henry's Fork, Big Springs to Island Park Reservoir, and the lower 2 miles of Henry's Lake Outlet
- Henry's Fork, Island Park Reservoir to Ashton Reservoir

Henry's Fork Snake River Drainage (continued)

- Golden Lake
- Silver Lake
- Thurman Creek, Golden Lake to mouth
- Buffalo River springs approximately 8 mi. upstream of mouth to mouth
- Elk Creek, right-of-way lines below Elk Creek Dam to mouth
- Warm River, Partridge Creek to upper boundary of Warm River Campground
- Robinson Creek, Yellowstone Park boundary to mouth
- Rock Creek, Yellowstone Park boundary to mouth
- Henry's Fork, Ashton Dam to Falls River
- Falls River, Idaho border to Kirkham Bridge
- Boone Creek, Idaho border to mouth
- Conant Creek, Idaho border to Conant Creek diversion structure
- Teton River, Trail Creek to Felt Dam
- Teton Creek springs near Highway 33 to mouth
- Fox Creek springs approximately 2.5 mi. upstream of mouth to mouth
- Badger Creek springs approximately 3 mi. upstream of mouth to mouth
- Bitch Creek, Idaho border to mouth

South Fork Snake River Drainage

- South Fork Snake River, Palisades Dam to Confluence with Henry's Fork
- Fish Creek, headwaters to confluence with McCoy creek
- Big Elk Creek, Idaho-Wyoming state line to Palisades Reservoir backwaters
- Little Elk Creek, headwaters to Palisades Reservoir backwaters
- Bear Creek and perennial tributaries, headwaters to Palisades Reservoir backwaters and the following perennial tributaries:
 - South Fork Bear Creek, headwaters to mouth
 - Deadman Creek, headwaters to mouth
 - Warm Springs Creek, headwaters to mouth
 - North Fork Bear Creek, headwaters to mouth
 - Small Creek, headwaters to mouth
 - Poison Creek, headwaters to mouth
 - Currant Creek, headwaters to mouth
 - Muddy Creek, headwaters to mouth
 - Elk Creek, headwaters to mouth
- Palisades Creek and perennial tributaries, headwaters to South Fork Snake Confluence and the following perennial tributaries:
 - North Fork Palisades Creek, headwaters to mouth
 - East Fork Palisades Creek, Idaho-Wyoming state line to mouth
 - Corral Creek, Idaho-Wyoming state line to mouth
 - Lost Spring Canyon, headwaters to mouth
 - Dead Man Canyon, headwater to mouth
 - Little Dry Canyon, headwaters to mouth
 - Dry Canyon, headwaters to mouth, including Upper Palisades Lake
 - Water Fall Canyon, headwaters to confluence with Dry Canyon
- Fall Creek and perennial tributaries, headwaters to mouth, and the following perennial tributaries:
 - East Fork Fall Creek, headwaters to mouth
 - Willow Springs Creek, headwaters to mouth
 - Beaver Creek, headwaters to mouth
 - Trap Creek, headwaters to mouth
 - Haskin Creek, headwaters to mouth

- Fall Creek and perennial tributaries (continued)
 - Camp Creek, headwaters to mouth
 - Gibson Creek, headwaters to mouth
 - Blacktail Creek, headwaters to mouth
 - South Fork Fall Creek, headwaters to mouth
 - Currant Hollow, headwaters to mouth
- Pine Creek and perennial tributaries, headwaters to confluence with South Fork Snake River, and the following perennial tributaries:
 - Tie Canyon, headwaters to mouth
 - Poison Canyon, headwaters to mouth
 - Mike Spencer Canyon, headwaters to mouth
- North Fork Pine Creek and perennial tributaries, headwaters to mouth, and the following perennial tributaries:
 - Elk Flat Fork, headwaters to mouth
 - Holter Creek, headwaters to mouth
 - Red Creek, headwaters to mouth
 - Corral Creek, headwaters to mouth
 - Lookingglass Creek, headwaters to mouth
- West Pine Creek, headwaters to mouth (including unnamed headwater tributaries)
- Burns Creek and perennial tributaries, headwaters (including unnamed headwater tributaries) to South Fork Snake Confluence, and the following perennial tributaries:
 - Beartrap Canyon, headwaters to mouth
 - Little Burns Canyon, headwaters to mouth
 - Jensen Creek, headwaters to mouth
 - Hell Hole Canyon, headwaters to mouth
- Burns Creek (tributary to reservoir), headwaters to Idaho-Wyoming state line
- Trout Creek, headwaters (including all unnamed headwater tributaries), to confluence with Palisades Reservoir
- McCoy Creek and perennial tributaries
- Fish Creek confluence to backwaters of Palisades Reservoir, and the following perennial tributaries:
 - Spring Creek, headwaters to mouth
 - Clear Creek, headwaters to mouth
 - Wolverine Creek, headwaters to mouth
 - Kirk Creek, headwaters to mouth
 - Box Canyon Creek, headwaters to mouth
 - Hell Creek, headwaters to mouth
 - Jensen Creek, headwaters to mouth
 - Bitters Creek, headwaters to mouth
- Indian Creek (tributary to Palisades Reservoir), Idaho-Wyoming state line to Smith Canyon
- Sheep Creek, headwaters to South Fork Snake Confluence
- Indian Creek (tributary to South Fork Snake River), headwaters to South Fork Snake confluence
- Rainey Creek and perennial tributaries, headwaters to South Fork Snake confluence, and the following perennial tributaries: (continued on next page)
 - North Fork Rainey Creek, headwaters to mouth
 - South Fork Rainey Creek, headwaters to mouth
- Prichard Creek, headwaters to South Fork Snake Confluence
- Black Canyon, headwaters to South Fork Snake Confluence
- Warm Springs, Source to South Fork Snake Confluence
- Wolverine Creek, headwaters to South Fork Snake confluence
- Cress Creek, Source to South Fork Snake confluence

North Fork Clearwater River Drainage

- Isabella Creek, headwaters to mouth
- Weitas Creek, headwaters to mouth
- North Fork Clearwater River, headwaters to Wrangle Creek and from Isabella Creek to the backwater of Dworshak Reservoir (Thompson Creek)
- Reeds Creek, Calhoun Creek to mouth
- Beaver Creek, Charlie Creek to mouth
- Little North Fork Clearwater River, headwaters to backwaters of Dworshak Reservoir
- Elk Creek, headwaters to Deep Creek
- Kelly Creek, headwaters to mouth
- Cayuse Creek, headwaters to mouth

South Fork Clearwater River Drainage

- Tenmile Creek, headwaters to Wilderness boundary and the following perennial tributaries:
 - Williams Creek, headwaters to confluence with Tenmile Creek
- Twentymile Creek, headwaters to Wilderness boundary
- Johns Creek, headwaters to Wilderness boundary, and the following tributaries:
 - Hagen Creek, headwaters to confluence with Johns Creek
 - Square Mountain Creek, headwaters to confluence with Moores Creek
 - Moores Creek, headwaters to confluence with Square Mountain Creek
 - Gospel Creek, headwaters to confluence with Johns Creek
 - West Fork Gospel Creek, headwaters to confluence with Gospel Creek
- Red River, headwaters to confluence with American River, and the following tributaries:
 - Otterson Creek, headwaters to confluence with Red River
 - South Fork Red River, headwaters to confluence with Red River
 - West Fork Red River, headwaters to confluence with Middle South Fork Red River
 - Moose Butte Creek, headwaters to confluence with Red River
 - Red Horse Creek, headwaters to confluence with Red River
- American River, headwaters to confluence with South Fork Clearwater, and the following tributaries:
 - Limber Luke Creek, headwaters to confluence with American River
 - West Fork American River, headwaters to confluence with American River
 - East Fork American River, headwaters to confluence with American River
 - Kirks Fork, headwaters to confluence with American River
- Crooked River, headwaters to confluence with S. F. Clearwater River, & the following tributaries:
 - Relief Creek, headwaters to confluence with Crooked River
 - East Fork Crooked River, headwaters to confluence with Crooked River
 - West Fork Crooked River, headwaters to confluence with Crooked River
- Newsome Creek, headwaters to confluence with S.F. Clearwater, & the following tributaries:
 - Haysfork Creek, headwaters to confluence with Newsome Creek
 - Baldy Creek, headwaters to confluence with Newsome Creek
 - Pilot Creek, headwaters to confluence with Newsome Creek
 - Sawmill Creek, headwaters to confluence with Newsome Creek
 - Sing Lee Creek, headwaters to confluence with Newsome Creek
 - West Fork Newsome Creek, headwaters to confluence with Newsome Creek
- Tenmile Creek, wilderness boundary to confluence with South Fork Clearwater and the following tributary:
 - Sixmile Creek, headwaters to confluence with Tenmile Creek
- Twentymile Creek, wilderness boundary to confluence with South Fork Clearwater
- Wing Creek, headwaters to confluence with South Fork Clearwater
- Silver Creek, headwaters to confluence with South Fork Clearwater

South Fork Clearwater River Drainage (continued)

- Johns Creek, wilderness boundary to confluence with South Fork Clearwater
- Meadow Creek, headwaters to confluence with South Fork Clearwater
- Mill Creek, headwaters to confluence with South Fork Clearwater

Main Salmon River Drainage

- Little Salmon River - Hwy 95 bridge above "The Falls" to confluence with the Salmon River
- Boulder Creek, from its headwaters to its confluence with the Little Salmon River
- Hard Creek, from its headwaters to its confluence with Hazard Creek
- Hazard Creek, from the outlet of Hazard Lake downstream to its confluence with the Little Salmon River

ATTACHMENT F
STREAMS OPEN/CLOSED
Any Stream Not Listed as Open is Closed to Recreational Mining

The following list depicts streams and/or stream segments in which recreational mining is permitted when conducted in conformance with all requirements described in this document. Other permit requirements may be required by the Idaho Department of Lands, the US Army Corps of Engineers, the US Environmental Protection Agency, the US Forest Service, the US Bureau of Land Management (BLM), or other governmental entities. Recreational mining in streams and/or stream segments not listed as open in this attachment requires applicant to complete a Joint Application for Permits as described in IDAPA 37.03.07 Rule 30 APPLICATIONS and for applicant to receive a valid permit prior to altering the stream channel.

Streams not listed as open are closed. This list of streams is subject to periodic revision. The most current listing can be found on IDWR's web site: <https://idwr.idaho.gov> → Forms → Stream Channel/Recreational Mining

This listing of streams open to recreational mining does not guarantee public access. The miner shall at all times be held responsible for any federal, state, and local statutes and ordinances pertaining to dredging to include BLM or state mining claim requirements, filing of a Notice of Intent and/or Plan of Operations with the District Ranger on US Forest Service administered lands, BLM, etc.

You must include a location description on page 2 of your LETTER PERMIT to allow regulatory personnel to readily locate your planned mining sites.

Recreational mining on the South Fork Clearwater River (in areas designated as OPEN on page 20 of these instructions) requires the submission of the 2016 IDWR Recreational Mining Special Supplement, South Fork Clearwater River. The current application, instructions, and special conditions can be found on IDWR's web site: <https://idwr.idaho.gov> → Forms → Stream Channel/Recreational Mining.

LIST OF STREAMS OPEN/CLOSED

Kootenai River Drainage	OPEN	CLOSED
Kootenai River & tribs not listed	July 14 - Aug 15	Aug 16 - July 13
Myrtle Cr. & tribs.		Closed Entire Year
Long Canyon Cr. & tribs.		Closed Entire Year
Parker Cr. & tribs.		Closed Entire Year
Callahan Cr. & tribs.		Closed Entire Year
N. Callahan Cr. & tribs.		Closed Entire Year
S. Callahan Cr. & tribs.		Closed Entire Year
Boulder Cr. & tribs.		Closed Entire Year
Debit Cr. & tribs.		Closed Entire Year
Caboose Cr. & tribs.		Closed Entire Year
Curley Cr. & tribs		Closed Entire Year

Moyie River Drainage	OPEN	CLOSED
Moyie River & tribs not listed	July 14 - Aug 15	Aug 16 - July 13
Canuck Cr. & tribs		Closed Entire Year
Keno Cr. & tribs		Closed Entire Year
Spruce Cr. & tribs		Closed Entire Year

Deep Creek Drainage	OPEN	CLOSED
Deep Cr. & tribs not listed	July 14 - Aug 15	Aug 16 - July 13
Trail Cr. & tribs		Closed Entire Year
Ruby Cr. & tribs		Closed Entire Year
Fall Cr. & tribs		Closed Entire Year
Snow Cr. & tribs		Closed Entire Year

Boundary Creek Drainage	OPEN	CLOSED
Boundary Ck. & tribs not listed	July 14 - Aug 15	Aug 16 - July 13
Grass Cr. & tribs		Closed Entire Year
Saddle Cr. & tribs		Closed Entire Year

Pend Oreille Lake Drainage	OPEN	CLOSED
Pend Oreille Lake drainage not listed	July 14 - Aug 15	Aug 16 - July 13
Pack River & tribs		Closed Entire Year
Grouse Cr. & tribs		Closed Entire Year
Trestle Cr. & tribs		Closed Entire Year
Rapid Lightning Cr. & tribs		Closed Entire Year
Lightning Cr. & tribs		Closed Entire Year
E. Fork Lightning Cr. & tribs		Closed Entire Year
Savage Cr. & tribs		Closed Entire Year
Char Cr. & tribs		Closed Entire Year
Porcupine Cr. & tribs		Closed Entire Year
Wellington Cr. & tribs		Closed Entire Year
Rattle Cr. & tribs		Closed Entire Year
Morris Cr. & tribs		Closed Entire Year
Clark Fork to Montana border & tribs		Closed Entire Year

Pend Oreille Lake Drainage (continued)	OPEN	CLOSED
Twin Cr. & tribs		Closed Entire Year
Johnson Cr. & tribs		Closed Entire Year
Granite Cr. & tribs		Closed Entire Year
Sullivan Springs & tribs		Closed Entire Year
Falls Creek		Closed Entire Year
Gold Cr. & tribs		Closed Entire Year
N. Gold Cr. & tribs		Closed Entire Year
Strong Cr. & tribs		Closed Entire Year

Priest River Drainage (withdrawn – Nav. Rivers)	Closed Entire Year	
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Spokane River Drainage	OPEN	CLOSED
Spokane River & tribs not listed	July 15 - Aug 15	Aug 16 - July 14
Coeur d'Alene River from Latour Cr. to mouth		Closed Entire Year
Coeur d'Alene River above Latour Cr., including S.F. Coeur d'Alene R. & tribs & N.F. Coeur d'Alene R. & tribs to Yellow Dog Cr.	July 15 - Aug 15	
N.F. of Coeur d'Alene & tribs above Yellow Dog Cr.		Closed Entire Year
Little N.F. of Cd'A River & tribs below Lavern Cr.	July 15 - Aug 15	Aug 16 - July 14
Little N.F. of Cd'A River & tribs above Lavern Cr.		Closed Entire Year
Prichard Cr. & tribs below Granite Cr.	Year Round	
Prichard Cr. & tribs above Granite Cr.	July 15 - Aug 15	Aug 16 - July 14
W.F. Eagle Cr. & tribs below Bobtail Cr.	July 15 - Aug 15	Aug 16 - July 14
W.F. Eagle Cr. & tribs above Bobtail Cr.		Closed Entire Year
Beaver Cr. & tribs below Delta	Year Round	
Beaver Cr. & tribs above Delta	July 15 - Aug 15	Aug 16 - July 14
Shoshone Cr. & tribs above Ulm Cr.		Closed Entire Year
Brown Cr. & tribs	July 15 - Aug 15	Aug 16 - July 14
Cougar Cr. & tribs	July 15 - Aug 15	Aug 16 - July 14

St. Joe River Drainage	OPEN	CLOSED
St. Joe River & tribs (Wild & Scenic withdrawal)		Closed Entire Year
St. Maries River & tribs.	July 15 - Aug 15	Aug 16 - July 14

Palouse River Drainage	OPEN	CLOSED
Palouse River & tribs.	Year Round	

Salmon River Drainage: Additional documentation must be submitted with the LETTER PERMIT as described on page 17, Attachment F

Salmon River	OPEN	CLOSED
Main Salmon River, Hammer Cr. to Long Tom Bar	May 25 - Sept 30	Oct 1 – May 24
All other Salmon River segments (Wild & Scenic and Stave Navigable Rivers withdrawals)		Closed Entire Year
All Salmon River tributaries		Closed Entire Year

Clearwater River Drainage: Additional documentation must be submitted with the LETTER PERMIT as described on page 17, Attachment F.

Clearwater River Drainage	OPEN	CLOSED
Main Clearwater River	June 30 - Sep 15	Sept 16 - June 29
Orofino Cr & tribs. above Orofino Cr Falls (falls are located approx. 2.5 miles above Whiskey Cr.)	June 30 - Mar 31	Apr 1 - June 29
*Lolo Creek (trib. to main Clearwater R.), from Eldorado Cr. to Dutchman Cr., incl. Dutchman Cr.	July 15 – Aug 15	Aug 16 – July 14
All tributaries to Main Clearwater not listed		Closed Entire Year
N.F. Clearwater River from Kelly Cr. to Isabella Cr.	June 30 - Aug 15	Aug 16 - June 29
*Orogrande Cr., (trib. to N.F. Clearwater River) including French Cr.	June 30 – Sept 15	Sept 16 - June 29
*Moose Creek (tributary to Kelly Creek), including Independence Creek and Deadwood Creek.	July 1 – Aug 15	Aug 16 – June 29
All other portions of the N.F. Clearwater River & all tribs. not listed		Closed Entire Year
M. F. Clearwater River and tribs. (Wild & Scenic and Navigable Rivers withdrawal)		Closed Entire Year
*S.F. Clearwater River from confluence of the Clearwater River to the confluence with the Red and American Rivers	July 15 – Aug 15	Aug 16 – July 13
All other portions of the S.F. Clearwater R. & tribs.		Closed Entire Year

***Lolo Creek, including Dutchman Creek, is limited to 18 permits or operations per year** as recommended in the *Record of Decision, Small Scale Suction Dredging in Lolo Creek and Moose Creek, Clearwater National Forest, March 2010.*

***Moose Creek, including Independence Creek and Deadwood Creek, is limited to 38 permits or operations per year** as recommended in the *Record of Decision, Small Scale Suction Dredging in Lolo Creek and Moose Creek, Clearwater National Forest, March 2010.*

Note on Moose Creek and Lolo Creek Drainages: Before dredge mining begins, operators must submit a Plan of Operations to the Forest Service (USFS) that includes all of the operating conditions, design features, and mitigation measures as found in the *Record of Decision, Small Scale Suction Dredging in Lolo Creek and Moose Creek, Clearwater National Forest, March 2010.* Plan of Operations must specify the location, approximate amount of surface area that operators plan to dredge, and likely dates of operation. The operating plan will be used to establish channel-monitoring sites and is not intended to constrain the timing and location of dredge operations.

***Orogrande Creek, including French Creek, is limited to 20 permits or operations per year** as recommended in the draft *Decision Notice and Finding of No Significant Impact for Small-Scale Suction Dredging in Orogrande and French Creeks and South Fork Clearwater River.*

Note on Orogrande Creek and French Creek Drainages: Before dredge mining begins, operators must submit a Plan of Operations to the Forest Service (USFS) that includes all of the operating conditions, design features, and mitigation measures as found in the draft *Decision Notice and Finding of No Significant Impact for Small-Scale Suction Dredging in Orogrande and French Creeks and South Fork Clearwater River.* Plan of Operations must specify the location, approximate amount of surface area that operators plan to dredge, and likely dates of operation. The operating plan will be used to establish channel-monitoring sites and is not intended to constrain the timing and location of dredge operations.

***South Fork Clearwater River is limited to 15 permits per year.** Before dredge mining begins, operators must complete and submit an *IDWR Recreational Mining Special Supplement, South Fork Clearwater River* to IDWR. Operators must also submit a Plan of Operations to the Forest Service (USFS) or Bureau of Land Management (BLM) that includes all of the operating conditions, design features, and mitigation measures as found in the draft *Decision Notice and Finding of No Significant Impact for Small-Scale Suction Dredging in Orogrande and French Creeks and South Fork Clearwater River.* IDWR Special Supplements must specify the location, approximate amount of surface area that operators plan to dredge, and proposed dates of operation. Much of the information required in the IDWR Special Supplement may also satisfy information requirements for the USFS/BLM Plan of Operations.

Weiser River Drainage	OPEN	CLOSED
Weiser River & tribs. mouth to Little Weiser River	June 30 - Sept 30	Oct 1 - June 29
Weiser River & tribs. above Little Weiser River		Closed Entire Year
Little Weiser River, Grays Cr. to Andersen Cr.	June 30 - Sept 30	Oct 1 - June 29
Little Weiser River & tribs. above Anderson Cr.		Closed Entire Year
Dewey Cr. & tribs. (tributary to Little Weiser R.)	June 30 - Aug 15	Aug 16 - June 29
Sage Cr. & tribs. (tributary to Weiser R.)	June 30 - Sept 30	Oct 1 - June 29
Goodrich Cr. & tribs. (tributary to Weiser R.)	June 30 - Sept 30	Oct 1 - June 29
All other streams and tribs. not listed		Closed Entire Year

Payette River Drainage	OPEN	CLOSED
Payette River, Black Canyon Dam (Sec 22, T7N, R1W) to Banks (Sec 32, T9N, R3E) (Withdrawn)		Closed Entire Year
Payette River, Banks to Beehive Bend Boat Access (Sec 26, T8N, R2E) (Protected)		Closed Entire Year
N.F. Payette River, Banks to Cabarton Bridge (Withdrawn & Protected)		Closed Entire Year
N.F. Payette River, Cabarton Bridge to Big Payette Lake		Closed Entire Year
N.F. Payette River, Payette Lake inlet to headwaters (Protected)		Closed Entire Year
M.F. Payette River & tribs., mouth to Wet Foot Cr (Sec 28, T12N,R5E)	June 30 - Sept 30	Oct 1 - June 29
M.F. Payette River & tribs., Wet Foot Cr to headwater		Closed Entire Year
S.F. Payette River, from confluence of the M.F. Payette to Big Pine Cr.	June 30 - Sept 30	Oct 1 - June 29
S.F. Payette River, from confluence of Big Pine Cr. to confluence of Deadwood River (Protected)		Closed Entire Year
S.F. Payette River, from confluence of Deadwood River to Five Mile Cr.	June 30 - Sept 30	Oct 1 - June 29
Deadwood River & tribs.		Closed Entire Year
All other stream segments & tribs.		Closed Entire Year

Boise River Drainage (additional documentation must be submitted with your LETTER PERMIT to dredge in *Mores Cr., *Grimes Cr, and *Elk Cr. portions of the Boise River Drainage, see page 17, Attachment F)

Boise River Drainage	OPEN	CLOSED
Boise River below Star Highway Bridge	Year Round	
Boise River, Star Bridge to Lucky Peak Res. (Withdrawn – Navigable Rivers)		Closed Entire Year
Boise River, Arrowrock Res. to confluence of the N.F. Boise R. and M.F. Boise R. (Protected)		Closed Entire Year
Mores Cr. & tribs upstream from Boulder Cr.		Closed Entire Year
*Mores Cr. downstream from Boulder Cr.	July 15 - Sept. 30	Oct. 1 - July 14
*Tributaries to Mores Cr. not otherwise specified	July 15 - Aug. 31	Sept. 1 - July 14
*Thorn Cr. downstream of NF Thorn Cr.	July 15 - Sept. 30	Oct. 1 - July 14
*Thorn Cr. upstream of NF Thorn Cr.	July 15 - Aug. 31	Sept. 1 - July 14
*Tributaries to Thorn Cr.	July 15 - Aug. 31	Sept. 1 - July 14
*Daggett Cr. downstream of Sheep Cr.	July 15 - Sept. 30	Oct. 1 - July 14

Boise River Drainage (continued)	OPEN	CLOSED
*Daggett Cr. upstream of Sheep Cr.	July 15 - Aug. 31	Sept. 1 - July 14
*Tributaries to Daggett Cr.	July 15 - Aug. 31	Sept. 1 - July 14
*Elk Cr. between Ross Fork & Eldorado Gulch	July 15 - Sept. 30	Oct. 1 - July 14
*Elk Cr. upstream of Ross Fork	July 15 - Aug. 31	Sept. 1 - July 14
*Tribes to Elk Cr. upstream of Eldorado Gulch	July 15 - Aug. 31	Sept. 1 - July 14
Elk Cr. & tribs. downstream of Eldorado Gulch		Closed Entire Year
*Grimes Cr. & tribs. upstream of Charlotte Gulch	July 15 - Aug. 31	Sept. 1 - July 14
*Grimes Cr. downstream of Charlotte Gulch	Year Round	
*Tributaries to Grimes Cr. not specified	July 15 - Aug. 31	Sept. 1 - July 14
*Clear Cr. downstream of Smith Cr.	Year Round	
*Clear Cr. & tribs. upstream of Smith Cr.	July 15 - Aug. 31	Sept. 1 - July 14
*Smith Cr. downstream of S.F. Smith Cr.	Year Round	
*Tributaries to Smith Cr.	July 15 - Aug. 31	Sept. 1 - July 14
*Granite Cr. downstream of W.F. Granite Cr.	Year Round	
*Granite Cr. upstream of W.F. Granite Cr.	July 15 - Aug. 31	Sept. 1 - July 14
*Granite Cr. tribs. not otherwise specified	July 15 - Aug. 31	Sept. 1 - July 14
*Woof Cr. downstream of Ophir Cr.	Year Round	
*Woof Cr. upstream of Ophir Cr.	July 15 - Aug. 31	Sept. 1 - July 14
*Tributaries to Woof Cr.	July 15 - Aug. 31	Sept. 1 - July 14
*Clear Cr. downstream of Trail Cr.	Year Round	
*Clear Cr & tribs. upstream of Trail Cr.	July 15 - Aug. 31	Sept. 1 - July 14
*Trail Cr. between Clear Cr. and Canyon Cr.	Year Round	
*Trail Cr. upstream of Canyon Cr.	July 15 - Aug. 31	Sept. 1 - July 14
*Tributaries to Trail Cr.	July 15 - Aug. 31	Sept. 1 - July 14
N.F. Boise River, confluence with M.F. Boise R. to Crooked R. (Protected)		Closed Entire Year
N.F. Boise River, Crooked R. to Hunter Cr.		Closed Entire Year
N.F. Boise River, Hunter Cr. to Sawtooth Wilderness		Closed Entire Year
N.F. Boise River, all other stream segments and tributaries		Closed Entire Year
M.F. Boise River, Arrowrock Res. to east boundary T5N, R8E below Roaring R. (withdrawn Nav. Rivers)		Closed Entire Year
Roaring River & tribs (Protected)		Closed Entire Year
M.F. Boise River, Roaring R. to Sawtooth Wilderness	June 30 – Sep 30	Oct 1 - June 29
S.F. Boise River, Neal Bridge to Anderson Ranch Dam (Navigable Rivers withdrawn)		Closed Entire Year
S.F. Boise River, Pine Bridge upstream to Barker Gulch	June 30 – Aug 20	Aug 21 - June 29
All other stream segments and tribs.		Closed Entire Year

Owyhee River Drainage	OPEN	CLOSED
Jordan Cr. above Williams Cr.	Year Round	
All other streams & tribs.		Closed Entire Year

Bruneau River Drainage	OPEN	CLOSED
Bruneau River & tribs. below Hot Cr.	June 30 - Sept 10	Sept 11 - June 29
All other streams & tribs.		Closed Entire Year

Malad-Wood River Drainage	Closed Entire Year	
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Big Lost River Drainage	Closed Entire Year
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Salmon Falls Creek Drainage	OPEN	CLOSED
Salmon Falls Cr. & tribs.	June 30 - Sept 10	Sept 11 - June 29
All other streams & tribs. not listed	June 30 - Sept 10	Sept 11 - June 29
Hot Cr. & tribs. Nevada line to mouth		Closed Entire Year

Goose Creek Drainage (Cassia Co.)	Closed Entire Year
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Raft River Drainage	OPEN	CLOSED
Raft River	June 30 - Sept 10	Sept 11 - June 29
All other streams & tribs.	June 30 - Sept 10	Sept 11 - June 29

Blackfoot River Drainage	OPEN	CLOSED
Blackfoot River Trail Cr. Bridge to Blackfoot Dam	June 30 - Nov 30	Dec 1 - June 29
All other streams & tribs.		Closed Entire Year

Snake River Drainage	OPEN	CLOSED
Idaho portion of the Snake River from the north boundary of T20N, R4W downstream to the south boundary of T31N, R5W (Withdrawn, includes Hells Canyon NRA)		Closed Entire Year
Wildhorse River (Adams Co.)	June 30 - Aug 15	Aug 16 - June 29
Indian Cr. (Adams Co.)	June 30 - Aug 15	Aug 16 - June 29
Snake River from west boundary of T1S, R2W upstream to east boundary of T6S, R8E (Withdrawn – encompasses Birds of Prey Area)		Closed Entire Year
Snake River from east boundary of T6S, R8E to King Hill	Jan 1 - Dec 31	
Little Canyon Cr. & tribs. upstream 4 mi. from mouth	June 30 - Mar 1	Mar 2 - June 29
King Hill Cr. & tribs. mouth upstream for 4 miles	June 30 - Sep 10	Sept 11 - June 29
Snake River 100 feet below Murtugh Bridge to 100 feet above the Hansen Bridge. (Protected)		Closed Entire Year
Snake River from King Hill to Milner Dam (except 100 feet below Murtaugh Bridge to 100 feet above Hansen Bridge)	June 30 - Oct 31	Nov 1 - June 29
Snake River from Heyburn/Burley Bridge to Minidoka Dam		Closed Entire Year
Snake River Minidoka Dam to Massacre Rock SP	June 30 - Oct 31	Nov 1 - June 29
Deep Cr. (Twin Falls Co.)	Aug 1 - Mar 1	Mar 2 - July 31
Mud Cr. (Twin Falls Co.)	Aug 1 - Mar 1	Mar 2 - July 31
Cedar Draw Cr. (Gooding Co.)	Aug 1 - Mar 1	Mar 2 - July 31
Rock Cr. & tribs. (Cassia Co. & Twin Falls Co.)	Aug 1 - Mar 1	Mar 2 - July 31
McMullen Cr. (Twin Falls Co.)	Aug 1 - Mar 1	Mar 2 - July 31
Snake River from Massacre Rock State Park to confluence of Henry's Fork	June 15 - Nov 30	Dec 1 - June 14
Grays Lake Outlet upstream from Homer Cr.	Feb 1 - May 1	May 2 - Jan 31
Lava Cr.	Sept 1 - May 1	May 2 - Aug 31
Snake River Drainage (continued)	OPEN	CLOSED

Henry's Fork of the Snake River (includes protected or withdrawn reaches and tributaries)		Closed Entire Year
Falls River from Kirkham Bridge to Idaho border & tribs. (Fremont Co.) (Protected)		Closed Entire Year
Teton River and tributaries		Closed Entire Year
Moose Cr. trib. to Warm River (Fremont Co.)	Aug 1 - Aug 31	Sep 1 - July 31
McCoy Cr. headwaters to Fish Cr. (Bonneville Co.)	Sept 1 - Nov 30	Dec 1 - Aug 31
Tributaries to McCoy Cr. (City Cr., Camp Cr., Miners Delight Cr., Barns Cr., Iowa Cr., Anderson Cr., and Bilk Cr.)	Sept 1 - Nov 30	Dec 1 - Aug 31
All other stream segments & tribs.		Closed Entire Year

Bear River Drainage	OPEN	CLOSED
Georgetown Cr.	June 30 - Nov 30	Dec 1 - June 29
Eight Mile Cr.	June 30 - Nov 30	Dec 1 - June 29
Cottonwood Cr.	June 30 - Nov 30	Dec 1 - June 29
Mink Cr.	June 30 - Nov 30	Dec 1 - June 29
Cub River.	June 30 - Nov 30	Dec 1 - June 29
All other streams & tribs.		Closed Entire Year

Malad River Drainage (Oneida Co.)	Closed Entire Year
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tribs. = tributaries; N.F. = North Fork; M.F. = Middle Fork; S.F. = South Fork

ATTACHMENT G

PREVENT THE INTRODUCTION AND SPREAD OF AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES

Recreational suction dredgers, please help prevent the introduction and spread of aquatic invasive species within the State of Idaho. Recreational suction dredges could be carrying aquatic invasive species, specifically Quagga mussels (*Dreissena bugensis*) and Zebra mussels (*Dreissena polymorpha*). Quagga/Zebra mussels are highly destructive because they reproduce quickly and in very large numbers, coat submerged surfaces such as piers, pilings, rocks, cables, boat ramps, docks, lines, pipes, fish screens, etc., and if introduced into the State of Idaho could result in infested waters being closed to dredging, boating, fishing, and other recreational activities altogether. The Idaho Invasive Species Law makes it illegal to import, transport and possess invasive species.

Recreational suction dredge operators are now required to decontaminate their dredge before they come to Idaho or before returning to Idaho after dredging out of state. All recreational suction dredge operators shall decontaminate their dredge when moving into another watershed. Recreational suction dredge operators shall ensure all internal and external surfaces of their equipment are cleaned and free of all bacterial growth by circulating hot water internally and thoroughly pressure washing all exterior surfaces. Cleaning should ensure that all rough or gritty spots (microscopic mussels feel like sandpaper) are cleaned using high pressure 140+ degree Fahrenheit water and thoroughly drying dredge for a minimum of 24 hours prior to use.

Questions related to invasive species should be directed to Idaho Department of Agriculture at 1-877-336-8676.

Also see website: www.100thmeridian.org/ for information on decontamination of equipment.

Visit www.agri.idaho.gov/AGRI/Categories/Environment/InvasiveSpeciesCouncil/IISF_FAQ.php for additional information on how you can help prevent introduction of invasive species