

## California Wild and Scenic River System and Management Agencies

### Albion River

The Albion River from one-fourth mile upstream of its confluence with Deadman Gulch downstream to its mouth at the Pacific Ocean. Designated as "recreational". Designated 2003.

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### American River

The following reaches of the North Fork American River have been designated as "wild:"

- The North Fork from its source to two and one-half miles above the Forest Hill-Soda Springs Road.
- The North Fork from one-half mile below the Forest Hill-Soda Springs Road to one-quarter mile above the Iowa Hill Bridge.

The following reaches have been designated as "scenic:"

- The North Fork from two and one-half miles above the Forest Hill-Soda Springs Road to one-half mile below the Forest Hill-Soda Springs Road.
- The North Fork from one-quarter mile above the Iowa Hill Bridge to the Iowa Hill Bridge.
- The Lower American from Nimbus Dam to its junction with the Sacramento River is designated as "recreational."

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### Cache Creek

Cache Creek from 1/4 mile below Cache Creek Dam to Camp Haswell and North Fork Cache Creek from the Highway 20 bridge to the confluence with the mainstem. Various segments are designated as wild, scenic, or recreational.

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### Gualala River

The main stem Gualala River from the confluence of the North and South Forks to the Pacific Ocean. Designated "recreational". Designated 2003.

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### **Klamath River**

The main stem from 100 yards below Iron Gate Dam to the Pacific Ocean; the Scott River from the mouth of Shackelford Creek west of Fort Jones to the river mouth near Hamburg; the Salmon River from Cecilville Bridge to the river mouth near Somesbar; the North Fork of the Salmon River from the intersection of the river with the south boundary of the Marble Mountain Wilderness Area to the river mouth; Wooley Creek from the western boundary of the Marble Mountain Wilderness Area to its confluence with the Salmon River. The Klamath River is classified as “recreational.”

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### **McCloud River**

Portions of the river have been designated as wild trout waters. No dam, reservoir, diversion, or other water impoundment facility shall be constructed on the McCloud River from Algoma to the confluence with Huckleberry Creek, and 0.25 mile downstream from the McCloud Dam to the McCloud River Bridge; nor shall any such facility be constructed on Squaw Valley Creek from the confluence with Cabin Creek to the confluence with the McCloud River.

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### **Smith River**

The following reaches of the Smith River have been designated as “wild:”

- Middle Fork Smith River from its source about 3 miles south of Sanger Lake as depicted on 1956 USGS 15' “Preston Peak” topographic map to the middle of Section 7 T17N R5E.
- Middle Fork Smith River from middle of Section 6 T17N R5E to one-half mile upstream from the confluence with Knopki Creek.
- North Fork Smith River from the California-Oregon boundary to the confluence with an unnamed tributary in the northern quarter Section 5 T18N R2E as depicted on 1951 USGS 15' “Gasquet” topographic map.
- North Fork Smith River from the southern most intersection of the eastern boundary Section 5 T18N R2E as depicted on 1951 USGS 15' “Gasquet” topographic map to the confluence with Stony Creek.
- Siskiyou Fork of Smith River from its source about 0.7 miles southeast of Broken Rib Mountain as depicted on 1956 USGS 15' “Preston Peak” topographic map to the confluence with the South Siskiyou Fork of the Smith River.
- South Siskiyou Fork of the Smith River from its source about 0.6 miles southwest of Buck Lake as depicted on 1956 USGS 15' “Preston Peak”

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topographic map to the confluence with the Siskiyou Fork of the Smith River.

- South Fork Smith River from its source about 0.5 miles southwest of Bear Mountain as depicted on 1956 USGS 15' "Preston Peak" topographic map to Blackhawk Bar.

The following reaches have been designated as "scenic:"

- Middle Fork Smith River from the middle of Section 7 T17N R5E to the middle of Section 6 T17N R5E.
- North Fork Smith River from the confluence with an unnamed tributary in the northern quarter of Section 5 T18N R2E to the southern-most intersection of the eastern boundary of Section 5 T18N R2E as depicted on 1951 USGS 15' "Gasquet" topographic map.

The following reaches have been designated as "recreational:"

- Smith River from the confluence of the Middle and South Forks to its mouth at the Pacific Ocean.
- Middle Fork Smith River from one-half mile upstream from the confluence with Knopki Creek to the confluence with South Fork Smith River.
- Myrtle Creek from its source in Section 9 T17N R1E as depicted on 1952 USGS 15' "Crescent City" topographic map to the middle of Section 28 T17N R1E.
- Myrtle Creek from the middle of Section 28 T17N R1E to the confluence with the Middle Fork Smith River.
- Shelly Creek from its source in Section 1 T18N R3E as depicted on 1951 USGS 15' "Gasquet" topographic map to the confluence with Patrick Creek.
- Kelly Creek from its source in Section 32 T17N R3E as depicted on 1951 USGS 15' "Gasquet" topographic map to the confluence with the Middle Fork Smith River.
- Packsaddle Creek from its source about 0.8 miles southwest of Broken Rib Mountain as depicted on 1956 USGS 15' "Preston Peak" topographic map to the eastern boundary of Section 3 T17N R1E.
- Packsaddle Creek from the eastern boundary of Section 3 T17N R4E to the northern boundary of Section 3 T17N R4E.
- Packsaddle Creek from the northern boundary of Section 3 T17N R4E to the confluence with the Middle Fork of Smith River.
- East Fork Patrick Creek from its source in Section 10 T18N R3E as depicted on 1951 USGS 15' "Gasquet" topographic map to the confluence with the West Fork Patrick Creek.
- West Fork Patrick Creek from its source in Section 18 T18N R3E as depicted on 1951 USGS 15' "Gasquet" topographic map to the confluence with the East Fork Patrick Creek.
- Griffin Creek from its source about 0.2 miles southwest of Hazel View Summit as depicted on 1956 USGS 15' "Preston Peak" topographic map to the confluence with the Middle Fork Smith River.

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- Knopki Creek from its source about 0.4 miles west of Sanger Peak as depicted on 1956 USGS 15' "Preston Peak" topographic map to the confluence with the Middle Fork Smith River.
- Monkey Creek from its source in the northeast quadrant of Section 12 T18N R3E as depicted on 1951 USGS 15' "Gasquet" topographic map to the northern boundary of Section 26 T18N R3E.
- Monkey Creek from the northern boundary of Section 26 T18N R3E to the confluence with the Middle Fork of Smith River.
- Patrick Creek from the junction of East and West Forks of Patrick Creek to the confluence with the Middle Fork Smith River.
- North Fork Smith River from the confluence with Stony Creek to the confluence with the Middle Fork of the Smith River.
- Diamond Creek from the California-Oregon state boundary to the confluence with High Plateau Creek.
- Diamond Creek from the confluence with High Plateau Creek to the confluence with the North Fork Smith River.
- Bear Creek from its source in Section 24 T18N R2E as depicted on 1951 USGS 15' "Gasquet" topographic map to the confluence with Diamond Creek.
- Still Creek from its source in Section 11 T18N R1E as depicted on 1952 USGS 15' "Crescent City" topographic map to the confluence with the North Fork Smith River.
- North Fork Diamond Creek from the California-Oregon state boundary to the confluence with Diamond Creek.
- High Plateau Creek from its source in Section 26 T18N R2E as depicted on 1951 USGS 15' "Gasquet" topographic map to the northern boundary Section 23 T18N R2E.
- High Plateau Creek from the northern boundary Section 23 T18N R2E to the confluence with Diamond Creek.
- Siskiyou Fork of the Smith River from the confluence with the South Siskiyou Fork of the Smith River to the confluence with the Middle Fork of the Smith River.
- South Fork Smith River from Blackhawk Bar to the confluence with the Middle Fork Smith River.
- Williams Creek from its source in Section 31 T14N R4E as depicted on 1952 USGS 15' "Ship Mountain" topographic map to the confluence with Eight Mile Creek.
- Eight Mile Creek from its source in Section 29 T14N R4E as depicted on 1955 USGS 15' "Dillon Mtn." topographic map to the confluence with the South Fork Smith River.
- Prescott Fork of the Smith River from its source about 0.5 miles southeast of Island Lake as depicted on 1955 USGS 15' "Dillon Mtn." topographic map to the confluence with the South Fork Smith River.
- Quartz Creek from its source in Section 31 T16N R4E as depicted on 1952 USGS 15' "Ship Mountain" topographic map to the confluence with the South Fork Smith River.
- Jones Creek from its source in Section 36 T16N R3E as depicted on 1952 USGS 15' "Ship Mountain" topographic map to the middle of Section 5 T15N R3E.
- Jones Creek from the middle of Section 5 T15N R3E to the confluence with the South Fork of the Smith River.

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- Hurdygurdy Creek from its source about 0.4 miles southwest of Bear Basin Butte as depicted on 1956 USGS 15' "Preston Peak" topographic map to the confluence with the South Fork Smith River.
- Gordon Creek from its source in Section 18 T16N R3E as depicted on 1951 USGS 15' "Gasquet" topographic map to the confluence with the South Fork Smith River.
- Coon Creek from the junction of the two source tributaries in the southwest quadrant of Section 31 T17N R3E as depicted on 1951 USGS 15' "Gasquet" topographic map to the western boundary of Section 14 T16N R2E.
- Coon Creek from the western boundary of Section 14 T16N R2E to the confluence with the South Fork Smith River.
- Craigs Creek from its source in Section 36 T17N R2E as depicted on 1951 USGS 15' "Gasquet" topographic map to the confluence with the South Fork Smith River.
- Buck Creek from its source at Cedar Camp Spring as depicted on 1952 USGS 15' "Ship Mountain" topographic map to the confluence with the South Fork Smith River.
- Muzzleloader Creek from its source in Section 2 T15N R3E as depicted on 1952 USGS 15' "Ship Mountain" topographic map to the confluence with Jones Creek.
- Canthook Creek from its source in Section 2 T15N R2E as depicted on 1952 USGS 15' "Ship Mountain" topographic map to the confluence with the South Fork Smith River.

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### South Yuba River

The South Yuba River from Lang Crossing to its confluence with Kentucky Creek below Bridgeport.

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### Trinity River

The following reaches of the Trinity River have been designated as "wild:"

- The North Fork of the Trinity River from the Trinity Alps Primitive Area boundary to north boundary Section 20 T34N R11W.
- The South Fork Trinity River from Forest Glen to Hidden Valley Ranch.
- The South Fork from the Naufus Creek confluence in Section 8 T1N R7E to Johnson Creek confluence near the boundary of Sections 13 and 14 T2N R6E.
- The South Fork from the footbridge near the mouth of Underwood Creek in Section 17 T4N R6E to Todd Ranch in Section 18 T5N R5E.

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- New River from the Salmon Trinity Primitive Area boundary to the junction with the East Fork New River in Section 23 T7N R7E.
- New River from Dyer Creek confluence in Section 25 T26N R6E to the confluence with Trinity River.

The following reaches have been designated as “scenic:”

- The Trinity River from Cedar Flat Creek confluence to Gray Falls.
- The Trinity River from the west boundary of Section 2 T8N R4E to the confluence with the Klamath River at Weitchpec
- The South Fork from Hidden Valley Ranch to the Naufus Creek confluence in Section 8 T1N R7E
- The South Fork from Johnson Creek confluence near the boundary of Sections 13 and 14 T2N R6E to the boundary of Sections 25 and 36 T2N R6E.
- The South Fork from Todd Ranch in Section 18 T5N R5E to the confluence with Main Trinity
- New River from 100 yards below Panther Creek Campground in Section 18 T6N R7E to Dyer Creek confluence in Section 25 T26N R6E.

The following reaches are classified as “recreational:”

- The Trinity River from 100 yards below Lewiston Dam to Cedar Flat Creek confluence.
- The Trinity River from Gray Falls to the west boundary of Section 2 T8N R4E.
- The North Fork from the north boundary Section 20 T34N R11W to mouth.
- The South Fork from the boundary of Sections 25 and 36 T2N R6E to the footbridge near the mouth of Underwood Creek in Section 17 T4N R6E Humboldt Base and Meridian.
- New River from the Junction with the East Fork New River in Section 23 T7N R7E to 100 yards below Panther Creek Campground in Section 18 T6N R7E.

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### **Eel River**

The main stem from 100 yards below Van Arsdale Dam to the Pacific Ocean; the South Fork of the Eel from the mouth of Section Four Creek near Branscomb to the river mouth below Weott; Middle Fork of the Eel from the intersection of the river with the southern boundary of the Middle Eel-Yolla Bolly Wilderness Area to the river mouth at Dos Rios; North Fork of the Eel from the Old Gilman Ranch downstream to the river mouth near Ramsey; Van Duzen River from Dinsmores Bridge downstream to the river mouth near Fortuna.

The following reaches have been designated as “wild:”

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- The Eel River from the boundary between Sections 7 and 8 T19N R12W to the confluence with Outlet Creek.
- The South Fork of the Eel River from Horseshoe Bend to the middle of Section 29 T23N R16W.
- Middle Fork of the Eel River from the intersection of the river with the southern boundary of the Middle Eel-Yolla Bolly Wilderness Area to the Eel River Ranger Station.
- The Middle Fork of the Eel River from the southern boundary of the northern quarter of Section 25 T22N R12W to the boundary between Sections 4 and 5 T21N R13W.
- The North Fork of the Eel River from the Old Gilman Ranch to the middle of Section 8 T24N R13W.
- The North Fork of the Eel River from the boundary between Sections 12 and 13 T24N R14W to the confluence with main Eel.

The following reaches have been designated as “scenic:”

- The Eel River from the confluence with Tomki Creek to the middle of Section 22 T19N R12W.
- The Middle Fork of the Eel River from Williams Creek to the southern boundary of the northern quarter of Section 25 T22N R12W.

The following reaches have been designated as “recreational:”

- The Eel River from 100 yards below Van Arsdale Dam to the confluence with Tomki Creek.
- The Eel River from the middle of Section 22 T19N R12W to the boundary between Sections 7 and 8 T19N R12W.
- The Eel River from the confluence with Outlet Creek to the mouth at the Pacific Ocean.
- The South Fork of the Eel River from the mouth of Section Four Creek near Branscomb.
- The South Fork of the Eel River from the middle of Section 29 T23N R16W to the confluence with the main Eel near Weott.
- The Middle Fork of the Eel River from Eel River Ranger Station to Williams Creek.
- The Middle Fork of the Eel River from the boundary between Sections 4 and 5 T21N R13W to the confluence with main Eel at Dos Rios.
- The North Fork of the Eel River from the middle of Section 8 T24N R13W to the boundary between Sections 12 and 13 T24N R14W.

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### **West Walker River**

The main stem from its source to the confluence with Rock Creek near the town of Walker; Leavitt Creek from Leavitt Falls to the confluence with the main stem of the West Walker River.

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There are special considerations of the West Walker River and the Carson River because they are interstate streams.

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### Carson River

The East Fork from the Hangman's Bridge crossing of State Highway Route 89 to the California-Nevada border.

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### Special Considerations for The West Walker & Carson Rivers

The East Fork Carson River and West Walker River are interstate streams and a source of agricultural water and domestic water for communities within the counties of Alpine and Mono where they originate. The following special provision applies:

"The California Wild & Scenic Rivers Act does not prohibit the replacement of diversions or changes in the purpose of use, place of use, or point of diversion under existing water rights, except that no such replacement or change shall operate to increase the adverse effect, if any, of the preexisting diversion facility or place or purpose of use, upon the free-flowing condition and natural character of the stream, and no new diversion shall be constructed unless and until the Resources Secretary determines that the facility is needed to supply domestic water to the residents of any county through which the river or segment flows and that the facility will not adversely affect the free-flowing condition and natural character of the stream."

### Salmon River

The following reaches of the Salmon River have been designated as "wild:"

- The North Fork of the Salmon River from Marble Mountain Wilderness boundary to Mule Bridge Campground in Section 35 T12N R11W and Section 12 T11N R11W.
- Wooley Creek from the Marble Mountain Wilderness Area boundary to 1/2 mile upstream of the confluence with Salmon River.

The following reaches of the Salmon River have been designated as "scenic:"



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- The Salmon River from the Lewis Creek confluence to the Wooley Creek confluence.
- The South Fork from St. Claire Creek confluence to the Matthews Creek confluence.

The following reaches have been designated as “recreational:”

- The Salmon River from the Forks of Salmon to the Lewis Creek confluence.
- The Salmon River from the Wooley Creek confluence to the confluence with the Klamath River
- The South Fork of the Salmon River from Cecilville to St. Claire Creek confluence.
- The South Fork from Matthews Creek confluence to the Forks of Salmon.
- The North Fork from Mule Bridge Campground to the Forks of Salmon.
- Wooley Creek downstream 1/2 mile above the confluence with the Salmon River.

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### **Scott River**

The following reaches have been designated as “scenic:”

- The Scott River from McCarthy Creek to Scott Bar.

The following reaches have been designated as “recreational:”

- The Scott River from Shackelford Creek to McCarthy Creek.
- The Scott River from Scott Bar to the confluence with the Klamath River.

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### **Van Duzen River**

The following reach has been designated as “scenic:”

- The Van Duzen River from the Dinsmore Bridge to the powerline crossing above Little Larrabee Creek.

The following reach has been designated as “recreational:”

- The Van Duzen River from the powerline crossing above Little Larrabee Creek to the confluence with Eel River.

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### **Mill Creek and Deer Creek**

Mill Creek and Deer Creek possess extraordinary resources in that they support one of the few remaining viable populations of wild spring-run chinook salmon in the Sacramento-San Joaquin River system. One essential component of the resources provided by these creeks is their exceptional water quality. No new dam, reservoir, diversion, or other water impoundment facility shall be constructed on Mill Creek from the headwaters of East Sulphur Creek within Section 15 T30N R4E to the United States Geological Survey gauging station in the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 6 T25N, R1W. No new dam, reservoir, diversion, or other water impoundment facility shall be constructed on Deer Creek from the headwaters in Section 11 T27N R5E to the United States Geological Survey gauging station in the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 23 T25N, R1W. Except for the maintenance of existing flood control facilities and projects by public agencies or private landowners or emergency flood control activities or repairs required due to acts of God, provided that those activities or projects do not interfere with the passage of migrating anadromous fish, no state agency shall assist or cooperate with, whether by loan, grant, license, or otherwise, any agency of the federal, state, or local government in the planning or construction of any dam, reservoir, diversion, or other water impoundment facility that could have an adverse effect on the free-flowing conditions of Mill Creek and Deer Creek, or on their wild runs of spring-run chinook salmon.

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