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Appendix D.

Wild and Scenic River Eligibility Evaluation

Shoshone National Forest



Shoshone
NATIONAL FOREST



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Introduction

This report documents the wild and scenic river eligibility evaluation for the Shoshone's forest plan revision. The direction to conduct an eligibility evaluation comes from the Wild and Scenic Act of 1968 (Act).¹

The Act directs Federal agencies to identify potential additions to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (National System) in Section 5(d)(1):

In all planning for the use and development of water and related land resources, consideration shall be given by all Federal agencies involved to potential national wild, scenic, and recreational river areas, and all river basin and project plan reports submitted to the Congress shall consider and discuss any such potentials. The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall make specific studies and investigations to determine which additional wild, scenic and recreational river areas within the United States shall be evaluated in planning reports by all Federal agencies as potential alternative uses of the water and related land resources involved.

Forest Service Policy

The Forest Service developed guidance for Wild and Scenic River evaluation in the directive system in Forest Service Handbook 1909.12, Chapter 80. This handbook requires the land management planning process to include a comprehensive evaluation of the potential for rivers in an administrative unit to be eligible for inclusion in the National System. It lists sources for identifying the significance of river-related values, including the Nationwide Rivers Inventory; state river assessments; identification by tribal governments, other federal, state, or local agencies, and the public (81.2).

The land management planning team is to develop and conduct a process to determine which rivers meet the eligibility criteria specified in sections 1(b) and 2(b) of the Act. Upon completion of a systematic inventory of eligible rivers, the timing of conducting the suitability process may vary. The preferred process is to proceed with determining suitability in the land management planning process. An alternative is to delay the suitability determination of eligible rivers until a subsequent separate study is completed. If such delay is warranted, the land management plan shall provide for protection of the eligible river corridor until a decision is made on the future use of the river and adjacent lands (83.1).

Background

Congress enacted the Act to preserve select rivers' free-flowing condition, water quality, and outstandingly remarkable values. The most important provision of the Act is protecting rivers from the harmful effects of water resources projects. To protect free-flowing character, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (which licenses nonfederal hydropower projects) is not allowed to license construction of dams, water conduits, reservoirs, powerhouses, transmission lines, or other project works on or directly affecting wild and scenic rivers. Other Federal agencies may not assist by loan, grant, license, or otherwise any water resources project that would have a direct and adverse effect on the values for which a river was designated.

The Act also directs that each river in the national system be administered in a manner to protect and enhance a river's outstanding natural and cultural values. It allows existing uses of a river to

¹ Public Law 90-542.

continue and future uses to be considered, so long as existing or proposed use does not conflict with protecting river values. The Act also directs building partnerships among landowners, river users, tribal nations, and all levels of government.

Rivers may be identified for study by an act of Congress under Section 5(a), or through Federal agency-initiated study under Section 5(d)(1). By the end of 2002, Congress had authorized 138 rivers for study. Section 5(d)(1) directs Federal agencies to consider the potential of wild and scenic rivers in their planning processes.

Both Sections 5(a) and 5(d)(1) studies require determinations to be made regarding a river's eligibility, classification, and suitability. Eligibility and classification represent an inventory of existing conditions. Eligibility is an evaluation of whether a river is free flowing and possesses one or more outstandingly remarkable values. If found eligible, a river is analyzed as to its current level of development (water resources projects, shoreline development, and accessibility) and a recommendation is made that it be placed into one or more of three classes—wild, scenic, or recreational.

In this evaluation, eligibility of rivers on the Shoshone National Forest is completed. All rivers found eligible have also been classified and appropriate protections applied. Suitability evaluation is deferred, pending:

1. Public interest or support of wild and scenic river study, and
2. Congress expressing interest in a specific river for wild and scenic river designation, or
3. A proposed project that would alter the free-flowing character of a stream, such as impoundment, or would adversely affect outstandingly remarkable values, or the river's inventoried classification (82.5)

Identification of potentially eligible rivers

Section 5(d)(1) requires consideration of potential wild and scenic rivers in all federal agency planning for "water and land resources." There is no single approach to developing and documenting a Forest-wide assessment of potential additions to the national system.

Given the objective of determining which river-related values are unique, rare, or exemplary at a comparative regional or national scale, there are a number of sources of information to consider in design of an evaluation approach.

- Forest Service information about river-related values based on "special areas" and "designations" in the initial forest plan. That is, consider the significance of river-related values in areas identified as having special natural, cultural, or recreational values.
- Other agency information about river-related values based on agency-specific or area plans (e.g., significance of aquatic species/habitat provided by a Federal or State fish agency).
- Nonprofit information based on comparative analysis (e.g., The Nature Conservancy plant and plant-community database and the American Whitewater rivers inventory).
- Public and non-governmental organization information provided on the relative significance of river-related values.

All perennial streams on the forest were considered in the first screen. Based on information from the Nationwide Rivers² Inventory, the American Rivers³ list, input from the public, non-governmental organizations, and employees, the Shoshone National Forest planning team developed a list of 35 rivers that were then assessed by an interdisciplinary team (IDT). These rivers are listed in table 1.

Free flowing

The next step of the IDT process was to determine if the potential eligible rivers were free flowing. Forest Service specialists identified impoundments or other structures that would disqualify these rivers as free flowing. Table 2 lists the rivers and identifies their current level of development. A “no” response in the “Free-flowing determination” field indicates the river was found to have an impoundment or other structure that disqualified it from meeting the free-flow criteria.

The Act defines free flow as

. . . existing or flowing in natural condition without impoundment, diversion, straightening, riprapping, or other modifications of the waterways. The existence of low dams, diversions, works, and other minor structures at the time any river is proposed for inclusion in the National System shall not automatically bar its consideration for such inclusion: Provided, that this shall not be construed to authorize, intend, or encourage future construction of such structures within components of the national wild and scenic rivers system.

It was determined that the majority of the river segments had no significant impoundments or other structures and were free flowing. One river, Little Popo Agie River, has a significant impoundment and was disqualified from further review.

² <http://www.nps.gov/ncrc/programs/rtca/nri/>

³ <http://www.americanrivers.org>

Table 1. Potential eligible rivers

River	Segment
Bear Creek	South Wilderness boundary* to Forest boundary
Bull Lake Creek (west and east)	Headwaters to Forest boundary
Clarks Fork	Montana state line to boundary with designated Clarks Fork Wild and Scenic River
Crandall Creek	Headwaters to confluence with Clarks Fork
Dead Indian Creek	Headwaters to confluence with Clarks Fork
Dinwoody Creek	Headwaters to Forest boundary
East Fork Dunoir Creek	Headwaters to Forest boundary
East Fork Wind River	Headwaters to Forest boundary
Elk Fork Shoshone River	Headwaters to confluence with North Fork Shoshone
Francs Fork	Headwaters to Forest boundary
Frontier Creek	Headwaters to confluence with Wiggins
Grinnell Creek	Headwaters to confluence with North Fork Shoshone
Greybull River	Headwaters to 0.50 mile past wilderness boundary**
Horse Creek	Headwaters to Forest boundary
Ishawooa Creek	Headwaters to Forest boundary
Jack Creek	Headwaters to confluence with Greybull river
Jakeys Fork	Headwaters to Forest boundary
Little Popo Agie River	Headwaters to Forest boundary
Middle Fork Popo Agie River	Headwaters to Forest boundary
Middle Fork Wood River	Headwaters to confluence with Wood River
North Crandall Creek	Headwaters to confluence with Crandall Creek
North Fork Popo Agie River	Headwaters to Wilderness boundary
North Fork Shoshone River	Headwaters to Forest boundary
Owl Creek	Headwaters to Forest boundary
Sheridan Creek	Forest Boundary to confluence with Wind River
South Fork Little Wind River	Headwaters to Forest boundary (also the Wilderness boundary)
South Fork Shoshone River	Headwaters to Wilderness boundary
South Fork Wood River	Headwaters to confluence with Wood River at Forest Boundary
Sunlight Creek	Headwaters to confluence of Clarks Fork
Torrey Creek and tributaries	Headwaters to Forest boundary (also the Wilderness boundary)
Warm Spring Creek	Headwaters to Forest boundary
West Fork Dunoir Creek	Headwaters to approximately 0.25 mile past west edge of section 31
Wiggins Fork	Headwaters to Forest boundary
Wind River	Headwaters to Forest boundary
Wood River	Headwaters to Forest boundary

*outstandingly remarkable value is located only on section outside of wilderness

** Road near Jack Creek TH prevented this section classified as wild to go all the way to Jack Creek

Table 2. Evaluation of the potential eligible rivers for free-flowing determination

River	Impoundments or other structures	Free-flowing determination
Bear Creek	No impoundments	Free flowing
Bull Lake Creek	No impoundments	Free flowing
Clarks Fork	2 irrigation diversions	Free flowing
Crandall Creek	No impoundments	Free flowing
Dead Indian Creek	No impoundments	Free flowing
Dinwoody Creek	No impoundments	Free flowing
East Fork Dunoir Creek	No impoundments	Free flowing
East Fork Wind River	No impoundments	Free flowing
Elk Fork Shoshone River	No impoundments	Free flowing
Francs Fork	No impoundments	Free flowing
Frontier Creek	No impoundments	Free flowing
Grinnell Creek	No impoundments	Free flowing
Greybull River	No impoundments	Free flowing
Horse Creek	No impoundments	Free flowing
Ishawooa Creek	No impoundments	Free flowing
Jack Creek	No impoundments	Free flowing
Jakeys Fork	No impoundments	Free flowing
Little Popo Agie River	Dam and ditch	No
Middle Fork Popo Agie River	No impoundments	Free flowing
Middle Fork Wood River	No impoundments	Free flowing
North Crandall Creek	No impoundments	Free flowing
North Fork Popo Agie River	No impoundments	Free flowing
North Fork Shoshone River	1 irrigation diversion	Free flowing
Owl Creek	No impoundments	Free flowing
Sheridan Creek	No impoundments	Free flowing
South Fork Little Wind River	No impoundments	Free flowing
South Fork Shoshone River	No impoundments	Free flowing
South Fork Wood River	No impoundments	Free flowing
Sunlight Creek	2 irrigation diversions	Free flowing
Torrey Creek and tributaries	No impoundments	Free flowing
Warm Spring Creek	1 diversion ditch	Free flowing
West Fork Dunoir Creek	No impoundments	Free flowing
Wiggins Fork	No impoundments	Free flowing
Wind River	1 irrigation diversion	Free flowing
Wood River	No impoundments	Free flowing

Outstandingly remarkable values

The next step was to decide on eligibility criteria and consider whether each potentially eligible river had an outstandingly remarkable value (or values) at a regional or national scale. To help in identifying outstandingly remarkable values the planning team used the criteria in Forest Service Handbook 1909.12, 82.14a.

Outstandingly remarkable values are unique, rare, or exemplary features that are significant at a comparative regional or national scale. Outstandingly remarkable values must be related to the river or its immediate environment. The seven outstandingly remarkable values and their attributes are:

1. **Scenery**— The landscape elements of landform, vegetation, water, color, and related factors result in notable or exemplary visual features and/or attraction within the nation or region. When analyzing scenic values, additional factors such as seasonal variations in vegetation, scale of cultural modifications, and the length of time negative intrusions are viewed may be considered. Scenery and visual attractions may be highly diverse over the majority of the river or river segment.

Attributes for scenery outstandingly remarkable values— Consider the presence of high relief landforms with unusual or outstanding topographic features and still or cascading water that is dominant in the landscape. River corridors with the greatest diversity and variety of views, both foreground and background, are of higher value. River corridors with high relief and focal points that are visually striking, particularly memorable, or rare in the region are of higher value. River corridors with the greatest seasonal variation and diversity are of higher value. Viewsheds that are free from aesthetically undesirable sights and influences are generally of higher values.

2. **Recreation**—Recreation opportunities are or have the potential to be unique enough to attract visitors from outside the geographic region. Visitors would be willing to travel long distances to use the river resources for recreational purposes. River-related opportunities could include, but are not limited to sightseeing, wildlife observation, camping, photography, hiking, tubing, floating, boating, paddling, fishing, and hunting. Interpretive opportunities may be exceptional and attract or have the potential to attract visitors from outside the geographic region. The river may provide or have the potential to provide settings for national or regional competitive events.

Attributes for recreation outstandingly remarkable values—Consider the amount of time the river corridor is used or available for recreation purposes, the number and variety of recreation uses, the number of similar experiences available in the region, availability of private and public access points, and the ability to attract visitors from outside the region. Rivers with the longest season of use are of higher value. Rivers that provide for the largest number and diversity of recreation uses are of higher value. Rivers that provide the most unique opportunities are of higher value. Rivers or corridors highly used by anglers, hunters, and wildlife viewers are usually of higher value.

3. **Geology**— The river or corridor contains an example of a geologic or hydrologic feature, process, or phenomenon that is rare or unique to the region, or an outstanding example of a commonly occurring feature. The feature may represent a textbook example.

Attributes for geology outstandingly remarkable values—Consider landforms and geologic setting with unusual or outstanding geologic features, the number and variety of special geologic features, and the value of these features to the region. River corridors

with an abundance of unusual, unique, and distinctive geologic features to the region are of higher value. River corridors with the greatest diversity of geologic features are of higher value.

4. **Fish**— Fish values may be judged on the relative merits of fish populations, habitat, or a combination of these factors. Consideration should be given to potential as well as existing values.

Attributes for fish outstandingly remarkable values— Consider the presence, extent, and carrying capacity of spawning areas, rearing areas, and adult habitat. Consider the number and variety of species present and the value of these species. Areas with the greatest amount and best habitat are of higher value. Rivers with more fish and/or that have sizeable runs are of higher value. Rivers highly used by anglers or that offer unusual recreation experiences for the region are of higher value.

5. **Wildlife**— Wildlife values may be judged on the relative merits of wildlife populations, habitat, or a combination of these factors. Consideration should be given to potential as well as existing values. River corridor contains nationally or regionally important populations of resident or indigenous wildlife species dependent on the river environment.

Attributes for wildlife outstandingly remarkable values— Consider the presence, extent, and carrying capacity of a variety of wildlife habitats, including winter range, summer range, transition zones, travel corridors, and calving areas. Consider the number and variety of species present and the value of these species. River corridors with the greatest and best habitat and habitat for rare species are of higher value. River corridors with the greatest diversity of species or the greatest number of wildlife are of higher value.

6. **Prehistory**—the river, or area within the corridor, contains a site or sites where there is evidence of occupation or use by Native Americans.
7. **History**—the river, or area within the corridor, contains a site or feature associated with a significant event, an important person, or a cultural activity of the past that was rare or one-of-a-kind in the region.

Forest Service specialists reviewed the 34 rivers to assess whether the rivers have one or more of these seven outstandingly remarkable values that is regionally or nationally significant. It is not enough that a river has an outstandingly remarkable value. This outstandingly remarkable value must be significant at a regional or national scale for a river to be potentially eligible.

- Regional importance—the value is important in the Greater Yellowstone Area
- National importance—the value is important nationally

As a result of this process, 16 rivers (some with multiple classifications) were found to possess one or more outstandingly remarkable values of regional or national importance and are therefore potentially eligible for the National System.

Documentation of either the outstandingly remarkable values or lack of outstandingly remarkable values for the 34 is attached in Attachment B

Classification

Each of the eligible rivers was classified into a category. Some have different classifications for different segments. Section 2(b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of October 2, 1968 specifies and defines three classification categories for eligible rivers:

1. Wild rivers-those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted.
2. Scenic rivers- those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive or shorelines largely undeveloped but accessible in places by roads.
3. Recreational rivers-those rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad that may have some development along their shorelines, and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past.

The classification of a river found to be potentially eligible was based on the condition of the river and the adjacent lands.

Table 3. Eligible river segments and their outstandingly remarkable values of regional or national importance

River	Segment	Outstandingly remarkable value(s) rating	Classification
Bear Creek	South of wilderness boundary to Forest boundary	prehistory high national	scenic
Clarks Fork	Montana state line to Clarks Fork Wild and Scenic River	Scenery high national Recreation high national	recreational
Crandall Creek	Headwaters to Clarks Fork Wild and Scenic River	history high national	wild/ recreational
Dinwoody Creek	Headwaters to Forest boundary	Scenery high regional Geology high national Wildlife high regional	wild
Greybull River	Headwaters to ~0.5 mile past wilderness boundary	Fish high regional	wild
Middle Popo Agie River	Wilderness boundary to trailhead	Geology high regional Recreation high regional	wild/recreational
North Fork Popo Agie River	Headwaters to wilderness boundary	Scenery high national Geology high regional	wild
North Fork Shoshone River	Wilderness boundary to Forest boundary	Scenery high national Recreation high national Wildlife high national Fish high regional Prehistory high regional History high national	recreational
South Fork Little Wind River	Headwaters to Forest boundary	Scenery high regionally	wild
South Fork Shoshone River	Headwaters to wilderness boundary	Scenery high regional Fish high regional Wildlife high national	wild
Sunlight Creek	Wilderness boundary to confluence with Clarks Fork of the Yellowstone River	Geology high national History high regional	recreational

Table 3. Eligible river segments and their outstandingly remarkable values of regional or national importance

River	Segment	Outstandingly remarkable value(s) rating	Classification
Torrey Creek and tributaries	Headwaters of East and West Torrey Creeks to Forest boundary	Scenery high national Wildlife high regional	wild
West Fork DuNoir Creek	Headwaters to ~1.5 miles from Forest boundary	History high national	wild
Wiggins Fork	Trailhead to Forest boundary	Recreation high regional Fish high regional prehistory high national	wild, recreational
Wind River	Headwaters to Forest boundary	Fish high regional History high regional	recreational
Wood River	Kirwin to Forest boundary	Geology high regional History high regional	recreational

Descriptions of the eligible segments

Bear Creek

Location

The length of eligible river flows south from near the Bear Basin Trailhead at the Washakie Wilderness boundary to the Forest boundary on the south (the section inside of wilderness did not have an identified national or regionally significant outstandingly remarkable value). Located in T44N, R105W and T43N, R105W.

See the Bear Creek map in attachment A.

Mileage

4.7 miles

The outstandingly remarkable value pre-history is only present on the 4.7 miles located outside of wilderness. No outstandingly remarkable values were identified on the Wilderness section.

Flow

The segment is free flowing and free of impoundments.

Outstandingly remarkable values

This segment is important in a regional and national scale because of the presence of the Helen Looking Bill site, which is in the nomination process for the National Register, and the presence of significant sheep traps with drivelines and jumps within the corridor.

Classification

Scenic: This segment has a road that parallels it that is within a 0.25 mile for the first 0.5-mile section and within a 0.5-mile of the second 0.5-mile section so was classified as scenic. In addition, the start has some development with a trailhead located near it.

Clarks Fork River

Location

The length of the eligible river flows southeast from the Montana border along Highways 212 and 296 to the beginning point of the designated wild segment of the Clarks Fork of the Yellowstone River. Located in T58N, R107W, T57N, R107W, T57N, R106W and T56N, R106W.

See the Clarks Fork River map in attachment A.

17.4 (15 USFS, 2 private) miles

Flow

There are two irrigation diversions with head gates along this segment of the river; they do not affect the natural and riverine appearance of the river.

Outstandingly remarkable values

This river segment's scenery is important nationally and regionally due to its proximity next to the Beartooth All American Highway (Highway 212) and the Chief Joseph Scenic Highway (Highway 296). These roads follow the Clarks Fork of the Yellowstone River with high mountain peaks in the background including the well-known Pilot and Index peaks with very little development along the river's shores. Recreation is also an outstandingly remarkable value. Many national and international visitors follow this recreational corridor as they make their way into Yellowstone National Park. This river corridor has easy access, along a significant portion of this upper segment, is on the way the Yellowstone NP, has a large number of developed facilities close by, and attracts visitors from a regional and national level during both the summer and winter seasons. In addition, it provides a variety of recreational use from significant numbers of anglers, to campers, to paddlers, to snowmobilers in the winter. Easy access to the river along a significant portion of the upper section and large numbers of developed recreation facilities draw local visitors and a variety of recreational use. Recreational use ranges from anglers, to campers, to some recreation paddlers, to snowmobiles in the winter season.

This segment of the river is also important locally for the wildlife habitat it provides for grizzly bears and moose. These wildlife species can be seen using the river corridor for travel and foraging among the willow habitat type along the river bottom.

Classification

Recreational: The shoreline of the river segment has some development. There is some evidence of past timber harvest. The river is accessible by the Chief Joseph Highway (Highway 296) and the Beartooth Scenic Byway (Highway 212), including a bridge crossing.

Crandall Creek

Location

The length of the eligible river starts at the headwaters and flows northeast to the beginning point of the designated wild segment of the Clarks Fork of the Yellowstone River. Located in T56N, R16E and T56N, R17E.

See the Crandall Creek map in attachment A.

Mileage

10.9 miles

Flow

The segment is free flowing and free of impoundments.

Outstandingly remarkable values

This river segment's scenery is important historically both nationally and regionally due to the presence of the Nez Perce National Historic Trail and is the accepted corridor for this route.

Classification

Wild: 5.9 miles from the headwaters east to the boundary of the North Absaroka Wilderness. This section is only accessible by trail #607 and has no development along its shoreline.

Recreational: 5 miles from the North Absaroka Wilderness boundary east to the confluence with the Clarks Fork. This section is readily accessible by road and has a trailhead and the Crandall Ranger Station within the corridor.

Dinwoody Creek

Location

The length of the eligible river flows northeast from the headwaters to the forest/wilderness boundaries. Located in T37N, R107W, T37N, R106W, T38N, R106W, T39N, R106W and T39N, R105W.

See the Dinwoody Creek map in attachment A.

Mileage

20.6 miles

Flow

The segment is free flowing and free of impoundments.

Outstandingly remarkable values

Dinwoody Creek is important regionally for its uncommon scenery as a glacial creek originating from glaciers on the Continental Divide. The creek is surrounded by the unique landform of steep-faced mountains carved out of granite and limestone by glaciers and glacial streams and numerous active glaciers. It is geologically unique nationally given the unique flows it produces from glacier melt and glacial outburst floods. The area is also significant regionally for wildlife as

it intersects the Whiskey Mountain sheep herd's summer range and is a breeding ground for this significant population of sheep.

Classification

Wild: The shoreline is primitive and undeveloped. The creek is accessible by the Glacier Trail (801) and inaccessible by roads.

Greybull River

Location

The portion of the river eligible flows north from the headwaters below Greybull Pass to 0.5 mile east of the Washakie Wilderness boundary. Located in T45N, R104W, T46N, R104W, T46N, R105W, T47N, R105W, T48N, R104W, and T48N, R105W.

See the Greybull River map in attachment A.

Mileage

21.1 miles

Flow

The river segment is free flowing and free of impoundments.

Outstandingly remarkable values

The Greybull River is important regionally because it contains the most pure strain of the sensitive species Yellowstone cutthroat trout on the Shoshone National Forest.

The river is accessed and followed by the popular Greybull River Trail (655) making it important locally for horseback riding and outfitting, especially during the fall hunting season. This river segment also provides locally important paddling opportunities including access to high alpine meadows and to one of the highest stretches of navigable whitewater in the Northern Rockies from Yellow Creek downstream. There is no development along this segment of the river.

Classification

Wild: The shoreline of the river segment is primitive and has no development. The river is only accessible by the Greybull River Trail (655). There is no evidence of past or ongoing timber harvest.

Middle Fork Popo Agie River

Location

The length of eligible river flows north and east from the headwaters to the forest boundary. Located in T31N, R102W, T32N, R102W, and T32N, R101W.

See the Middle Fork Popo Agie River map in attachment A.

Mileage

19.9 miles

Flow

The river segment is free flowing and free of impoundments.

Outstandingly remarkable values

The Middle Popo Agie River has a regionally high geologic value due to the canyon and sinks landscape and Popo Agie falls that are present in this stretch of river. The Middle Fork Trail (700) runs along the river, making the river important regionally for the recreation opportunities of hiking, camping, and fishing along its shores. In addition, this segment of river also provides paddlers access to two excellent class V whitewater sections named the “Falls” and “Sinks”. The Falls section offers a challenging adventure with many portages, while the Sinks section offers a high quality maze of steep and highly technical whitewater.

Classification

Wild: 17.7 miles-This section from the headwaters to the Popo Agie wilderness boundary is and to the west side of the Middle Fork Summer home group is undeveloped and inaccessible except by Trail #700.

Recreational: 2.2 miles-This section from the west side of the Middle Fork Summer home group to the Forest boundary is accessible by road and there are some developments along the shoreline such as campgrounds, trailheads, and a summer home group.

North Fork Popo Agie River

Location

The length of the eligible river starts near the Cirque of the Towers in the Popo Agie Wilderness and flows east paralleling Trail #710 to the eastern wilderness boundary.

See the North Fork Popo Agie River map in attachment A.

Mileage

14.5 miles

Flow

The river segment is free flowing and free of impoundments.

Outstandingly remarkable values

The headwaters of this river exhibit exceptional regional and national scenery and are regionally significant as a fine example of the glacial geomorphology of the Wind River Range highlighted by the popular destination, Cirque of the Towers.

Classification

Wild: There are no developments along this section of river and it is accessible only by Trail #710.

North Fork Shoshone River

Location

The length of the eligible river flows east along Highway 14/16/20 (Buffalo Bill Scenic Byway) from the North Absaroka Wilderness boundary to the eastern Forest boundary in T52N, R105W, R106W, R107W and R108W.

See the North Fork Shoshone River maps in attachment A.

Mileage

29.5 miles

Flow

The river segment is free flowing and free of impoundments.

Outstandingly remarkable values

This segment runs along the Buffalo Bill Scenic Byway, a portal to Yellowstone National Park. The river is important nationally for its unusual Absaroka volcanic geologic formations along the river and the recreational opportunities of picnicking and camping along its shores, fly-fishing, river rafting and paddling, and wildlife viewing are regionally important. There are many developments along the shore such as campgrounds, picnic areas, and lodges. Fishery values are high regionally given the variety of species, high biomass, and high popularity. The river is also very important regionally and nationally as habitat for the grizzly bear, winter range for bighorn sheep and the recreational value the habitat provides in allowing visitors to view grizzly bears and sheep along the river. In spring and summer, the vegetation along the river corridor is an important food source for grizzlies. The Shoshone NF has the largest population of Bighorn sheep of any national forest and the area along the lower portion of the river drainage is important winter sheep habitat because it remains open and free of snow. The river corridor is also important nationally for the historic lodges on the Shoshone, including the Buffalo Bill hunting camp at Pahaska Tepee. Finally, this river is important regionally in terms of pre-history for the presence of Mummy Cave located immediately adjacent to the river.

Classification

Recreational: There are developments along the shoreline of the river. There is evidence of ongoing timber harvest. The river is readily accessible by the Buffalo Bill Scenic Byway (Highway 14, 16, 20).

South Fork Little Wind River

Location

This eligible river starts near Washakie Lake in the Popo Agie Wilderness and flows north, paralleling Trail #718 until it exits the Forest to the north at the Forest/wilderness boundary.

See the South Fork Little Wind River map in attachment A.

Mileage

6 miles

Flow

The river segment is free flowing and free of impoundments.

Outstandingly remarkable values

This area and the river corridor are scenic destinations regionally because of the Continental Divide view shed, Mount Hooker, and two dramatic passes.

Classification

Wild: There are no developments along this segment and it is only accessible by Trails #716, 717, and 718.

South Fork Shoshone River

Location

The portion of the eligible river flows north from Shoshone Pass approximately 20 miles to the Washakie Wilderness boundary in T45N, R108W, T46N, R108W, T46N, R107W, T47N, R107W and T48N, R106W.

See the South Fork Shoshone River maps in attachment A.

Mileage

29.4 miles

The complete length studied was determined to be eligible.

Flow

The river segment is free flowing and free of impoundments.

Outstandingly remarkable values

The South Fork's scenery value is regionally important because of its unique scenic features including gorges and talus slopes. The South Fork of the Shoshone River is important regionally because it contains one of the few conservation populations of Yellowstone cutthroat trout fisheries in Wyoming and produces a large amount of biomass. The river is also very important regionally and nationally for wildlife. Species present in large numbers include the nationally significant grizzly bear, bighorn sheep, and elk. In addition, this river corridor provides critical habitat including winter range, summer range, transition zones, travel corridors, and elk calving areas and has the most significant wildlife pinch point in the ecosystem.

This segment of river can be reached by the popular South Fork Trail (809.2), which makes it important locally for recreational activities such as horseback riding, packing, outfitting, and paddling in a remote area. Hiking upstream from the trailhead provides paddlers access to remote box canyons of low to moderate paddling difficulty. There are no developments along this segment of the river.

Classification

Wild: The shoreline of the river segment has no development. The river is accessible only by the South Fork trail (809.2). There is no evidence of timber harvest.

Sunlight Creek

Location

The length eligible river begins at the North Absaroka Wilderness boundary and ends at the confluence with the Clarks Fork of the Yellowstone River in T54N, R107W and T56 N, R103W.

See the Sunlight Creek maps in attachment A.

Mileage

29 miles

Flow

The upper river segment is free flowing and free of impoundments. There are two to three irrigation diversions on Sunlight Creek below the upper section, but they do not affect the natural and riverine appearance of the creek.

Outstandingly remarkable values

Sunlight Creek is important nationally for its Precambrian granitic geology characterized by rugged topography with steep canyon walls approximately 150 feet high. Many visitors enjoy viewing the deep canyon of Sunlight Creek from the Sunlight Bridge, which crosses the creek on the Chief Joseph Scenic Highway (Highway 296).

This river is also significant regionally for history because of the unique values and history associated with the Lee City mining activities on the upper end.

Classification

Recreational: The shoreline of the river is accessible at numerous points by the road that parallels the river for a significant portion of it. It also includes development such as recreational and administrative facilities.

Torrey Creek and tributaries

Location

This eligible river starts at the headwaters of both East and West Torrey Creeks and flows generally northeast within the Fitzpatrick Wilderness until both come together approximately 1 mile from the Forest boundary, then continues to flow northeast until it exits the forest.

See the Torrey Creek map in attachment A.

Mileage

22.8 miles

Flow

The river segment is free flowing and free of impoundments.

Outstandingly remarkable values

This river has regional and national significant scenic values because of its spectacular views of the Ross Lake gorges, waterfalls, and the high concentration of glacial features on the upper

reaches. In addition, wildlife is regionally important because of the presence of the Whiskey Mountain sheep herd, which allows both summer and winter viewing of this species in a wild back country environment.

Classification

Wild: These reaches are only accessible by trail in the lower section after East and West Torrey creek come together. The upper sections are only accessible by cross-country traffic. The shoreline of the river segment is primitive and undeveloped with no evidence of human activity.

West Fork Dunoir Creek

Location

The eligible segment flows southeast from the headwaters to approximately 1.5 miles before the Forest boundary. Located in T44N, R109W, and T44N, R108W.

See the West Dunoir Creek map in attachment A.

Mileage

6.4 miles

Flow

The segment is free flowing and free of impoundments.

Outstandingly remarkable values

West Fork Dunoir Creek is important regionally for the tie hacking that took place in the creek from 1921 through 1932 to supply the railroads with ties. A splash dam from the tie hacking era still exists on the West Fork of Dunoir Creek. Tie hacking also occurred on Warm Springs but not to the extent it did on West Fork Dunoir Creek.

Classification

Wild: The shoreline is primitive with no development other than the splash dam. The creek is accessible by the Dunoir Trail (808) and inaccessible by roads.

Wiggins Fork

Location

The eligible river flows southwest from the headwaters to the Double Cabin Trailhead (Wild) then south to the Forest boundary in T44N, R106W, and T43N, R106W (Recreational).

See the Wiggins Fork maps in attachment A.

Mileage

24 miles

Flow

The river segment is free flowing and free of impoundments.

Outstandingly remarkable values

Wiggins Fork is important regionally for recreation and draws visitors from outside of the local area as a destination. It is also important regionally for its fisheries values including Yellowstone cutthroat trout on the upper section, being a popular fishing stream, and for its fish high biomass and diverse species composition on the lower section.

In addition, pre-history is a big component of its values both regionally and nationally because of its high concentration of past pre-historical use that ranges from 10,000 years ago pre-contact, which shows a wide cultural context.

Classification

Wild: 10.2 miles-The shoreline is primitive and undeveloped, and accessible only by trail.

Recreational: 13.8 miles-The creek is accessible in just a few places by roads, has some development along it, and has some evidence of past vegetation management activities.

Wind River

Location

The eligible length of river starts at the headwaters at the Continental Divide and flows southeast until it exits the Forest.

See the Wind River map in attachment A.

Mileage

21.3 miles

The complete length studied was determined to be eligible.

Flow

This river has an irrigation diversion on it but it does not affect the natural and riverine appearance of the creek.

Outstandingly remarkable values

This river is significant regionally for fish and is a popular fishing stream. It also produces a high fish biomass and has a high diversity of species. It has significant historic values regionally due to the presence of a main tie hacking camp and the presence of tie transportation flumes. It also has value from a pre-historic and historic standpoint as a traditional cultural property and as a travel corridor.

Classification

Recreational: This river is accessible for long sections by roads and there is evidence of past and present development along portions of it.

Wood River

Location

The eligible length of river studied flows from northwest of Mount Sniffel approximately 1.25 miles upstream from the historic mining remains of Kirwin to the Forest boundary in T45N, R104W, T46N, R103W.

See the Wood River map in attachment A.

Mileage

8.6 miles

Flow

The river segment is free flowing and free of impoundments.

Outstandingly remarkable values

This segment of the Wood River drainage is known regionally for its high mountain geology including significant mineral deposits. It is important historically in the region due to its flow through the early 1900s mining town of Kirwin. Many local and regional visitors conduct scenic drives along this stretch of river and visit the remains of Kirwin and the 1931 Double D dude ranch.

This segment of the Wood River does contain pure strains of Yellowstone cutthroat trout. While Yellowstone cutthroat trout are present, they are not significant regionally or nationally because the Wood River does not have a long expanse of habitat like the Greybull.

Classification

Recreational: There are some developments along the shoreline such as campgrounds and trailheads. The stretch of river is easily accessible by Road 200, which fords the river in two locations.

Attachment A. Maps⁴

Bear Creek

Clarks Fork River

Crandall Creek

Dinwoody Creek

Greybull River

Middle Popo Agie River

North Fork Shoshone River (map 1)

North Fork Shoshone River (map 1A)

North Popo Agie River

South Fork Little Wind River

South Fork Shoshone River (map 1)

South Fork Shoshone River (map 1A)

Sunlight Creek (map 1)

Sunlight Creek (map 1A)

Torrey Creek and Tributaries

West Dunoir Creek

Wiggins Fork (map 1)

Wiggins Fork (map 1A)

Wind River

Wood River

⁴ Maps are available electronically.

Attachment B. IDT River Eligibility Documentation

IDT River Eligibility Notes

RIVER: Bear Creek

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUE	Y or N	NOTES
Scenery	N	No outstanding remarkable regionally or nationally important scenic features
Recreation	N	No significant recreational opportunities on a regional or national scale
Geology	N	No significant geologic features
Fish	N	Yellowstone cutthroat trout population
Wildlife	N	Winter range, but not significant
Prehistory	Y	Sheep traps with driveline; jumps (high, within corridor distance though) and Helen Lookingbill (nomination process)
History	N	No significant event/feature
Conclusion		Eligible

RIVER: Bull Lake Creek

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUE	Y or N	NOTES
Scenery	N	Glaciers, high country, grass and rocks; nothing outstanding from a regional or national perspective, high alpine type country
Recreation	N	No significant recreational opportunities on a regional or national scale
Geology	N	No outstanding geological features
Fish	N	No Yellowstone cutthroat trout
Wildlife	N	Lack of diverse species or unique populations
Prehistory	N	No evidence of human activity
History	N	Historic stock drive but not regionally or nationally significant
Conclusion		Ineligible

RIVER: Clarks Fork

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUE	Y or N	NOTES
Scenery	Y	Views of Pilot and Index which are regionally significant and draw tourists to the area to view
Recreation	Y	This river corridor has easy access, along a significant portion of this upper segment, is on the way the Yellowstone NP, has a large number of developed facilities close by, and attracts visitors from a regional and national level during both the summer and winter seasons. In addition, it provides a variety of recreational use from significant numbers of anglers, to campers, to paddlers, to snowmobilers in the winter.
Geology	N	Lacks diverse or unique geologic features
Fish	N	No conservation population of Yellowstone cutthroat trout or unique fisheries resource
Wildlife	N	No unusual concentration of wintering animals; not prime summer habitat for a lot of species
Prehistory	N	No known site of occupation or use by Native Americans
History	N	Lacks a significant event or cultural activity that is one-of-a-kind in the region
Conclusion		Eligible

RIVER: Crandall Creek

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUE	Y or N	NOTES
Scenery	N	No regionally or nationally significant scenic values
Recreation	N	No significant recreational opportunities on a regional or national scale. While some local paddling use may occur it is not a destination of regional or national importance for paddling and does not have a wide diversity of recreation experiences being offered.
Geology	N	No rare or unique geologic feature
Fish	N	No unique population
Wildlife	N	No significant or important wildlife species/populations
Prehistory	N	No known sites of occupation or use by Native Americans
History	Y	Accepted corridor for Nez Perce National Historic Trail
Conclusion		Eligible

RIVER: Dead Indian

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUE	Y or N	NOTES
Scenery	N	No outstanding remarkable scenic features
Recreation	N	No significant recreational opportunities on a regional or national scale
Geology	N	No significant geologic features
Fish	N	Established conservation population of Yellowstone cutthroat trout (only one in Clarks Fork drainage) but occurs in a small isolated drainage and as such is locally important but not nationally or regionally important.
Wildlife	N	Lacks regionally important populations; lacks greatest/best habitat
Prehistory	Y	Evidence of human population/use by Native Americans; excavation site of circle of skulls
History	N	No significant event/feature
Conclusion		Ineligible (Because pre-history occurs in a very small area on very lower section of creek)

RIVER: Dinwoody

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUE	Y or N	NOTES
Scenery	Y	Wilson Meadows; Gannett Peak; glacial presence, falls, cascades
Recreation	N	National destination, climbing Gannett, hiking but this use primarily occurs outside the river corridor and is not river resource related.
Geology	Y	hydrograph of the area (bump in flows from glacial melt)—unique nationally, glacial outburst floods
Fish	N	No Yellowstone cutthroat trout
Wildlife	Y	Sheep; Whiskey Mountain Herd summer range, breeding ground
Prehistory	N	No evidence of human activity
History	N	No significant event/feature
Conclusion		Eligible

RIVER: East Fork Dunoir

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUE	Y or N	NOTES
Scenery	N	No outstanding remarkable regionally or nationally important scenic features
Recreation	N	No significant recreational opportunities on a regional or national scale
Geology	N	No significant geologic features
Fish	N	No Yellowstone cutthroat trout
Wildlife	N	Lack of diverse species or unique populations
Prehistory	N	No evidence of human activity
History	N	Old town of Dunoir within corridor; buffalo skulls
Conclusion		Ineligible

RIVER: East Fork Wind River

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUE	Y or N	NOTES
Scenery	N	No outstanding remarkable regionally or nationally important scenic features
Recreation	N	Hunting, outfitter and guides based camps; not unique
Geology	N	Petrified wood; not significant
Fish	N	Yellowstone cutthroat trout conservation population, not significant
Wildlife	N	Lack of diverse species or unique populations
Prehistory	N	No evidence of human activity
History	N	Guard station; not significant
Conclusion		Ineligible

RIVER: Elk Fork Shoshone

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUE	Y or N	NOTES
Scenery	N	No outstanding remarkable regionally or nationally important scenic features
No evidence of human activity	N	No significant recreational opportunities on a regional or national scale
No significant event/feature	N	No significant geologic features
Fish	N	No significant habitat or populations
Wildlife	N	Lack of diverse species or unique populations
Prehistory	N	No evidence of human activity
History	N	No significant event/feature
Conclusion		Ineligible

RIVER: Francs Fork

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUE	Y or N	NOTES
Scenery	N	Francs Peak (second highest in Absaroka) but not significant recreationally and outside river corridor
Recreation	N	No significant recreational opportunities on a regional or national scale
Geology	N	Mine sites, minor significance comparatively
Fish	N	No significant habitat or populations
Wildlife	N	Largest moth site in ecosystem, but outside corridor
Prehistory	N	No evidence of human activity
History	N	Mine sites, but not significant
Conclusion		Ineligible

RIVER: Frontier Creek

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUE	Y or N	NOTES
Scenery	N	Post-fire scenic views of Absaroka's; visually striking
Recreation	N	Fishing visitation-significant/popular in area; focal point (variety) for recreation in area but just locally not regionally or nationally.
Geology	Y	Significant petrified forest, petrified trees up corridor
Fish	N	Yellowstone cutthroat trout population, upper areas but exists in a small isolated population so while important locally is not regionally or nationally significant.
Wildlife	N	Lack of diverse species or unique populations
Prehistory	N	Evidence of human use, activity; concentrated site (more significance in Wiggins)
History	N	No significant event/feature
Conclusion		Ineligible

RIVER: Greybull

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUE	Y or N	NOTES
Scenery	N	No outstanding remarkable regionally or nationally important scenic features
Recreation	N	No significant recreational opportunities on a regional or national scale
Geology	N	No significant geologic features
Fish	Y	Yellowstone cutthroat trout largest continuous population in NW Wyoming in this river
Wildlife	N	Wildlife values in drainage as whole-at river corridor itself no significant wildlife values
Prehistory	N	No evidence of human activity
History	N	Charles Belden photos on forest
Conclusion		Eligible

RIVER: Grinnell

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUE	Y or N	NOTES
Scenery	N	Abundant scenery, but not significant nationally or regionally
Recreation	N	No significant recreational opportunities on a regional or national scale. Only a short section that could be used for paddling below where Grinnell and West Grinnell come together and only in high flow years. While this section may get some local use, it would be highly unusual for recreationists to be willing to travel long distances to use this short section
Geology	N	No significant geologic features
Fish	N	No significant habitat or populations
Wildlife	N	No significant population
Prehistory	N	No evidence of human activity
History	N	No significant event/feature
Conclusion		Ineligible

RIVER: Horse Creek

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUE	Y or N	NOTES
Scenery	N	Five Pockets; but not significant regionally or nationally
Recreation	N	ATVing, fishing, camping; not unique or significant national or regional recreational opportunities
Geology	N	No significant geologic features
Fish	N	No Yellowstone cutthroat trout
Wildlife	N	Lack of diverse species or unique populations
Prehistory	N	No evidence of human activity
History	N	Ranger station; not unique/significant
Conclusion		Ineligible

RIVER: Ishawooa

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUE	Y or N	NOTES
Scenery	N	No outstanding remarkable regionally or nationally important scenic features
Recreation	N	Major corridor for thoroughfare; nationally recognized hunting area but hunting is not a recreational activity associated with or dependent on the river resource
Geology	N	No unique geologic formations
Fish	N	No significant habitat or populations
Wildlife	N	Deer migration corridor; not significant
Prehistory	N	No evidence of human activity
History	N	No significant event/feature
Conclusion		Ineligible

RIVER: Jack Creek

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUE	Y or N	NOTES
Scenery	N	No outstanding remarkable regionally or nationally important scenic features
Recreation	N	No significant recreational opportunities on a regional or national scale
Geology	N	No unique geologic formations
Fish	N	No significant habitat or populations
Wildlife	N	Deer migration corridor; not significant
Prehistory	N	No evidence of human activity
History	N	No significant event/feature
Conclusion		Ineligible

RIVER: Jackeys Fork Creek

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUE	Y or N	NOTES
Scenery	N	Scenic value in upper portion; slab rocks; not outstandingly remarkable in a regional or national perspective
Recreation	N	No significant recreational opportunities on a regional or national scale
Geology	N	No significant geologic features
Fish	N	No Yellowstone cutthroat trout
Wildlife	N	Lack of diverse species or unique populations
Prehistory	N	No evidence of human activity
History	N	Simpson Lake lodge; not historically remarkable
Conclusion		Ineligible

RIVER: Middle Fork Popo Agie

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUE	Y or N	NOTES
Scenery	N	Views of Wind River
Recreation	Y	Heavy use of trails along river corridor and thus the river resource for recreation; one of two routes to Cirque
Geology	Y	Geological features similar from geologic impact of sinks (universities from out of state visits)
Fish	N	No Yellowstone cutthroat trout
Wildlife	N	Lack of diverse species or unique populations
Prehistory	N	No evidence of human activity
History	N	No significant event/feature
Conclusion		Eligible

RIVER: Middle Fork Wood River

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUE	Y or N	NOTES
Scenery	N	No outstanding remarkable regionally or nationally important scenic features
Recreation	N	No significant recreational opportunities on a regional or national scale
Geology	N	No unique geologic formations
Fish	N	Yellowstone cutthroat trout population is important locally but not regionally or nationally significant because it is a small isolated population that doesn't offer long stretches like the Greybull.
Wildlife	N	Lack of diverse species or unique populations
Prehistory	N	No evidence of human activity
History	N	No significant event/feature
Conclusion		Ineligible

RIVER: North Crandall Creek

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUE	Y or N	NOTES
Scenery	N	Lacks unique visual features that are significant regionally or nationally
Recreation	N	No significant recreational opportunities on a regional or national scale
Geology	N	No unique features
Fish	N	No unique population or Yellowstone cutthroat trout population
Wildlife	N	No significant or important wildlife species/populations
Prehistory	N	No known sites of occupation or use by Native Americans
History	N	Lacks a significant event or cultural activity that is one-of-a-kind in the region (see notes on Tepee)
Conclusion		Ineligible

RIVER: North Fork Popo Agie

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUE	Y or N	NOTES
Scenery	Y	Headwaters; above treeline spectacular scenery; Cirque of the Towers
Recreation	N	Number one destination on south end but while the Forest does get some local paddling use during the short periods of high water, this area of the Forest is not considered a destination for whitewater recreationists at either a regional or national level. In addition, because of the location, difficult public access, and topography, it does not and will not provide a wide diversity of recreation experiences.
Geology	Y	Outstanding example of wind river range glacial geomorphology- Cirque of the Towers
Fish	N	No Yellowstone cutthroat trout
Wildlife	N	Lack of diverse species or unique populations
Prehistory	N	No evidence of human activity
History	N	No significant event/feature
Conclusion		Eligible

RIVER: North Fork Shoshone

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUE	Y or N	NOTES
Scenery	Y	Unique rock formations; along scenic byway that people travel from region and nationally to drive and see; high use
Recreation	Y	High concentration of developed recreation opportunities, high fishing use, floating, lodges, etc.
Geology	N	No unique geologic formations
Fish	Y	Mixed population; popular fishery; high biomass
Wildlife	Y	Diversity of wildlife populations; abundance of wintering ungulates; importance of area for bear habitat
Prehistory	Y	Mummy cave
History	Y	Pahaska, Wapiti ranger station 1st in nation, Buffalo Bill
Conclusion		Eligible

RIVER: Owl Creek

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUE	Y or N	NOTES
Scenery	N	No outstanding remarkable regionally or nationally important scenic features
Recreation	N	No significant recreational opportunities on a regional or national scale
Geology	N	No significant geologic features
Fish	N	No significant habitat or populations
Wildlife	N	Lack of diverse species or unique populations
Prehistory	N	No evidence of human activity
History	N	No significant event/feature
Conclusion		Ineligible

RIVER: Sheridan Creek

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUE	Y or N	NOTES
Scenery	N	No outstanding remarkable regionally or nationally important scenic features
Recreation	N	Opportunities on corridor not significant
Geology	N	No significant geologic features
Fish	N	Yellowstone cutthroat trout only in headwaters. Isolated population that is locally important but not on a regional or national scale.
Wildlife	N	Lack of diverse species or unique populations
Prehistory	N	No evidence of human activity
History	N	Tie hack but less significant than other sites
Conclusion		Ineligible

RIVER: South Fork Little Wind River

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUE	Y or N	NOTES
Scenery	Y	Scenic destination regionally and somewhat nationally. Continental Divide viewshed, Mt. Hooker; two dramatic passes; amongst heaviest used area for views in Popo Agie
Recreation	N	Main artery trail; amongst most popular backpacking loops in the Winds; lakes camping but river related recreational use is not regionally or nationally significant
Geology	N	No outstanding geological features
Fish	N	No Yellowstone cutthroat trout
Wildlife	N	Lack of diverse species or unique populations
Prehistory	N	No evidence of human activity
History	N	No significant event/feature
Conclusion		Eligible

RIVER: South Fork Shoshone

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUE	Y or N	NOTES
Scenery	Y	Unique scenic features (gorge-North of catwalk, tallus slopes)
Recreation	N	Lacks significant recreation opportunities
Geology	N	No unique geological features
Fish	Y	Yellowstone cutthroat trout conservation population; high biomass stream
Wildlife	Y	Unique: elk migration route (pinchpoint in corridor- most significant in ecosystem). A wide variety of species present in large numbers includes Grizzly Bear, Bighorn Sheep, and Elk. In addition, this river corridor provides critical habitat including winter range, summer range, transition zones, travel corridors, and calving areas.
Prehistory	N	No evidence of human activity
History	N	Rock art site as value; but not significant/or outstandingly remarkable value
Conclusion		Eligible

RIVER: South Fork of Wood River

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUE	Y or N	NOTES
Scenery	N	No outstanding remarkable regionally or nationally important scenic features
Recreation	N	No significant recreational opportunities on a regional or national scale
Geology	N	No unique geologic formations
Fish	N	Yellowstone cutthroat trout in lower portion is important locally but not regional or national in scale like the Greybull which offers long stretches of fish and habitat.
Wildlife	N	Lack of diverse species or unique populations
Prehistory	N	No evidence of human activity
History	N	No significant event/feature
Conclusion		Ineligible

RIVER: Sunlight

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUE	Y or N	NOTES
Scenery	N	Falls, springs by falls-not significant in GYA
Recreation	N	No significant recreational opportunities on a regional or national scale
Geology	Y	Draws visitors from outside GYA (universities); geological features
Fish	N	No significant habitat or populations
Wildlife	N	Lacks regionally important populations; lacks greatest/best habitat (important wildlife area but corridor itself doesn't compare to North Fork) Grizzly bears use the upper drainage in the spring when they are moving out of dens and seeking forage along the creek bottom.
Prehistory	N	No known sites of occupation or use by Native Americans
History	Y	Lee City (mining) unique values/activities of the past on upper section
Conclusion		Eligible

RIVER: Torrey Creek and tributaries

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUE	Y or N	NOTES
Scenery	Y	Spectacular views out of Ross Lake-gorges, waterfalls, high concentration of glaciers that are significant both regionally and nationally
Recreation	N	Higher use; some fishing; recreational use, but not significant
Geology	N	Glaciated features
Fish	N	No Yellowstone cutthroat trout
Wildlife	Y	Sheep-one of the main ranges of Whiskey Mountain herd; both summer and winter viewing of bighorn sheep lower
Prehistory	N	No evidence of human activity
History	N	Bomber Basin, Bomber Lake; not significant value
Conclusion		Eligible

RIVER: Warm Spring

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUE	Y or N	NOTES
Scenery	N	Magnificent viewshed, natural arch; not significant and do not attract visitors from outside area
Recreation	N	No significant recreational opportunities on a regional or national scale This does not have developed recreation facilities close by, and even though it may provide some unique paddling opportunities does not really draw a regional or nationally audience of visitors from outside the geographic region.
Geology	N	Warm springs in/around forest boundary but not significant regionally or nationally
Fish	N	No Yellowstone cutthroat trout, This segment is not a highly used or unique fishery
Wildlife	N	Lack of diverse species or unique populations
Prehistory	N	No evidence of human activity
History	N	Tie hacking; flumes in canyon; not significant nor unique
Conclusion		Ineligible

RIVER: West Fork Dunoir

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUE	Y or N	NOTES
Scenery	N	No outstanding remarkable regionally or nationally important scenic features
Recreation	N	No significant recreational opportunities on a regional or national scale
Geology	N	Continuous cliff; accessible place; no more significant than other places
Fish	N	No Yellowstone cutthroat trout
Wildlife	N	Lack of diverse species or unique populations
Prehistory	N	No evidence of human activity
History	Y	Tie hack use evident; flumes; guard station (Disney cabin-tied to grazing permit)
Conclusion		Eligible

RIVER: Wiggins Fork (all)

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUE	Y or N	NOTES
Scenery	N	Panoramic viewshed; Coffin Butte; significant scenic values but not outstanding on a regional or national level
Recreation	Y	Major trailhead; major destination (draws visitors from outside of local area), variety of uses; nation BCH meeting/use
Geology	N	No significant geologic features
Fish	Y	Yellowstone cutthroat trout (upper), popular fishing area, lower-diverse species, high biomass
Wildlife	N	Lack of diverse species or unique populations
Prehistory	Y	Evidence of human use, activity; concentrated site –temporally, 10k years ago to precontact (wide cultural context)
History	N	No significant event/feature
Conclusion		Eligible

RIVER: Wind River

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUE	Y or N	NOTES
Scenery	N	Centennial Scenic byway (grab from byway); significant views
Recreation	N	Fishing, campgrounds, snowmobiling, ATVing; not significant/unique recreational opportunities
Geology	N	No significant geologic features
Fish	Y	No Yellowstone cutthroat trout; but draws visitors for fisheries-high biomass; diversity of species
Wildlife	N	Lack of diverse species or unique populations
Prehistory	Y	Traditional cultural property--travel corridor; significant prehistorically and historically to tribe
History	Y	Traditional cultural property--travel corridor; significant historically to tribe; tie hacking-main camp; flumes
Conclusion		Eligible

RIVER: Wood River (forest boundary to headwaters)

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUE	Y or N	NOTES
Scenery	N	Historical value makes it scenic
Recreation	N	For historical value
Geology	Y	Significant geological features; mineral mountain –copper deposits around Kirwin
Fish	N	Conservation Yellowstone cutthroat trout population important locally, but doesn't have long expanses like Greybull to be regionally or nationally significant.
Wildlife	N	Lack of diverse species or unique populations
Prehistory	N	No evidence of human activity
History	Y	Kirwin, Double D, Carl Dunrud, Amelia Earhart cabin (significant/unique historical value)
Conclusion		Eligible