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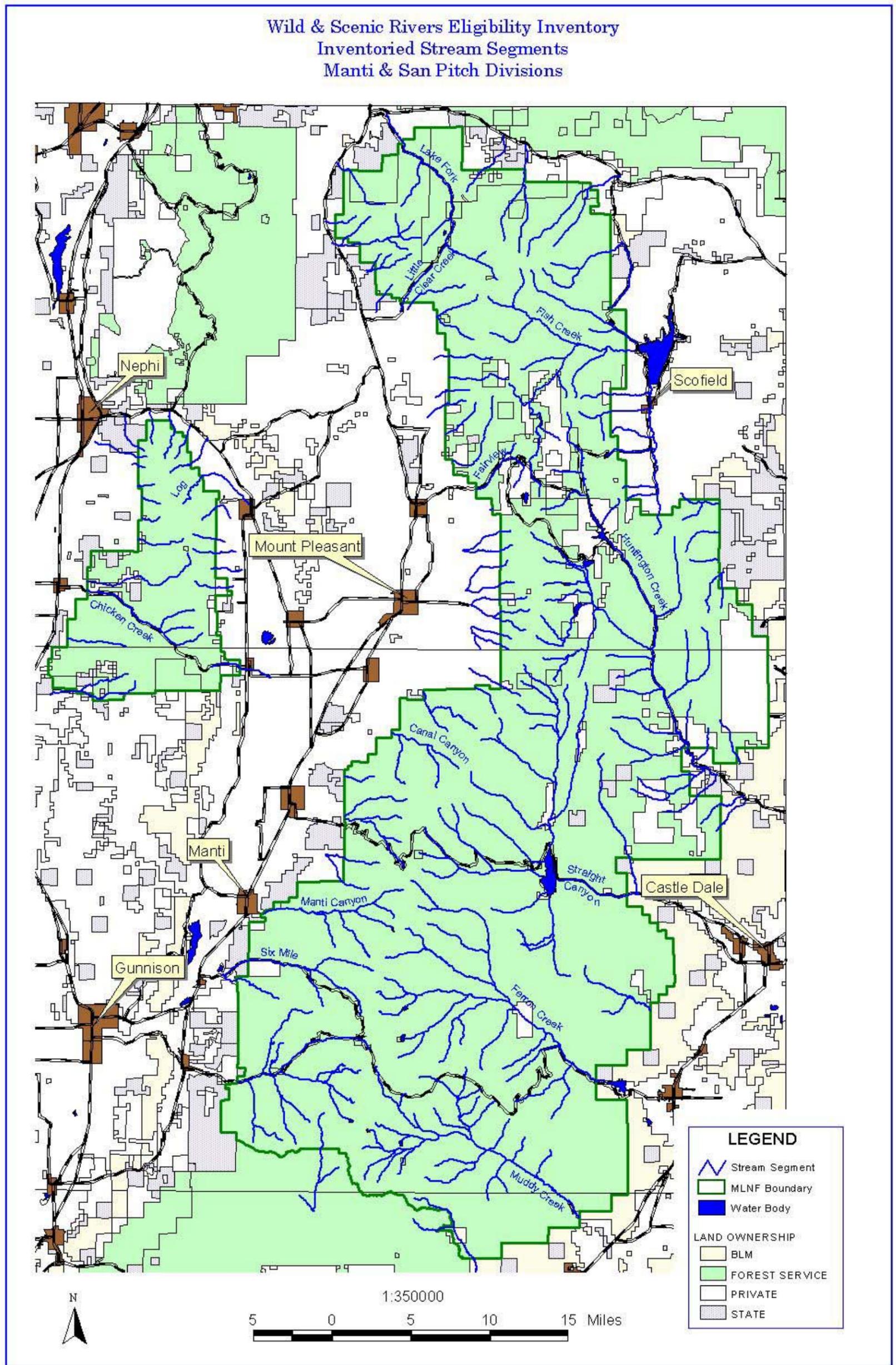
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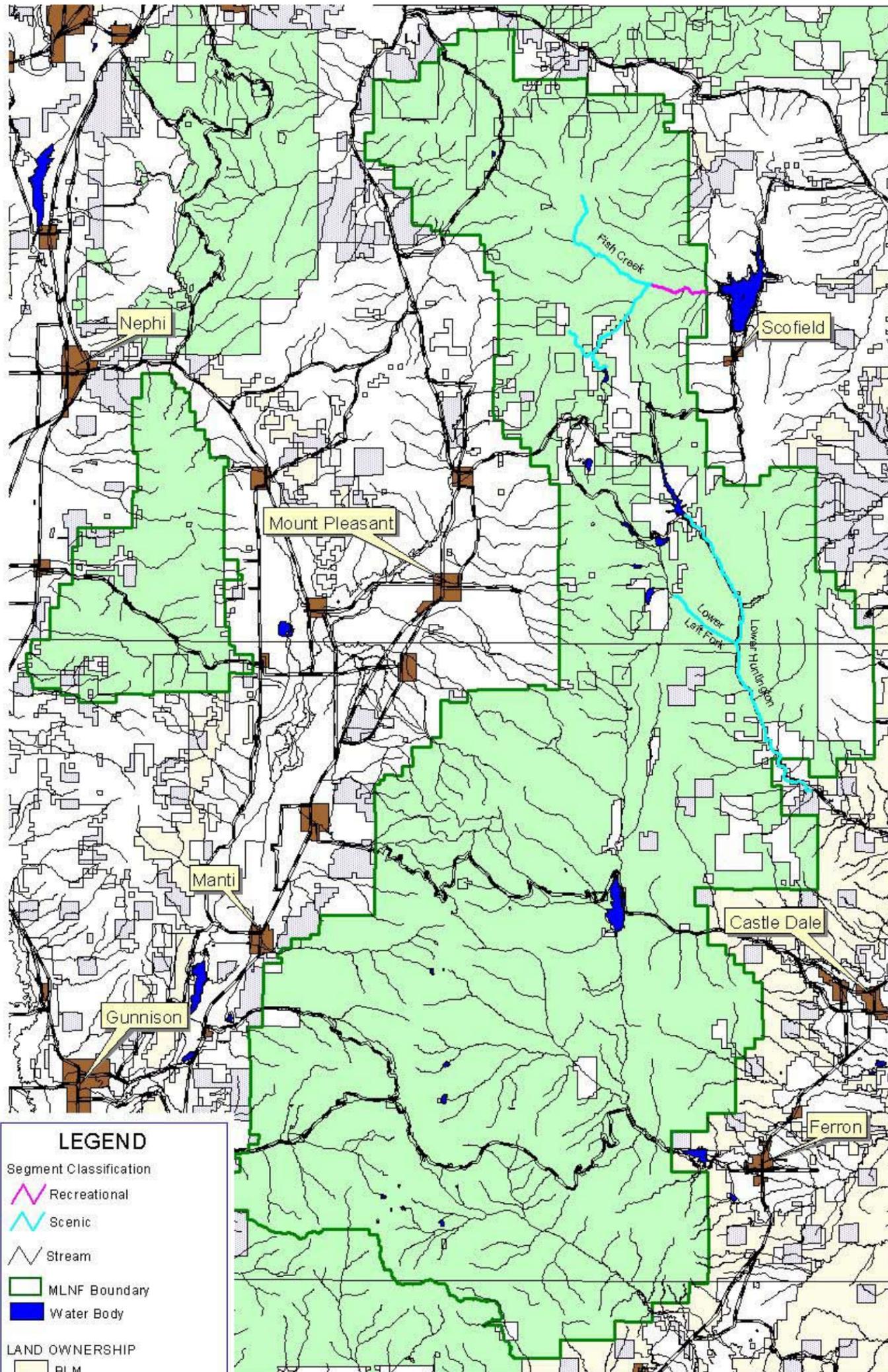
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Appendix A –



Wild & Scenic Rivers Eligibility Inventory
Eligible Stream Segments
Manti & San Pitch Divisions



LEGEND

Segment Classification

- Recreational (pink line)
- Scenic (cyan line)
- Stream (black line)
- MLNF Boundary (green outline)
- Water Body (blue area)

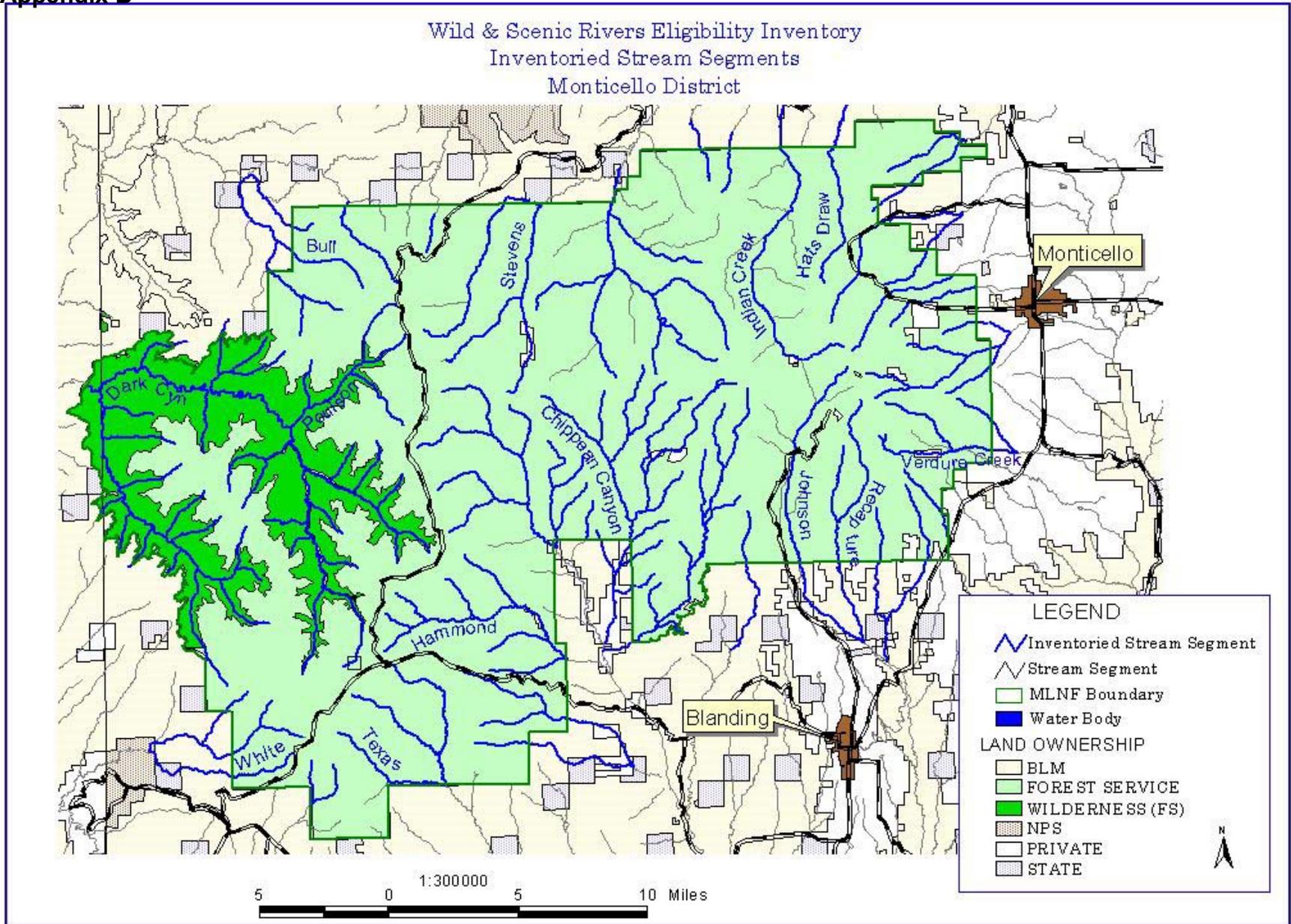
LAND OWNERSHIP

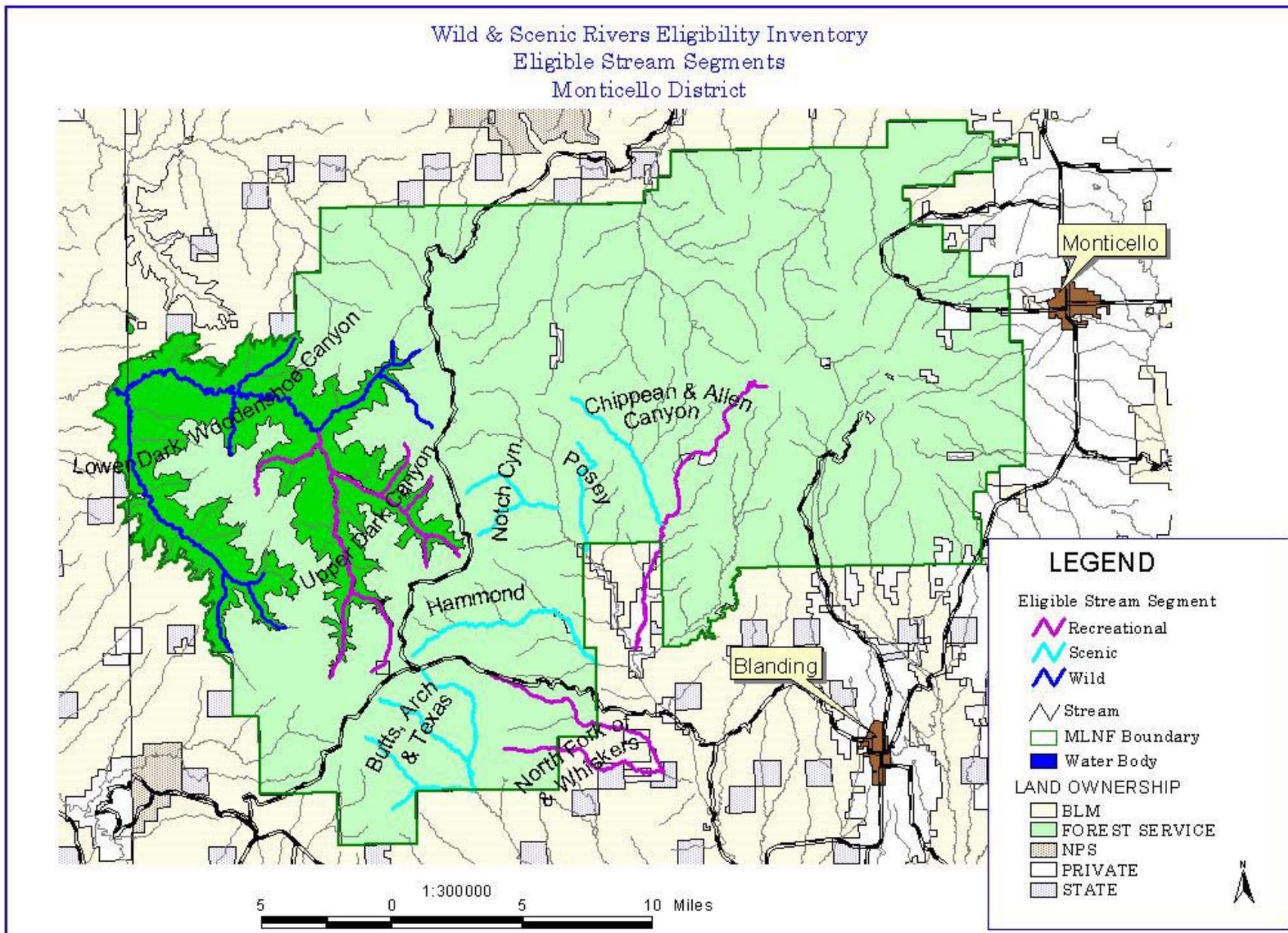
- BLM (yellow)
- FOREST SERVICE (green)
- PRIVATE (white)
- STATE (grey)

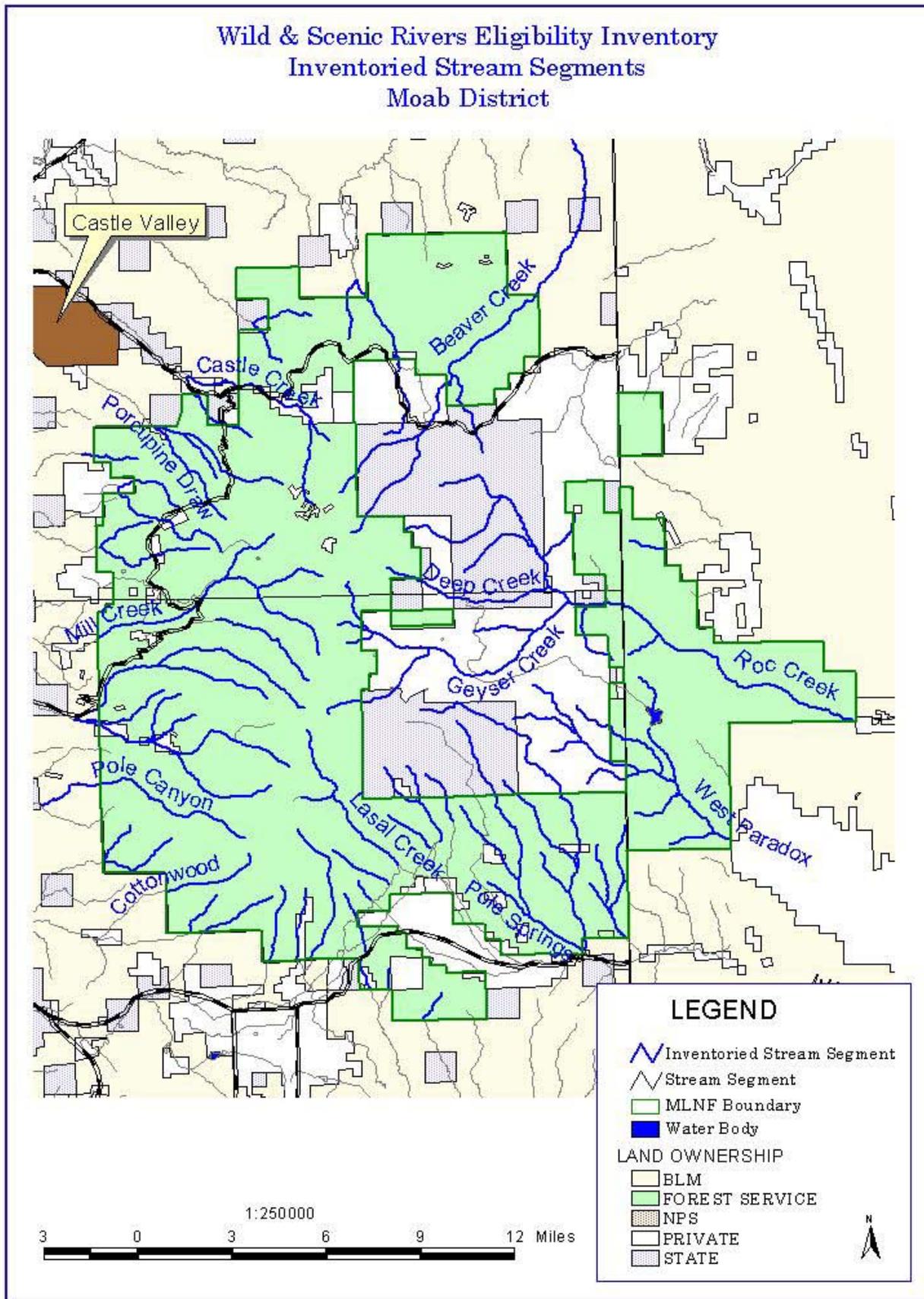
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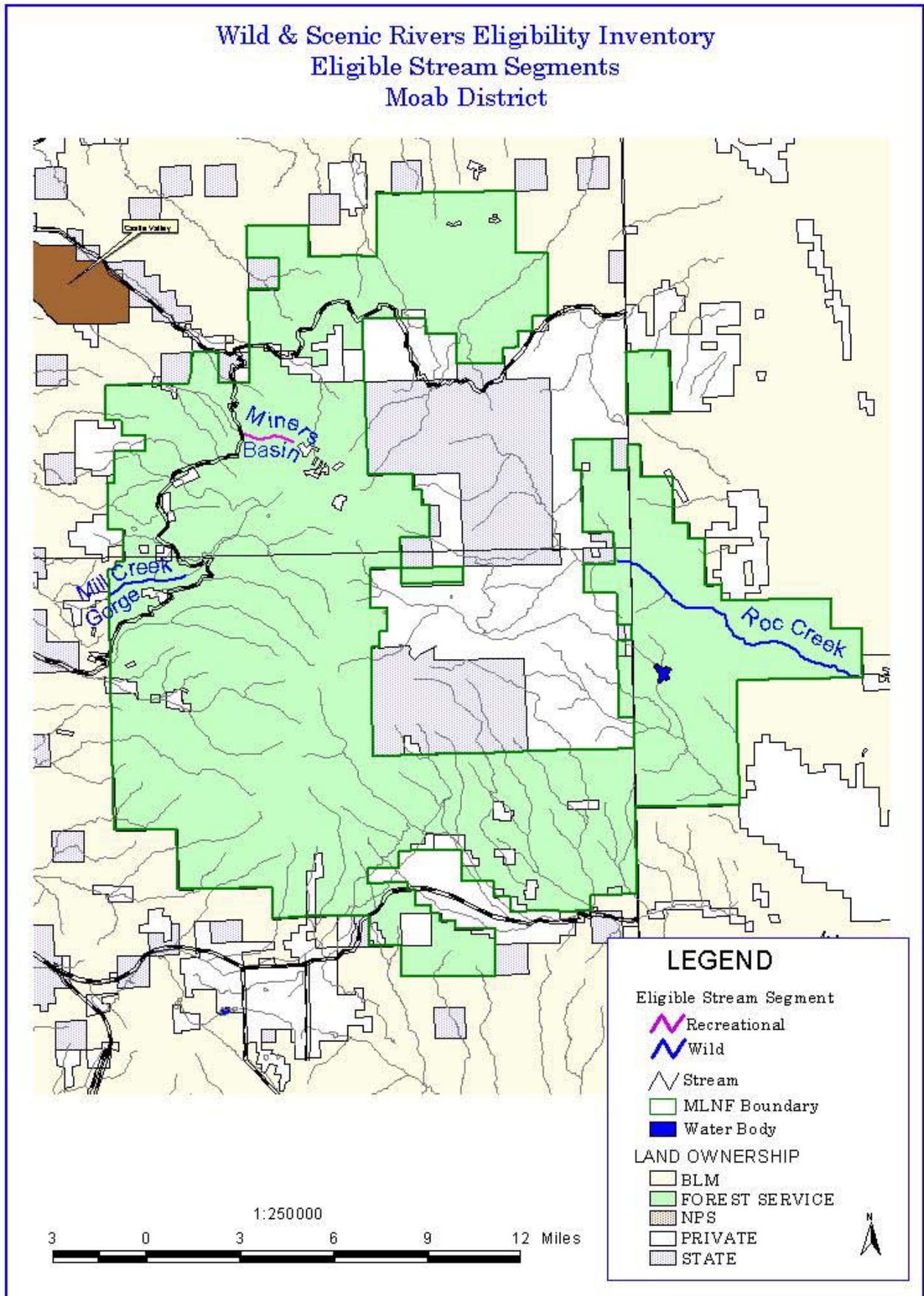


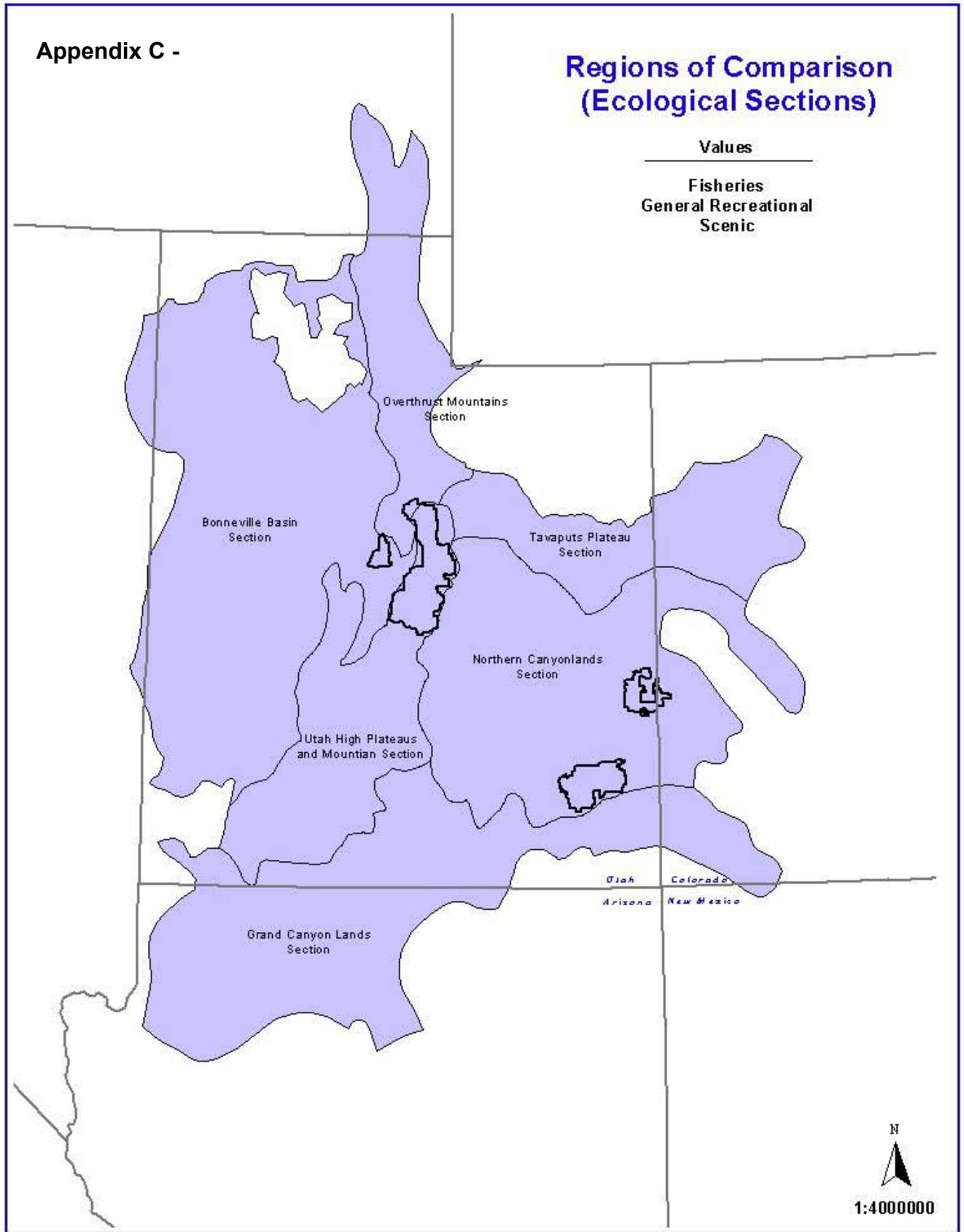
Appendix B –

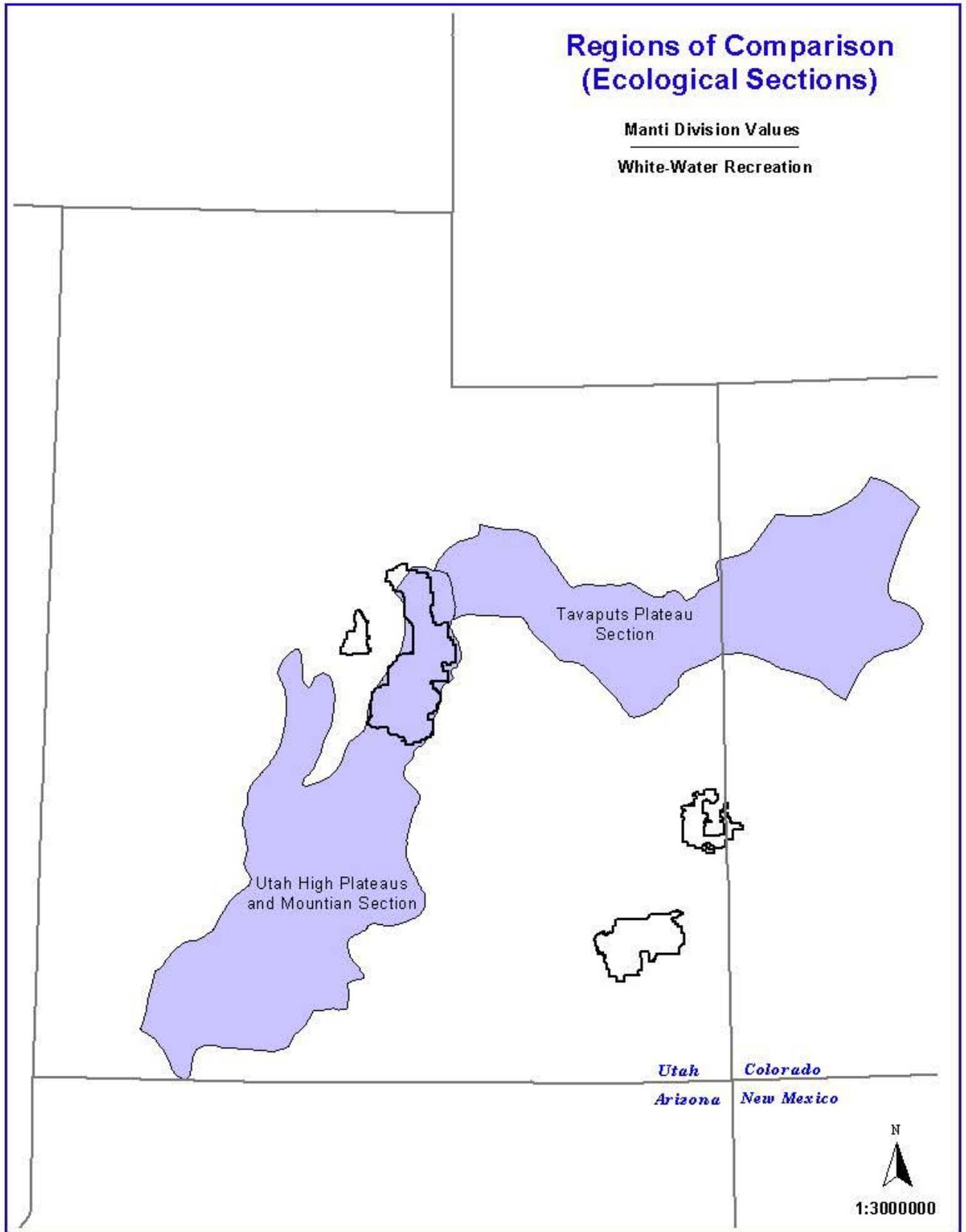


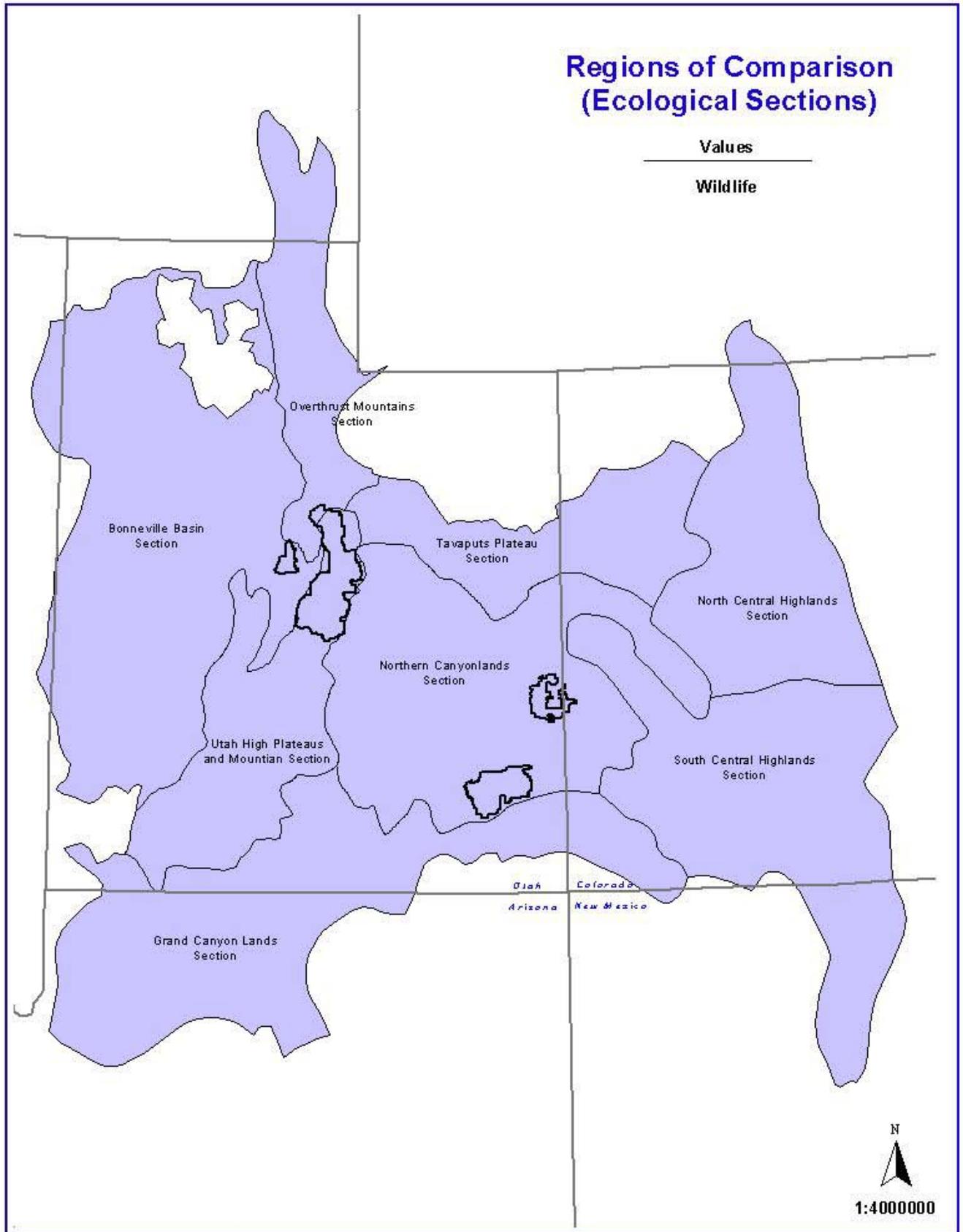


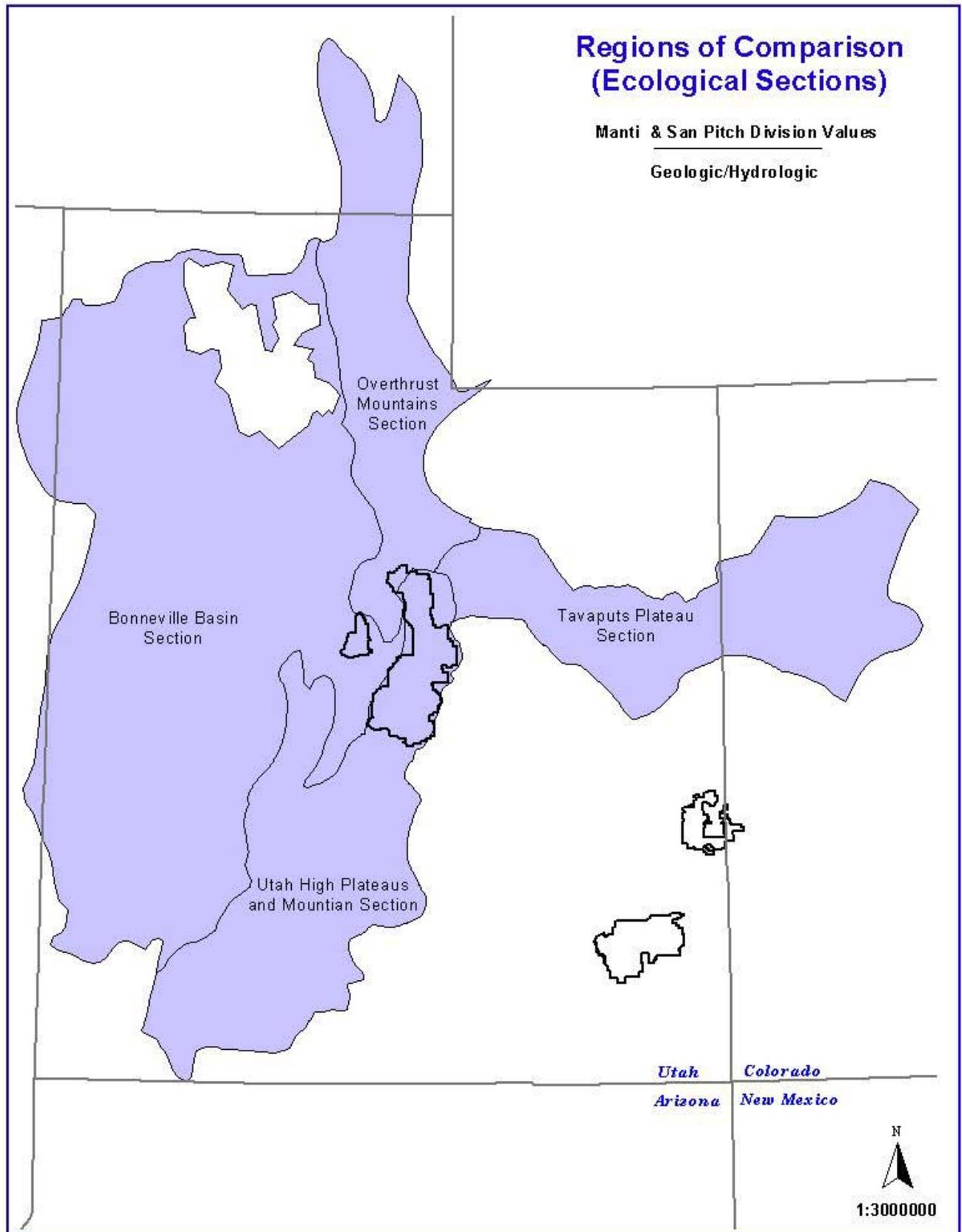


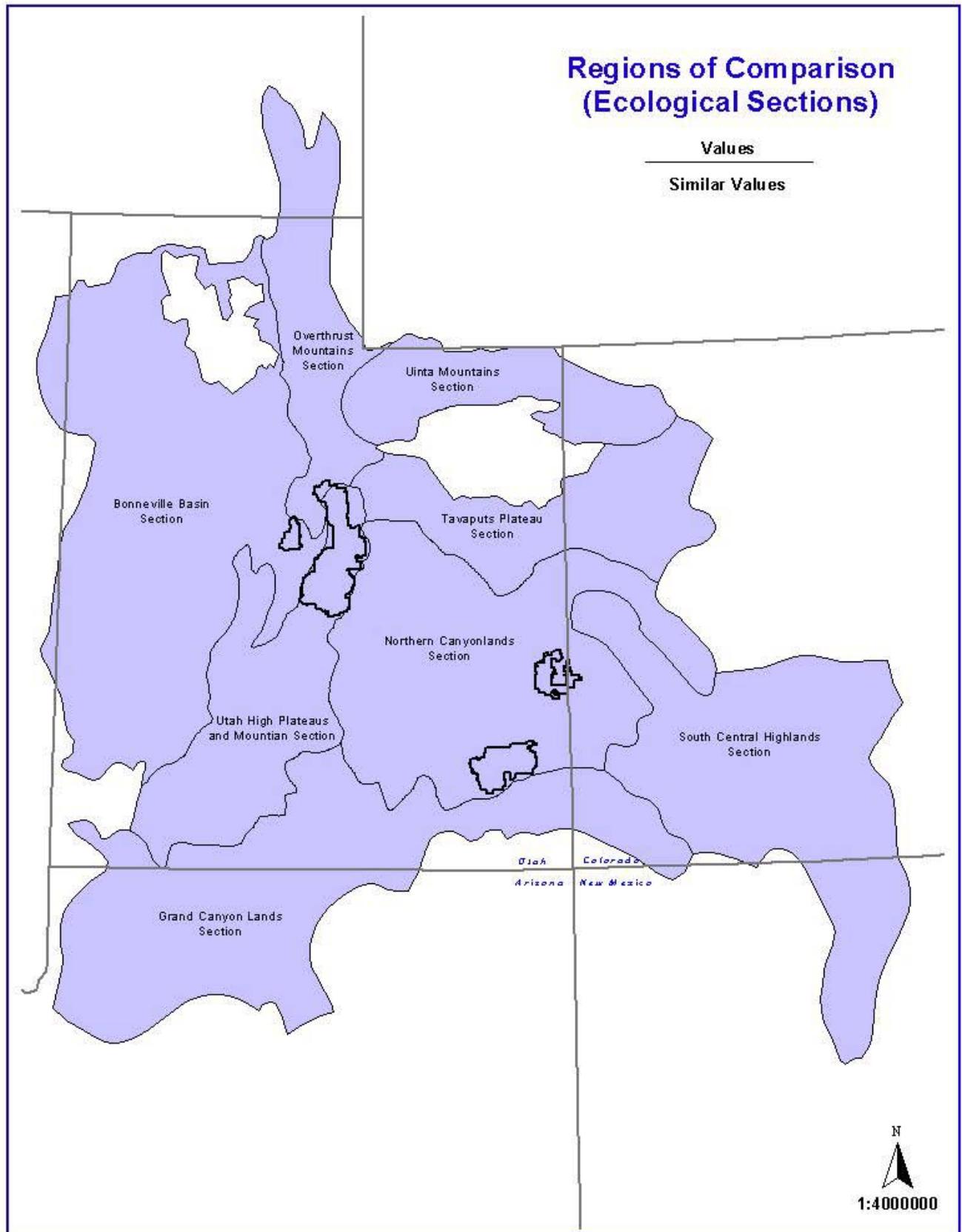


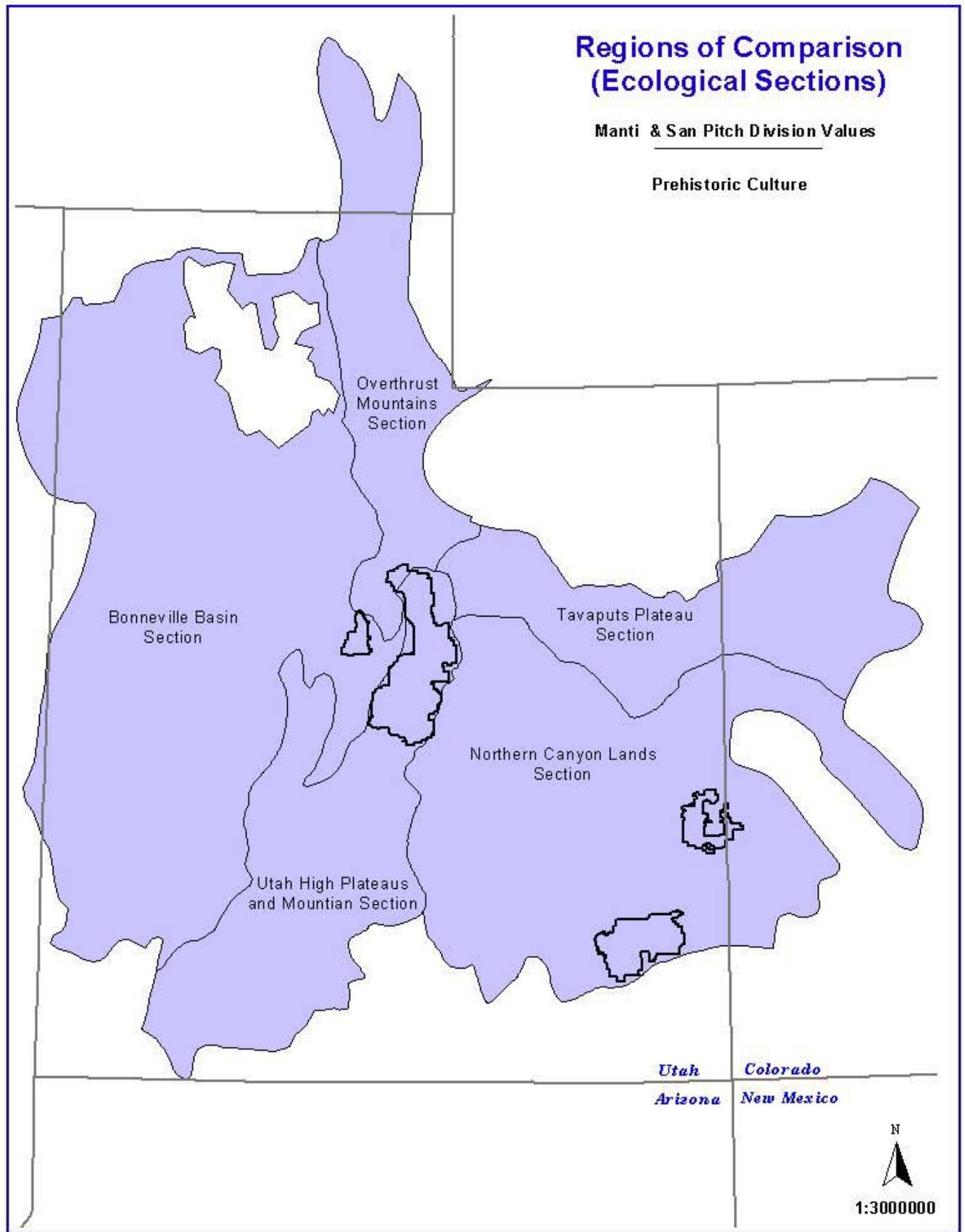


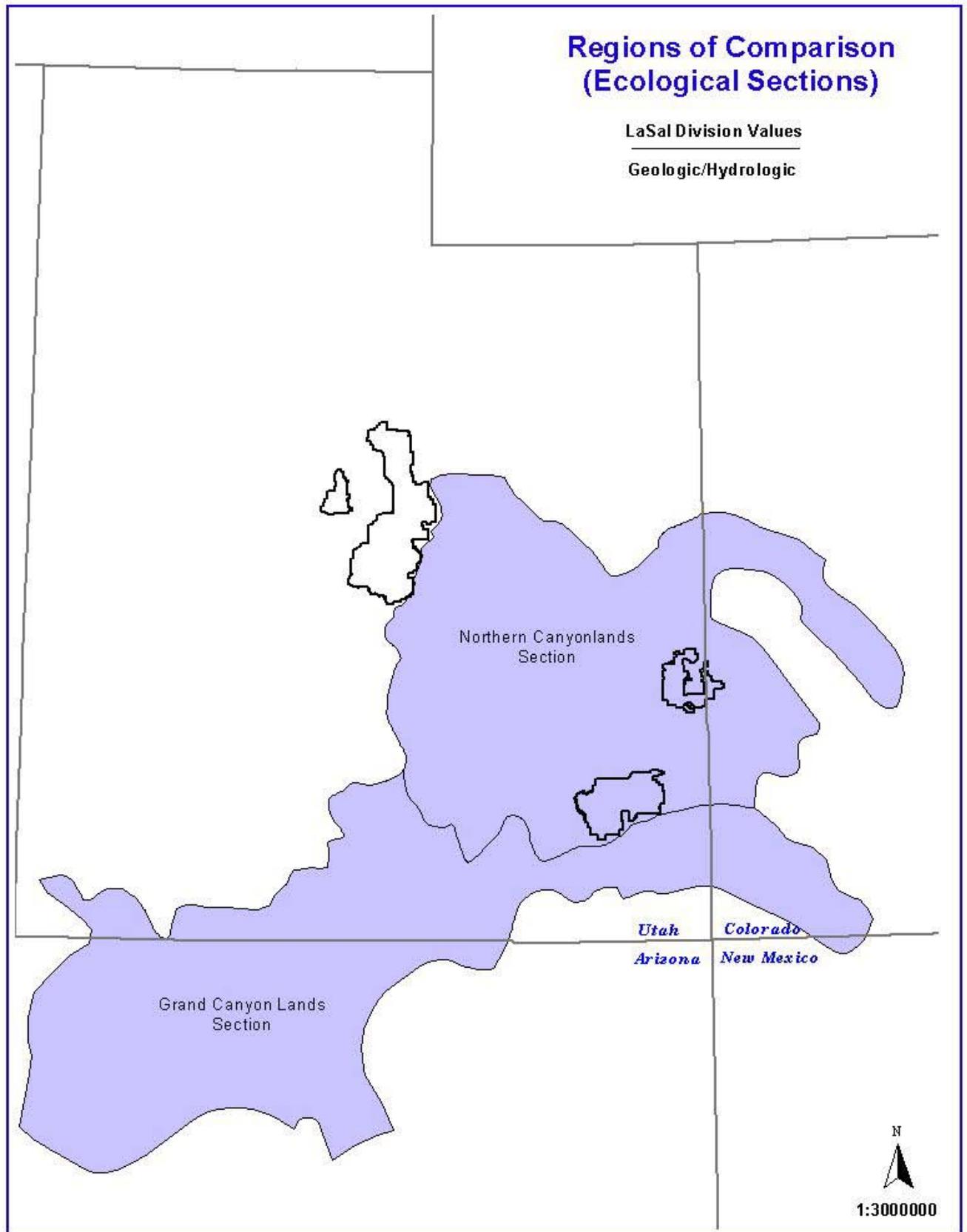


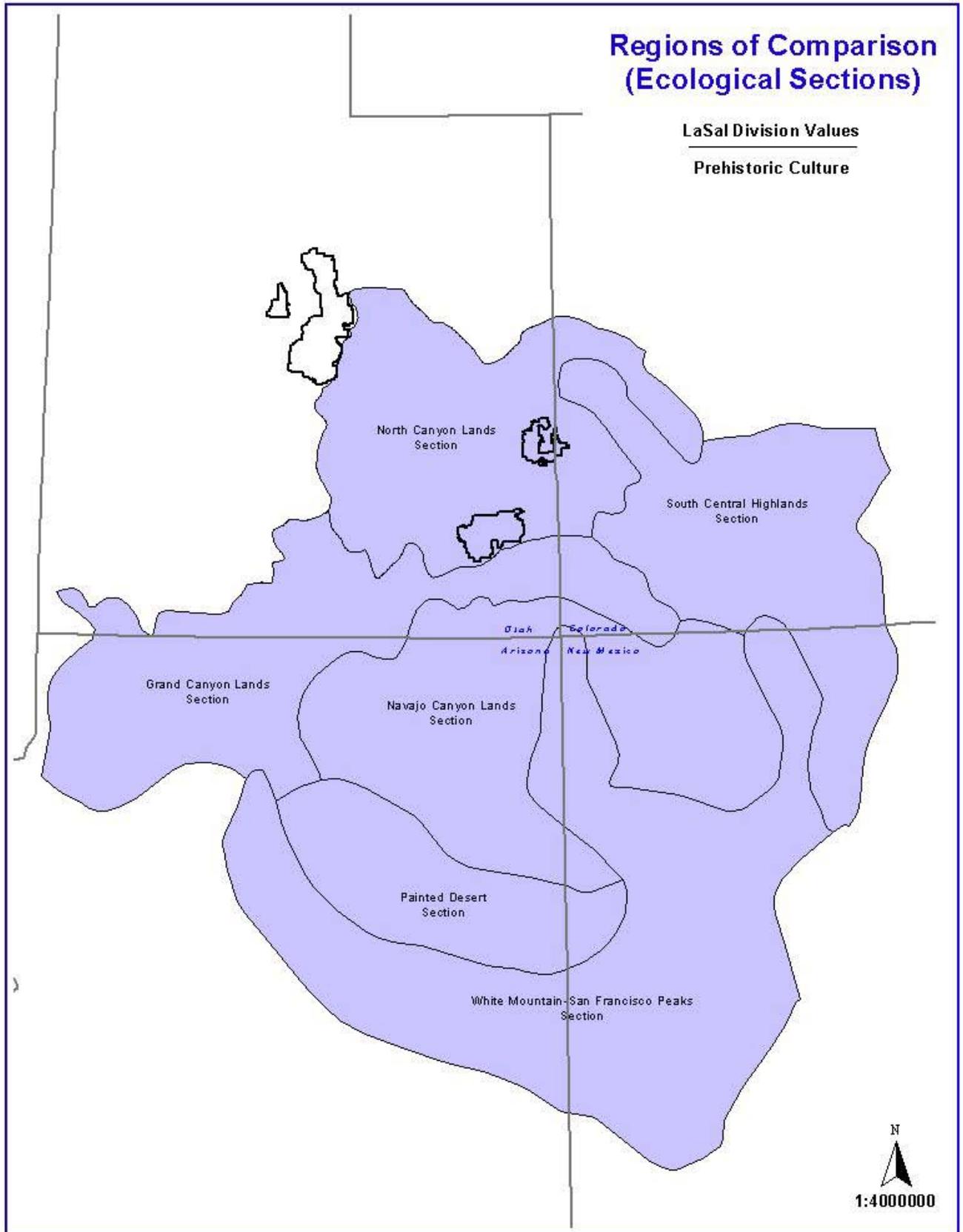












Appendix D – Definitions and Attributes of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Scenic

Standard

The landscape elements of landform, vegetation, water, color and related factors result in notable or exemplary visual features and/or attractions 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.

Regions of Comparison for Scenic Values

Manti-La Sal NF

- Overthrust Mountains Section – *applies to the northern portion of the Wasatch Plateau*
- Bonneville Basin Section – *applies to the San Pitch Mountains*
- Tavaputs Plateau Section – *applies to the Book Cliffs and Roan Cliffs areas*
- Utah High Plateaus & Mountains Section – *applies to the central and southern portions of the Wasatch Plateau*
- Northern Canyon Lands Section – *applies to the La Sal Mountains*
- Grand Canyon Lands Section – *applies to the Abajo Mountains*

Attributes

- *Diversity of View*

Consider the presence of high relief; severe surface variation; rich color combinations (i.e., high variety, vivid colors); pleasing contrast in soil, rock, vegetation, and water; views that greatly enhance visual quality; 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.

- *Special Features*

Consider outstanding natural, historical or cultural features; and landforms with unusual or outstanding topographic features (e.g. gorges, high relief, rock outcrops, canyons, falls, rapids, springs, hot springs, color, vegetation, etc.).

River corridors with high relief and focal points that are visually striking, particularly memorable, or rare in the region are of higher value.

- *Seasonal Variations*

Consider diversity of vegetation types in interesting patterns, textures, color and contrasts.

River corridors with the greatest seasonal variation and diversity are of higher value

- *Cultural Modifications*

Consider human modifications and features within the corridor and viewshed. Human features that exist may in some cases add to visual appeal.

Viewsheds that are free from aesthetically undesirable sights and influences are generally of higher values

This attribute is evaluated a highly appropriate, acceptable, or inappropriate for the corridor viewshed.

Attribute Evaluation Rating for Scenic Values

Scale

H = High Value

M = Moderate Value

L = Low or No Value

N = National Importance

R = Regional Importance

L = Less than Regional Importance

HA = Highly Appropriate |

A = Acceptable |

I = Inappropriate |

-Cultural Modifications

General Recreation

Standard

Recreation opportunities are, or have the potential to be, unique enough to attract visitors from outside the geographical 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, fishing, and hunting. Interpretive opportunities may be exceptional and attract, or have the potential to attract, visitors from outside the geographical region. The river may provide or have the potential to provide settings for national or regional competitive events.

Regions of Comparison for General Recreational Values

Manti-La Sal NF

- Overthrust Mountains Section – *applies to the northern portion of the Wasatch Plateau*
- Bonneville Basin Section – *applies to the San Pitch Mountains*
- Tavaputs Plateau Section – *applies to the Book Cliffs and Roan Cliffs areas*
- Utah High Plateaus & Mountains Section – *applies to the central and southern portions of the Wasatch Plateau*
- Northern Canyon Lands Section – *applies to the La Sal Mountains*
- Grand Canyon Lands Section – *applies to the Abajo Mountains*

Attributes

- *Length of Season*

Consider the amount of time the river corridor is used or available for recreation purposes, such as outdoor education, photography, natural history studies, mountain climbing, hiking, camping, horseback riding, and ski touring, etc.

Rivers with the longest season of use are of higher value.

- *Diversity of Use*

Consider the number and variety of recreation uses occurring within the corridor.

Rivers that provide for the largest number and diversity of recreation uses are of higher value.

- *Experience Quality*

Consider the comparative number or percent of similar experiences available in the region.

Rivers that provide the most unique opportunities are of higher value. Pristine rivers/corridors are of higher value as compared to other areas that are visually monotonous, heavily developed, malodorous, or noisy.

- *Access*

Consider the availability of private and public access points, ease of use, and attendant facilities (parking, boat ramps, trails, etc.).

This criterion is evaluated as highly appropriate, acceptable, or inappropriate because on some rivers poor access can be advantageous to limit crowding.

- *Level of Use*

This criterion is evaluated as highly appropriate, acceptable, or inappropriate because:

A lightly used river does not by itself indicate a lower value, and an intensively used river may indicate a diminished value due to overcrowding.

Rivers or corridors highly used by anglers, hunters and wildlife viewers are usually of higher value.

- *Associated Opportunities*

Consider the extent of opportunities for hiking, photography, fishing, picnicking, swimming, wildlife viewing and other similar experiences.

Rivers with the greatest opportunity for associated recreation are of higher value.

- *Attraction*

Consider the ability to attract visitors from outside the geographic Region.

Rivers that attract a variety of users who are willing to travel some distance with their primary intent to use the river for recreation experiences and rivers that provide a setting for national or regional competitive events are of higher value.

- *Sites and Facilities*

Consider the extent of or potential for appropriate facility development (such as camping areas, trailheads, etc.)

Rivers with the greatest number of existing/potential recreation facilities may be of higher value, depending upon the type of recreation opportunity provided.

**Attribute Evaluation Rating for
General Recreational Values**

Scale

H = High Value

M = Moderate Value

L = Low or No Value

N = National Importance

R = Regional Importance

L = Less than Regional Importance

HA = Highly Appropriate

A = Acceptable

I = Inappropriate

|
|-Access and Level of Use
|

White-Water Recreation

Standard

White-water rafting, kayaking, or canoeing opportunities are, or have the potential to be, unique enough to attract visitors from outside the geographical region. Visitors would be willing to travel long distances to use the river resources for white-water recreational purposes. The river may provide or have the potential to provide settings for national or regional usage or competitive events.

Regions of Comparison for White-Water Recreation Values

Manti Division of the Manti-La Sal NF

- Tavaputs Plateau Section
- Utah High Plateaus & Mountains Section

Attributes

Length of Season

Consider the amount of time the river is runnable in a variety of watercraft.

Rivers with the longest season of use are of higher value.

- *Diversity of Use*

Consider the number and variety of white-water watercraft (driftboat, canoe, raft, kayak) that can be used on the river.

Rivers allowing for the largest number and diversity of watercraft are of higher value.

- *Flow*

Consider the consistency and reliability of flow during runnable seasons.

Rivers with consistent flows and the fewest period of extreme fluctuations are of higher value.

- *Character of Run*

Consider the diversity of channel structure (braiding, islands, gorges, wide spots, rapids, etc.), riverbed materials, and current/flow characteristics; level to which the run maintains interest and provides challenge to the boater.

Rivers with more diverse, interesting, and challenging runs are of higher value.

- **Access**
Consider the availability of private and public access points, ease of use, and attendant facilities (parking, boat ramps, trails, etc.).

This attribute is evaluated as highly appropriate, acceptable, or inappropriate, because on some rivers poor access can be advantageous to limit crowding.
- **Level of Use**
This attribute is evaluated as highly appropriate, acceptable, or inappropriate since a lightly used river may not by itself indicated a lower value, and an intensively used river may indicate a diminished value due to overcrowding.
- **Attraction**
Consider the ability to attract visitors from outside the geographic region.

Rivers that attract a variety of users who are willing to travel some distance with their primary intent to use the rivers for white-water competitive events are of higher value.

Attribute Evaluation Rating for White-Water Recreation Values

Scale

H = High Value

M = Moderate Value

L = Low or No Value

N = National Importance

R = Regional Importance

L = Less than Regional Importance

HA = Highly Appropriate |

A = Acceptable | -Access and Level of Use

I = Inappropriate |

Geologic/Hydrologic

Standard

The river or corridor contains an example of a geologic or hydrologic feature, process or phenomena that is rare or unique to the region, or an outstanding example of a commonly occurring feature. The feature may be in an unusually active stage of development, represent a "textbook" example and/or represent a rare or unique combination of geologic or hydrologic landforms or features (erosional, volcanic, glacial, drainage patterns, etc.)

Regions of Comparison for Geologic/Hydrologic Values

Manti and San Pitch Divisions of the Manti-La Sal NF

- Overthrust Mountains Section – *applies to the northern portion of the Wasatch Plateau*
- Bonneville Basin Section – *applies to the San Pitch Mountains*
- Tavaputs Plateau Section – *applies to the Book Cliffs and Roan Cliffs areas*
- Utah High Plateaus & Mountains Section – *applies to the central and southern portions of the Wasatch Plateau*

The La Sal Division of the Manti-La Sal NF

- Northern Canyon Lands Section – *applies to the La Sal Mountains*
- Grand Canyon Lands Section – *applies to the Abajo Mountains*

Attributes

- *Feature Abundance*

Consider landforms and geologic setting with unusual or outstanding geologic/hydrologic features (e.g. gorges, arches, badlands, oxbows, caves, relic shoreline, unusual drainage patterns, stream channel type, bogs, waterfalls, deep canyons, hot springs, unique rock formations and outcrops).

River corridors with an abundance of unusual, unique, and distinctive geologic/hydrologic features to the Region are of higher value.

- *Diversity of Features*

Consider the number and variety of special geologic/hydrologic features, and the value of these features to the Region. Consider the unique or rare combination of geologic/hydrologic features or landforms (e.g. erosional, volcanic, glacial, stream characteristics).

River corridors with the greatest diversity of geologic/hydrologic features are of higher value.

- *Educational/Scientific*

Geologic/hydrologic features clearly and graphically reveal an interesting/unique educational or scientific story of earth's history.

River corridors that represent "textbook" examples of a common feature or are the best example of a feature in the Region are of higher value.

Attribute Evaluation Rating for Geologic/Hydrologic Values

H = High Value

M = Moderate Value

L = Low or No Value

Scale

N = National Importance

R = Regional Importance

L = Less than Regional Importance

Fisheries

Standard

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.

Populations

The river is nationally or regionally an important producer of resident and/or indigenous fish species. Of particular significance is the presence of wild stocks or rare species (federally listed, state-listed or candidate threatened or endangered species). Diversity of species is an important consideration and could, in itself, lead to a determination of outstandingly remarkable.

Habitat

The river provides exceptionally high quality habitat for fish of national or regional significance, or may provide unique habitat or a critical link in habitat conditions for rare species (federally listed, state-listed or candidate threatened or endangered species). Of particular significance is habitat for wild stocks or rare species. Diversity of habitats is an important consideration and could, in itself, lead to a determination of outstandingly remarkable.

Regions of Comparison for Fisheries Values

Manti-La Sal NF

- That region corresponding to the present range of the Bonneville and Colorado cutthroat trout
- Overthrust Mountains Section – *applies to the northern portion of the Wasatch Plateau*
- Bonneville Basin Section – *applies to the San Pitch Mountains*
- Tavaputs Plateau Section – *applies to the Book Cliffs and Roan Cliffs areas*
- Utah High Plateaus & Mountains Section – *applies to the central and southern portions of the Wasatch Plateau*
- Northern Canyon Lands Section – *applies to the La Sal Mountains*
- Grand Canyon Lands Section – *applies to the Abajo Mountains*

Attributes

- *Habitat Quality*

Consider the presence, extent, and carrying capacity of spawning area, rearing areas and adult habitat; and habitat for wild stocks and rare species (federally listed, state-listed, sensitive species, or candidate species).

Areas with the greatest amount and best habitat, especially for wild stock and rare species, are of higher value.

- *Diversity of Species*

Consider the number and variety of species present and the value of these species.

Greatest diversity of species, including wild stocks and rare species, are of higher value.

- *Value of Species*

Rivers which are either of special interest (including rare species) or highly used by anglers or which offer an unusual recreation experience for the Region are of higher value.

- *Abundance of Fish*

Rivers with more fish and/or have been documented historically for sizeable runs are of higher value.

- *Natural Reproduction*

Rivers with extensive self-sustaining natural reproduction are of higher value than those supported mostly by stocking.

- *Size and Vigor of Fish*

Rivers that produce large vigorous fish are of higher value.

Attribute Evaluation Rating for Fisheries Values

Scale

H = High Value

M = Moderate Value

L = Low or No Value

N = National Importance

R = Regional Importance

L = Less than Regional Importance

Wildlife

Standard

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.

Contains nationally or regionally important populations of resident or indigenous wildlife species dependent on the river environment.

Populations

The river corridor contains nationally or regionally an important populations of indigenous wildlife species. Of particular significance are species considered to be unique or rare (federally listed, state-listed or candidate threatened or endangered species). Diversity of species is an important consideration and could, in itself, lead to a determination of outstandingly remarkable.

Habitat

The river corridor provides exceptionally high quality habitat for wildlife of national or regional significance, or may provide unique habitat or a critical link in habitat conditions for rare species (federally listed, state-listed or candidate threatened or endangered species). Contiguous habitat conditions are such that the biological needs of the species are met. Diversity of habitats is an important consideration and could, in itself, lead to a determination of outstandingly remarkable.

Regions of Comparison for Wildlife Values

Manti-La Sal NF

- Overthrust Mountains Section – *applies to the northern portion of the Wasatch Plateau*
- Bonneville Basin Section – *applies to the San Pitch Mountains*
- Tavaputs Plateau Section – *applies to the Book Cliffs and Roan Cliffs areas*
- Utah High Plateaus & Mountains Section – *applies to the central and southern portions of the Wasatch Plateau*
- North Central Highlands Section – *applies to the central and southern portions of the Wasatch Plateau*
- South Central Highlands Section – *applies to the La Sal Mountains*
- Northern Canyon Lands Section – *applies to the La Sal Mountains*
- Grand Canyon Lands Section – *applies to the Abajo Mountains*

Attributes

- *Habitat Quality*

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 unique habitats of critical links in habitat for rare species (federally listed, state-listed, sensitive species, or candidate species).

Areas with the greatest and best habitat, contiguous habitat, and habitat for rare species are of higher value.

- *Diversity of Species*

Consider the number and variety of species present and the value of these species. Rivers with the greatest diversity of species, including rare species, are of higher value.

- *Abundance of Species*

Rivers with the greatest number of wildlife within the river corridor are of higher value.

Attribute Evaluation Rating for Wildlife Values

Scale

H = High Value

M = Moderate Value

L = Low or No Value

N = National Importance

R = Regional Importance

L = Less than Regional Importance

Cultural

Standard

The river corridor contains a river-related site where there is evidence of occupation or use by Native Americans or some other prehistoric culture. Sites must have unusual characteristics or exceptional human-interest values. Sites may have national or regional importance for interpreting prehistory; may be rare or represent an area where a culture or cultural period was first identified and described; may have been used concurrently by two or more cultural groups; or have been used by cultural groups for rare or sacred purposes. Of particular significance are sites or features listed in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Regions of Comparison for Cultural Values

Manti-La Sal NF

Prehistoric culture

Manti and San Pitch Divisions

- Tavaputs Plateau Section
- Utah High Plateaus & Mountains Section
- Bonneville Basin Section – *applies to San Pitch Division only*
- Overthrust Mountains Section – *applies to San Pitch Division only*
- Northern Canyon Lands Section

La Sal Division

- Navajo Canyon Lands Section
- White Mountain-San Francisco Peak Section
- Northern Canyon Lands Section
- Grand Canyon Lands Section
- South Central Highlands Section (Uncompahgre Plateau)
- Painted Desert Section

Historic Native American or ethnographic Native American

Manti and San Pitch Divisions

- Western Shoshone
- Ute
- Eastern Shoshone
- Piute
- Goshute

La Sal Division

- Ute
- Navajo
- Hopi
- Zuni
- Acama (western pueblo)

Attributes

- *Significance*

Consider evidence of significant occupation and use by Native Americans or other prehistoric cultures (e.g. major Anasazi or Fremont sites, hunting sites, prehistoric sites, ceremonial areas, fishing areas, sacred religious sites). Consider sites that have significant human-interest value, are rare or represent an area where a culture was first identified.

Rivers with cultural significance to Native Americans are of higher value.

Rivers which have substantial existing cultural use, or which have been traditionally utilized as a Native American fishery are also of higher value.

Rare, unique or unusual sites or features within the Region are of higher value.

- *Current Uses*
River corridors containing sites or features that are significant to Native American populations today are of higher value.
- *Number of Cultures*
River corridors that represent more than one culture or cultural periods, that may have been used concurrently by more than two culture groups, or used for rare or sacred purposes are of higher value.
- *Site Integrity*
Consider the presence of exceptional examples of Native American and pre-historic features or remains from a significant period of history; sites that are unmodified and retain their original character; features that are in excellent condition and provide an exceptional example within the Region.
River corridors that contain exceptional sites in exceptional condition are of higher value.
- *Education-Interpretation*
Consider sites that have regional or national importance for interpreting significant prehistoric events, sites, or people; sites that clearly and graphically reveal an interesting or unique history of the Region; and have the ability to attract visitors from outside the Region.

River corridors that represent "textbook" examples of a Native American or other pre-historic culture or provide the best example of a culture or river-related event in the Region are of higher value.
- *Listing/Eligibility*
Consider corridors that contain sites or features that are currently listed in, or are eligible for, the National Register of Historic Places, or designated as a National Historic Landmark.

Rivers with such features, particularly if in abundance, are of higher value.

Attribute Evaluation Rating for Cultural Values

Scale

H = High Value

M = Moderate Value

L = Low or No Value

N = National Importance

R = Regional Importance

L = Less than Regional Importance

Historic

Standard

The river corridor contains a river-related site or feature associated with a significant event, an important person, or a cultural activity of the past that was rare, unusual or unique in the region. A historic site and/or feature in most cases are 50 years old or older. Of particular significance are National Historic Landmarks or sites or features listed in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places.

Regions of Comparison for Historic Values

Manti-La Sal NF

Federal and State administrative sites

- Regional Boundary for the agency in question, i.e., FS-Intermountain Region and Southwestern Region
- BLM-States of Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming
- NPS-Colorado Plateau Cluster and New Mexico NW Cluster
- State Government-Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming

Sites related to mining, water development (dams), military history, grazing use, timber cutting, or other historic uses

- All of Utah south of Provo
- Navajo County, Arizona
- Counties of Montezuma, Dolores, Miguel, Montrose, Mesa, and Garfield in Colorado
- San Juan County, New Mexico

Attributes

- *Significance*

Consider sites that contain a site or feature associated with a historically significant event, person, or activity of the past (e.g., major railroad sites, military history, Mormon history, early explorers); associated with exceptional or important persons (e.g. John Wesley Powel).

River-related rare, unique, or unusual sites or features within the Region are of higher value.

- *Site Integrity*

Consider the presence of exceptional examples of architecture from a significant period in history; sites that are unmodified and retain their original character; features that are exceptional examples within the Region.

River corridors that contain exceptional sites in exceptional condition are of higher value.

- *Education-Interpretation*

Consider sites that have regional or national importance for interpreting significant historic events or people; sites that clearly and graphically reveal an interesting or unique history of the Region; and sites that have the ability to attract visitors from outside the Region.

River corridors that represent "textbook" examples of an historic event or provide the best example of an historic culture or river-related event in the Region are of higher value.

- *Listing/Eligibility*

Consider corridors that contain sites or features that are currently listed in, or are eligible for, the National Register of Historic Places, or that have been designated as National Historic Landmarks.

Rivers with such features, particularly if in abundance, are of higher value.

- *Number of Historic Themes or Periods*

River corridors that represent more than one historic theme or culture, that may have been used concurrently by more than one historic cultural group; or used for rare or sacred purposes are of higher value.

Attribute Evaluation Rating for Historic Values

Scale

H = High Value

N = National Importance

M = Moderate Value

R = Regional Importance

L = Low or No Value

L = Less than Regional Importance

Other Similar Values - Ecologic/Biologic Diversity - Paleontologic - Botanical

Standard

The river corridor is nationally or regionally recognized as providing unique or rare opportunities for ecosystem management or study. This included river corridors that constitute an important element in a regional plan to conserve biological diversity or other specific ecological resources. Examples of important elements include rare communities or ecosystems, watersheds with special

values or that are the focus of special management, essential corridors for species migration and genetic interactions, and other values of importance.

The river or corridor contains an example of a paleontologic or botanical feature, process or phenomena that is rare or unique to the region, or an outstanding example of a commonly occurring feature or process. The feature may represent a "textbook" example and/or represent a rare or unique combination of paleontologic or botanical resources.

Regions of Comparison for other Similar Values

Manti-La Sal NF

- Overthrust Mountains Section – *applies to the northern portion of the Wasatch Plateau*
- Bonneville Basin Section – *applies to the San Pitch Mountains*
- Uinta Mountains Section – *applies to all of the Manti-La Sal NF in regards to vertebrate fossils*
- Tavaputs Plateau Section – *applies to the Book Cliffs and Roan Cliffs areas*
- Utah High Plateaus & Mountains Section – *applies to the central and southern portions of the Wasatch Plateau*
- Northern Canyon Lands Section – *applies to the La Sal Mountains*
- South Central Highlands Section – *applies to the La Sal Mountains*
- Grand Canyon Lands Section – *applies to the Abajo Mountains*

Attributes

- *Species Diversity*
Consider the presence, extent, and diversity of plant communities, ecological values that are critical to protection of biological diversity, and critical habitat for multiple species conservation (e.g., refugia).

River corridors with the greatest diversity and importance to multiple species conservation are of higher value
- *Ecological function*
Rivers with rare or unique corridors that are critical and essential for species migration and genetic interaction are of higher value.
- *Rare Communities and Features*
Rivers with rare, sensitive, threatened and endangered species and communities; and river and river corridors with unusual or rare river-related paleoecological features or deposits, outstanding or "textbook" examples of features are of higher value.

- *Educational/Scientific*

Consider ecological values and features that clearly and graphically reveal an interesting/unique educational or scientific story of the ecological form and function.

Paleontological and botanical values and features clearly and graphically reveal an interesting/unique educational or scientific story of earth's history.

River corridors that represent "textbook" examples of plant and animal associations or ecological values/features in the Region are of higher value.

**Attribute Evaluation Rating for
Other Similar Values**

Scale

H = High Value

M = Moderate Value

L = Low or No Value

N = National Importance

R = Regional Importance

L = Less than Regional Importance

Appendix E – Federal and State Agencies, Local Government Groups and Publics Involved in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Eligibility Determination Process on the Manti-La Sal National Forest

The Manti-La Sal National Forest solicited participation from the following federal and state agencies, local government groups, Native American tribes and interested publics. The objective of this solicitation was to determine if the data collected for watercourses with potential outstandingly remarkable values was accurate and complete (data on potential outstandingly remarkable values, watercourse segments, free-flowing characteristics, and other related natural, physical and socioeconomic values). Regulations, policy, procedures and agreements associated with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 prohibited changes or modifications to definitions, terms, and guidelines and procedures for determining eligibility. Comments on these items were accepted and noted, but did not affect changes.

Not all the listed offices/entities provided comments. The correspondence from those offices/entities listed below that responded to the solicitation of the Manti-La Sal National Forest is on file at the Forest Supervisor's Office, 599 West Price River Drive, Price, UT 84501. Appendix F includes documentation of changes to the data, based on the coordination process and comments that were received.

Federal Agencies

- US Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management
 - Price Field Office
 - Richfield Field Office
 - Monticello Field Office
 - Moab Field Office

- US Department of Interior, National Park Service
 - Canyonlands National Park
 - Arches National Park
 - Natural Bridges National Monument

Utah State Agencies

- Governor's Office of Planning and Budget
- Division of Wildlife Resources
- Division of Water Rights
- Department of Natural Resources
- Division of Travel Development
- School Trust Lands Administration
- Division of Parks and Recreation
- Division of Environmental Quality
- Center for Policy and Planning

Utah County/City Offices

Southeast Utah Association of Local Governments
Emery County Commission
Emery Water Conservancy District
Emery County Road Department
Carbon County Commission
Carbon County Geographical Information Systems
Castle Valley Special Services District
Six County Association of Governments
Sanpete County Commission
Sanpete County - Palisade Water User Association
Sanpete County - Manti Irrigation Company
San Juan County Commission
Grand County Council
Moab Area Economic Development

Colorado County Offices

Mesa County Commission
Montrose County Commission

Native American Tribes

Piute
Navajo
Ute Mountain, Utah
White Mesa
Hopi

Interest Groups

Utah Environmental Congress
Utah Rivers Council
Price-San Rafael River Watershed Committee
Living Rivers
Red Rock Forests

Appendix F “Tracking Report” – Changes, Modification & Additions to the Inventory and Evaluation Process for Potentially Eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers on the Manti-La Sal National Forest

Introduction

Changes, modifications and additions were made to the Wild and Scenic Rivers Inventory and Evaluation Process for Potentially Eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers on the Manti-La Sal National Forest, as documented on March 5, 2002. *

- * *The Manti-La Sal NF Inventory and Process document contains working papers and technical data from Forest specialists developed during the inventory and evaluation of potentially Eligible Wild and Scenic watercourses.*

Appendix F – “Tracking Report” records these changes, modification and additions in a sequential order based on dates and results of meetings, discussions, coordination, and correspondence with Forest Service specialists, as well as with the offices and entities listed in Appendix E. All changes, etc., are mutually inclusive with each change related to (or augmenting) previous discussions, agreements and decisions. The listing and display of eligible watercourses included in the body of this report (Final Eligibility Determination of Wild and Scenic Rivers) is the result of the inventory and evaluation process implemented by the Manti-La Sal National Forest and the subsequent changes, additions and modifications included in this Appendix.

The sequenced order of meetings, discussions, coordination and correspondence are listed below. This is followed by the related changes, additions and modifications.

1. Meetings with Bureau of Land Management – Price River, Richfield, Moab and Monticello Field Offices; and National Park Service – Canyonlands National Park, Arches National Park and Natural Bridges National Monument.
2. Direction from the Coordinator of the USDA Forest Service Intermountain Region Wild and Scenic Rivers Program.
3. Reviews by Forest Service resource specialists – Manti-La Sal National Forest.
4. Meetings with and correspondence from officials from Carbon, Emery, Sanpete, San Juan, and Grand Counties.
5. Correspondence from Utah Environmental Congress.
6. Additional reviews by Forest Service District Rangers and resource specialists – Manti-La Sal National Forest.

1. Meetings with Bureau of Land Management – Price River, Richfield, Moab and Monticello Field Offices; and National Park Service – Canyonlands National Park, Arches National Park and Natural Bridges National Monument.

The following agreements and changes resulted from meetings between the Manti-La Sal National Forest, Bureau of Land Management, and National Park Service. These agreements and changes were used in the final evaluation of watercourses.

a. Regions of Comparison

The Manti-La Sal National Forest and Bureau of Land Management agreed to revise the Regions of Comparison for Outstandingly Remarkable Values to reflect the correct “Ecological Section” and “Province” for each outstandingly remarkable value.

This revision replaced the information included in the Inventory and Evaluation Process for Potentially Eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers on the Manti-La Sal National Forest, as documented on March 5, 2002.

Ecological Sections and Provinces were identified for each Outstandingly Remarkable Value. The Ecological Sections were used as “Regions of Comparison” in determining Scale of Importance for the High, Moderate, and Low ratings for outstandingly remarkable values identified within the corridor of watercourse segments.

The Ecological Sections and their respective Provinces are listed below. Appendix E includes a display of each Outstandingly Remarkable Value and their corresponding Ecological Section, and the applicable geographical location within the Manti-La Sal National Forest.

Ecological Section

-Overthrust Mountain

-North-Central Highlands
-South-Central Highlands
-Uinta Mountains

-Bonneville Basin

-Uinta Basin
-Northern Canyon Lands

Province

-Southern Rocky Mountain Steppe-
Open Woodland-Coniferous Forest-
Alpine Meadow
-same as above
-same as above
-same as above

-Intermountain Semi-Desert and
Desert
-same as above
-same as above

-Tavaputs Plateau	Nevada-Utah Mountains-Semi Desert-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow
-Utah High Plateau & Mountain	-same as above
-Grand Canyon Lands -Navajo Canyon Lands	-Colorado Plateau-Semi-Desert -same as above
-White Mountain-San Francisco Peaks	-Arizona-New Mexico Mountains Semi-Desert-Open Woodland-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow
-Painted Desert	-Colorado Plateau Semi-Desert

b. Watercourses Common to administered lands of the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management

Discussions and Agreements are as follows:

Manti Division – Ferron/Price RD

Scofield Watershed – Fish Creek

The Manti-La San National Forest agreed to extend the segment to Scofield Reservoir, across private lands, depending on comments from Carbon County Commission. *(This agreement was eventually changed, based on comments from Carbon County Commission. The Fish Creek segment was ended at the National Forest boundary.)*

BLM questioned Wildlife as the Outstandingly Remarkable Value (ORV). The rating forms were reviewed, and it was determined that the rating of “High” with a “Regional Scale of Importance” for Wildlife was based on the following Interdisciplinary Team analysis:

- ✓ Important elk and deer summer and fall calving and fawning area.
- ✓ Important habitat for waterfowl, birds in riparian areas, goshawks, bear, beaver and Willow Flycatchers.

Gordon Creek Watershed –

BLM also questioned Wildlife as an Outstandingly Remarkable Value (ORV). The rating forms were reviewed, and it was determined that the rating of “High” with a “Less than Regional Scale of Importance” for Wildlife was based on the following IDT analysis:

- ✓ High habitat value for elk and deer summer and fall calving and fawning areas.
- ✓ High habitat Value for habitat for goshawks, raptors, bats, small birds, and mammals.
- ✓ High diversity of species.

The Manti-La Sal National Forest agreed to separate the drainages into separate segments if there were no common junctions on BLM administered lands or if there was a change in free-flowing characteristics or other significant impediments. It appeared that there were common junctions, but BLM needed to analyze one or two more segments to the west of the present ending point of Gordon Creek.

The Forest's tentative Wild and Scenic Rivers (WSR) classification was "Recreational", based on the existence of roads and road crossings in the drainages within this watershed. The BLM's WSR classification for Gordon Creek off the Manti-La Sal NF was "Scenic".

Huntington Creek Watershed –

The Manti-La Sal National Forest agreed to extend Huntington Creek beyond the National Forest boundary to the Huntington Power Plan diversion. (*Forest personnel would determine this point of diversion after discussions with the BLM.*)

The Wildlife ORV for Scad Valley was also questioned. This value and its Regional Scale was based on the following:

- ✓ High habitat value for big game calving and fawning, and productive rearing areas and goshawks.
- ✓ High diversity of species including golden eagles, red tailed hawks, bats, bears, deer and elk.

Cottonwood Creek Watershed –

The Outstandingly Remarkable Value (ORV) for Straight Canyon was "Whitewater", with a "Regional Scale". The BLM agreed to analyze Straight Canyon on BLM administered lands to determine if there was also a Whitewater ORV.

The Manti-La Sal National Forest agreed to review the "Low Rating" and "Less than Regional Scale" for Historic on Cottonwood Creek, since the BLM representatives believed this canyon was the major transportation route for early settlers.

Ferron Creek Watershed –

The Manti-La Sal National Forest agreed to show the ending point of Lower Ferron Creek at the Millsite Reservoir on the Manti-La Sal National Forest ORV map.

Lower Muddy Watershed –

The Manti-La Sal National Forest determined that Lower Muddy Creek had a Cultural ORV, at a Regional Scale. The BLM agreed to add a potential Cultural ORV to the Lower Muddy on BLM administered lands, as well as a Historic ORV. *(Forest resource specialists eventually changed the Scale of Importance for the Cultural ORV to “Less Than Region” after further review.)*

La Sal Division – Monticello Ranger District

The following watercourses were questioned:

(Forest evaluation/rating sheets for the following watercourses showed values with ratings of Moderate or Low, depending on the attribute, except for North Fork of Whiskers & Whiskers Draw, which was rated High for the Forest and not rated by the BLM. The Forest and BLM offices decided to re-evaluate to determine if evaluation/rating sheets were correct.)

South Cottonwood Wash Watershed –

The Forest agreed to drop the two eastern tributaries and the one western tributary of Allen Canyon that crosses from the National Forest to BLM administered lands.

The BLM did not evaluate the North Fork of Whiskers and agreed to do so. (The Forest evaluated Scenic, Geologic/Hydrologic, and Cultural for both North Fork of Whiskers and Whiskers Draw, and gave Cultural a “High” rating and a WSR Classification of “Recreational”.)

Grand Gulch Watershed

The Forest gave White Canyon and Burch Canyon a “Moderate” rating for Wildlife and Cultural Values, with other Values not considered as potential ORV’s. BLM had a “High” rating for Scenic & Recreation with a “Scenic” WSR Classification.

The Forest re-evaluated the photos, maps, and narratives and decided to retain its original ratings. The values rated by the BLM were considered to be within the Natural Bridges National

Monument and not adjacent to the Manti-La Sal National Forest/BLM common boundary.

Colorado River/Moab Watershed

The Forest gave Lower Indian Creek a “Moderate” rating for Scenic, Recreation, and Other Similar Values, and a “Low” Rating for Historic and Cultural Values. BLM had a “High” rating for Scenic, Recreation, and Cultural with a “Recreational” WSR Classification.

The Forest re-evaluated the data and decided to retain the original ratings.

La Sal Division – Monticello Ranger District

Mill Creek Watershed

BLM believed that Upper Mill Creek and Mill Creek Gorge could be eligible with a Scenic Classification.

The Forest re-evaluated the watercourses. Changes were only made to Mill Creek Gorge. Scenic, Geologic/Hydrologic and Other Similar Values were changed from “Moderate” to “High”, with a National Scale of Importance for Scenic and a Regional Scale of Importance for Geologic/Hydrologic and Other Similar Values.

Lower Dolores Watershed

BLM believed that Lower Beaver Creek was eligible with a Scenic Classification.

The Forest re-evaluated this watercourse, and included a “High” rating for Wildlife, but retained the “Moderate” rating for other potential ORV’s.

2. Coordination with the Coordinator of the USDA Forest Service Intermountain Region Wild and Scenic Rivers Program

The following coordination and agreements occurred between the Manti La-Sal National Forest and the Coordinator of the USDA Forest Service Intermountain Wild and Scenic Rivers Program.

Definitions and Process Criteria

- 1) Definitions of a segment and segment tributaries were finalized as follows:

Segment –

A segment is a reach(s) or length(s) of rivers and streams that have the same or similar character, values, and features.

Tributaries –

A segment within any particular watershed may include more than one tributary.

Include tributaries of main watercourse (river or stream) as part of the main watercourse/river if the following applies:

- The tributaries are integral to the values of the main watercourse and have the same or very near the same natural resource values, including potential outstandingly remarkable values; and
- Separating the tributary from the main watercourse will diminish the values of the tributary and the main watercourse.

Tributaries that are not integral to the principal watercourse and do not have the same or very near the same natural resource values will be considered separately.

- 2) The Free-flowing definition was clarified to match the definition from the WSR Act. The guidance from the USDA Forest Service Intermountain Region WSR Coordinator on “quantification of flows in a free-flowing watercourse” was dropped as part of the definition (*Refer to the Inventory and Evaluation Process of Potentially Eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers on the Manti-La Sal National Forest, dated March 5, 2002*).

The definition of free-flowing from the Section 16(b) of the WSR Act that was used in all coordination meetings with federal and state agencies and local government groups is as follows:

“...existing or flowing in natural condition without impoundment, diversion, straightening, rip-rapping, or other modification, of the waterway. The existence, however, of low dams, diversion works, and other minor structures at the time any river is proposed for inclusion in

the national wild and scenic rivers system shall not automatically bar its consideration from 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."

3. Reviews and Changes by Manti-La Sal National Forest Resource Specialists

The following changes were made after reviews and further analysis by Forest resource specialists:

a. Segments and Tributaries of Watercourses

Segment and tributaries were revised as follows:

Tributaries that were integral to the main stem or segment of the river would be retained. (A tributary would not be eliminated, if it diminished the **Outstanding Remarkable Value (ORV)** rating of the main river segment.)

Tributaries with WSR Outstandingly Remarkable Values that should stand-alone would be made separate segments.

The above direction was used to make changes to watercourses that had been inventoried by Manti-La Sal National Forest resource specialists. These changes are shown below as "Revisions to Tributaries to Potentially Eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers".

Revisions to Tributaries to Potentially Eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers

Segment and tributaries of river segments with potential Outstanding Remarkable Values were reviewed and revised as follows:

- ✓ Tributaries that that were integral to the main stem or segment of the river with an ORV would be retained. (A tributary would not be eliminated if it diminishes the ORV rating of the main river segment.)
- ✓ Tributaries not integral to the main stem or segment of the river that had one or more ORV's would be dropped as part of that river segment.

The following tables show the rivers segment and tributaries that were revised according to the above direction: (refer to maps for locations and names) – **76 tributaries were dropped for further evaluation.**

******The tables include information on segments, potential outstandingly remarkable values and potential Wild and Scenic River Classifications prior to coordination and agreements with the counties of Carbon, Emery, Sanpete, San Juan and Grand.******

Manti Division - Sanpete Ranger District –

Watershed – Lower San Pitch No. 1603000405				
Seg. #	Name of Free Flowing Segment, including tributaries with potential Outstandingly Remarkable Value(s)	Segments & tributaries retained	Potential ORVs & WSR Classification	Segments & tributaries not integral to main stem or segment & dropped from the segment
LSP01	Sixmile Canyon, including North & South Forks of Sixmile Canyon	Sixmile Canyon, including North & South Forks of Sixmile Canyon	Scenic Recreational	Two unnamed tributaries
LSP03	Twelvemile Canyon, Birch Creek, South Fork Twelvemile, Cooley Creek, Beaver Creek, Clear Creek & North and South Pine Creeks	Twelvemile Canyon, South Fork of Twelvemile Canyon, Cooley Creek, and headwaters of South Fork of Twelvemile Canyon	Scenic, Recreation & Geologic/ Hydrologic Recreational	Birch Creek, Beaver Creek, Clear Creek & North and South Pine Creeks

Watershed – Manti Canyon No. 1603000404				
Seg. #	Name of Free Flowing Segment, including tributaries with potential Outstandingly Remarkable Value(s)	Segments & tributaries retained	Potential ORVs & WSR Classification	Segments & tributaries not integral to main stem or segment & dropped from the segment
MC 01	Manti Canyon, including North Fork, Lowry Fork, Middle Fork, South Fork & Cottonwood Creek	Manti Canyon, including North Fork, Lowry Fork, Middle Fork, and South Fork	Scenic & Recreation Recreational	Cottonwood Creek & one unnamed tributary

Watershed – Middle San Pitch No. 16020403				
Seg. #	Name of Free Flowing Segment, including tributaries with potential Outstandingly Remarkable Value(s)	Segments & tributaries retained	Potential ORVs & WSR Classification	Segments & tributaries not integral to main stem or segment & dropped from the segment
MSP03	Ephraim Canyon including White Fork Ledge, and Cottonwood Creek (with headwaters)	Ephraim Canyon including White Fork Ledge, & Cottonwood Creek (with headwaters)	Scenic, Recreation, Geologic/ Hydrologic, & Historic Recreational	None dropped

Manti Division - Ferron/Price Ranger District –

Watershed – Muddy Creek No. 1407000201				
Seg. #	Name of Free Flowing Segment, including tributaries with potential Outstandingly Remarkable Value(s)	Segments & tributaries retained	Potential ORVs & WSR Classification	Segments & tributaries not integral to main stem or segment & dropped from the segment
MDC03	Lower Muddy Creek, including South Fork Muddy, North Fork Muddy, Horse Creek, Jason Creek, Meadow Gulch, Gulch Creek & “The Box”	Lower Muddy Creek, including South Fork Muddy, & North Fork Muddy	Cultural Recreational	Horse Creek, Jason Creek, Meadow Gulch, Gulch Creek & “The Box”

Watershed – Ferron Creek No. 1406000903				
Seg. #	Name of Free Flowing Segment, including tributaries with potential Outstandingly Remarkable Value(s)	Segments & tributaries retained	Potential ORVs & WSR Classification	Segments & tributaries not integral to main stem or segment & dropped from the segment
FC01	Upper Ferron Creek, including North & South Fork of Big Bear Creek, Big Bear Creek, Little Bear Creek, Cove Creek, Lake Fork of Cover Creek, Georges Fork, Lake Fork of Upper Ferron Creek, Duck Fork, Little Horse, Indian Creek, Mill Stream, Singleton Creek & Wrigley Creek	Upper Ferron Creek, including North Fork of Big Bear Creek, Big Bear Creek, Cove Creek, Georges Fork, Lake Fork of Upper Ferron Creek, & Indian Creek	Wildlife Recreational	South Fork of Big Bear Creek, Lake Fork of Cove Creek, Duck Fork, Little Horse, Mill Stream, Willow Creek, Singleton Creek, Wrigley Creek, & one unnamed tributary
FC04	Lower Ferron Creek	Lower Ferron Creek	Cultural Recreational	None dropped

Watershed – Cottonwood Creek No. 1406000902				
Seg. #	Name of Free Flowing Segment, including tributaries with potential Outstandingly Remarkable Value(s)	Segments & tributaries retained	Potential ORVs & WSR Classification	Segments & tributaries not integral to main stem or segment & dropped from the segment
CWC01	Lowry Water, Bacon Rind Canyon, Potters Canyon & Indian Creek	Lowry Water & Indian Canyon	Scenic & Wildlife Scenic	Bacon Rind Canyon, & Potters Canyon
CWC02	Black Canyon, Mill Canyon & Bulger Canyon	Black Canyon	Wildlife Scenic	Mill Canyon & Bulger Canyon
CWC03	Reeder Canyon, & Littles Creek	Reeder Canyon, & Littles Creek	Wildlife Recreational	None dropped
CWC05	Lower Seely Creek, Olsen Canyon & Olsen Canyon tributary	Lower Seely Creek, Olsen Canyon	Wildlife Scenic	Olsen Canyon tributary
CWC08	Straight Canyon	Straight Canyon	Whitewater Recreational	None dropped

Watershed – Huntington Creek No. 1406000901				
Seg. #	Name of Free Flowing Segment, including tributaries with potential Outstandingly Remarkable Value(s)	Segments & tributaries retained	Potential ORVs & WSR Classification	Segments & tributaries not integral to main stem or segment & dropped from the segment
HC01	Upper Huntington Canyon, including Boulger Canyon & Swens Canyon, Burnout Canyon, Coal Canyon, & Little Eccles Canyon	Upper Huntington Canyon, & Boulger Canyon	Fisheries Recreational	Swens Canyon, Burnout Canyon, Coal Canyon, & Little Eccles Canyon
HC03	Upper Left Fork Huntington Creek, including Millers Flat, Lake Canyon, Rolfson Canyon, Staker Canyon, Seeley Canyon, Jordan Canyon, Spring Canyon	Upper Left Fork Huntington Creek, including Millers Flat, Lake Canyon, Rolfson Canyon, Staker Canyon, Seeley Canyon, Jordan Canyon, Spring Canyon	Scenic & Wildlife Recreational	None dropped. <i>All considered integral to Upper Left Fork of Huntington Creek. (Jordan Can., Seely Can., Miller Flat, Rolfson Can. & Spring Can. have dams and reservoirs associated with the tributary, which may be a reason to for dropping, but they remain integral.)</i>
HC04	Scad Valley, Paradise Creek & Bennets Canyon	Scad Valley	Wildlife Recreational	Paradise Creek & Bennets Canyon
HC05	Lower Left Fork Huntington Creek, including Horse & Blind Canyons	Lower Left Fork Huntington Creek	Scenic Scenic	Horse & Blind Canyons
HC06	Huntington Creek	Huntington Creek	Scenic, Recreation & Historic Recreational	None dropped
HC08	Tie Fork Canyon, including Gentry Hollow & Wild Cattle Hollow	Tie Fork Canyon, including Gentry Hollow & Wild Cattle Hollow	Wildlife Scenic	None dropped

Watershed – Gordon Creek No. 1406000707				
Seg. #	Name of Free Flowing Segment, including tributaries potential Outstandingly Remarkable Value(s)	Segments & tributaries retained	Potential ORVs & WSR Classification	Segments & tributaries not integral to main stem or segment & dropped from the segment
GC01	Bob Wright Canyon, Second Water Canyon, First Water Canyon, Seeley Canyon & Corner Canyon <i>Note: This segment was eventually divided into four segments (Bob Wright Canyon, Second Water Canyon, First Water Canyon and Seeley & Corner Canyons, with the same ORV and WSR classification</i>	Bob Wright Canyon, Second Water Canyon, First Water Canyon, & Corner Canyon	Wildlife Recreational	Seeley Canyon & two unnamed tributaries

Watershed – Scofield No. 1406000702				
Seg. #	Name of Free Flowing Segment, including tributaries with potential Outstandingly Remarkable Value(s)	Segments & tributaries retained	Potential ORVs & WSR Classification	Segments & tributaries not integral to main stem or segment & dropped from the segment
SC01	Fish Creek, French Creek, Mill Creek, Gooseberry Creek, Silver Creek, "C" Canyon, & Straight Fork	Fish Creek & Gooseberry Creek	Wildlife Scenic	French Creek, Mill Creek, Silver Creek, "C" Canyon, & Straight Fork

La Sal Division – Monticello Ranger District –

Watershed – South Cottonwood Wash No. 1408020108				
Seg. #	Name of Free Flowing Segment, including tributaries with potential Outstandingly Remarkable Value(s)	Segments & tributaries retained	Potential ORVs & WSR Classification	Segments & tributaries not integral to main stem or segment & dropped from the segment
SCW 01	North Fork of Whiskers, including Whiskers Draw & one unnamed tributary	North Fork of Whiskers, including Whiskers Draw	Cultural Recreational	One unnamed tributary
SCW 02	Hammond Canyon & tributaries, including Notch Canyon <i>Note: This segment was eventually divided into 2 segments (Hammond Canyon and Notch Canyon, with same ORV's and WSR Designation</i>	Hammond Canyon & Notch Canyon	Scenic, Geologic/ Hydrologic & Cultural Scenic	Six unnamed tributaries
SCW 04	Posey Canyon & two unnamed tributaries, Chippean Canyon & one unnamed tributary, Allen Canyon & one unnamed tributary, Deep Canyon & Mule Canyon <i>Note: This segment was eventually divided into 2 segments (Posey Canyon and Chippean/Allen Canyons with the same ORVs and WSR classification</i>	Posey Canyon, Chippean Canyon & Allen Canyon	Scenic, Geologic/ Hydrologic & Cultural Recreational	Two unnamed tributaries to Posey Canyon, one unnamed tributary to Chippean Canyon, Deep Canyon & Mule Canyon

Watershed – Arch Canyon No. 1408020109				
Seg. #	Name of Free Flowing Segment, including tributaries with and Outstandingly Remarkable Value(s)	Segments & tributaries retained	Potential ORVs & WSR Classification	Segments & tributaries not integral to main stem or segment & dropped from the segment
AR 01	Butts Canyon, Arch Canyon & Texas Canyon	Butts Canyon, Arch Canyon & Texas Canyon	Scenic, Geologic/ Hydrologic & Cultural Scenic	None dropped

Watershed – Dark Canyon No. 1407000102				
Seg. #	Name of Free Flowing Segment, including tributaries with potential Outstandingly Remarkable Value(s)	Segments & tributaries retained	Potential ORVs & WSR Classification	Segments & tributaries not integral to main stem or segment & dropped from the segment
DC01	Upper Dark Canyon, including Drift, Canyon, Horse Pasture Canyon & one unnamed tributary, Rig Canyon & one unnamed tributary, Peavine Canyon & three unnamed tributaries & Kigalia Canyon	Upper Dark Canyon, including Drift, Canyon & Horse Pasture Canyon, Rig Canyon, Peavine Canyon, and Kigalia Canyon	Geologic/ Hydrologic & Cultural Recreational	One unnamed tributary in Upper Dark Canyon, one unnamed tributary in Rig Canyon, & three unnamed tributaries in Peavine Canyon
DC 02	Dark Canyon, including Poison Canyon, Deadman Canyon, Trail Canyon, Warren Canyon, Woodenshoe Canyon, Cherry Canyon & 15 unnamed tributaries	Dark Canyon, including Poison Canyon, Deadman Canyon, Trail Canyon, Warren Canyon, Woodenshoe Canyon & Cherry Canyon	Scenic, Geologic/ Hydrologic & Cultural Scenic	15 tributaries

La Sal Division - Moab Ranger District

Watershed – Castle Valley No. 1403000501				
Seg. #	Name of Free Flowing Segment, including tributaries with potential Outstandingly Remarkable Value(s)	Segments & tributaries retained	Potential ORVs & WSR Classification	Segments & tributaries not integral to main stem or segment & dropped from the segment
CV02	Miners Basin	Miners Basin	Historic Recreational	None dropped

Watershed – Mill Creek No. 1403000504				
Seg. #	Name of Free Flowing Segment, including tributaries with potential Outstandingly Remarkable Value(s)	Segments & tributaries retained	Potential ORVs & WSR Classification	Segments & tributaries not integral to main stem or segment & dropped from the segment
MLC06	Mill Creek Gorge	Mill Creek Gorge	Scenic Geologic/ Hydrologic Wild	None dropped

Watershed – Lower Dolores No. 1403000403				
Seg. #	Name of Free Flowing Segment, including tributaries with potential Outstandingly Remarkable Value(s)	Segments & tributaries retained	Potential ORVs & WSR Classification	Segments & tributaries not integral to main stem or segment & dropped from the segment
LD04	Lower Beaver Creek	Lower Beaver Creek	Wildlife Recreational	None dropped

Watershed – Geyser Creek No. 1403000402				
Seg. #	Name of Free Flowing Segment, including tributaries with potential Outstandingly Remarkable Value(s)	Segments & tributaries retained	Potential ORVs & WSR Classification	Segments & tributaries not integral to main stem or segment & dropped from the segment
LD04	Roc Creek	Roc Creek	Scenic Geologic/ Hydrologic Wild	None dropped

b. Beginning and Ending Points of Watercourses

The following beginning and ending points for watercourses were changed after reviews by Manti-La Sal National Forest resources specialists.

******These changes were done prior to coordination and agreements with the counties of Carbon, Emery, Sanpete, San Juan and Grand.******

Manti Division –
Ferron Creek Watershed

Lower Ferron and Upper Ferron Creek –

The junction of Lower Ferron Creek and Upper Ferron Creek was adjusted to better define changes in watercourse characteristics.

Lower Ferron Creek was extended to Millsite Reservoir, since the character of the creek is the same between the NF boundary and the reservoir.

Huntington Creek Watershed

Upper Left Fork of Huntington Creek –

Miller Flat, Lake Canyon, Rolfson Canyon, Staker Canyon, Seeley Canyon, Jordan Canyon and Spring Creek were all listed as part of the Upper Left Fork Huntington Segment.

Spring Creek ending point was changed from the junction with Upper Left Fork of Huntington Creek to the entry point in to Huntington Reservoir, since the reservoir serves as the logical segment break.

Rolfson Canyon ending point was changed from the junction with Upper Left Fork of Huntington Creek to the entry point in to the reservoir. (Same reason as above.)

Miller Flat ending point was changed from the junction with Upper Left Fork of Huntington Canyon to the entry point in to Miller Flat Reservoir. (Same reason as above.)

Huntington Creek –

The creek was extended beyond the National Forest Boundary to the Huntington Power Plan diversion, since the character of the creek is the same between the NF boundary and the diversion.

Scofield Watershed

Fish Creek –

The Forest boundary became the ending point, instead of Scofield Reservoir, due to a change in character of the resource values.

La Sal Division –

Geysers Creek Watershed

Roc Creek –

The beginning point was changed from the junction with Lower Geysers Creek and Lower Deep Creek to a point 0.1 miles east of the west boundary of the National Forest.

c. Segment Divisions

Manti-La Sal National Forest resources specialists decided that watercourses within a segment that did not have common junctions would be broken into separate segments, or would be placed in the same segment if they had common junctions. The Watershed and watercourses that were changed are as follows:

******These changes were done prior to coordination and agreements with the counties of Carbon, Emery, Sanpete, San Juan and Grand.******

Manti Division –

Muddy Creek Watershed

Lower Muddy Creek –

The upper end of Lower Muddy Creek was changed from the junction with North and South Forks of Muddy Creek to include the North and South Forks of Muddy Creek, Horse Creek, Current Creek, Jason Creek and Meadow Gulch, Cowboy Creek and The Box. This change met the criteria of having common junctions for watercourses within a particular segment.

Upper Muddy Creek –

With the above change, the Upper Muddy Creek segment had the following watercourses: Black Fork, Mill Creek, Fish Creek, Beaver Creek and the Upper Headwaters of Upper Muddy Creek. This change also met the criteria of having common junctions for watercourses within a particular segment.

Cottonwood Canyon Watershed

Reeder Canyon, Littles Creek and Olsen Canyon –

These canyons were separated into three (3) segments.

- Reeder Canyon
- Littles Creek
- Olsen Canyon

Lower Seely Creek was made part of the Olsen Canyon segment.

Huntington Creek Watershed

Horse Canyon and Blind Canyon –

These two canyons were separated from the Lower Left Fork of Huntington Creek and inventoried as separate segments, leaving Lower Left Fork of Huntington Creek as the only watercourse in the segment of the same name.

Gordon Creek Watershed *(Refer to Appendix F. Item 1.b. for additional information on this watershed.)*

Bob Wright, Second Water, First Water Canyon & Corner Canyon, and Seeley Canyon –

These canyons were changed from one (1) segment to four (4) segments since there was no common junction of the 4 canyons on adjacent BLM administered lands. *(The BLM determined that these watercourses did not have potential outstandingly remarkable values on BLM administered lands.)*

The 4 segments are:

- Bob Wright Canyon
- Second Water Canyon
- First Water and Corner Canyons
- Seeley Canyon

La Sal Division –

South Cottonwood Wash Watershed

Hammond Canyon and Notch Canyon –

The two canyons were changed from one (1) segment to two (2) segments since there was no common junction with the main stem of South Cottonwood Wash.

The 2 segments were:

- Hammond Canyon
- Notch Canyon

Posey Canyon, Chippean Canyon & Allen Canyon –

The canyons were changed from one (1) segment to two (2) segments since Posey Canyon junctions with South Cottonwood Wash and not Chippean & Allen Canyons.

The 2 segments were:

- Posey Canyon
- Chippean & Allen Canyons

In addition, the Forest agreed with the BLM to drop the two eastern tributaries and the one western tributary of Allen Canyon that crossed from National Forest to BLM administered lands. (*The BLM would include these tributaries in their own assessments.*)

d. Segment numbers/names

In order to facilitate the review process, Forest resources specialists dropped segment numbers for those segments rated as potentially eligible, and only segment names were used. In addition, some segment names were changed.

Changes are as follows:

Manti Division –

Original Seg. #'s

Name Used During Public Review Process

LSP01

Sixmile Canyon and Selected Tributaries

LSP03

Twelve mile Canyon and Selected Tributaries

MC01

Manti Canyon and Selected Tributaries

MSP03

Ephraim Canyon and Selected Tributaries

MDC03

Lower Muddy Creek and Selected Tributaries

<u>Manti Division – Original Seg. #'s</u>	<u>Name Used During Public Review Process</u>
FC01	Upper Ferron Creek and Selected Tributaries
FC04	Lower Ferron Creek
CWC01	Lowry Water and Indian Canyon
CWC02	Black Canyon and Selected Tributaries
CWC03	Reeder Canyon
CWC03	Littles Creek
CWC05	Lower Seely Creek and Olsen Canyon
CWC08	Straight Canyon
HC01	Upper Huntington Canyon and Boulger Canyon
HC03	Upper Left Fork of Huntington Canyon and Selected Tributaries
HC04	Scad Valley
HC05	Lower Left Fork of Huntington Canyon
HC06	Huntington Creek
HC08	Tie Fork and Selected Tributaries
GC01	Tributaries of Gordon Creek
SC01	Fish Creek and Selected Tributaries
<u>La Sal Division – Original Seg. #'s</u>	<u>Name Used During Public Review Process</u>
SCW01	North Fork of Whiskers and Whiskers Draw
SCW02	Hammond Canyon
SCW02	Notch Canyon
SCW04	Posey Canyon
SCW04	Chippean & Allen Canyons
AR01	Butts, Arch & Texas Canyons
DC01	Upper Dark Canyon & Selected Tributaries
DC02	Lower Dark Canyon, Woodenshoe Canyon & Selected Tributaries
MLC06	Mill Creek Gorge
CV02	Miners Basin
LD04	Lower Beaver Creek
GSC04	Roc Creek

e. Segment lengths

Segment lengths were determined for those segments that were potentially eligible. Mileages on and off National Forest System Lands were calculated and listed by type of ownership, i.e., National Forest, State of Utah, BLM, private, etc.

4. Meetings with officials from Carbon, Emery, Sanpete, San Juan and Grand Counties.

The following changes were made after meetings with concerned county officials.

a. Scales of Importance - Definitions

Forest resource specialists modified the definitions of Scales of Importance to clarify when and why a criterion of a potentially outstandingly remarkable value is rated National, Regional or Less than Regional. The revised definitions are as follows:

-National Scale of Importance-

If the attributes for a corresponding criteria and value for a particular watercourse would be considered significant in the majority of the Regions of Comparison, the attributes for that criteria would have a National Scale of Importance.

-Regional Scale of Importance-

If the attributes for a corresponding criteria and value for a particular watercourse would be considered significant in half of the Regions of Comparison, the attributes for that criteria would have a Regional Scale of Importance.

-Less than Regional Scale of Importance-

If the attributes for a corresponding criteria and value for a particular watercourse would be considered significant in less than half of the Regions of Comparison, the attributes for that criteria would have a Less than Regional Scale of Importance.

b. Scales of Importance Ratings and Changes to Ratings of Watercourses

The ratings for scales of importance were modified as follows:

- 1) Scales of Importance ratings, i.e., "National", "Regional", "Less than Regional", would not be counted for criteria/attributes of an Outstandingly Remarkable Value rated "Moderate" or "Low". Scales of Importance would be counted for criteria/attribute of an Outstandingly Remarkable Value rated "High". This would portray a more accurate

comparison between Regions of Comparison for watercourse values rated High.

- 2) All watercourse segments with a “high” rating for an Outstandingly Remarkable Value(s) and with a “Less than Regional Scale of Importance” would be dropped in the final list of eligible rivers.

These revised procedures resulted in the following changes to watercourses with outstanding remarkable values rated “High”:

Manti Division –

Muddy Creek Watershed

Lower Muddy Creek, including the South and North Forks of Muddy Creek –

The Cultural Value rated “High” changed from a “Regional Scale of Importance” to a “Less than Regional Scale of Importance”; therefore the segment was dropped from the final list of eligible rivers.

Ferron Creek Watershed

Upper Ferron Creek, including Big Bear Creek Little Bear Creek, Cove Cree, Georges Fork, Lake Fork, Duck Fork, Little Horse, Indian Creek, Mill Stream, Singleton Creek & Wrigley Creek –

The Wildlife Value rated “High” changed from a “Regional Scale of Importance ” to a ”Less than Regional Scale of Importance”; therefore the segment was dropped from the final list of eligible rivers

Lower Ferron Creek –

The Cultural Value rated “High” changed from a “Regional Scale of Importance ” to a ”Less than Regional Scale of Importance”; therefore the segment was dropped from the final list of eligible rivers

Cottonwood Creek Watershed

Lowry Water, Bacon Rind Canyon, Potters Canyon & Indian Creek – Black Canyon, Mill Canyon & Bulger Canyon –

Reeder Canyon & Littles Creek –

Lower Seely Creek & Olsen Canyon –

The Wildlife Values rated “High” had “Less than Regional Scales of Importance”; therefore the segments were dropped from the final list of eligible rivers.

Huntington Creek Watershed

Tie Fork Canyon, including Gentry Hollow & Wild Cattle Hollow –
The Wildlife Value rated “High” had a “Less than Regional Scale of Importance”; therefore the segment was dropped from the final list of eligible rivers.

Gordon Creek Watershed

Bob Wright Canyon –

Second Water Canyon –

First Water Canyon & Corner Canyon –

Seeley Canyon –

The Wildlife Values rated “High” had “Less than Regional Scales of Importance”; therefore the segments were dropped from the final list of eligible rivers.

La Sal Division –

South Cottonwood Watershed

Hammond Canyon –

The Scenic Value rated “High” changed from a “Regional Scale of Importance” to a “National Scale of Importance”.

The Geologic/Hydrologic and Cultural Values rated “High” remained with a “National Scale of Importance”.

Mill Creek Watershed

Mill Creek Gorge –

The Scenic Value rated “High” changed from a “Regional Scale of Importance” to a “National Scale of Importance”.

The Geologic/Hydrologic and Other Similar Values rated “High” remained with a “Regional Scale of Importance”.

Geyser Creek Watershed

Roc Creek –

The Scenic Value rated “High” changed from a “Regional Scale of Importance” to a “National Scale of Importance”.

The Geologic/Hydrologic rated “High” remained with a “Regional Scale of Importance”.

Lower Dolores Watershed

Lower Beaver Creek –

The Wildlife Value rated “High” had a “Less than Regional Scale of Importance”; therefore the segment was dropped from the final list of eligible rivers.

5. Correspondence from Utah Environmental Congress

Resource specialists from the Manti-La Sal National Forest reviewed comments from the Utah Environmental Congress (UEC) concerning errors in evaluations and rating for the inventoried rivers on Manti and La Sal Divisions of the Forest. Forest resource specialists reviewed the comments from UEC for the rivers of concern and determined that the Forest's evaluations and ratings were correctly applied. Therefore, no changes or modifications were made.

6. Additional reviews by District Rangers and Resource Specialists from the Manti-La Sal National Forest

District rangers and resource specialists did final reviews of all comments received during meetings and from correspondence. Additional changes and modifications were made and are listed below.

Changes in Outstandingly Remarkable Values - Ratings

Manti Division –

Lower San Pitch Watershed

Six Mile Canyon, including North & South Forks –

This segment was changed from “High” to “Moderate” for Scenic, and the “National Scale of Importance” was changed to “Less than Regional”. The free-flowing determination as changed from “free-flowing” to “not free-flowing”. These changes made the watercourses ineligible, and the watercourses was dropped from the final list of eligible rivers.

The change in the Scenic rating was made to reflect errors in rating the following attributes for Scenic ORV:

Scenic

The ratings for Diversity of View and Seasonal Variations were changed from “High” to “Moderate”. The rating for Cultural Modifications was changed from “Highly Appropriate” to “Appropriate”.

The change in the Scale of Importance rating was made because the scenic attributes were considered less than regional in scale when compared with other regions of comparison.

The change in free-flowing determination was made to acknowledge the current erosive conditions within the canyon that impede the flow and water quality of the stream.

Twelve Mile Canyon, including South Fork & Cooley Canyon – This segment was changed from “High” to “Moderate” for Scenic, Recreation and Geologic/Hydrologic Values. The “Regional Scales of Importance” for the Scenic and Recreation Values were changed to “Less than Regional”. The “National Scale of Importance” for the Geologic/Hydrologic Value was changed to “Less than Regional”. These changes made the watercourses ineligible, and they were dropped from the final list of eligible rivers.

The change in the Scenic, Recreation and Geologic/Hydrologic ratings were made to reflect errors in rating the following attributes for potential ORV’s:

Scenic

The ratings for Special Features and Seasonal Variations were changed from “High” to “Moderate”. The rating for Cultural Modifications was changed from “Highly Appropriate” to “Appropriate”.

Recreation

The ratings for Diversity of Use, Experience Quality, Attraction, and Sites & Facilities were changed from “High” to “Moderate”.

Geologic/Hydrologic

The ratings for Diversity of Features and Educational & Scientific were changed from “High” to “Moderate”.

The change in the Scale of Importance rating was made because the scenic, recreation and Geologic/Hydrologic attributes were considered less than regional in scale when compared with other regions of comparison.

Manti Canyon Watershed

Manti Canyon, including North Fork, Lowry Fork, Middle Fork & South Fork –

This segment was changed from “High” to “Moderate” for Scenic, and Recreation Values. The “National Scale of Importance” for the Scenic Value was changed to “Less than Regional”. The “Regional Scale of Importance” for the Recreation Value was changed to “Less than Regional”. The free-flowing determination was changed from “free-flowing” to “not free-flowing”. These changes made the watercourse ineligible, and they were dropped from the final list of eligible rivers.

The change in the Scenic and Recreation ratings were made to reflect errors in rating the following attributes for potential ORV's:

Scenic

The rating for Seasonal Variations was changed from "High" to "Moderate". The rating for Cultural Modifications was changed from "Highly Appropriate" to "Appropriate".

Recreation

The ratings for Diversity of Use, Experience Quality and Attraction were changed from "High" to "Moderate".

The change in the Scales of Importance rating was made because the scenic and recreation attributes were considered less than regional in scale when compared with other regions of comparison.

The change in free-flowing determination was made because the power-generating dam and penstock headhouse at Loggers Fork Reservoir dewater the segment for the majority of the water year.

Middle San Pitch Watershed

Ephraim Canyon, including White Ledge Fork & Cottonwood Creek – This segment was changed from "High" to "Moderate" for Scenic, Recreation and Historic Values . The "National Scales of Importance" for the three values were changed to "Less than Regional". The free-flowing determination as changed from "free-flowing" to "not free-flowing". These changes made the watercourses ineligible, and they were dropped from the final list of eligible rivers.

The change in the Scenic, Recreation and Historic ratings were made to reflect errors in rating the following attributes for potential ORV's:

Scenic

The rating for Cultural Modifications was changed from "Highly Appropriate" to "Appropriate".

Recreation

The ratings for Diversity of Use, Experience Quality, Attraction and Sites & Facilities were changed from "High" to "Moderate".

The change in the Scales of Importance rating was made because the scenic, recreation and historic attributes were considered less than regional in scale when compared with other regions of comparison.

The change in free-flowing determination was made to reflect the dewatering of the stream by existing cross-mountain tunnel, numerous water transmission facilities, and hydropower and irrigation ditches. Soils are also very erosive and adversely affect water quality.

Upper San Pitch Watershed

Fairview Canyon –

This segment was changed from “High” to “Moderate” for Scenic and Recreation and the “National Scales of Importance” were changed to “Regional Scales of Importance”, which made the watercourse ineligible, and it was dropped from the final list of eligible rivers.

This change was made to reflect errors in rating the following attributes for Scenic and Recreation ORV's:

Scenic

The ratings for Diversity of View and Special Features were changed from “High” to “Moderate”. The Scale of Importance was changed from “National” to “Regional”.

Recreation

The ratings for Associated Opportunities, Attraction, and Sites and Facilities were changed from “High” to “Moderate”. Scale of Importance was changed from National to Regional.

Cottonwood Creek Watershed

Straight Canyon –

This segment was changed from “free-flowing” to “not free-flowing”. The change was made due to the fact that flows in the creek are subject to frequent controls associated with Joe’s Valley Reservoir/Dam operations. Flows are only constant during a two week period for anyone year. Although the Whitewater Value was rated “High”, a determination of “not free-flowing” eliminated this watercourse as eligible; therefore, it was dropped from the final list of eligible rivers.

Huntington Canyon Watershed

Upper Huntington Creek and Boulger Canyon –

The segment was changed from a “High” rating to a “Moderate” rating for Fisheries.

This change was made to reflect errors made in rating of the attributes for “value of the species” and “abundance of fish”. Both of these attributes were changed from “High” to “Moderate”. This change eliminated the segment as eligible; therefore, it was dropped from the final list of eligible rivers.

Huntington Creek -

This segment was changed from a “Scenic Tentative WSR Classification” to a “Recreational Tentative WSR Classification”. This change was made to reflect errors made in applying the WSR Act definition to the segment (recognition of the proximity to the highway and the number of road crossings over the river.

Upper Left Fork of Huntington Creek, including Millers Flat, Spring Canyon, Lake Canyon, Rolfson Canyon, Staker Canyon, Jordan Canyon & Seeley Canyon -

This segment was changed from “High” to “Moderate” for the Scenic and Wildlife Values. The Scale of Importance was also changed from “High” to “Moderate”. These changes eliminated the segment as eligible; therefore the watercourses were dropped from the final list of eligible rivers.

The changes were made to reflect errors in rating the following attributes and scales of importance:

Scenic

The ratings for Diversity of View and Special Features were changed from “High” to “Moderate”, with a “Regional Scale of Importance”.

Wildlife

The ratings for Diversity of Species and Abundance of Species were changed from “High” to “Moderate”.

Scad Valley –

This segment was changed from “High” to “Moderate” for the Wildlife Value. These changes eliminated the segment as eligible; therefore, the segment was dropped from the final list of eligible rivers.

The changes were made to reflect errors in rating the following attributes:

Wildlife

The ratings for Diversity of Species and Abundance of Species were changed from “High” to “Moderate”.

Lower Left Fork of Huntington Creek –

The creek was changed from a “Recreation Tentative WSR Classification” to a “Scenic Tentative WSR Classification”. This change was made to reflect errors made in identifying roads and trails in or nearby the watershed corridor.

Huntington Creek –

The scale of importance for the Scenic and Recreation Values was change from “National” to “Regional”. This change was made to reflect changes in overall scale of importance for the values.

The scale of importance for the Historic Value was changed from “Regional” to “Less than Regional”. This change was made to reflect changes in overall scale of importance for the value.

Scofield Watershed

Fish Creek & Lower Gooseberry –

The segment was given both a “Scenic and Recreational Tentative WSR Classification”. The “Scenic Tentative WSR Classification” was applied to the segment from the headwaters to the common junction of Fish Creek and Lower Gooseberry Creek. The “Recreation Tentative WSR Classification was applied to the segment from the common junction of the two creeks to the Forest boundary.

This was done to reflect the existence of road and trailhead features in the lower end of the segment, near the Forest boundary.

La Sal Division –

South Cottonwood Watershed

Posey Canyon –

The canyon was changed from a “Recreation Tentative WSR Classification” to a “Scenic Tentative WSR Classification”. This change was made to reflect errors made in identifying roads and trails in or nearby the watershed corridor.

Mill Creek Watershed

Mill Creek Gorge –

This segment was changed from “Moderate” to “High” for Scenic with a “National Scale of Importance”, “High” for Geologic/Hydrologic Values & Other Similar Values, with a “Regional Scale of Importance”, and a tentative WSR classification of “Wild”. This change made the segment eligible.

The change was made to reflect errors in rating the following attributes for Scenic, Geologic/Hydrologic, and Other Similar Values:

Scenic

The ratings for Diversity of View and Special Features were changed from “Moderate” to “High”.

Geologic/Hydrologic

The ratings for Diversity of Features and Educational/Scientific were changed from “Moderate” to “High and “Low” to “High”, respectively.

Other Similar Values

The following attributes and ratings were changed:
Species Diversity was changed from “n/a” to “Moderate”.
Ecological Function was changed from “Moderate” to “High”.
Rare Communities & Features were changed from “n/a” to “High”.
Educational & Scientific were changed from “Moderate” to “High”.

Castle Valley Watershed

Mason Draw & Porcupine Draw –

These draws were changed from “High” to “Not a Potential Value” for Historic Values, which made the segment “not eligible”. This change was made to reflect and error in record keeping and reporting.

Lower Dolores Watershed

Lower Beaver Creek –

The creek was changed to include Wildlife as an “Outstanding Remarkable Value”, with a rating of “High”, “Less than Regional Scale of Importance”. The segment was given a tentative WSR classification of “Recreational”. District personnel made this change after further evaluation of Habitat Quality and Diversity of Species for wildlife species, i.e., neotropical migrants, possible Southwestern Willow Flycatcher, Golden eagle, and deer and elk winter range. A rating of “High” was given to these two attributes. The Scale of Importance for the Wildlife Value was established as “Less than Regional”.

Geyser Creek Watershed

Roc Creek –

This segment was changed from “Moderate” to “High” for Scenic Values, and “Low” to “High” for Geologic/Hydrologic Values.

Scenic Value was given a “National Scale of Importance”, and Geologic/Hydrologic a “Regional Scale of Importance”. The segment was given a tentative WSR classification of “Wild”.

This change was made to reflect errors in rating the following attributes for Scenic and Geologic/Hydrologic ORV’s:

Scenic

The ratings for Diversity of View and Special Features were changed from “Moderate” to “High”. The rating for Cultural Modification was changed from “Appropriate” to “Highly Appropriate”.

Geologic/Hydrologic

The ratings for Feature Abundance and Diversity of Features were changed from “Moderate” to “High” and “Low” to “High”, respectively.

The Scale of Importance was changed from “Less than Regional” to “Regional”.

Appendix G – Wild and Scenic Rivers Suitability Guidelines

SUITABILITY

The final step in the river assessment process is the determination of suitability. This step provides the basis for the determination of which rivers to recommend as a component of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Suitability basically answers two questions:

- What is the best use of the river corridor? Should the outstanding values be fully protected, or are one or more other uses important enough to warrant not maintaining the river's free flowing or fully protecting identified values?
- Assuming the values are to be protected, what is the best method to protect the river corridor? Wild and Scenic River designation is one approach. In answering this question, the benefits and impacts of WSR designation must be evaluated and alternative protection methods considered.

As provided in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, Sections 4(a) and 5(c), the following factors should be considered and, as appropriate, documented as a basis for the suitability determination for each river:

1. Characteristics that do or do not make the area a worthy addition to the National System.
2. The current status of land ownership and use in the area.
3. The reasonably foreseeable potential uses of the land and water that would be enhanced, foreclosed, or curtailed if the area were included in the System.
4. The federal agency that will administer the area, should it be added to the System.
5. The extent to which the agency proposes that administration of the river, including the costs thereof, be shared by State and local agencies.
6. The estimated cost to the United States of acquiring necessary lands and interests in land and of administering the area, should it be added to the System.
7. A determination of the degree to which the State or its political subdivisions might participate in the preservation and administration of the river, should it be proposed for inclusion in the System.

Additional suitability factors that may be considered include:

8. State/local government's ability to manage and protect the outstandingly remarkable values on non-federal lands.
9. The consistency of designation with other agency plans, programs or policies.
10. Support or opposition to designation.
11. Contribution to river system or basin integrity.
12. Potential for water resource development.
13. Contribution to other regional objectives/needs.