

CHAPTER 3. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

3.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on selected resources in the 86 eligible river segment study areas. Only those resources relevant to the issues identified in Chapter 1, Section 1.11 are described and analyzed in Chapter 3. The chapter summarizes the physical, biological, social, and economic environments of selected resources and describes the environment that could be affected by implementation of the alternatives. It also describes the effects of implementing each alternative on that environment and uses and activities that may be precluded, limited or enhanced if the river segment and its corridor were included in the National System. Direct and indirect effects are described by resource area in Sections 3.3 to 3.13, and Section 3.14 describes the cumulative effects analysis. This chapter also presents the scientific and analytical basis for the comparison of alternatives presented in Chapter 2, Section 2.4, Comparison of Alternatives.

The techniques and methodologies used in this analysis consider the best available science. The analysis references scientific sources relied on. When appropriate, the conclusions are based on the scientific analysis that shows a thorough review of relevant scientific information.

The information for Table 3.1.1 was obtained from FSH 1909.12, Chapter 80, Section 82.51, Management Guidelines for Eligible or Suitable Rivers. It describes the guidelines that apply to interim management of eligible or suitable rivers identified through agency planning as Section 5(d)(1) study rivers. The protection necessary to maintain a river segment as a potential wild and scenic river may be modified or discontinued for identified rivers upon a finding of ineligibility or nonsuitability. Management of river segments would continue to be in accordance with existing laws, regulations, and land and resource management plans (Forest Plans). If a river is designated, refer to Appendix C – Wild and Scenic River Management Statutory Requirements and Appendix D – Effects of Managing a River as a Component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Table 3.1.1. Restriction to activities within stream corridors based on classification.

A Responsible Official may authorize site-specific projects and activities on National Forest System lands within river corridors eligible or suitable where the project and activities are consistent with the following:
<p style="text-align: center;">Water Resources Projects (Water Supply/Flood Control)</p> <p>Wild, Scenic, Recreational. A water resources project is defined in Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations part 297 (36 CFR part 297) as the construction of developments that affect the river's free-flowing characteristics. Water resources projects proposed on a section 5(d)(1) study river will be analyzed as to their effect on a river's free-flow, water quality, and outstandingly remarkable values (ORVs), with adverse effects prevented to the extent of existing agency authorities (such as special-use authority).</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Hydroelectric Power</p> <p>Wild, Scenic, Recreational. Section 5(d)(1) study rivers found eligible are to be protected pending a suitability determination. Protect section 5(d)(1) study rivers found suitable for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (National System) for their free-flowing condition, water quality, and ORVs.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Minerals</p> <p>Wild.</p> <p>(1) Locatable. Existing or new mining activity on a section 5(d)(1) study river are subject to regulations in 36 CFR part 228 and shall be conducted in a manner that minimizes surface disturbance, sedimentation and pollution, and visual impairment.</p> <p>(2) Leasable. Leases, licenses, and permits under mineral leasing laws are subject to conditions necessary to protect the values of the river corridor in the event it is subsequently included in the National System.</p> <p>(3) Saleable. Disposal of saleable mineral material is prohibited to protect river values.</p> <p>Scenic, Recreational.</p>

- (1) **Locatable.** Existing or new mining activity on a section 5(d)(1) study river are subject to regulations in 36 CFR part 228 and must be conducted in a manner that minimizes surface disturbance, sedimentation and pollution, and visual impairment.
- (2) **Leasable.** Leases, licenses, and permits under mineral leasing laws would be subject to conditions necessary to protect the values of the river corridor in the event it is subsequently included in the National System.
- (3) **Saleable.** Saleable mineral material disposal is allowed if the values for which the river may be included in the National System are protected.

Transportation System

Wild. New roads are not generally compatible with this classification. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the river corridor may be acceptable. New trail construction should generally be designed for nonmotorized uses. However, limited motorized uses that are compatible with identified values and unobtrusive trail bridges may be allowed. New airfields may not be developed.

Scenic. New roads and railroads are permitted to parallel the river for short segments or bridge the river if such construction fully protects river values (including river's free-flowing character). Bridge crossings and river access are allowed. New trail construction or airfields must be compatible with and fully protect identified values.

Recreational. New roads and railroads are permitted to parallel the river if such construction fully protects river values (including river's free-flowing character). Bridge crossings and river access are allowed. New trail construction or airfields must be compatible with and fully protect identified values.

Utility Proposal

Wild, Scenic, Recreational. New transmission lines such as gas lines, water lines, and so forth are discouraged. Where no reasonable alternative exists, additional or new facilities should be restricted to existing rights-of-way. Where new rights-of-way are indicated, the project shall be evaluated as to its effect on the river's ORVs and classification. Any portion of a utility proposal that has the potential to affect the river's free-flowing character shall be evaluated as a water resources project.

Recreation Development

Wild. Major public-use areas such as large campgrounds, interpretive centers, or administrative headquarters should be located outside the river corridor. Minimum facilities may be provided in keeping with the essentially primitive character. If sanitation and convenience facilities are necessary, locate them at access points or at a sufficient distance from the river bank so that they are not visible from the river. Prevent impacts to water quality and other identified river values.

Scenic. Public-use facilities such as moderate-size campgrounds, simple sanitation and convenience facilities, public information centers, administrative sites, or river access developments and so forth are allowed within the river corridor. All facilities shall be located and designed to harmonize with their natural and cultural settings, protect identified river values including water quality, and be screened from view from the river to the extent possible.

Recreational. Recreation, administrative, and river access facilities may be located in close proximity to the river. However, recreational classification does not require extensive recreation development. All facilities shall be located and designed to harmonize with their natural and cultural settings, protect identified river values including water quality, and be screened from view from the river to the extent possible.

Motorized Travel

Wild. Motorized travel on land or water may be permitted, but is generally not compatible with this classification.

Scenic, Recreational. Motorized travel on land or water may be permitted, prohibited, or restricted to protect the river values.

Wildlife and Fish Projects

Wild. Construction of minor structures and vegetation management to protect and enhance wildlife and fish habitat should harmonize with the area's essentially primitive character and fully protect identified river values. Any portion of a wildlife or fisheries restoration or enhancement project that has the potential to affect the river's free-flowing character shall be evaluated as a water resources project.

Scenic. Construction of structures and vegetation management to protect and enhance wildlife and fish habitat should harmonize with the area's largely undeveloped character and fully protect identified river values. Any portion of a wildlife or fisheries restoration or enhancement project that has the potential to affect the free-flowing character shall be evaluated as a water resources project.

Recreational. Construction of structures and vegetation management to protect and enhance wildlife and fish habitat should fully protect identified river values. Any portion of a wildlife or fisheries restoration or enhancement project that has the potential to affect the river's free-flowing character shall be evaluated as a water resources project.

Vegetation Management

Wild. Cutting of trees and other vegetation is not permitted except when needed in association with a primitive recreation experience such as to clear trails or to protect users or the environment, including wildfire suppression. Prescribed fire and wildland fire use may be used to restore or maintain habitat for threatened, endangered, or sensitive species and/or restore the historic range of variability.

Scenic, Recreational. A range of vegetation management and timber harvest practices are allowed, provided that these practices are designed to protect, restore, or enhance the river environment, including the long-term scenic character.

Domestic Livestock Grazing

Wild. Domestic livestock grazing should be managed to protect identified river values. Existing structures may be maintained. New facilities may be developed to facilitate livestock management so long as they maintain the values for which a river was found eligible or suitable, including the area's essentially primitive character.

Scenic. Domestic livestock grazing should be managed to protect identified river values. Existing structures may be maintained. New facilities may be developed to facilitate livestock management so long as they maintain the values for which a river was found eligible or suitable, including the area's largely undeveloped character.

Recreational. Domestic livestock grazing should be managed to protect identified river values. Existing structures may be maintained. New facilities may be developed to facilitate livestock management so long as they maintain the values for which a river was found eligible or suitable.

Table 3.1.2 is a basic set of assumptions for alternatives. This basic set of assumptions helped to define the parameters the Interdisciplinary Team based the effects analysis on.

Table 3.1.2. Basic set of assumptions for alternatives.

Alternative 1 Assumptions

- Suitability findings would be deferred and current management practices would continue. All 86 river segments (a total of 840 miles) would continue to be managed as "eligible" for their potential inclusion into the National System.
- No amendments to Forest Plans would be necessary as this alternative maintains the status quo.
- Management of river segments would continue to be in accordance with existing laws and regulations and Forest Plans.
- The Forest Service would continue to use its existing authorities and interim protection of free flow, water quality, ORVs, and recommended tentative classifications as provided by direction in Forest Plans, and existing laws and regulations. To the extent the Forest Service is authorized by statute, a Responsible Official may authorize site-specific projects and activities on National Forest System lands within river corridors eligible or suitable only where the projects and activities are consistent with the following (FSH 1909.12, Chapter 80, Section 82.5):
 - The free-flowing character is not modified by construction or development of stream impoundments, diversions, or other water resources projects.
 - ORVs are protected.
 - Classification (Wild, Scenic, and Recreational) must be maintained as inventoried unless a suitability study (decision) is completed that recommends management at a less restrictive class (e.g., change from Wild to Scenic).
- Site-specific activities may be authorized as long as they are consistent with activities listed in Table 3.1.1. Proposed site-specific activities would be analyzed in a separate NEPA document.
- Projects of others, for which the Forest Service has no or limited authority (e.g., development of a federal dam or licensing of a hydropower plant), may occur.
- No Comprehensive River Management Plan would be developed.

Alternative 2 Assumptions

- All 86 river segments (840 miles) would be determined "not suitable" for designation. Consequently, none of the river segments would be recommended for inclusion in the National System.
- Forest Plans would be amended to remove any wild and scenic eligible river interim measures to protect free flow, ORVs, and recommended classification, for river segments in this study.
- Reservoirs and other water projects may be constructed following site-specific NEPA analysis.
- Management of river segments would continue to be in accordance with existing laws and regulations and Forest Plans.
- No Comprehensive River Management Plans would be developed.

Alternatives 3-6 Assumptions

Segments Determined Suitable and Recommended for Designation (for a list of rivers by alternative, refer to Chapter 2, Tables 2.2.1 through 2.2.4:

- River segments would be determined suitable and would be recommended for designation.
- Forest Plans would be amended, as needed, to provide interim measures to protect free flow, ORVs, and recommended classification for river segments to the segments recommended for designation.
- Management of river segments would continue to be in accordance with existing laws and regulations and Forest Plans.
- The Forest Service would continue to use its existing authorities and interim protection of free flow, water quality,

ORVs, and recommended tentative classifications as provided by direction in Forest Plans, and existing laws and regulations. To the extent the Forest Service is authorized by statute, a Responsible Official may authorize site-specific projects and activities on National Forest System lands within river corridors eligible or suitable only where the projects and activities are consistent with (FSH 1909.12, Chapter 80, Section 82.5):

- The free-flowing character is not modified by construction or development of stream impoundments, diversions, or other water resources projects.
- ORVs are protected.
- Classification (Wild, Scenic, and Recreational) must be maintained as inventoried unless a suitability study (decision) is completed that recommends management at a less restrictive class (e.g., change from Wild to Scenic).
- Site-specific activities may be authorized as long as they are consistent with activities listed in Table 3.1.1. Proposed site-specific activities would be analyzed in a separate NEPA document.
- Segments that are ultimately designated, receive a Comprehensive River Management Plan.

Segments Determined “Not Suitable” for Designation:

- Segments would be determined “not suitable” for designation. Consequently, none of these river segments would be recommended for inclusion in the National System.
- Interim protection as potential wild and scenic rivers would be removed. Forest Plan amendments would be made as necessary to remove any specific interim protections as eligible river segments.
- Reservoirs and other water projects may be constructed following site-specific NEPA analysis.
- Management of river segments would continue to be in accordance with existing laws and regulations and Forest Plans.
- No Comprehensive River Management Plans would be developed.

3.2 General Environment

Table 3.2.1 displays information about eligible river segments administered by the National Forests in Utah. It includes: river segment name, classification, outstandingly remarkable value (ORV), ranger district, county, and river miles.

Table 3.2.1. River segments eligible for inclusion in the wild and scenic rivers suitability study by forest. (All mileages are approximate).

Ashley National Forest

Ashley NF Eligible River Segment	Miles	Classification	Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Ranger District	County
Middle Main Sheep Creek	5	Recreational	Scenic, Geologic/ Hydrologic, Wildlife	Flaming Gorge	Daggett
Lower Main Sheep Creek	4	Recreational	Recreational, Geologic/ Hydrologic, Fish, Wildlife, Other Similar Values	Flaming Gorge	Daggett
Carter Creek	16	Scenic	Historic, Cultural	Flaming Gorge	Daggett
Cart Creek Proper	10	Scenic	Cultural	Flaming Gorge	Daggett
Green River	13	Scenic	Scenic, Recreational, Fish, Wildlife, Historic, Cultural	Flaming Gorge	Daggett
Pipe Creek	6	Scenic	Cultural	Flaming Gorge	Daggett
Reader Creek	6	Scenic	Scenic, Recreational, Geologic/ Hydrologic, Fish, Wildlife, Other Similar Values	Vernal	Duchesne
West Fork Whiterocks River	11	Scenic	Scenic, Recreation	Vernal	Duchesne
Upper Whiterocks River and	4	Scenic	Scenic, Recreation	Vernal	Duchesne

Ashley NF Eligible River Segment	Miles	Classification	Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Ranger District	County
East Fork Whiterocks River *(Upper and East Fork Whiterocks combined in SER)	4	Scenic	Scenic	Vernal	Uintah & Duchesne
Middle Whiterocks River	9	Wild	Scenic	Vernal	Uintah & Duchesne
Lower Dry Fork Creek	7	Recreational	Geologic/Hydrologic, Wildlife, Historic, Cultural	Vernal	Uintah
South Fork Ashley Creek	15	Scenic	Geologic/Hydrologic, Wildlife, Scenic	Vernal	Uintah
Black Canyon	10	Wild	Scenic, Geologic/Hydrologic, Wildlife	Vernal	Uintah
Ashley Gorge Creek	10	Wild	Scenic, Geologic/Hydrologic, Wildlife, Historic, Other Similar Value	Vernal	Uintah
Upper Rock Creek and	21	Wild	Scenic	Duchesne	Duchesne
Fall Creek *(Upper Rock Creek and Fall Creek combined in SER)	6	Wild	Scenic	Duchesne	Duchesne
West Fork Rock Creek, including Fish Creek	13	Wild	Scenic, Historic	Duchesne	Duchesne
Upper Lake Fork River, including Ottoson and East Basin Creeks and	35	Wild	Scenic	Duchesne	Duchesne
Oweep Creek *(Upper Lake Fork and Oweep Creek combined in SER)	20	Wild	Scenic	Duchesne	Duchesne
Upper Yellowstone Creek, including Milk Creek	33	Wild	Scenic, Geologic/Hydrologic, Wildlife	Duchesne	Duchesne
Garfield Creek	17	Wild	Cultural	Duchesne	Duchesne
Upper Uinta River, including Gilbert Creek, Center Fork and Painter Draw	40	Wild	Geologic/Hydrologic, Wildlife	Roosevelt/ Duchesne	Duchesne
Shale Creek and Tributaries**	10	Wild	Historic, Cultural	Duchesne	Duchesne
	325 Miles Total	Total by Classification: Wild - 12 Scenic - 9 Recreational - 3			

* Suitability Evaluation Reports (SERs) are located in Appendix A.

The following eligibility errors were discovered during scoping and are now being corrected:

** Shale Creek and Tributaries – An error was made which included Fox Reservoir and the short section upstream of the reservoir in the segment. The locations of these water developments were clarified and mileage was recalculated to begin at the outlet of Fox reservoir.

Dixie National Forest

Dixie NF Eligible River Segment	Miles	Classification	Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Ranger District	County
North Fork Virgin River *	1	Scenic	Scenic, Geologic,	Cedar City	Kane

Dixie NF Eligible River Segment	Miles	Classification	Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Ranger District	County
			Recreational		
East Fork Boulder Creek	3	Wild	Scenic, Recreational, Fish	Escalante	Garfield
Pine Creek	8	Wild	Scenic, Recreational, Geological, Ecological	Escalante	Garfield
Mamie Creek	2	Wild	Scenic, Recreational, Geological, Ecological	Escalante	Garfield
Death Hollow Creek	10	Wild	Scenic, Recreational, Ecological	Escalante	Garfield
Moody Wash **	5	Wild	Ecological, Fish, Geological/ Hydrological	Pine Valley	Washing-ton
Slickrock Canyon – (Located on Dixie NF, but administered by Fishlake NF)	2	Wild	Scenic, Recreational, Cultural, Ecological	Fremont River	Garfield
Cottonwood Canyon – (Located on Dixie NF, but administered by Fishlake NF)	6	Wild	Scenic, Recreational, Cultural	Fremont River	Garfield
The Gulch *** – (Located on Dixie NF, but administered by Fishlake NF)	2	Recreational	Scenic, Recreational, Cultural	Fremont River	Garfield
Steep Creek – (Located on Dixie NF, but administered by Fishlake NF)	7	Wild	Scenic, Recreational, Ecological	Fremont River	Garfield
	46 Miles Total	Total by Classification: Wild – 8 Scenic – 1 Recreational – 1			

The following eligibility errors were discovered during scoping and are now being corrected:

* North Fork Virgin River - An error was made during the classification of the North Fork of Virgin River. It was classified as Wild, but needs to be changed to Scenic. There are significant signs of human activity and road access from the private land within ½ mile of the river corridor and road access from Federal lands is within ⅙ mile of river corridor.

** Moody Wash - Eligibility determinations were made pending “ground truthing” of ORVs. Upon ground truthing Moody Wash, it was determined that only 5.08 miles contained the ORV. The new segment reflects the segment that meets eligibility criteria.

*** The Gulch - An error was made during the classification of The Gulch. It was classified as Wild, but needs to be changed to Recreational, due to the presence of a road within the stream corridor.

Fishlake National Forest

Fishlake NF Eligible River Segment	Miles	Classification	Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Ranger District	County
Salina Creek	7	Wild	Recreational	Richfield	Sevier
Fish Creek	15	Wild - Upper (4.3 mi.); Recreational - lower (10.5 mi.)	Prehistoric / Historic, Wildlife / Ecology, Fish	Beaver	Sevier & Piute
Corn Creek	2	Scenic	Recreational	Fillmore	Millard
Pine Creek / Bullion Falls	4	Wild	Wildlife / Ecology, Fish	Beaver	Piute
Manning Creek	4	Wild	Fish	Richfield	Piute
	32 Miles	Total by Classification:			

Fishlake NF Eligible River Segment	Miles	Classification	Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Ranger District	County
	Total	Wild - 4 Scenic - 1 Recreational - 1			

Manti-La Sal National Forest

Manti-La Sal NF Eligible River Segment	Miles	Classification	Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Ranger District	County
Miners Basin (Placer Creek)	2	Recreational	Historic	Moab	Grand
Mill Creek Gorge	3	Wild	Scenic, Geologic/ Hydrologic, Other Similar Values	Moab	San Juan
Roc Creek	9	Wild	Scenic, Geologic/ Hydrologic	Moab	San Juan & Montrose (Colorado)
Huntington Creek	19	Recreational	Scenic, Recreational	Ferron/Price	Emery
Fish Creek and Gooseberry Creek	21	Scenic - Upper Fish Creek and Lower Gooseberry (17.05 Miles); Recreational – Fish Creek (3.6 miles)	Wildlife	Ferron/ Price	Carbon, Sanpete & Utah
Lower Left Fork of Huntington Creek	5	Scenic	Scenic	Ferron/Price	Emery
Hammond Canyon	10	Scenic	Geologic, Scenic, Cultural	Monticello	San Juan
Chippean and Allen Canyons	21	Scenic: Chippean Canyon (2.6 miles); Recreational: Allen Canyon (19 miles)	Cultural	Monticello	San Juan
Upper Dark, Horse Pasture, Peavine & Kigalia Canyons in Upper Dark Canyon	26	Recreational	Geologic, Cultural	Monticello	San Juan
Lower Dark Canyon, including Poison Canyon, Deadman Canyon, and Woodenshoe and Cherry Canyons	41	Wild	Cultural	Monticello	San Juan
	157 Miles Total	Total by Classification: Wild - 3 Scenic - 4 Recreational - 5			

Uinta National Forest

Uinta NF Eligible River Segment	Miles	Classification	Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Ranger District	County
North Fork, Provo River	1	Wild within	Scenic	Pleasant Grove	Utah

Uinta NF Eligible River Segment	Miles	Classification	Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Ranger District	County
		Wilderness; Recreational below Wilderness			
South Fork, American Fork River	1	Wild within Wilderness; Recreational below Wilderness	Scenic	Pleasant Grove	Utah
Little Provo Deer Creek	3	Recreational	Geological/ Hydrological, Ecological	Pleasant Grove	Wasatch
Fifth Water Creek	8	Scenic	Recreational	Spanish Fork	Utah
	13 Miles Total	Total by Classification: Wild - 2 Scenic - 1 Recreational - 3			

Wasatch-Cache National Forest

Wasatch-Cache NF Eligible River Segment	Miles	Classification	Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Ranger District	County
Henry's Fork: Henry's Fork Lake to Trailhead	8	Wild	Scenic, Recreational, Wildlife, Ecology	Mountain View	Summit
West Fork Beaver Creek: Source to Forest Boundary	10	Wild within Wilderness (4.6 Mi.); Scenic below Wilderness (5.5 Mi.)	Wildlife, Ecology	Mountain View	Summit
Middle Fork Beaver Creek: Beaver Lake to Confluence with East Fork Beaver Creek	11	Wild within Wilderness (6.9 Mi.); Scenic below Wilderness (4.2 Mi.)	Wildlife, Ecology	Mountain View	Summit
Thompson Creek: Source to Hoop Lake Diversion	5	Wild	Wildlife	Mountain View	Summit
West Fork Blacks Fork: Source to Trailhead	12	Wild within Wilderness (8 Mi.); Scenic below Wilderness (3 Mi.)	Scenic, Ecology	Mountain View	Summit
East Fork Blacks Fork: Headwaters to confluence with Little East Fork	10	Wild	Ecology	Evanston	Summit
Little East Fork: Source to Mouth	9	Wild	Ecology	Evanston	Summit
Blacks Fork: Confluence of West Fork and East Fork to Meeks Cabin Reservoir	3	Recreational	History	Evanston	Summit
West Fork Smiths Fork: Source to Forest Boundary*	14	Wild (4 mi.); Scenic (10 mi.)	History	Mountain View	Summit (Utah) &

Wasatch-Cache NF Eligible River Segment	Miles	Classification	Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Ranger District	County
					Uinta (Wyoming)
East Fork Smiths Fork: Red Castle Lake to Trailhead	12	Wild	Scenic, Recreational, Wildlife, Ecology	Mountain View	Summit
Hayden Fork: Source to Mouth	12	Recreational	Scenic, Ecology	Evanston	Summit
Stillwater Fork: Source to Mouth**	14	Wild within Wilderness (6 Mi.); Scenic below Wilderness (8 Mi.)	Scenic, Ecology	Evanston	Summit
Ostler Fork: Source to Mouth	4	Wild	Ecology	Evanston	Summit
Left, Right, and East Forks Bear River: Alsop Lake and Norice Lake to near Trailhead	13	Wild	Scenic, Geology/ Hydrology, Ecology	Evanston	Summit
Boundary Creek: Source to Confluence with East Fork Bear River	4	Wild	Ecology	Evanston	Summit
High Creek: High Creek Lake to Forest Boundary***	7	Wild (4 miles); Recreational (3 mi.)	Ecology	Logan	Cache
Left Hand Fork Blacksmiths Fork: Source to Mouth	15	Recreational	Scenic	Logan	Cache
Logan River: Idaho State line to confluence with Beaver Creek	7	Scenic	Fish	Logan	Cache
Logan River: Confluence with Beaver Creek to Bridge at Guinavah-Malibu Campground	19	Recreational	Scenic, Recreational, Geology/ Hydrology, Fish, Ecology	Logan	Cache
Beaver Creek: South Boundary of State Land to Mouth	3	Recreational	Fish	Logan	Cache
White Pine Creek: Source to Mouth****	1	Scenic	Fish	Logan	Cache
Temple Fork: Source to Mouth	6	Scenic	Fish	Logan	Cache
Spawn Creek: Source to Mouth	4	Scenic	Fish	Logan	Cache
Bunchgrass Creek: Source to Mouth	5	Scenic	Fish	Logan	Cache
Little Bear Creek: Little Bear Spring to Mouth	1	Scenic	Fish	Logan	Cache
Main Fork Weber River: Source to Forest Boundary	6	Scenic	Scenic	Kamas & Evanston	Summit
Middle Fork Weber River: Source to Forest Boundary	6	Wild	Scenic	Kamas	Summit
Beaver Creek: Source to Forest Boundary	6	Recreational	Recreational	Kamas	Summit
Provo River: Trial Lake to U35 Bridge	20	Recreational	Scenic, Recreational	Kamas	Summit
Left Fork South Fork Ogden River: Frost Canyon/Bear Canyon Confluence to Causey	5	Wild	Scenic	Ogden	Weber
Willard Creek: Source to Forest Boundary	4	Scenic	Scenic, Wildlife	Ogden	Box Elder
Red Butte Creek: Source to	3	Scenic	Ecology	Salt Lake	Salt Lake

Wasatch-Cache NF Eligible River Segment	Miles	Classification	Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Ranger District	County
Red Butte Reservoir					
Little Cottonwood Creek: Source to Murray City Diversion *****	8	Recreational	Scenic, Geology/ Hydrology, Ecology	Salt Lake	Salt Lake
	267 Miles Total	Total by Classification: Wild - 16 Scenic - 14 Recreational - 9			

The following eligibility errors were discovered during scoping and are being corrected:

***West Fork Smiths Fork** - The classification of the West Fork Smiths Fork segment was changed from 15 miles (Scenic) to 14 miles (Wild 4 mi. and Scenic 10 mi.) to reflect the lack of development within the stream corridor that is within the Wilderness boundary. This classification pattern is consistent with the classification of other stream segments on the North Slope of the Uintas that have sections classified as Wild in the Wilderness and Scenic below the Wilderness boundary.

****Stillwater Fork** - The Stillwater Fork segment length changed from 12 miles (Wild 6 mi. and Scenic 6 mi.) to 14 miles (Wild 6 mi and Scenic 8 mi.) because the length was calculated with stream ending at the confluence with Main Fork, which was incorrect. The length is now correctly calculated to show the segment ending at the confluence with Hayden Fork.

*****High Creek** - The classification of the High Creek segment was changed from 7 miles (Wild) to 7 miles (Wild 4 mi. and Recreational 3 mi.), to reflect the level of development of roads within the stream corridor. High Creek was classified as Wild for the whole length. This classification did not reflect the existence of a road that runs parallel to the lower portion of the stream, therefore the classification was split at the Trailhead parking lot, where the portion upstream would remain classified as Wild and the portion of the segment below the Trailhead would be Scenic.

******White Pine Creek** - The White Pine segment length was shortened from 6 miles Scenic to 1 mile Scenic to reflect the perennial conditions of the stream that supports the Fish ORV. The stream is intermittent above this point and does not support the Fish ORV upstream to White Pine Lake. This change was made after the conditions were field verified by the Fisheries Biologist.

*******Little Cottonwood Creek** - The Little Cottonwood Creek segment length was shortened from 10 miles to 8 miles to reflect the location where Little Cottonwood Creek begins at the confluence with Grizzly Gulch, the 10 miles segment extended to include an unnamed tributary that begins at Cecret Lake.

Table 3.2.2. Summary of eligible rivers, total miles, and number of classifications by forest.

National Forest	Total River Segment Miles	Total Number of Segments by Classifications		
		Wild	Scenic	Recreational
Ashley NF	325	12	9	3
Dixie NF	46	8	1	1
Fishlake NF	32	4	1	1
Manti-La Sal NF	157	3	4	5
Uinta NF	13	2	1	3
Wasatch-Cache NF	267	16	14	9
Total for National Forests in Utah	840	45	30	22

Readers Note: The study area boundaries displayed in Appendix A, Suitability Evaluation Reports, do not represent actual Wild and Scenic River boundaries, but the area of interest for eligible river segments. It should be noted that of the eligible rivers studied, 14 of the 86 river segments appear to include portions of private land, at the end of segments near the National Forest boundary. These typically short river stretches (¼ to 4 miles long) were included in the eligibility study as part of the river segment length because they brought the river segment to a logical terminus at a confluence with a larger stream, also contained the ORVs of the National Forest portion of the segment, or National Forest System land was located within ¼ mile of these segments. These lengths are also included in the tables found in this suitability study. The magnitude of this effect is small, representing approximately 22 miles total over 14

segments, or less than 3 percent of the total mileage in the study. Prior to finalization of this EIS, the actual miles of river segments recommended for designation will be calculated and the maps redrawn to exclude the private lands outside of the National Forest ownership to avoid the appearance of including these private lands in recommended river segments.

3.3 Outstandingly Remarkable Values

For a river to be eligible for designation to the National System, the river, with its adjacent corridor, must have one or more outstandingly remarkable value (ORV). Appendix A, Suitability Evaluation Reports includes detailed information about the values determined to be outstandingly remarkable. Sections 3.3a to 3.3g describe how an ORV was arrayed in the alternatives and includes a general discussion of the effects of recommending a segment for designation or the effects on segments found not suitable.

During the determination of eligibility, National Forests in Utah used the eligibility criteria offered in the FSH 1909.12, Sec. 82.14a and the “Process and Criteria for Interagency Use” Interagency paper for Wild and Scenic River Review in The State of Utah (July 1996). The criteria are intended to set minimum thresholds to establish ORVs and are illustrative and not all-inclusive. The criteria include: Scenery, Recreation, Geology, Fish, Wildlife, Historic and Cultural, and Other Values. Section 3.3 is organized as follows: 3.3a Scenic Values, 3.3b Recreational Values, 3.3c Fish and Aquatic Habitat Values, 3.3d Wildlife Values, 3.3e Historic and Cultural Values, 3.3f Geologic and Hydrologic Values, and 3.3g Ecological Values.

3.3a Scenic Values

Introduction

The Scenic or Scenery ORVs are applied to river segments that contain the following: The landscape elements of landform, vegetation, water, color, and related factors result in notable or exemplary visual features and/or attractions. 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. (FSH 1909.12, Sec. 82.14a)

Detailed information for Section 3.3a came from Appendix A, Suitability Evaluation Reports, Summary of Outstandingly Remarkable Values.

Affected Environment

Forty-six of the wild and scenic study areas (458 miles) possess outstandingly remarkable scenic values. The outstandingly remarkable scenic values are varied and are described in Appendix A, Suitability Evaluation Reports.

Table 3.3a.1 lists the segments with scenic ORVs, their mileage, whether or not the area is already wholly or partially within an area that offers some protections by other designations, like Wilderness, Research Natural Area (RNA), National Recreation Area (NRA) or National Geologic Area (NGA), and in which alternatives the segments were found suitable.

Table 3.3a.1. Eligible segments with a description of Scenic ORVs. (This information was provided by the Forests and can also be found in Appendix A, Suitability Evaluation Reports).

Eligible Segment	Miles	Classification	Other Designations	Found Suitable in Alternatives
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