US Department of Agriculture
US Forest Service

Salmon-Challis National Forest
Wild and Scenic Rivers Eligibility Study and Report

DRAFT ELIGIBILITY REPORT

October 2017

Photo Credit: US Forest Service

Prepared by Environmental Management and Planning Solutions, Inc.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter Page

TABLES

Page

FIGURES

Page

APPENDIX

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

	Full Phrase
EO	element occurrence
Forest Service	United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service
FSH	Forest Service Handbook
IDFG	Idaho Department of Fish and Game
NHD	National Hydrography Dataset
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NWSRS	National Wild and Scenic Rivers System
ORV	outstandingly remarkable value
SUP	special use permit
USGS	United States Geological Survey
WSR	Wild and Scenic River
WSR Act	Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968

CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

1.1 WHY CONDUCT AN ELIGIBILITY STUDY AND WHY NOW?

Section 5(d)(1) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 (WSR Act) (Public Law 90-542; 16 US Code 1271-1287) directs federal agencies to consider potential wild and scenic rivers (WSRs) in their land and water planning processes ("In all planning for the use and development of water and related land resources, consideration shall be given by all federal agencies involved to potential national wild, scenic, and recreational river areas"). To fulfill this requirement, the United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service's (Forest Service) 2012 planning rule requires the agency to identify rivers eligible for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (NWSRS). This is required whenever the Forest Service undertakes the development or revision of a land and resource management plan, commonly called a "forest plan."

The Salmon-Challis National Forest is in the early stages of revising the forest plans prepared for the Salmon National Forest in 1988 and the Challis National Forest in 1987. Revisions to these plans are overdue and many changes have occurred since then, include consolidation of the two forests in 1998. The Forest is currently in the Assessment phase of the revision process with the entire forest plan revision process expected to conclude in the fall of 2020. More information on the forest plan revision is available via the Forest's Forest Plan Revision webpage at https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/scnf/landmanagement/planning/?cid=fseprd544724.

1.2 WHAT IS A WILD AND SCENIC RIVER?

Congress enacted the WSR Act on October 2, 1968, to address the need for a national system for river protection. As an outgrowth of a national conservation agenda in the 1950s and 1960s, the WSR Act was enacted in response to the dams, diversions, and water resource development projects that were constructed on America's rivers between the 1930s and 1960s. The WSR Act stipulated that selected rivers should be preserved in a free-flowing condition

and be protected for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations. Since 1968, the WSR Act has been amended many times, primarily to designate additional rivers and to authorize the study of other rivers for possible inclusion.

The WSR Act seeks to protect and enhance a river's natural and cultural values and to provide for public use consistent with its free-flowing character, its water quality, and its outstandingly remarkable values (ORVs). Designation affords certain legal protections from development. For instance, new dams cannot be constructed, and federally assisted water resource development projects that might negatively affect the designated river values are not permitted. Each river in the NWSRS is administered to protect and enhance the values that caused the river to be designated. Where private lands are involved, the federal managing agency works with local governments and owners to develop protective measures. Designation neither prohibits development on private lands nor gives the federal government control over those private lands.

As of December 2014 (the most recent designations were made), the NWSRS protects 12,734 miles of 208 rivers in 40 states and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; this is a little more than one-quarter of one percent of the nation's rivers (Interagency Wild and Scenic Rivers Coordinating Council 2015). These nationally recognized rivers make up a valuable network of natural and cultural resources, scenic beauty, and recreational opportunities.

1.3 Steps in the Wild and Scenic River Study Process

A WSR study process is composed of three main phases: eligibility, classification, and suitability. For this study, the eligibility and preliminary classification phases were conducted in accordance with Forest Service Handbook (FSH) 1909.12 – Land Management Planning Handbook, Chapter 80 – Wild and Scenic Rivers (Forest Service 2015) and with The Wild and Scenic River Study Process technical report (Interagency Wild and Scenic Rivers Coordinating Council 1999). Excerpts from FSH 1909.12 Chapter 80 are presented below to explain the process. This study does not address suitability.

The eligibility study team outlined a preliminary or proposed boundary, usually 0.25 miles on either side of the river. Once a determination of eligibility is made, the boundary may be reconfigured, for example, to fully encompass a river-related feature contributing to the ORV. The boundary must not exceed 320 acres per river mile.

1.3.1 Eligibility Inventory

The inventory of rivers to be studied must include all named rivers on a standard US Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle map. Each identified segment is evaluated for eligibility for inclusion in the NWSRS. Determinations of eligibility will be documented by a responsible official (usually a Forest Supervisor) prior to the formulation of alternatives but no later than the release of the draft land management plan.

The WSR Act states that, in order to be found eligible, a river must be "free flowing" and contain at least one river-related value considered to be "outstandingly remarkable."

1.3.2 Preliminary Classification

If the eligibility phase determines segments to be eligible, the Forest Service shall assign a preliminary classification and identify management measures needed to ensure appropriate protection of the values supporting the eligibility and classification. Interim protection measures are described in **Section 4.1**, Interim Management.

The preliminary classification of an eligible river is based on its condition and that of the adjacent lands at the time of the study. The WSR Act specifies and defines three classification categories for eligible rivers: wild, scenic, and recreational. Classes are based on the type and degree of human development and access associated with the river and adjacent lands at the time of the eligibility determination.

Classification does not reflect the types of values present along a river segment. Determining a preliminary classification establishes a guideline for management until either a suitability determination or a designation decision is reached. The classification assigned during the eligibility phase is tentative. Final classification is a congressional legislative determination that occurs with designation of a river segment as part of the NWSRS.

1.3.3 Suitability Phase

While not evaluated in this study, the purpose of the suitability phase is to determine whether eligible rivers are suitable or not for inclusion in the NWSRS, in accordance with the WSR Act. Suitability considerations include the environmental and economic consequences of designation and the manageability of a river if Congress were to designate it. FSH 1909.12, Chapter 80, Section 83.2 identifies the various criteria that the Forest Service is to use for determining suitability. The suitability evaluation does not result in actual designation but only a determination of a river's suitability for inclusion in the NWSRS.

The Forest Service cannot administratively designate a river via a planning decision or other agency decision into the NWSRS, and no segment studied is or will be automatically designated as part of the NWSRS. Only Congress can designate a WSR.

In some instances, the Secretary of Agriculture may designate a WSR when the governor of a state, under certain conditions, petitions for a river to be designated. Members of Congress will ultimately choose the legislative language if any suitable segments are presented to them.

River protection standards and guidelines that meet the purposes of the WSR Act will be the responsibility of the Forest administering the river. For any rivers designated by Congress, the Forest will take the following actions:

- Develop a comprehensive river management plan that must define the goals and desired conditions for protecting river values
- Address the capacity of use that the river area can sustain
- Address water quality and instream flow requirements

Rivers found not suitable would be dropped from further consideration and managed according to the objectives outlined in the land management plan. Suitability determinations are draft until the record of decision for the land management plan is signed.

1.4 ELIGIBILITY STUDY AREA

The Salmon-Challis National Forest's administrative boundary constitutes the study area for this WSR eligibility report. The Forest is covers 4.3 million acres of east-central Idaho in six counties – Blaine, Butte, Custer, Lemhi, Idaho, and Valley. Within the administrative boundary of the Forest there are approximately 42,000 acres of non-National Forest System land.

Crossed by the Continental Divide, the Forest also contains 1.3 million acres of the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness, the recently designated Jim McClure-Jerry Peak Wilderness, the snow-covered cap of Borah Peak (Idaho's highest point), and the Wild and Scenic Salmon and the Middle Fork of the Salmon Rivers.

The Forest is rich with history, as evidenced through the numerous rock shelters displaying pictographs and from what are now ghost towns of the mining days. The Sheepeater Indians of the Shoshone Tribe were among the first to populate this remote region; living along the river banks, they often shared their bountiful fishing and hunting grounds with the Nez Perce and Flathead Indians. In the early 1800s, the Lewis and Clark Expedition crossed the continental divide into unchartered territory and through the help of Indian guides Toby and Sacajawea (who was born in Lemhi County of the Salmon-Challis National Forest), they opened the west to trappers, fur traders, miners, ranchers, lumbermen, and missionaries. Today, visitors can view remnants of history as they explore the mining ghost towns found in Mackay, Gilmore, Custer, Leesburg, and Yankee Fork; hike a portion of the Lewis and Clark Trail; or view pictographs while floating down one of the Salmon Rivers.

The Salmon-Challis National Forest contains diverse habitat that is accommodating to a variety of fish and wildlife, including bears, mule deer, elk, big horn sheep, bald and golden eagles, moose, mountain goats, and steelhead trout. May and June also offer the chance to sit among the wildflowers and breathe in the fresh scents.

1.5 EXISTING INVENTORIES AND DESIGNATIONS

As part of the WSR Act in 1968, Congress designated the Middle Fork of the Salmon River as one of the original eight rivers in the newly created NWSRS. The designated reach stretches from its original for 104 miles to its confluence with the Main Salmon River. Of the designated segment, 103 miles are classified as wild and 1 mile is classified as scenic.

In 1980, as a component of the Central Idaho Wilderness Act, Congress added a 125-mile segment of the Main Salmon River from the mouth of the North Fork of the Salmon River downstream to Long Tom Bar to the NWSRS. Of the designated segment, 79 miles are classified as wild and 46 miles are classified as recreational.

In accordance with the WSR Act, the Forest Service has undertaken several efforts to evaluate the eligibility of the rivers on the Salmon-Challis National Forest for inclusion in the NWSRS since the 1980s. As with this eligibility study effort, each generation of eligibility studies has sought to update the existing WSR inventory on the Forest to meet current forest planning directives and guidance under the WSR Act. Rivers previously studied as part of these efforts are displayed in **Figure 1**. As a result of these efforts, portions of 26 rivers on the Salmon-Challis National Forest have been determined to be eligible for inclusion in the NWSRS. The eligible rivers are listed in **Table 1-1**, Eligible River Segments Prior to the 2017 Study. Although Panther Creek was determined to be eligible in 1988, its ORVs were not documented; as a result, Panther Creek has been included in the 2017 inventory to be re-evaluated.

Table 1-1
Eligible River Segments Prior to the 2017 Study

River Name	Outstandingly Remarkable Value(s)	Preliminary Classification	Year Determined Eligible
Bear Valley Creek 1	Ecological	Segment A: Scenic Segment B: Recreational	1988
Camas Creek	Scenic	Segment B: Recreational Segment C: Wild	1988
East Fork Big Lost River	Scenic, Historical, Geologic	Recreational	1992
East Fork Pahsimeroi River	Scenic, Geologic	Scenic	1989
Fall Creek 1	Scenic	Wild	1992
Hayden Creek	Recreational	Segment A: Scenic Segment B: Recreational	1988
Kane Creek	Scenic	Scenic	1992
Lake Creek 2	Scenic, Recreational	Recreational	1992
Loon Creek Segment A	Cultural, Recreational	Recreational	1989
Loon Creek Segment B	Scenic, Geologic, Cultural, 7Fish, Wildlife, Recreational	Wild	1989

Table 1-1
Eligible River Segments Prior to the 2017 Study

River Name	Outstandingly Remarkable Value(s)	Preliminary Classification	Year Determined Eligible
Lower Cedar Creek	Geological	Wild	1992
Marsh Creek Segment A	Scenic, Recreational	Recreational	1989
Marsh Creek Segment B	Recreational	Wild	1989
Mill Creek 3	Cultural/Historical	Recreational	1992
Muldoon Canyon	Geologic	Scenic	1992
Muskeg Creek	Scenic, Recreational,* Geologic	Wild	1992
Pahsimeroi River	Scenic, Geologic	Scenic	1992
Panther Creek	Unidentified	Recreational	1988
Pass Creek	Scenic, Geologic	Recreational	1992
Rapid River	Fish	Wild	1992
Soldier Creek 1	Scenic, Recreational,* Geologic, Natural Vegetation	Wild	1992
Star Hope Creek	Geologic	Segment A: Scenic Segment B: Recreational	1992
Summit Creek 1	Scenic	Wild	1992
Warm Spring Creek 3	Scenic, Geologic	Wild	1992
West Fork Camas Creek	Scenic	Wild	1992
West Fork Yankee Fork	Scenic	Scenic	1992
Wildhorse Creek	Scenic, Geologic	Scenic	1992
Yankee Fork Salmon River	Geologic, Recreational, Cultural	Recreational	1989

*These rivers were previously identified as having fish ORVs; however, the identified values are more related to recreational fishing opportunities than to fish populations or habitat. Therefore, these previously identified ORVs have been revised from fish to recreational ORVs.

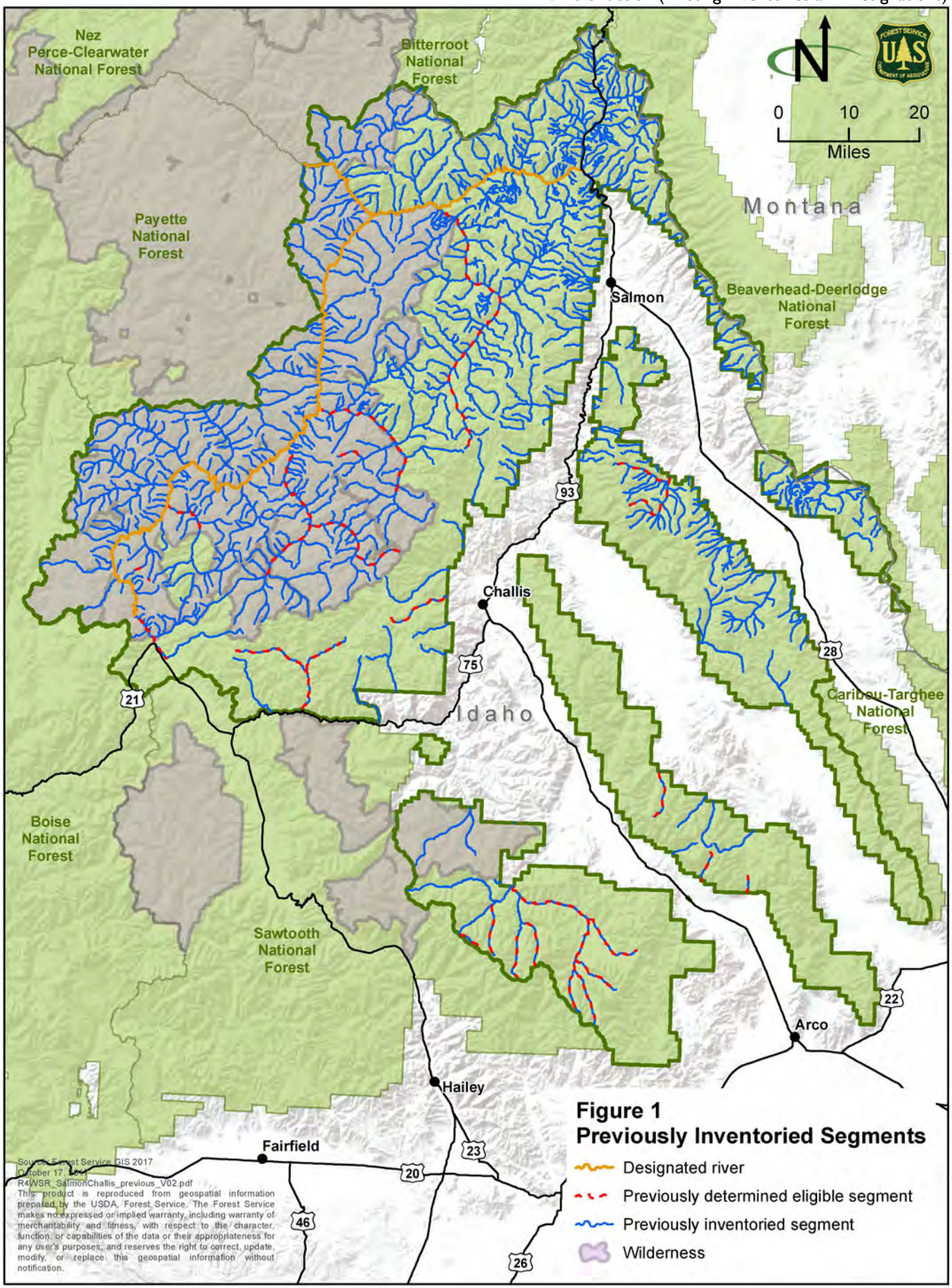

Figure 1
Previously Inventoried Segments

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CHAPTER 2
IDENTIFICATION METHODS AND RESULTS

2.1 METHODS AND CRITERIA USED TO IDENTIFY STREAM SEGMENTS

The Forest Service's planning directives (FSH 1909.12 82.2) require all named rivers on a standard USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle map to be studied for eligibility (Forest Service 2015). To meet this requirement, the Forest Service's Region 4 GIS specialists cross-checked the existing National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) against USGS 7.5-minute maps. This was done to ensure that all named rivers from the map were present in the NHD within the Forest Service administrative boundaries. Where names were missing or inconsistent, the Forest Service worked with the USGS to revise the NHD. The resulting revised NHD provides the baseline data for determining the inventory of rivers to be studied.

Using the revised NHD as the baseline, GIS specialists reviewed the previous WSR studies on the Salmon-Challis National Forest to exclude previously studied rivers from the 2017 inventory (FSH 1909.12 82.4). The remaining rivers constitute the 2017 inventory of rivers to be studied. Attributed information within NHD was then used to identify watercourses that are not free-flowing, such as canals. These watercourses were not included in the ORV analysis, because they fail to meet the free-flowing eligibility criteria. The remaining inventory consists of 598 rivers with a cumulative length of 2,499.1 miles on the Forest. These are displayed in **Figure 2**.

2.2 ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

Each identified segment in the planning area must be evaluated for its eligibility for inclusion in the NWSRS. To be eligible, a river segment must be "free flowing" and must possess at least one "outstandingly remarkable" value. These criteria are described below.

Figure 2A: Segments Inventoried in this Report

- Inventoried segment
- Designated river
- Wilderness

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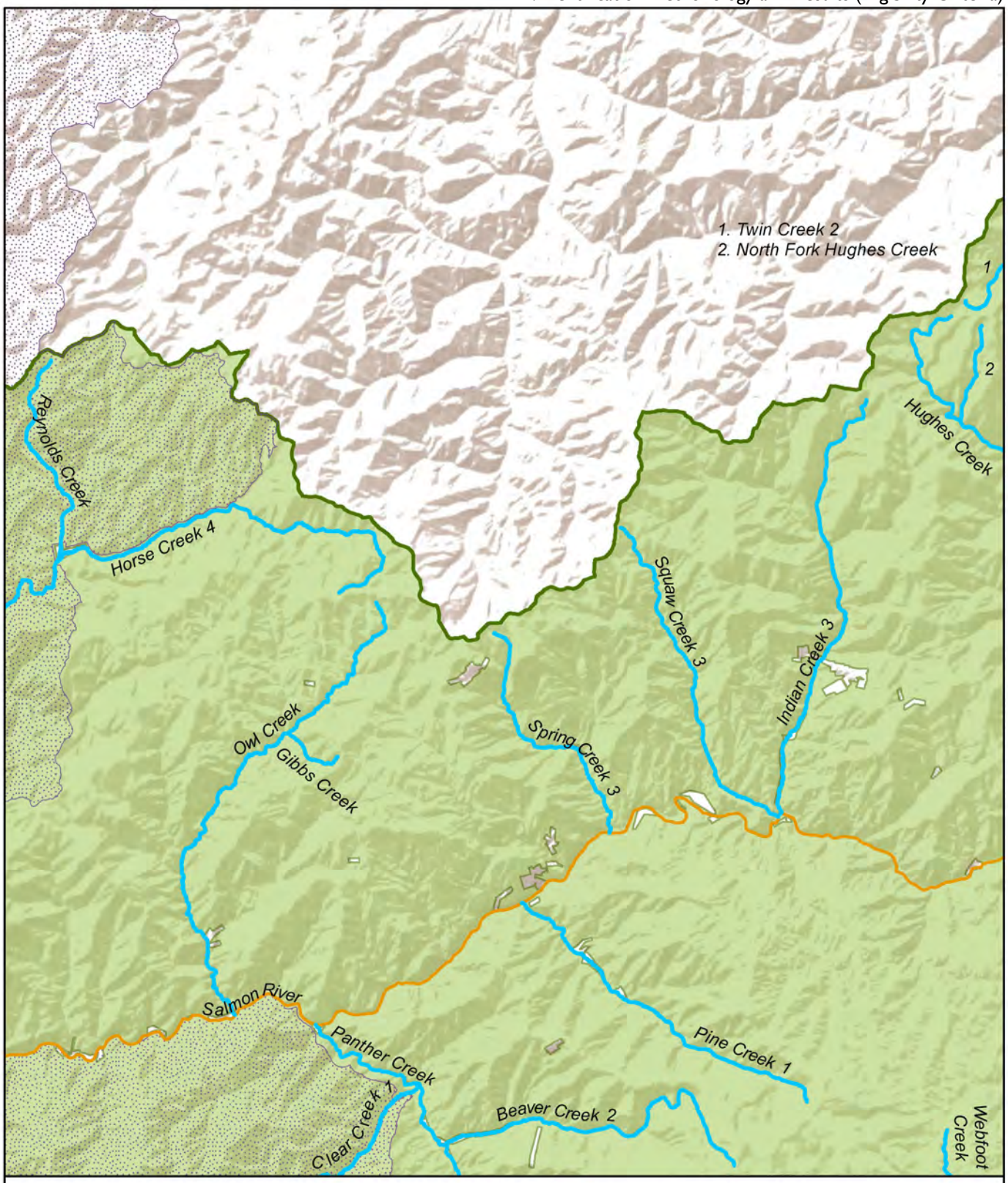

Figure 2B: Segments Inventoried in this Report

- Inventoried segment
- Designated river
- Wilderness

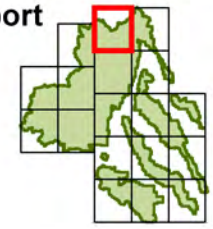

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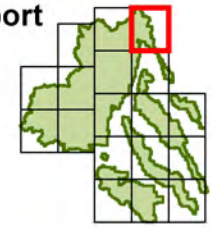
Figure 2C: Segments Inventoried in this Report

Inventoried segment

Designated river



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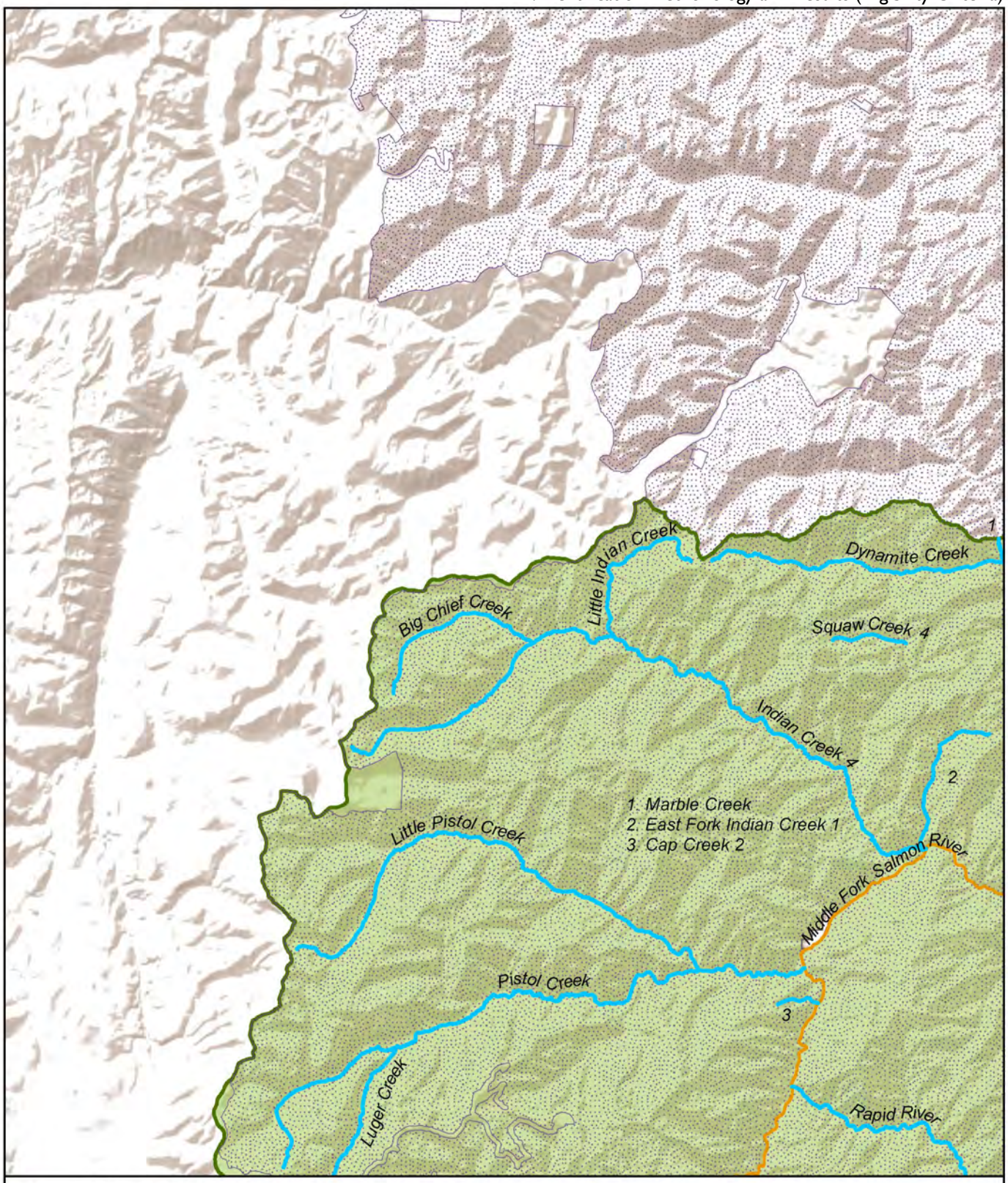
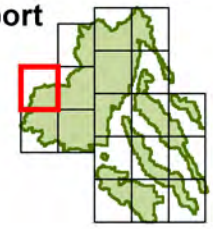


Figure 2D: Segments Inventoried in this Report

- Inventoried segment
- Designated river
- Wilderness



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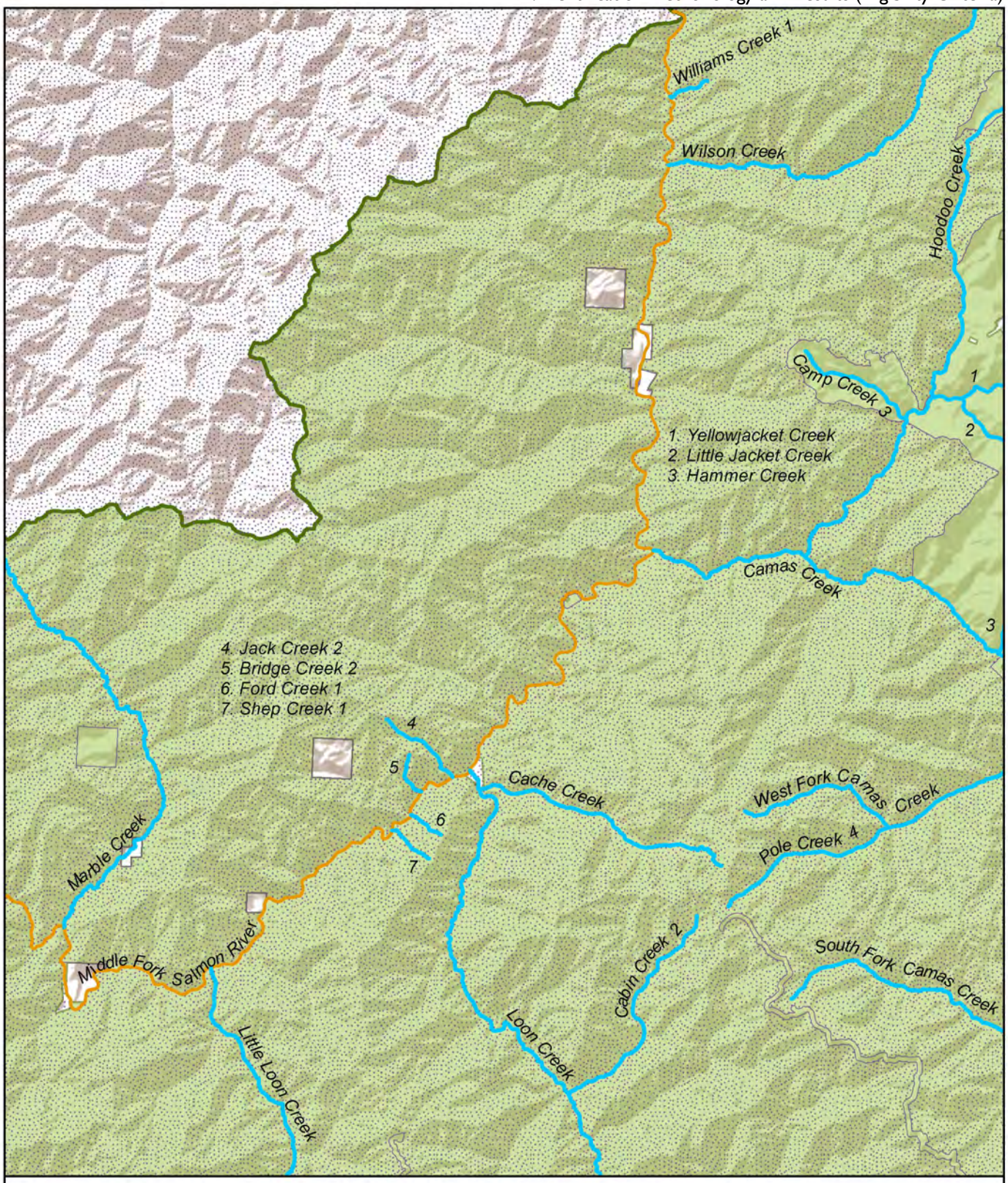
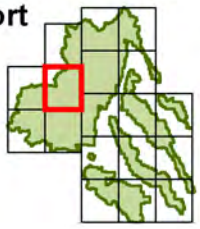


Figure 2E: Segments Inventoried in this Report

Inventoried segment
Designated river
Wilderness



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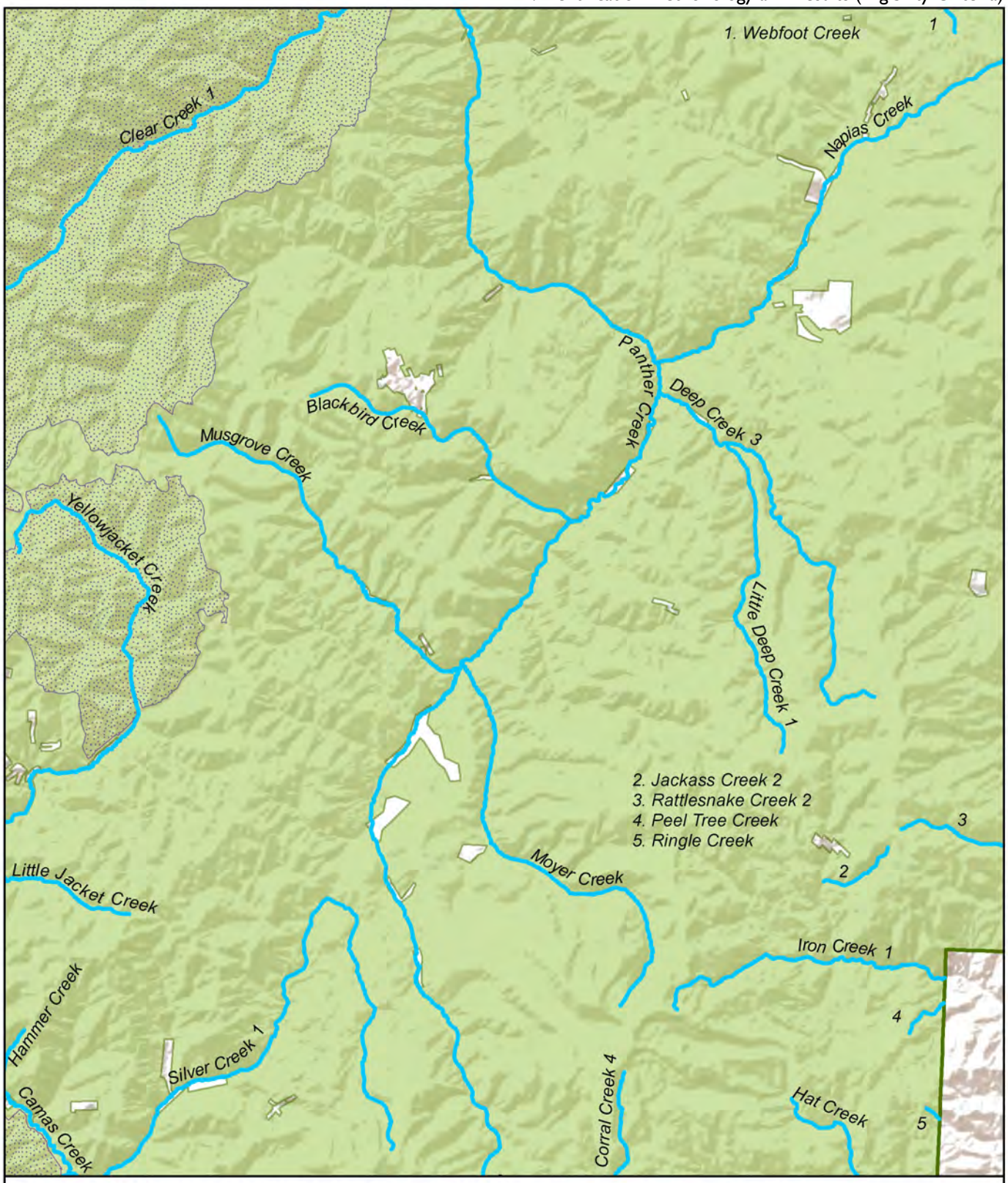
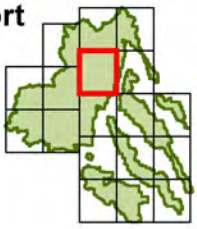


Figure 2F: Segments Inventoried in this Report

Inventoried segment

Wilderness



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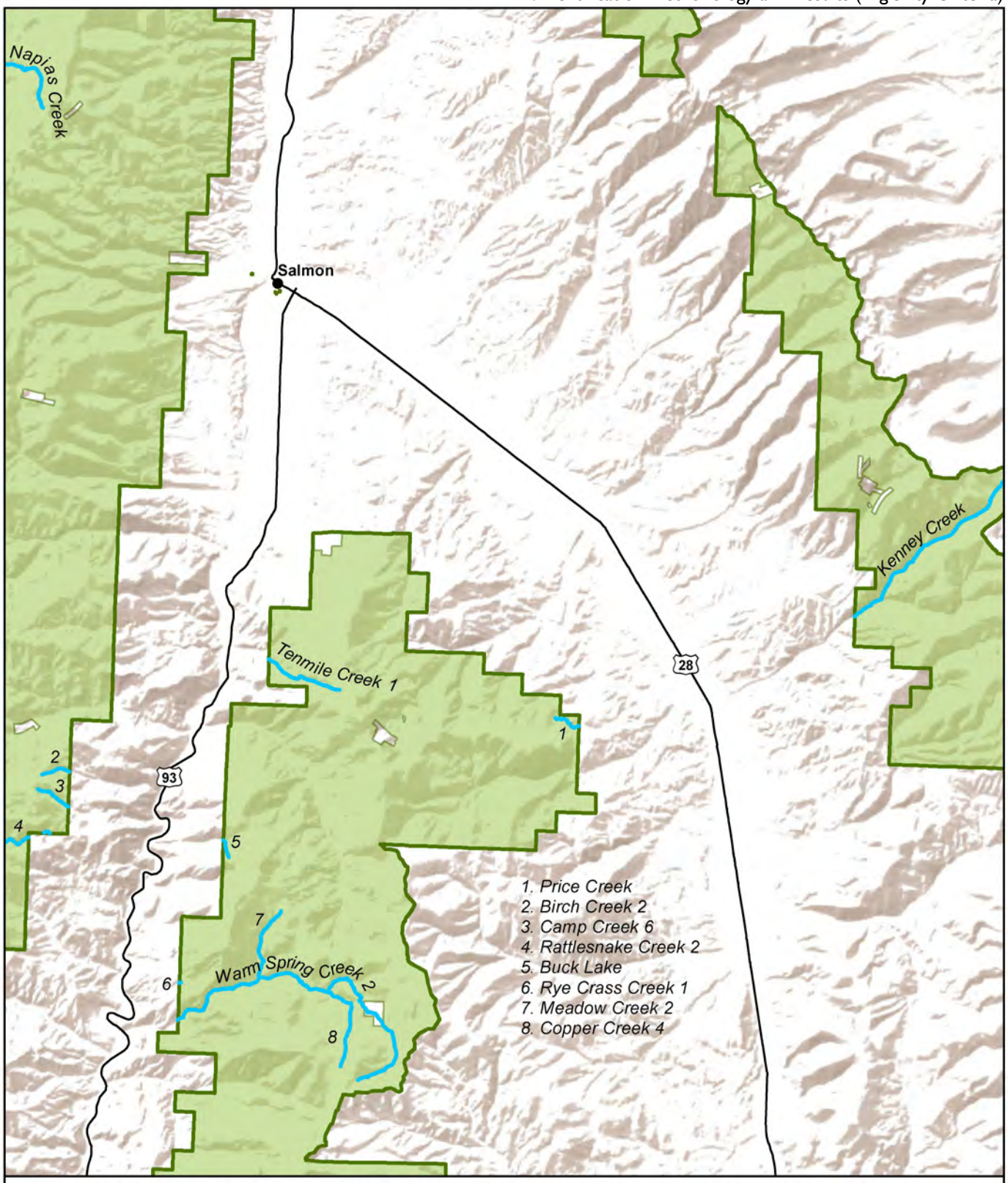
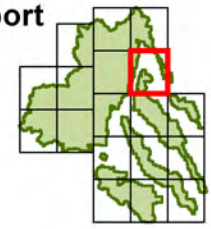


Figure 2G: Segments Inventoried in this Report

Inventoried segment



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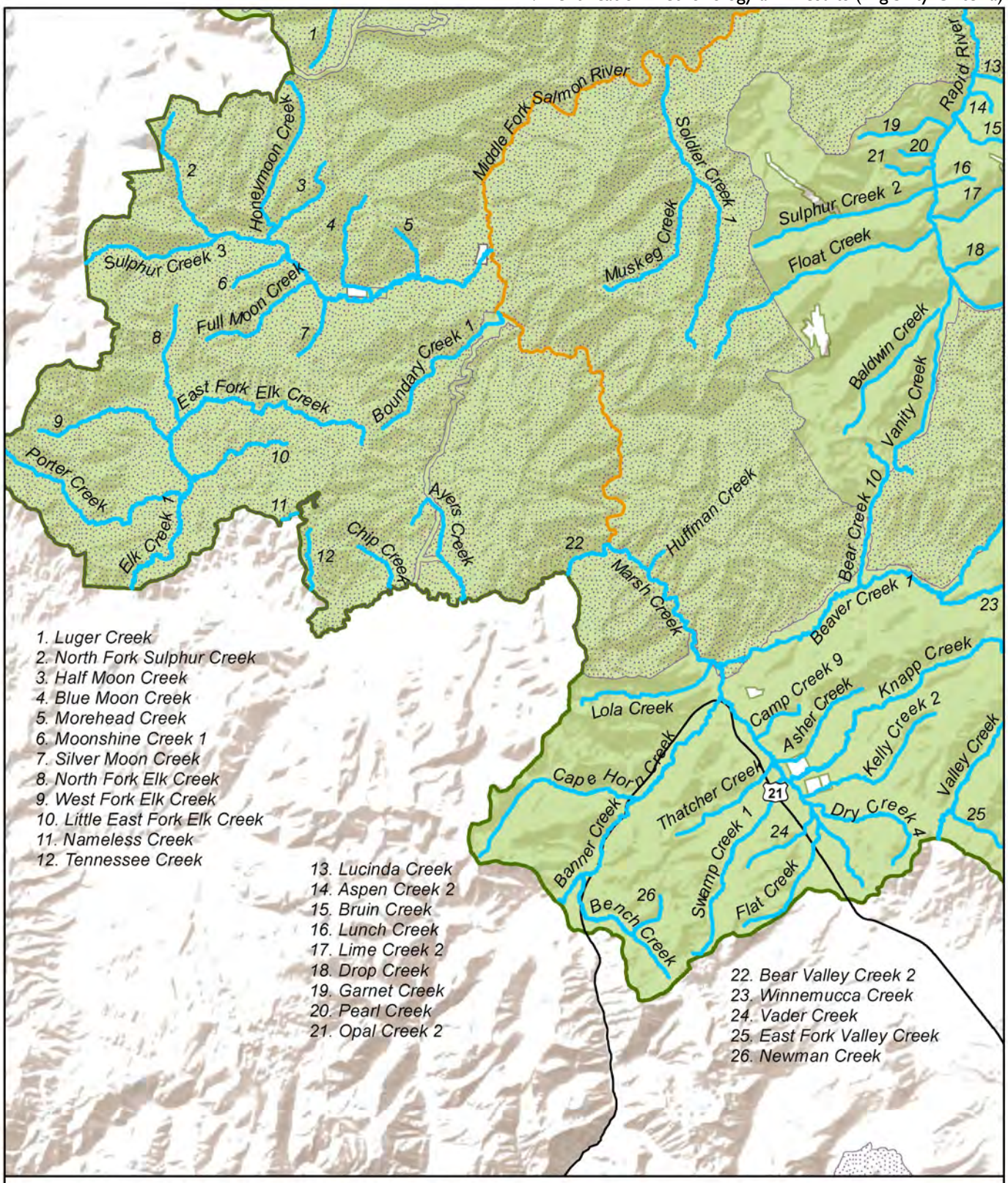

Figure 2H: Segments Inventoried in this Report

Inventoried segment
Designated river
Wilderness

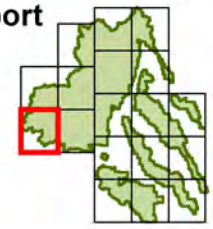

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Figure 2l: Segments Inventoried in this Report

Inventoried segment

Wilderness

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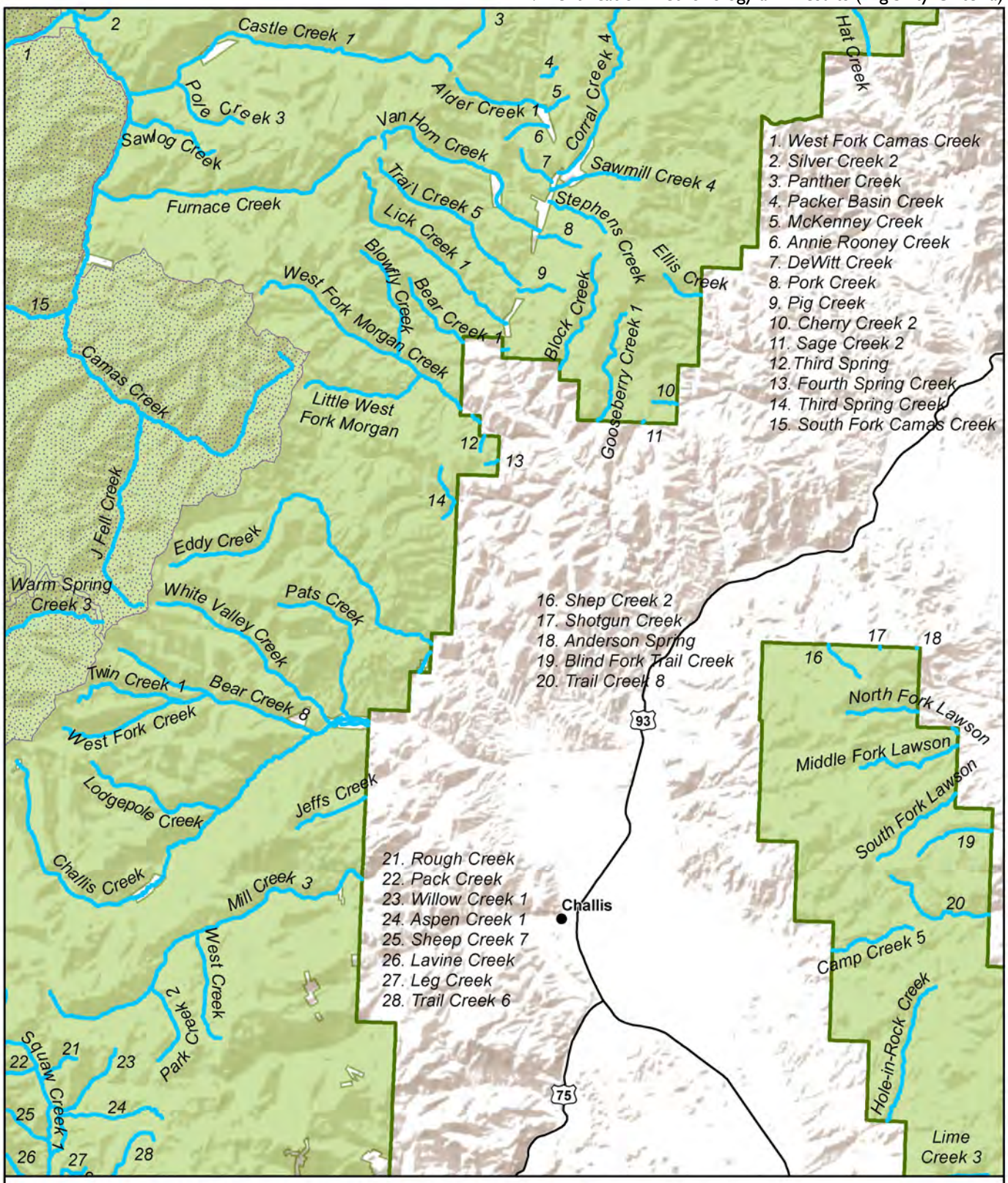

Figure 2J: Segments Inventoried in this Report

Inventoried segment

Wilderness

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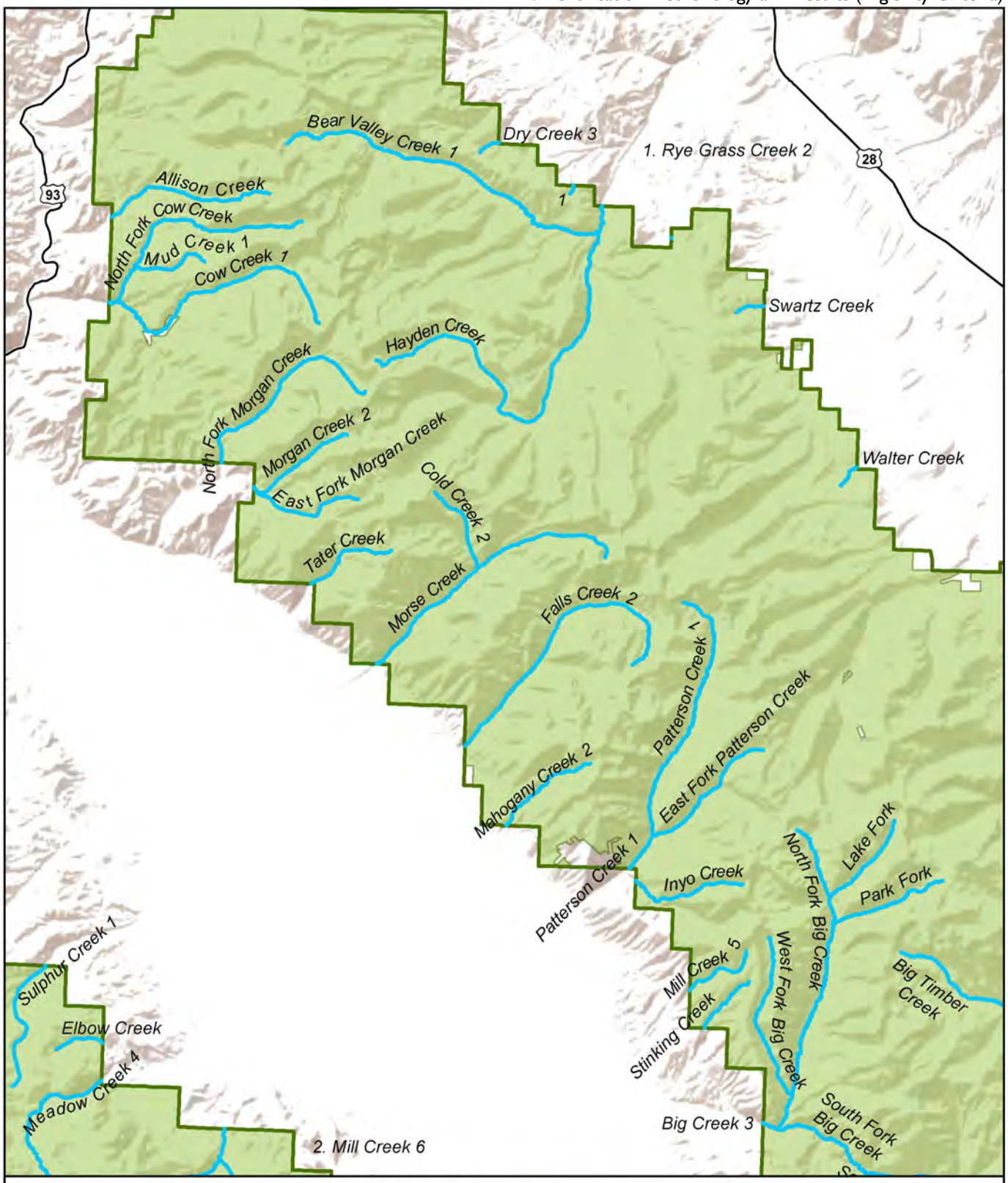

Figure 2K: Segments Inventoried in this Report

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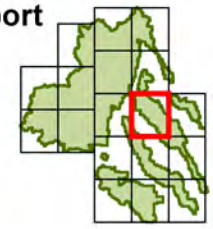

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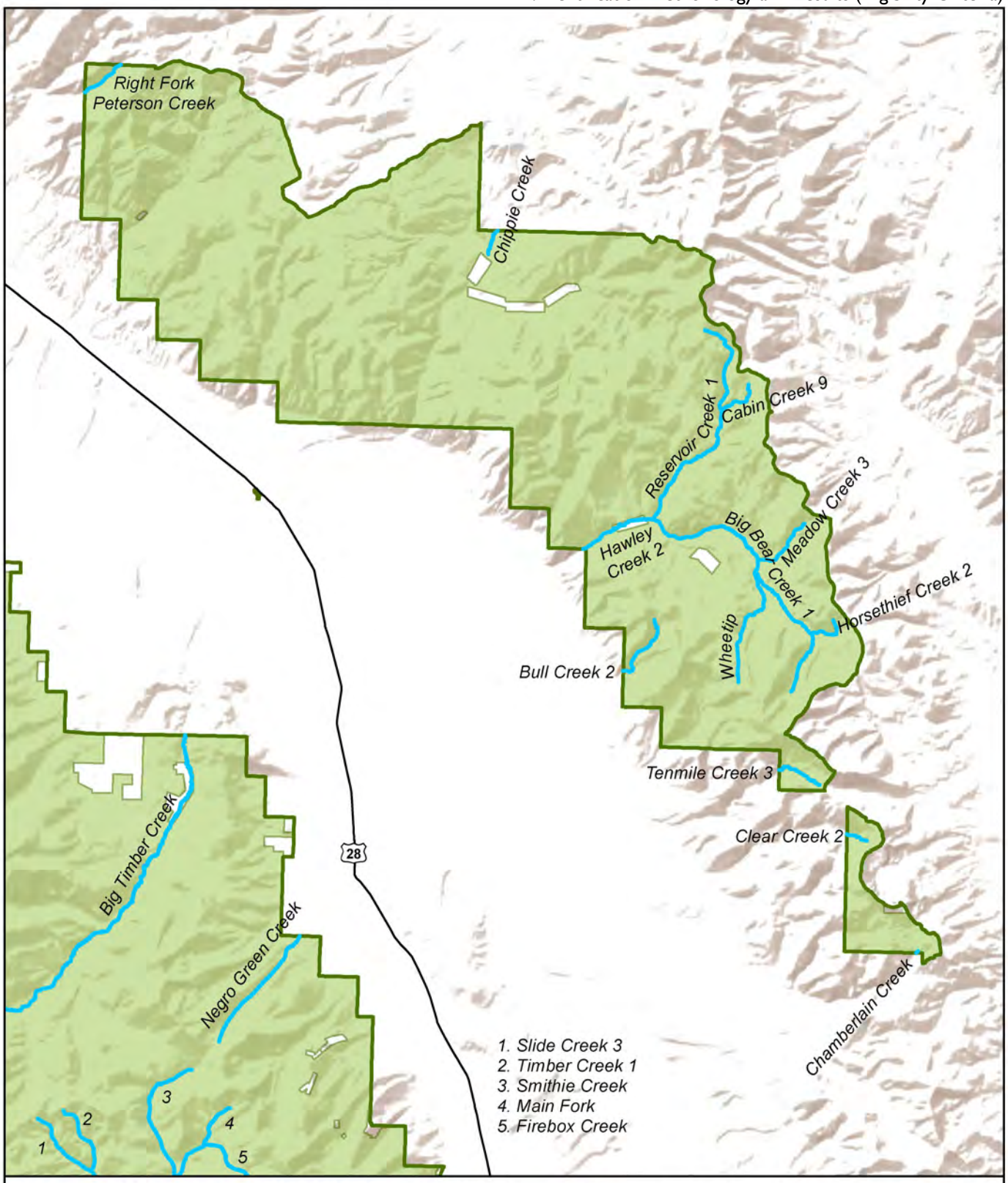
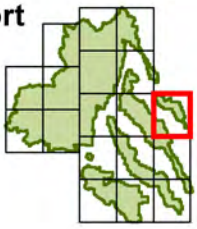


Figure 2L: Segments Inventoried in this Report

Inventoried segment



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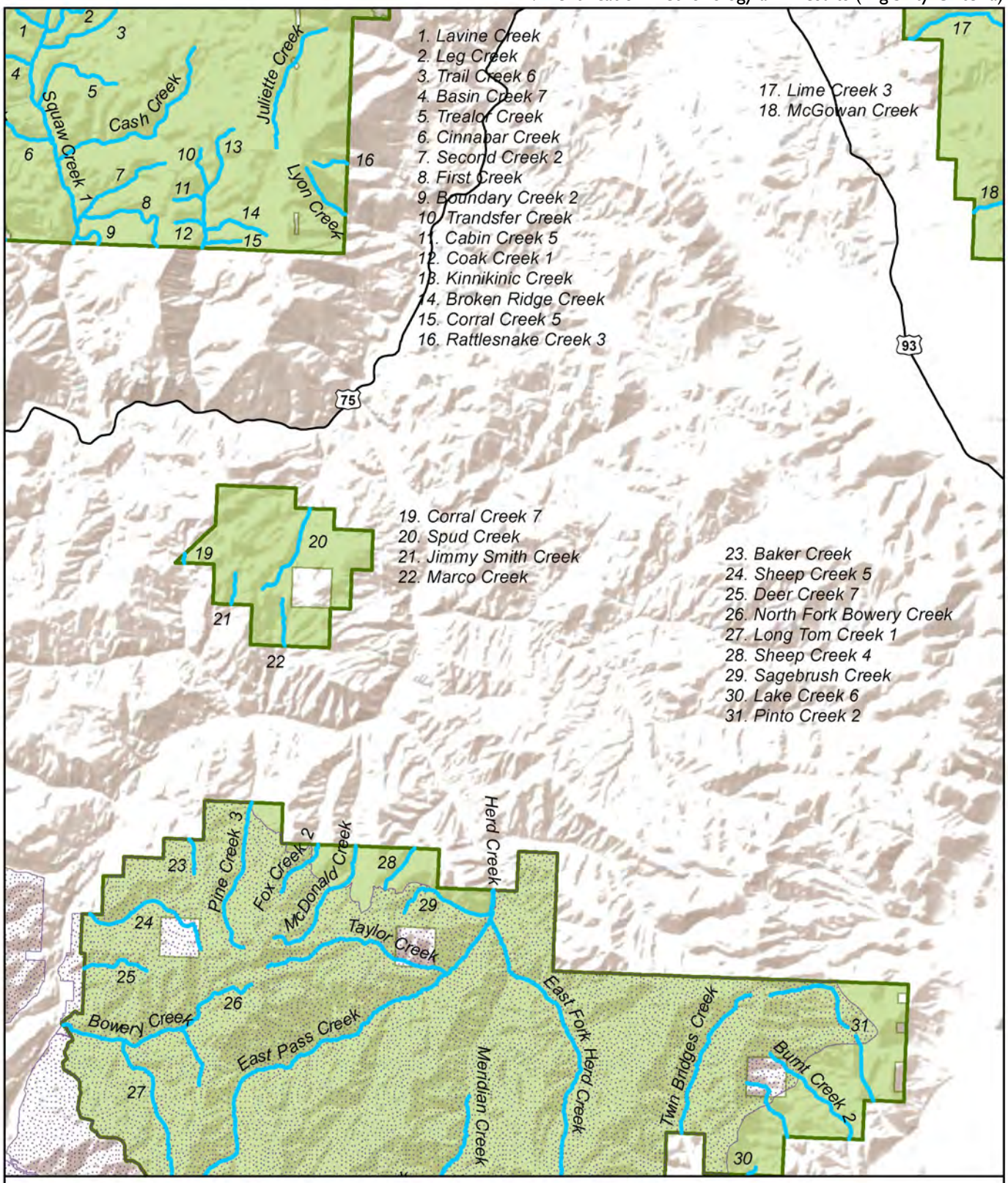

Figure 2M: Segments Inventoried in this Report

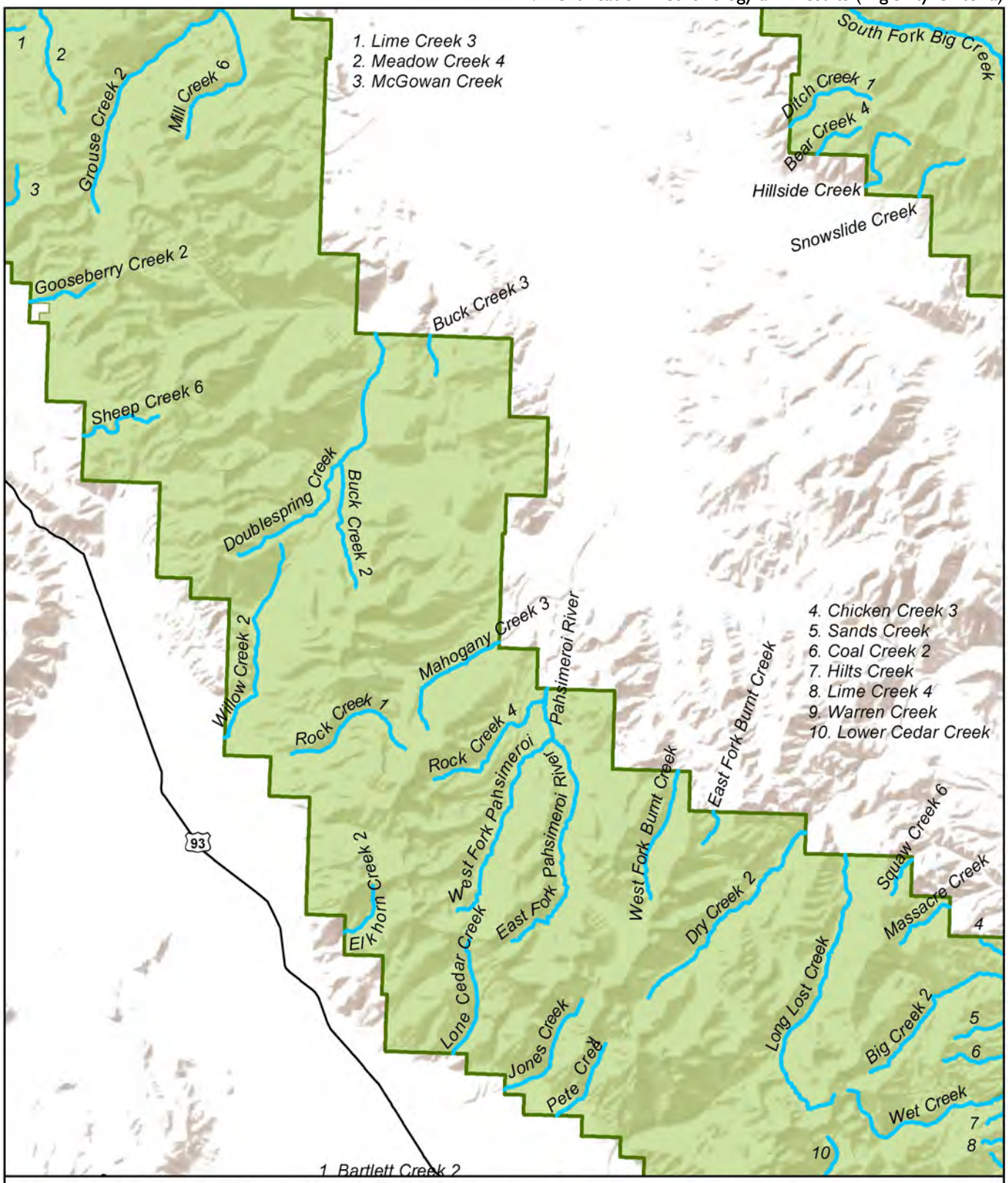

Figure 2N: Segments Inventoried in this Report

Inventoried segment

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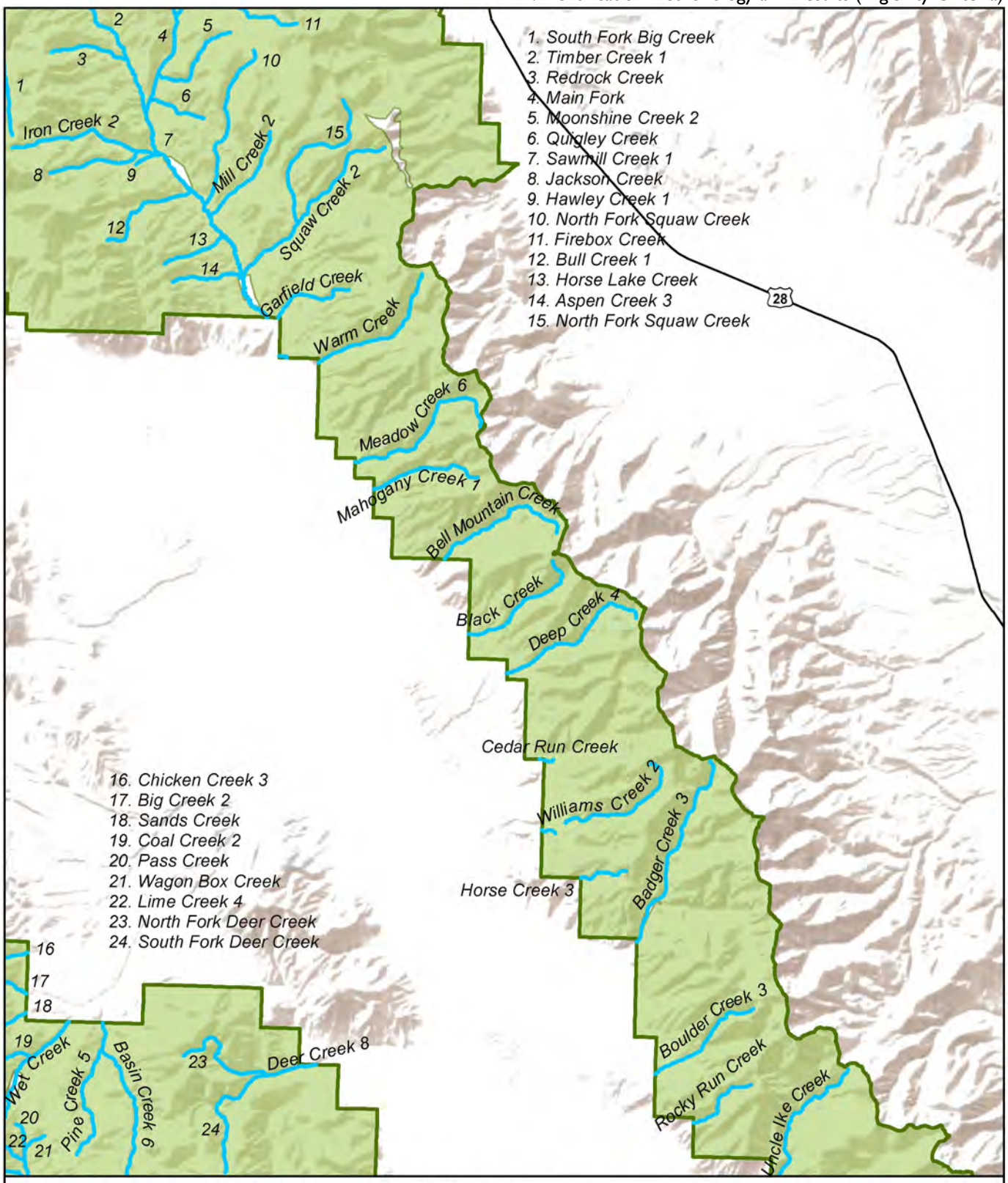
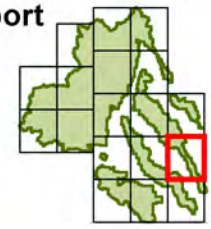


Figure 2O: Segments Inventoried in this Report

Inventoried segment



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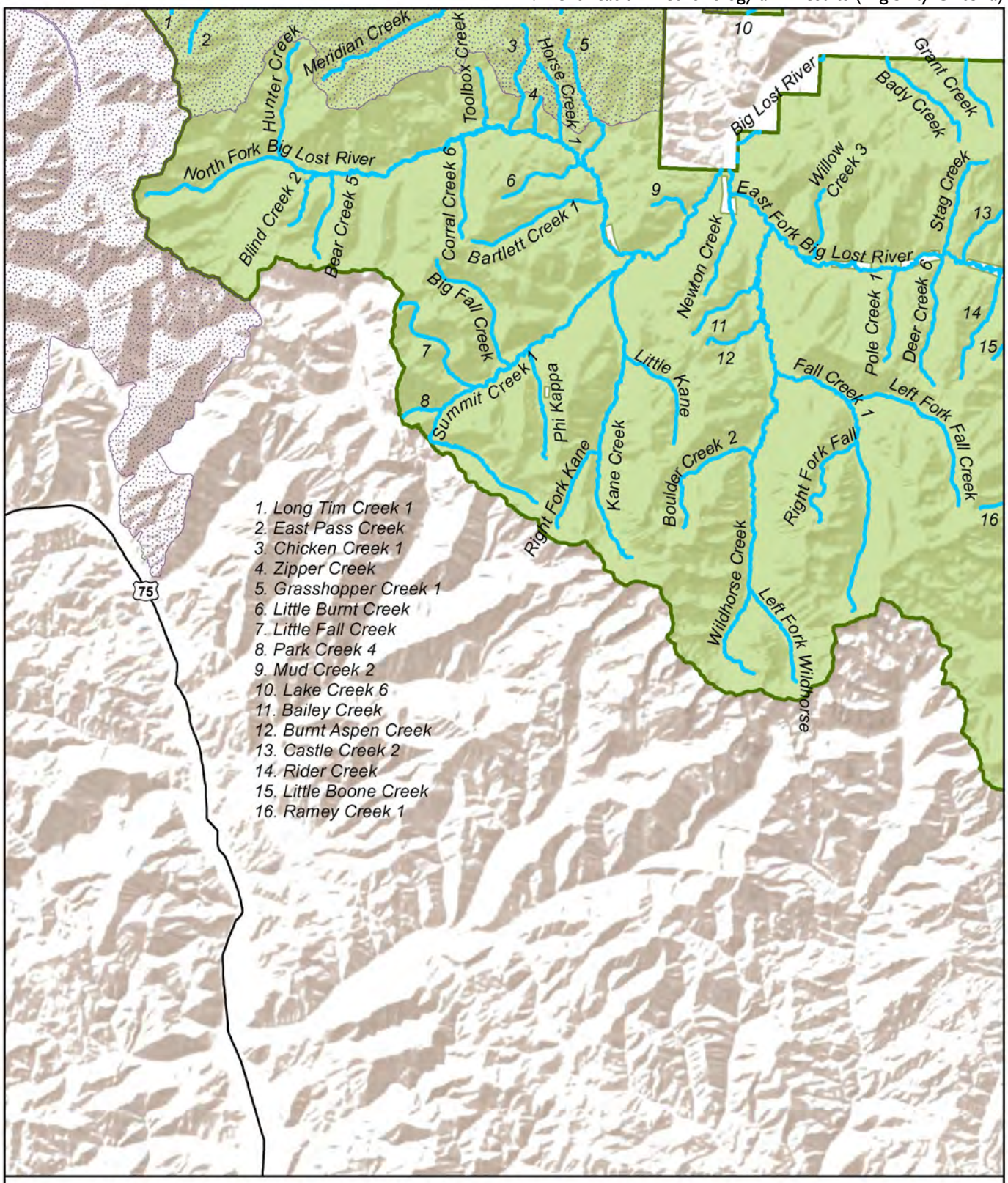
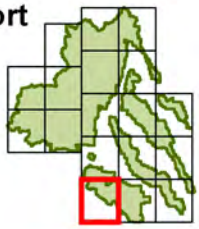


Figure 2P: Segments Inventoried in this Report

Inventoried segment

Wilderness



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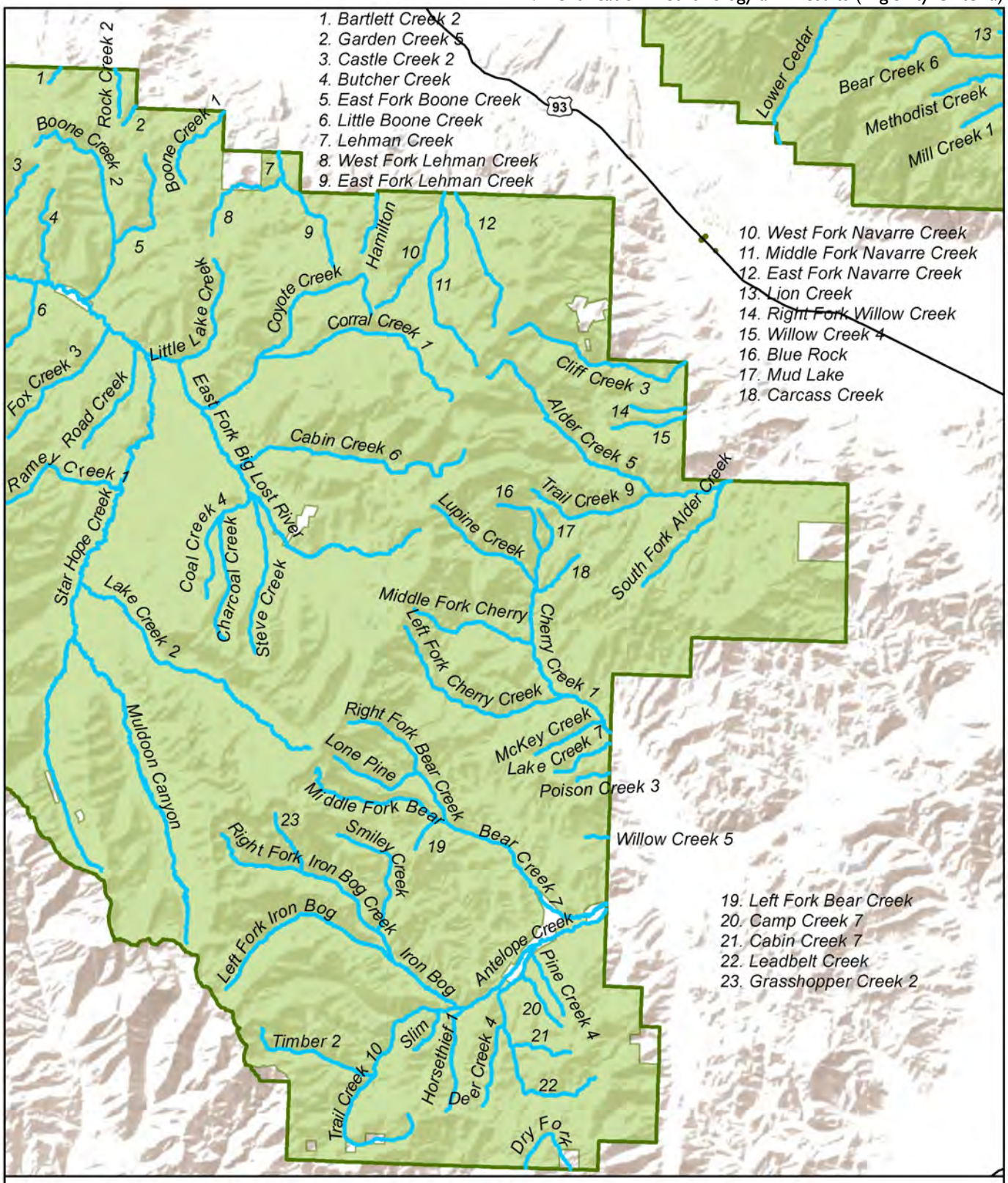
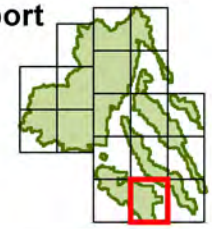


Figure 2Q: Segments Inventoried in this Report

Inventoried segment



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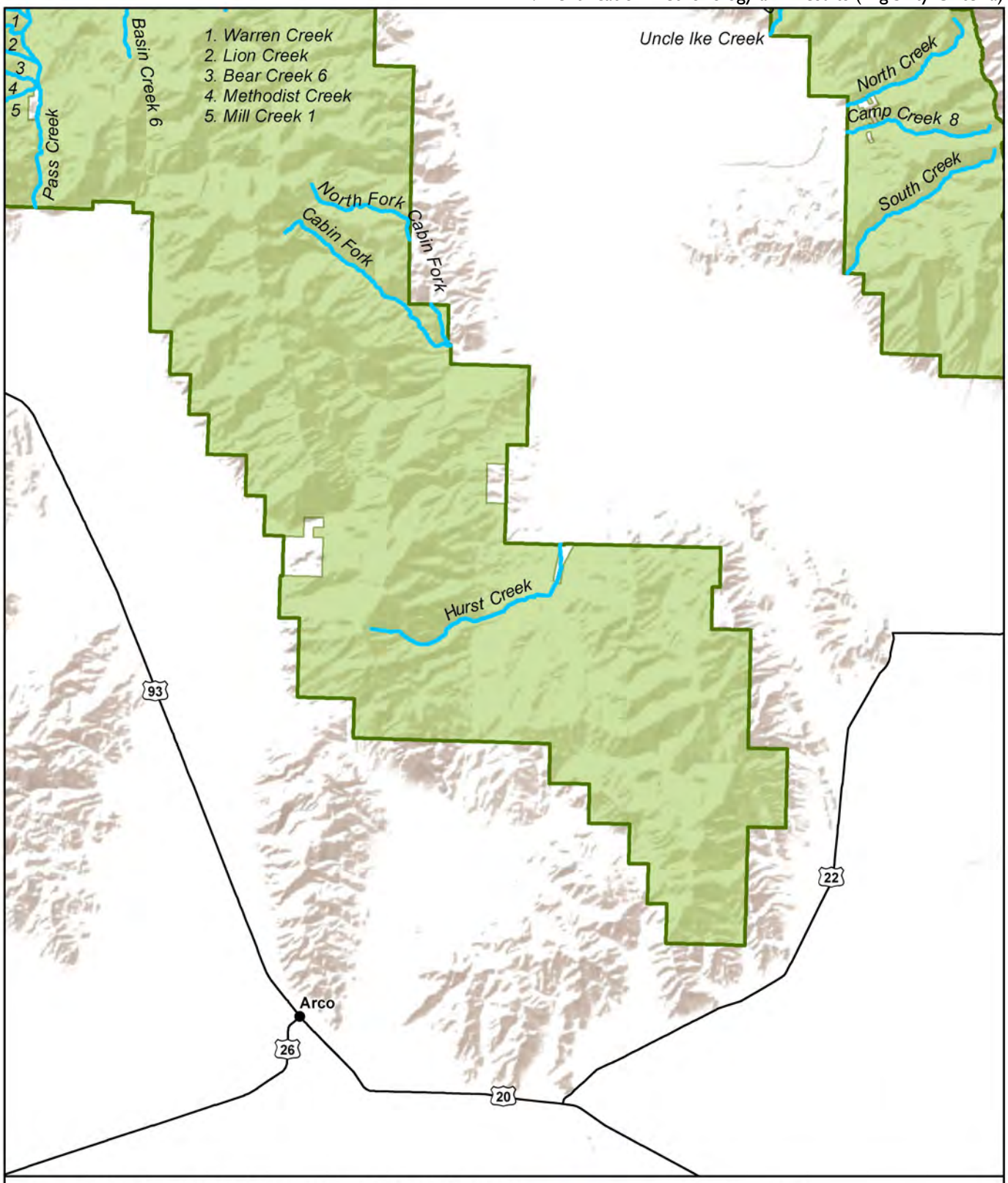
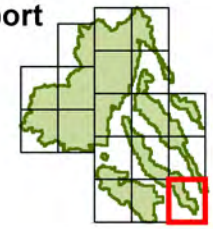


Figure 2R: Segments Inventoried in this Report

Inventoried segment



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Miles

2.2.1 Free-flowing Criteria

Section 16(b) of the WSR Act defines free-flowing 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 systems shall not automatically bar its consideration for 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.*

Congress has allowed for some human modification of a watercourse. Because of this, impoundments or major dams above or below a segment under review, and any minor dams, diversion structures, and riprap in the segment, do not by themselves render a segment ineligible. This includes those impoundments or dams that may regulate flow through the segment. Rivers impacted by such water resource developments may still be eligible, as long as they remain riverine in appearance.

There are no specific requirements concerning minimum flow for an eligible segment. Flows are considered sufficient for eligibility if they sustain or complement the ORVs for which the segment would be designated. Rivers with intermittent flows have been designated into the NWSRS, and rivers representative of desert ecosystems should also be considered for inclusion. The reasons for the determination must be documented. Rivers that are found not to be free flowing are ineligible and need not be considered further.

The Forest Service interdisciplinary team made the determination of free-flowing character based on such considerations as the following:

- Number of impediments
- Type of impediments (e.g., impoundment, diversion, straightening, and riprapping)
- Size of impediments

These factors were considered together to evaluate whether the river remains riverine in appearance and thus is free flowing.

2.2.2 Outstandingly Remarkable Values Criteria and Regions of Comparison

The determination of whether a river's study area contains ORVs is a professional judgment and is documented in this report. To help ensure that the presence of ORVs is consistently evaluated across Region 4, a regional eligibility evaluation process was developed. It established common ORV definitions and outlined the criteria used to evaluate each river. It evaluated ORV components,

regions of comparison, and datasets to be used during the evaluation. In order to meet the individual needs of specific National Forests, the regional process was modified to the minimum extent necessary to meet those needs. The Salmon-Challis National Forest's eligibility process is available at https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/scnf/landmanagement/planning/?cid=fseprd544376.

To be considered as outstandingly remarkable, a river-related value must be a unique, rare, or exemplary feature that is significant at a comparative regional or national scale (region of comparison). Values are scenic, recreational, geological, fish related, wildlife related, historic, cultural, botanical, hydrological, paleontological, scientific, or other values. While the spectrum of resources that may be considered is broad, all values should be directly river related. That is, they should have one or more of the following characteristics:

- Be located in the river or on its corridor (within 0.25 miles on either side of the river)
- Contribute substantially to the functioning of the river ecosystem
- Owe their location or existence to the presence of the river

The region of comparison is the geographic area of consideration for each ORV that serves as the basis for meaningful comparative analysis. In this report, a region of comparison is identified for each ORV and may differ across ORVs.

2.2.3 Preliminary Classification Criteria

Each river found to be eligible must be assigned a preliminary classification. Section 2(b) of the WSR Act specifies and defines three classification categories for eligible rivers: wild, scenic, and recreational.

The preliminary classification of a river found to be eligible is based on the condition of the river and the development level of adjacent lands as they exist at the time of the study. **Table 2-1**, Summary of Preliminary Classification Criteria for Eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers, summarizes the preliminary classification criteria used in this report. Additional details are provided in FSH 1909.12, Chapter 80.

Table 2-1
Summary of Preliminary Classification Criteria for Eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers

Attribute	Preliminary Classification Criteria
Water Resource Development	Wild: Free of impoundment Scenic: Free of impoundment Recreational: Some existing impoundment or diversion

Table 2-1
Summary of Preliminary Classification Criteria for Eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers

Attribute	Preliminary Classification Criteria
Shoreline Development	Wild: Essentially primitive. Little or no evidence of human activity. Scenic: Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. Recreational: Some development. Substantial evidence of human activity.
Accessibility	Wild: Generally inaccessible except by trail Scenic: Accessible in places by road Recreational: Readily accessible by road or railroad
Water Quality	Wild: Meets, or exceeds criteria, or federally approved State standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish, and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming) except where exceeded by natural conditions Scenic: No criteria are prescribed by the WSR Act Recreational: Same as for Scenic, above

Source: Forest Service 2015

2.3 SUMMARY OF ELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

Of the 598 rivers studied for eligibility in 2017, 62 rivers were determined to be eligible for inclusion in the NWSRS, for a total of 624.3 miles on the Forest. This includes 425.4 miles of river that had not previously been inventoried, as well as 198.9 miles of river previously determined to be eligible and had one or more additional ORVs identified during this study. These rivers, their ORVs, and preliminary classifications are included in **Table 2-2**, Summary of Eligible Rivers from the 2017 Inventory. See **Chapter 3**, Description of Eligible Rivers, for additional information on the eligible rivers. **Appendix A**, Rivers Evaluated for Eligibility, includes a table of all rivers evaluated for eligibility in 2017 and the findings.

Table 2-2
Summary of Eligible Rivers from the 2017 Inventory

River Name	Length on Forest (miles)	ORVs	Preliminary Classification
Alder Creek 2	2.4	Cultural	Wild
Bear Creek 6	4.6	Geologic	Segment A: Wild Segment B: Recreational
Bear Valley Creek 1*	9.7	Recreational, Fish, Ecological	Segment A: Scenic Segment B: Recreational
Bear Valley Creek 2	1.6	Geologic	Scenic
Beaver Creek 1	16.1	Fish	Segment A: Wild Segment B: Recreational
Big Creek 2	5.6	Scenic	Segment A: Wild Segment B: Scenic

Table 2-2
Summary of Eligible Rivers from the 2017 Inventory

River Name	Length on Forest (miles)	ORVs	Preliminary Classification
Big Timber Creek	12.2	Fish	Segment A: Wild Segment B: Scenic
Cabin Creek 4	5.4	Scenic, Geologic	Wild
Camas Creek*	33.1	Scenic, Recreational, Fish, Ecological	Segment A: Wild Segment B: Recreational Segment C: Wild
Cape Horn Creek	9.7	Fish, Ecological	Segment A: Wild Segment B: Recreational
Cherry Creek 1	5.3	Cultural	Recreational
Clear Creek 1	18.1	Fish	Wild
DeWitt Creek	1.2	Cultural	Scenic
East Fork Big Lost River*	22.2	Scenic, Historic, Geologic, Fish	Recreational
East Fork Pahsimeroi River*	6.9	Scenic, Geologic, Fish	Scenic
East Pass Creek	12.6	Fish	Wild
Elk Creek 1	8.1	Scenic, Fish	Wild
Fall Creek 1*	8.1	Scenic, Recreational	Wild
Firebox Creek	3.1	Fish	Scenic
Ford Creek 1	1.0	Cultural	Wild
Hayden Creek*	12.3	Recreational, Fish	Segment A: Scenic Segment B: Recreational
Herd Creek	2.6	Fish	Wild
Horse Creek 4	25.4	Fish	Segment A: Recreational Segment B: Wild
Indian Creek 4	20.5	Fish	Wild
Kenney Creek	5.4	Ecological	Wild
Knapp Creek	16.2	Fish	Segment A: Wild Segment B: Recreational
Lightning Creek	8.1	Scenic	Wild
Little Basin Creek	5.3	Cultural	Wild
Little Ditch Creek	1.5	Botanical	Recreational
Lola Creek	4.1	Scenic	Segment A: Wild Segment B: Recreational
Long Lost Creek	8.7	Recreational	Segment A: Wild Segment B: Recreational
Loon Creek Segment A*	5.8	Recreational, Cultural, Fish	Recreational
Lower Cedar Creek*	4.6	Recreational, Geologic	Wild
Mahogany Creek 3	3.5	Scenic, Ecological	Wild
Main Fork	5.4	Fish	Segment A: Wild Segment B: Recreational
Marble Creek	13.3	Recreational, Fish	Wild
Marsh Creek Segment A*	6.0	Scenic, Recreational, Fish	Recreational

Table 2-2
Summary of Eligible Rivers from the 2017 Inventory

River Name	Length on Forest (miles)	ORVs	Preliminary Classification
McKey Creek	2.0	Cultural	Wild
North Fork Big Lost River	23.8	Fish	Recreational
North Fork Salmon River	8.8	Fish	Recreational
Pahsimeroi River*	1.5	Scenic, Fish, Geologic	Scenic
Panther Creek	38.5	Scenic, Recreational, Fish, Wildlife, Cultural	Recreational
Pass Creek*	2.7	Scenic, Recreational, Geologic	Recreational
Patterson Creek 1	8.6	Scenic, Ecological	Segment A: Wild Segment B: Recreational
Pistol Creek	18.6	Fish	Wild
Rapid River Segment A	8.6	Fish	Recreational
Rapid River Segment B*	8.1	Recreational, Fish	Wild
Rush Creek	3.8	Scenic	Wild
Salmon River	1.4	Wildlife	Recreational
Sawmill Creek 4	1.7	Cultural	Recreational
Sheep Creek 8	5.6	Fish	Segment A: Wild Segment B: Recreational
Smithie Creek	3.8	Fish	Recreational
Sulphur Creek 3	15.1	Fish	Scenic
Summit Creek 1 Segment A*	4.3	Scenic, Recreational	Scenic
Summit Creek 1 Segment B	7.6	Recreational	Recreational
Tenmile Creek 2	4.3	Geologic	Wild
Warm Spring Creek 2	8.5	Recreational, Geologic	Segment A: Wild Segment B: Scenic Segment C: Wild
Warm Spring Creek 3*	18.6	Scenic, Recreational, Fish, Geologic	Wild
West Fork Camas Creek Segment A*	4.5	Scenic, Fish	Wild
West Fork Camas Creek Segment B	5.5	Fish	Scenic
West Fork Pahsimeroi River	5.8	Scenic, Fish, Botanical	Segment A: Wild Segment B: Recreational
West Fork Yankee Fork*	13.5	Scenic, Fish	Scenic
Wildhorse Creek Segment A*	6.9	Scenic, Recreational, Geologic	Scenic
Wildhorse Creek Segment B	8.1	Recreational, Fish	Recreational
Yankee Fork Salmon River Segment A	13.5	Scenic, Recreational, Fish	Recreational
Yankee Fork Salmon River Segment B*	13.9	Recreational, Fish, Cultural, Geologic	Recreational

Table 2-2
Summary of Eligible Rivers from the 2017 Inventory

River Name	Length on Forest (miles)	ORVs	Preliminary Classification
Yellowjacket Creek	20.9	Recreational, Fish, Ecological	Recreational

*River was previously studied and found eligible, but changed circumstances or new information resulted in the finding of an additional ORV.

In addition to the rivers found eligible in 2017, **Table 2-3** summarizes those rivers inventoried in previous studies and found eligible, of which there are 9 totaling 83.7 miles. These segments were not reevaluated in this study, per FSH 1909.12, Chapter 80, Section 82.4, which states that, "generally if a river segment has been studied in the past and a determination was made of its eligibility, it does not need to be studied again for eligibility during any subsequent land management planning, unless changed circumstances warrant additional review of eligibility." No changed circumstances were identified for these rivers.

Table 2-3
Summary of Eligible Rivers from Previous Inventories

River Name	Length on Forest (miles)	ORVs	Preliminary Classification
Kane Creek	8.7	Scenic	Scenic
Lake Creek 2	8.7	Scenic, Recreational	Recreational
Loon Creek Segment B	20.0	Scenic, Geological, Cultural, Fish, Wildlife, Recreational	Wild
Marsh Creek Segment B	4.0	Recreational	Wild
Mill Creek 3	10.3	Cultural/Historical	Recreational
Muldoon Canyon	11.8	Geological	Scenic
Muskeg Creek	1.9	Scenic, Recreational, Geological	Wild
Soldier Creek 1	1.3	Scenic, Recreational, Geological, Natural Vegetation	Wild
Star Hope Creek	17.0	Geological	Segment A: Scenic Segment B: Recreational

Note: This table does not include rivers previously studied but determined to have additional ORVs in this 2017 study. Those are displayed in Table 2-2.

The rivers listed in **Tables 2-2** and **2-3** comprise all eligible rivers on the Salmon-Challis National Forest. In total from previous studies and this 2017 study, there are 69 rivers eligible for inclusion in the NWSRS totaling 708.0 miles on the Forest. These are displayed in **Figure 3**.

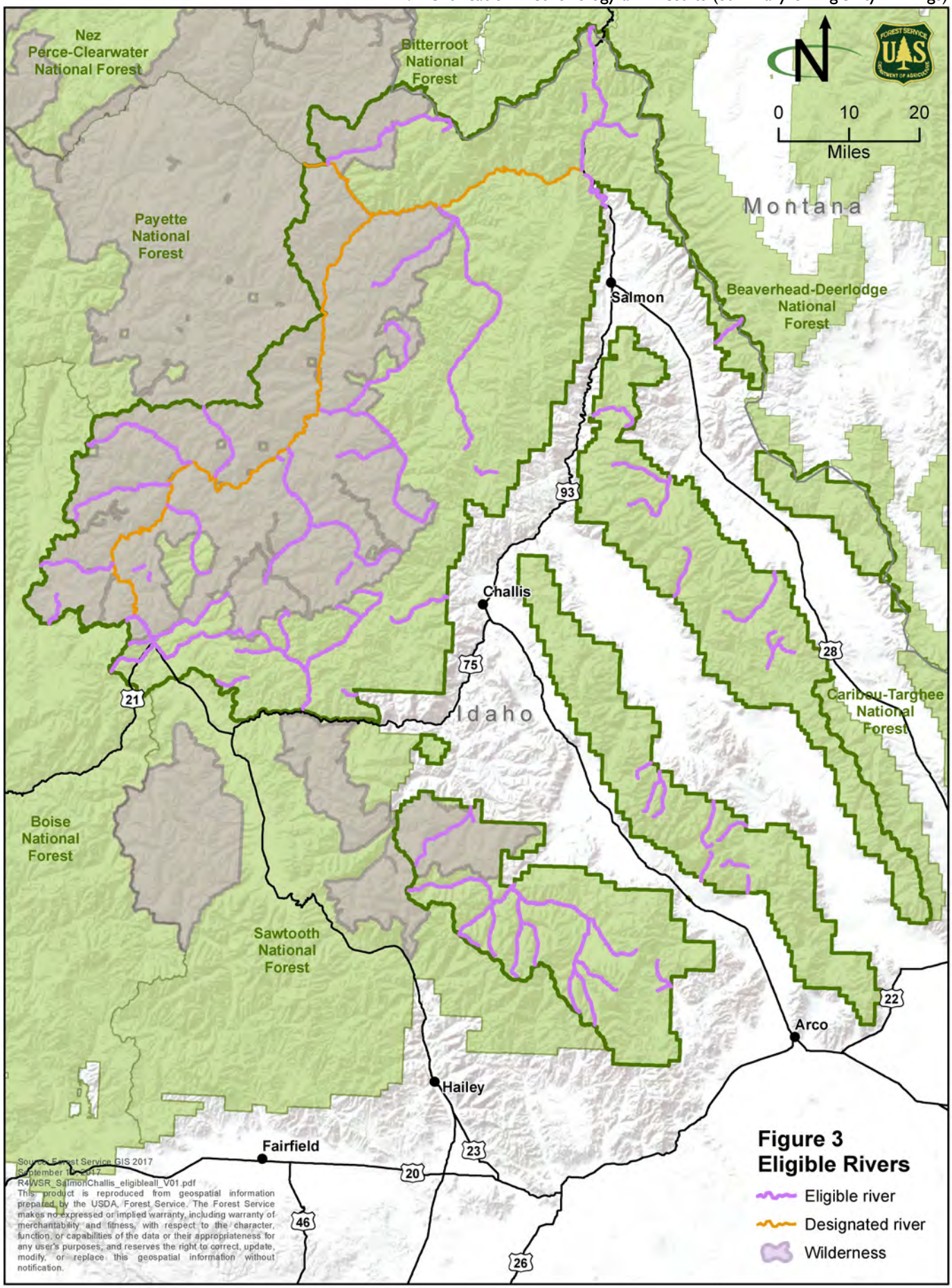

Figure 3
Eligible Rivers

CHAPTER 3
DESCRIPTION OF ELIGIBLE RIVERS

The rivers listed in this section have been determined to meet the eligibility criteria described in **Section 2.2**, Eligibility Criteria.

3.1 ALDER CREEK 2

Location: From its headwaters in the Salmon River Mountains in Sec.6, T.011.0N., R.016.0E., to the Forest's administrative boundary Sec.4, T.011.0N., R.016.0E.

Total Eligible Length: 2.4 miles **Length on the Forest:** 2.4 miles

ORV: Cultural

3.1.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

The segment includes cultural or historic values that are unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.

3.1.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for this river is **wild**. There is no evidence of human activity in the study corridor, nor are there roads or trails.

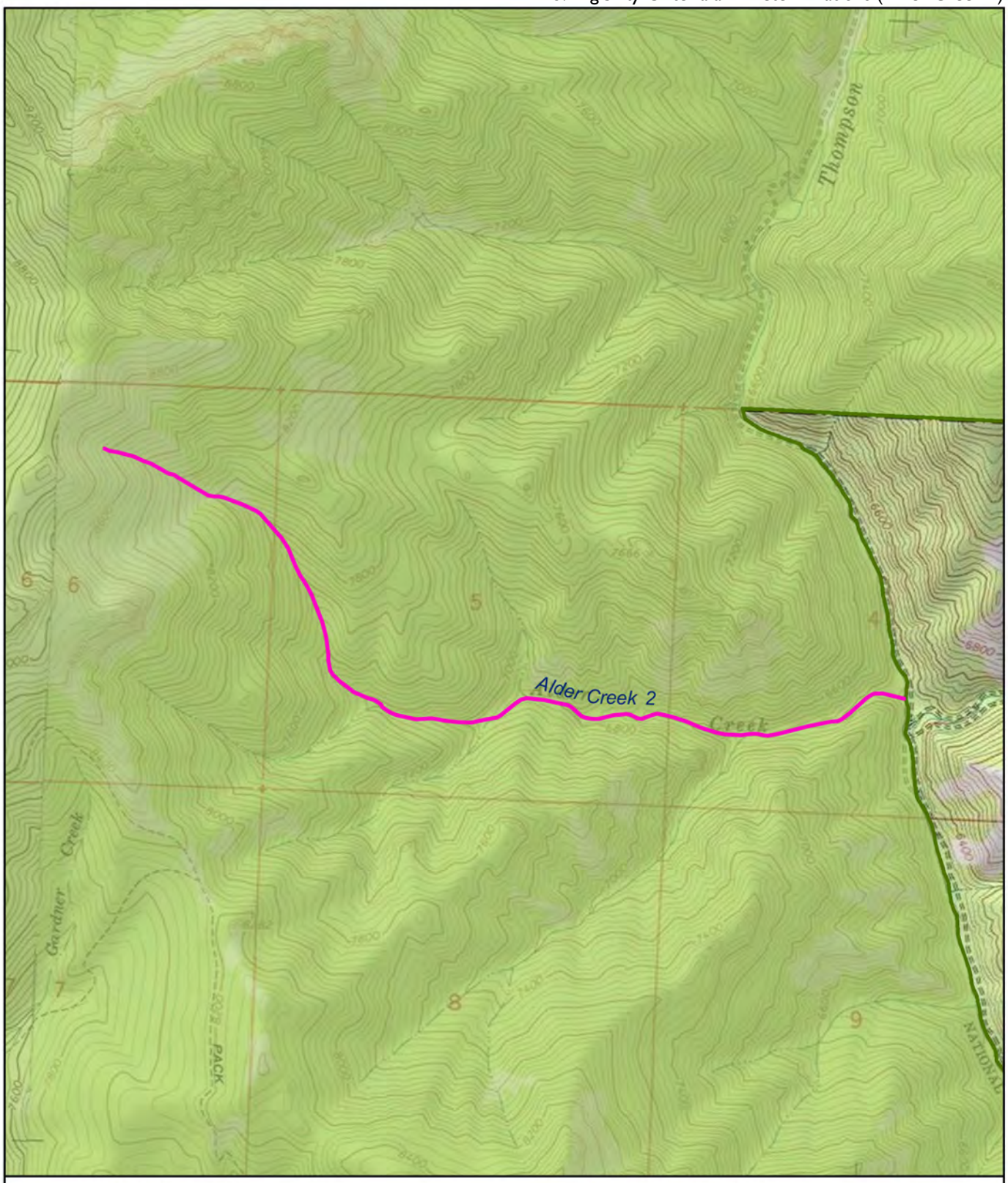

Figure 4:Alder Creek 2

Eligible- wild

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0 1,000 2,000
Feet

3.2 BEAR CREEK 6

Location: Segment A: From its headwaters in the Lost River Range in Sec.31, T.008.0N., R.025.0E., to the boundary of the Borah Peak Roadless Area in the northeast quarter of Sec.33, T.008.0N., R.025.0E.
Segment B: From the boundary of the Borah Peak Roadless Area in the northeast quarter of Sec.33, T.008.0N., R.025.0E., to its confluence with Pass Creek in Sec.35, T.008.0N., R.025.0E.

Total Eligible Length:	4.6 miles	**Length on the Forest:**	4.6 miles
Segment A (wild):	3.0 miles		3.0 miles
Segment B (recreational):	1.6 miles		1.6 miles
ORV:	Geologic		

3.2.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

Impressive spires, talus fields, and both upturned and horizontal layering are visible. The stream valley was created by preferential weathering of carbonate rocks. This is an excellent example of weathering patterns in carbonate rocks.

3.2.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for Bear Creek Segment A is **wild**. The segment is generally inaccessible, except by trail, and it is within a roadless area.

The preliminary classification for Bear Creek Segment B is **recreational**. There is a road paralleling the river within the segment and also a campground.

3.3 BEAR VALLEY CREEK 1

Location: Segment A: From its headwaters in the Lemhi Range in the Bear Valley Lakes in Sec.17, T.017.0N., R.022.0E., north of Lem Peak, to the Bear Valley Campground in the northwest quarter of Sec.19, T.017.0N., R.023.0E.
Segment B: From the Bear Valley Campground in the northwest quarter of Sec.19, T.017.0N., R.023.0E., to its confluence with Hayden Creek in Sec.27, T.017.0N., R.023.0E.

Total Eligible Length:	9.7 miles	**Length on the Forest:**	9.7 miles
Segment A (scenic):	5.3 miles		5.3 miles
Segment B (recreational):	4.4 miles		4.4 miles
ORVs:	Recreational, Fish, Ecological		

This river was previously studied and found eligible for inclusion in the NWSRS with an ecological ORV. Because of changed circumstances and new information, recreational and fish ORVs have also been identified. Only the newly identified recreational and fish ORVs are described below.

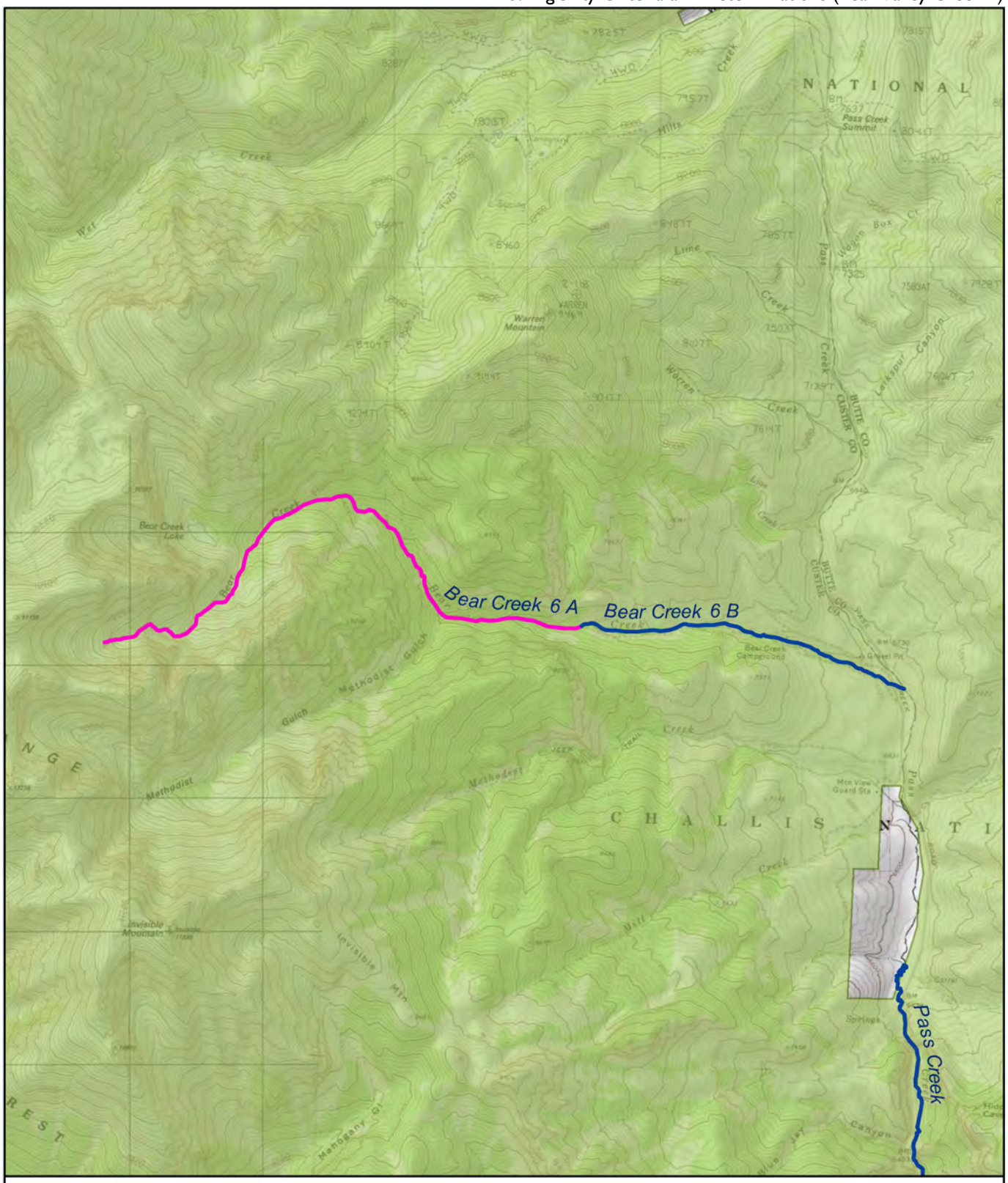

Figure 5:Bear Creek 6

Eligible- recreational

Eligible- wild

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0 1,800 3,600
Feet

3.3.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Recreational

The analysis demonstrated unique front country recreational amenities in an area with high scenic value with panoramic views of the Lemhi Mountains. The opportunities and experiences found along the segment are unique in the region of comparison. For example, there is popular trail-based access along the corridor via Bear Valley Lakes National Recreation Trail, including access from the Bear Valley Trailhead via Forest Service Road 009. The trail parallels the river to the segment's headwaters at Bear Valley Lakes. The Bear Valley Horse Camp is also in the corridor. There is also a wilderness outfitter operator with a special use permit (SUP) in the area.

Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation.

Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be higher than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, the determination was made that there are recreational ORVs for this segment.

Fish

Bear Valley Creek 1 provides suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90 percent occupancy probability. The study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared with other rivers in the region of comparison, and it contains critical habitat for chinook salmon, steelhead, and bull trout. Additionally, it is one of the few rivers outside of the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness that is occupied by chinook salmon, steelhead, bull trout, and westslope cutthroat trout. Considering these factors, this segment exhibits an ORV for fish.

3.3.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification of Bear Valley Creek 1 Segment A is **scenic** per the 1988 eligibility report.

The preliminary classification of Bear Valley Creek 1 Segment B is **recreational** per the 1988 eligibility report.

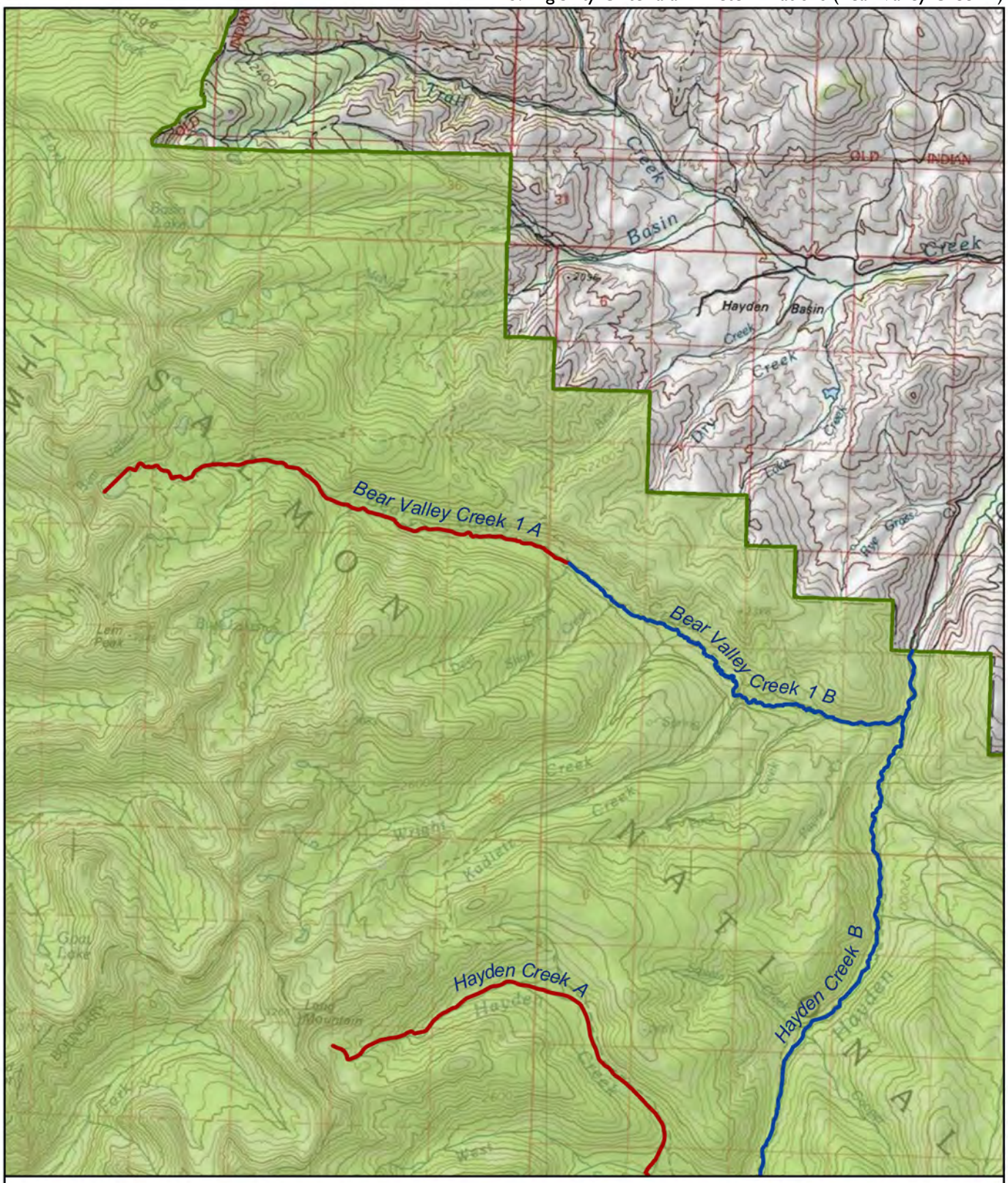

Figure 6:Bear Valley Creek 1

Eligible- recreational

Eligible- scenic

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0 4,000 8,000
Feet

3.4 BEAR VALLEY CREEK 2

Location: From the Forest's administrative boundary in the northwest quarter of Sec.27, T.013.0N., R.010.0E., to its confluence with Marsh Creek in Sec.23, T.013.0N., R.010.0E.

Total Eligible Length: 1.6 miles **Length on the Forest:** 1.6 miles

ORV: Geologic

3.4.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

Hot springs in the river corridor represent a ORV due to their rarity in the region of comparison.

3.4.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for this river is **scenic**. The river is accessible only by trail and is within a wilderness area. While the river would otherwise have a wild classification, water quality is listed as impaired for sedimentation and temperature (Idaho Department of Environmental Quality 2014).

3.5 BEAVER CREEK 1

Location: Segment A: From its headwaters south of Feltham Creek Point in Sec.35, T.014.0N., R.012.0E., to the boundary of the Loon Creek Roadless Area in the southeast quarter of Sec.1, T.013.0N., R.012.0E.
Segment B: From the boundary of the Loon Creek Roadless Area in the southeast quarter of Sec.1, T.013.0N., R.012.0E., to its confluence with Marsh Creek in Sec.3, T.012.0N., R.011.0E.

Total Eligible Length:	16.1 miles	**Length on the Forest:**	16.1 miles
Segment A (wild):	2.7 miles		2.7 miles
Segment B (recreational):	13.4 miles		13.4 miles
ORV:	Fish		

3.5.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

The study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90 percent occupancy probability. The study segment provides important spawning habitat for chinook salmon, overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared with other rivers in the region of comparison, and it contains critical habitat for bull trout or steelhead and chinook salmon. Considering these factors and the habitat connectivity provided by this segment in the region of comparison, this segment exhibits an ORV for fish.

3.5.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for Beaver Creek 1 Segment A is **wild**. The river is generally inaccessible, except by trail, and is within a roadless area.

The preliminary classification for Beaver Creek 1 Segment B is **recreational** due to a road that parallels the river and is generally conspicuous.

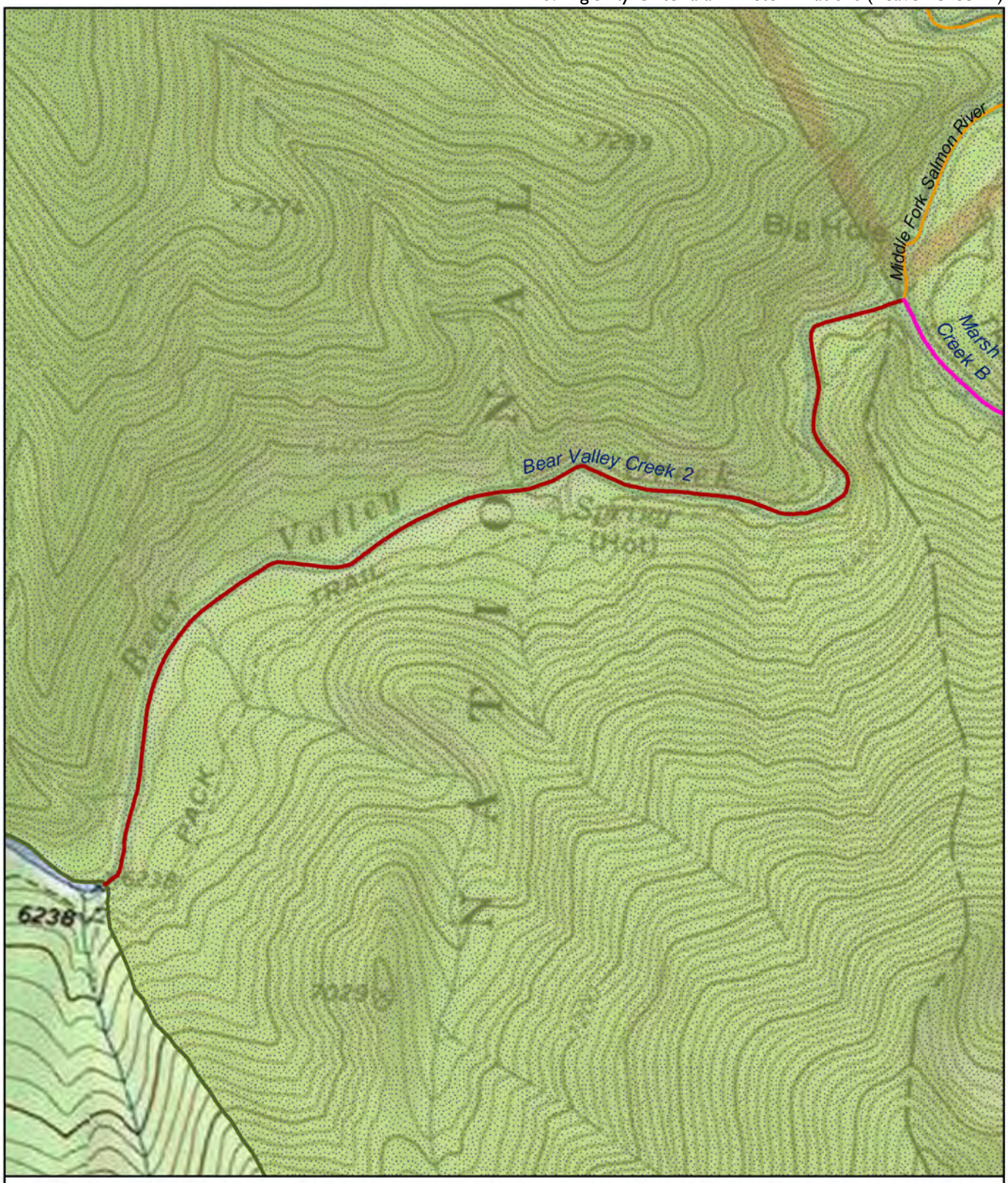

Figure 7:Bear Valley Creek 2

- Eligible- scenic
- Eligible- wild
- Designated river
- Wilderness

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0 520 1,040
Feet

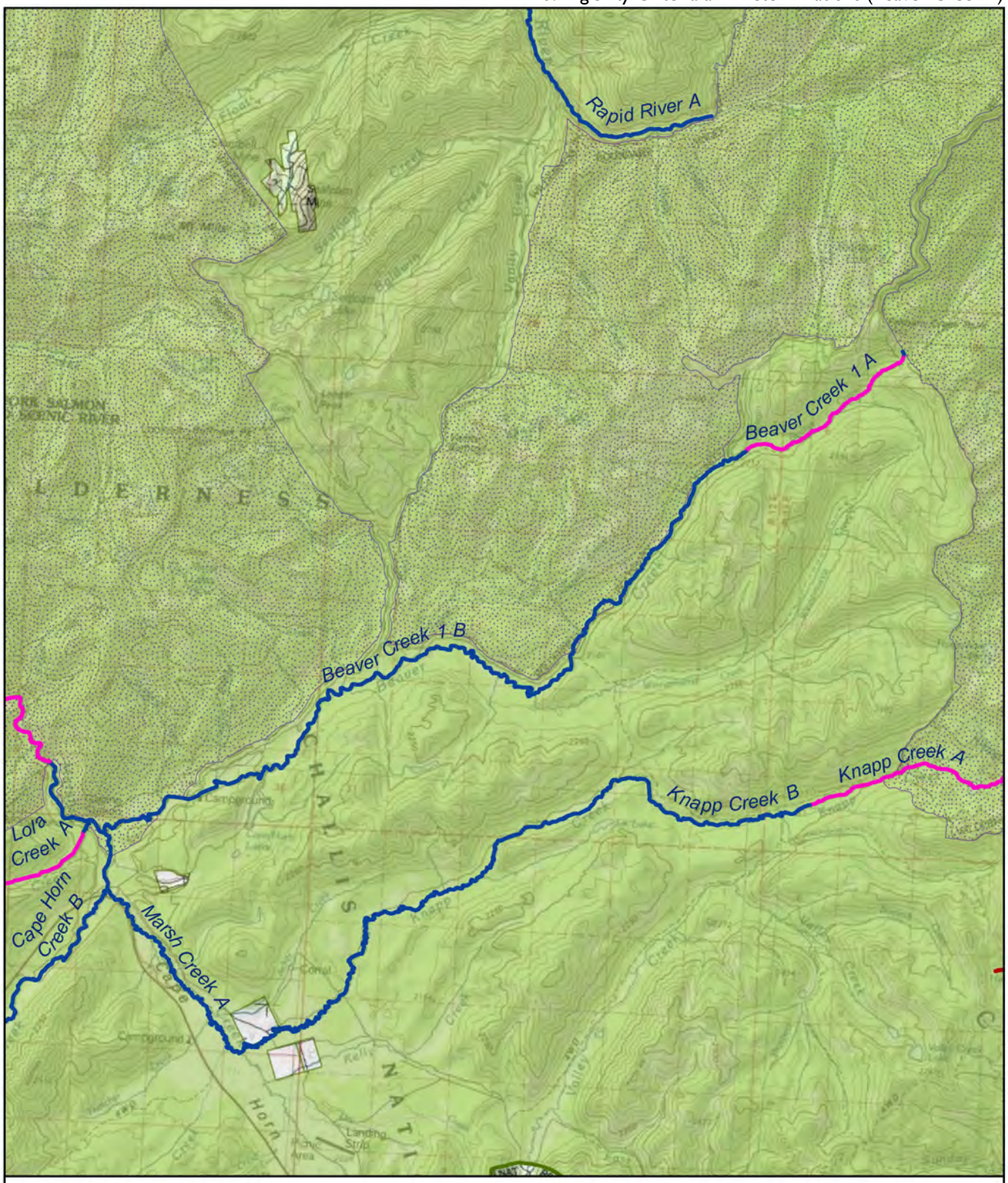

Figure 8:Beaver Creek 1

- Eligible- recreational
- Eligible- scenic
- Eligible- wild
- Wilderness

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0 5,100 10,200
Feet

3.6 BIG CREEK 2

Location: Segment A: From its headwaters in the Lost River Range in Sec.7, T.008.0N., R.025.0E., to the boundary of the Borah Peak Roadless Area in Sec.33, T.009.0N., R.025.0E.
Segment B: From the boundary of the Borah Peak Roadless Area in Sec.33, T.009.0N., R.025.0E., to Forest's administrative boundary at the eastern edge of Sec.34, T.009.0N., R.025.0E.

Total Eligible Length:	5.6 miles	**Length on the Forest:**	5.6 miles
Segment A (wild):	4.1 miles		4.1 miles
Segment B (scenic):	1.5 miles		1.5 miles
ORV:	Scenic		

3.6.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

There is a moderate amount of elevation change and a moderate amount of sinuosity. There are no readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor:

- Barren
- Big sagebrush shrubland and steppe
- Douglas-fir forest and woodland
- Lodgepole pine forest and woodland
- Sparse vegetation
- Spruce-fir forest and woodland

There are no readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. In particular, there is a circular lake near the headwaters that is surrounded by towering cliffs and rockslides of tan colors. Various vegetation heights, densities, and colors flank the river as it meanders through a rugged draw below rock faces. The segment above the 45-degree bend in the river is most notable. When compared with the region of comparison, a scenic ORV is present due to diverse topography and sinuosity, various soil colors and native vegetation, and minimal cultural modifications.

3.6.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for Big Creek 2 Segment A is **wild**. The segment is generally inaccessible, except by trail, and is within a roadless area.

The preliminary classification for Big Creek 2 Segment B **scenic**. The river is accessible by an inconspicuous road in places.

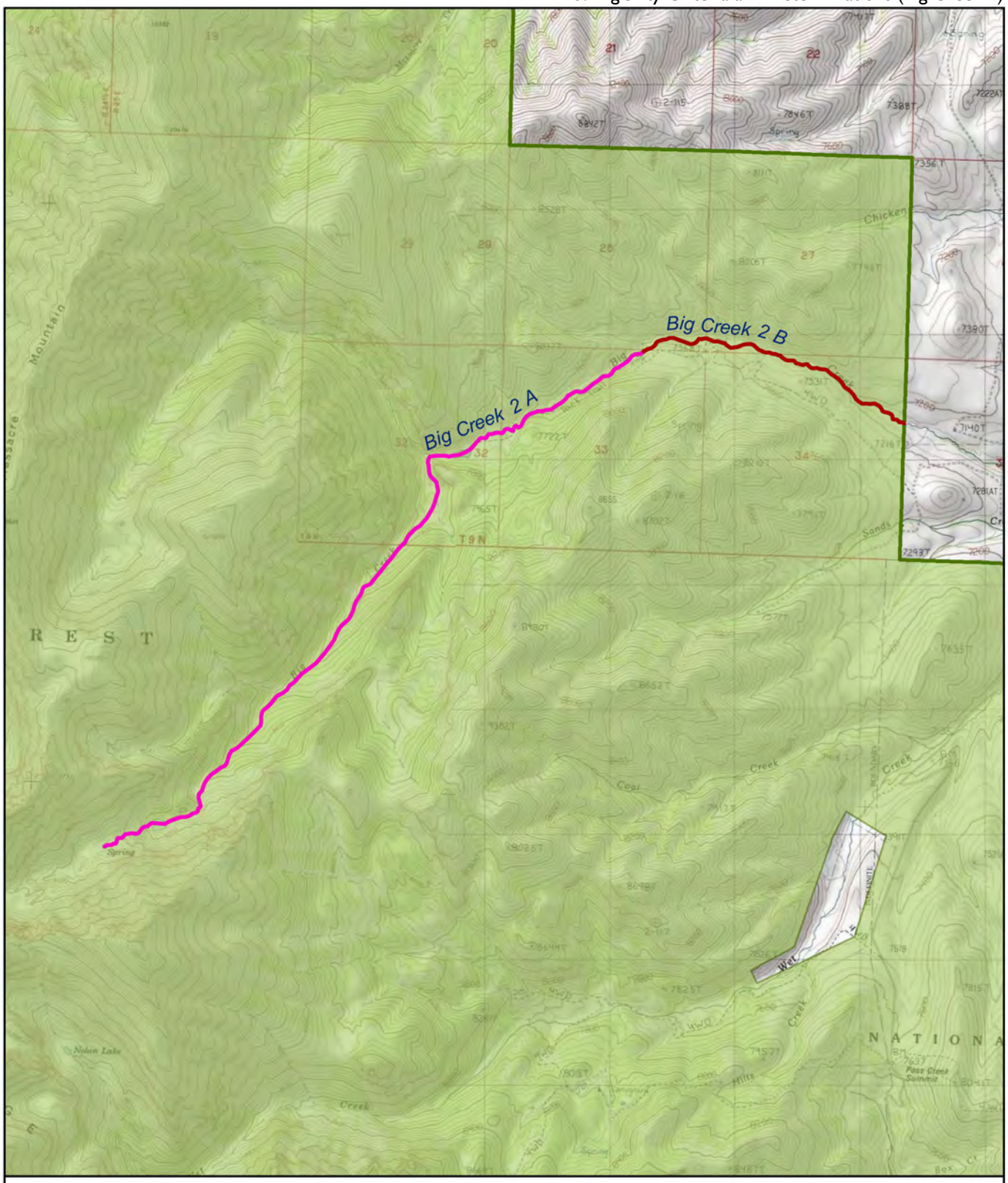

Figure 9:Big Creek 2

Eligible- scenic

Eligible- wild

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0 2,000 4,000
Feet

3.7 BIG TIMBER CREEK

Location: Segment A: From its headwaters in the Lemhi Range southwest of Yellow Peak in Sec.30, T.014.0N., R.025.0E., to near the confluence with Rocky Creek in the southwest quarter of Sec.24, T.014.0N., R.025.0E.
Segment B: From near the confluence with Rocky Creek in the southwest quarter of Sec.24, T.014.0N., R.025.0E., to Forest's administrative boundary along the northern edge of the northeast quarter of Sec.31, T.015.0N., R.026.0E.

Total Eligible Length:	14.1 miles	**Length on National Forest System Land:**	12.2 miles
Segment A (wild):	7.4 miles		7.4 miles
Segment B (scenic):	6.7 miles		4.8 miles
ORV:	Fish		

3.7.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

The study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90 percent occupancy probability. The study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared with other rivers in the region of comparison, and it contains critical habitat for bull trout or steelhead. It also contains a robust population of bull trout. Considering these factors, this segment exhibits an ORV for fish.

3.7.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for Big Timber Creek Segment A is **wild**. The river is generally inaccessible, except by trail, and is within a roadless area.

The preliminary classification for Big Timber Creek Segment B is **scenic** due to the presence of a road that enters the study corridor. There are several trails within the river corridor as well.

3.8 CABIN CREEK 4

Location: From its headwaters above Crimson Lake near Cabin Creek Peak in Sec.35, T.013.0N., R.013.0E., to its confluence with West Fork Yankee Fork in Sec.4, T.012.0N., R.014.0E.

Total Eligible Length:	5.4 miles	**Length on the Forest:**	5.4 miles
ORV:	Scenic, Geologic		

3.8.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

Scenic

There is a minor amount of elevation change and a moderate amount of sinuosity. There are no readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor:

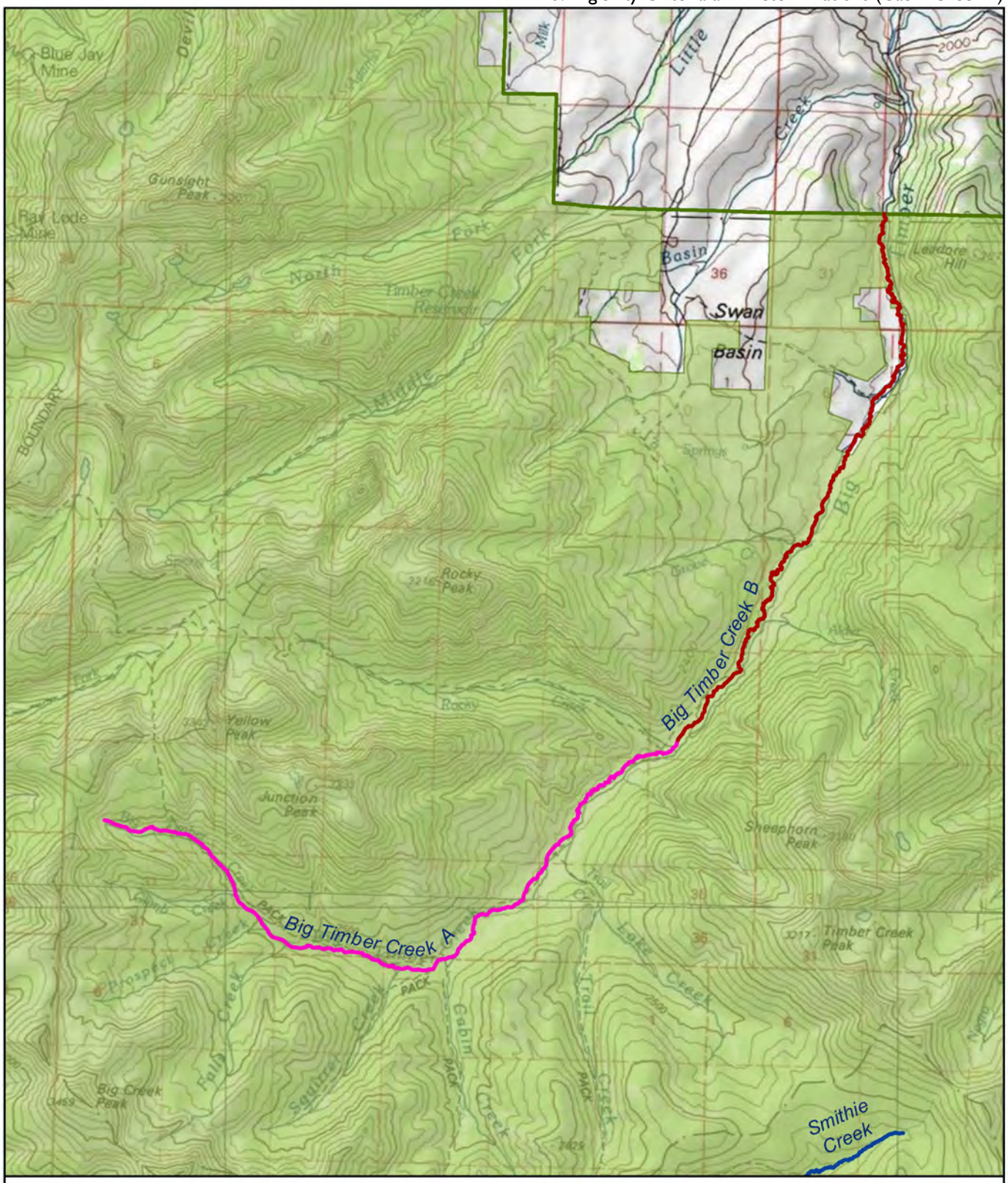

Figure 10:Big Timber Creek

- Eligible- recreational
- Eligible- scenic
- Eligible- wild

Source: Forest Service GIS 2017
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0 3,700 7,400
Feet

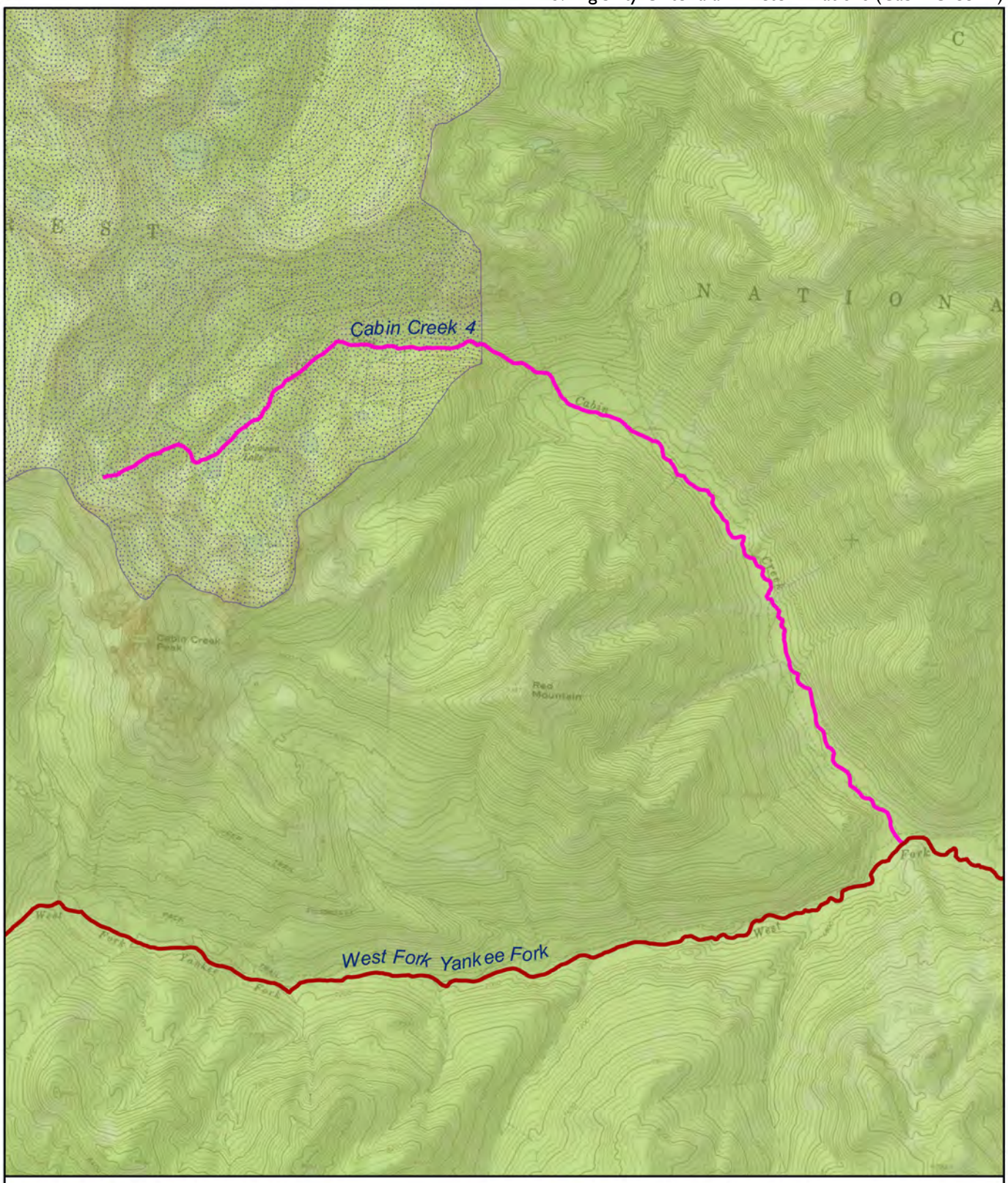

Figure 11:Cabin Creek 4

- Eligible- scenic
- Eligible- wild
- Wilderness

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0 1,800 3,600
Feet

- Douglas-fir forest and woodland
- Grassland
- Lodgepole pine forest and woodland
- Sparse vegetation
- Spruce-fir forest and woodland
- Subalpine woodland and parkland

There are no readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. In particular, there are two blue lakes (including Crimson Lake) near the headwaters that are surrounded by mountains of various heights and orientations, creating a complex landscape texture. Various vegetation heights, densities, and colors flank the river as it meanders through rugged draws with varying slope aspects due to a prominent bend in the river. Red, brown, yellow, and tan terrain colors contrast with the various vegetation. When compared with the region of comparison, a scenic ORV is present due to diverse topography and sinuosity, various soil colors and native vegetation, and minimal cultural modifications.

Geologic

There is a dramatic valley with examples of many glacial features, including peaks, cirque lakes, a U-shaped valley, and moraines of remarkable scale. Additionally, granites and rhyolites of varying colors make for an impressive backdrop to the glacial features. The collective glacial features of this segment are outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison.

3.8.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for this river is **wild**. It is accessible only via trail and there is no evidence of human activity or development.

3.9 CAMAS CREEK SEGMENT A

Location: Segment A: From its headwaters southeast of White Goat Mountain in the northern half of Sec.19, T.016.0N., R.018.0E., to the wilderness boundary in the west half of Sec.8, T.016.0N., R.017.0E.

Total Eligible Length: 11.2 miles **Length on National Forest System Land:** 11.2 miles

ORVs: Scenic, Fish, Ecological

This river was previously studied and a portion from the confluence with Sawlog Creek to the confluence with the Middle Fork Salmon River was found eligible for inclusion in the NWSRS with a scenic ORV. Because of changed circumstances and new information, fish and ecological ORVs have also been identified for this segment and for a portion downstream. The description of ORVs below is for the newly identified fish and ecological ORVs.

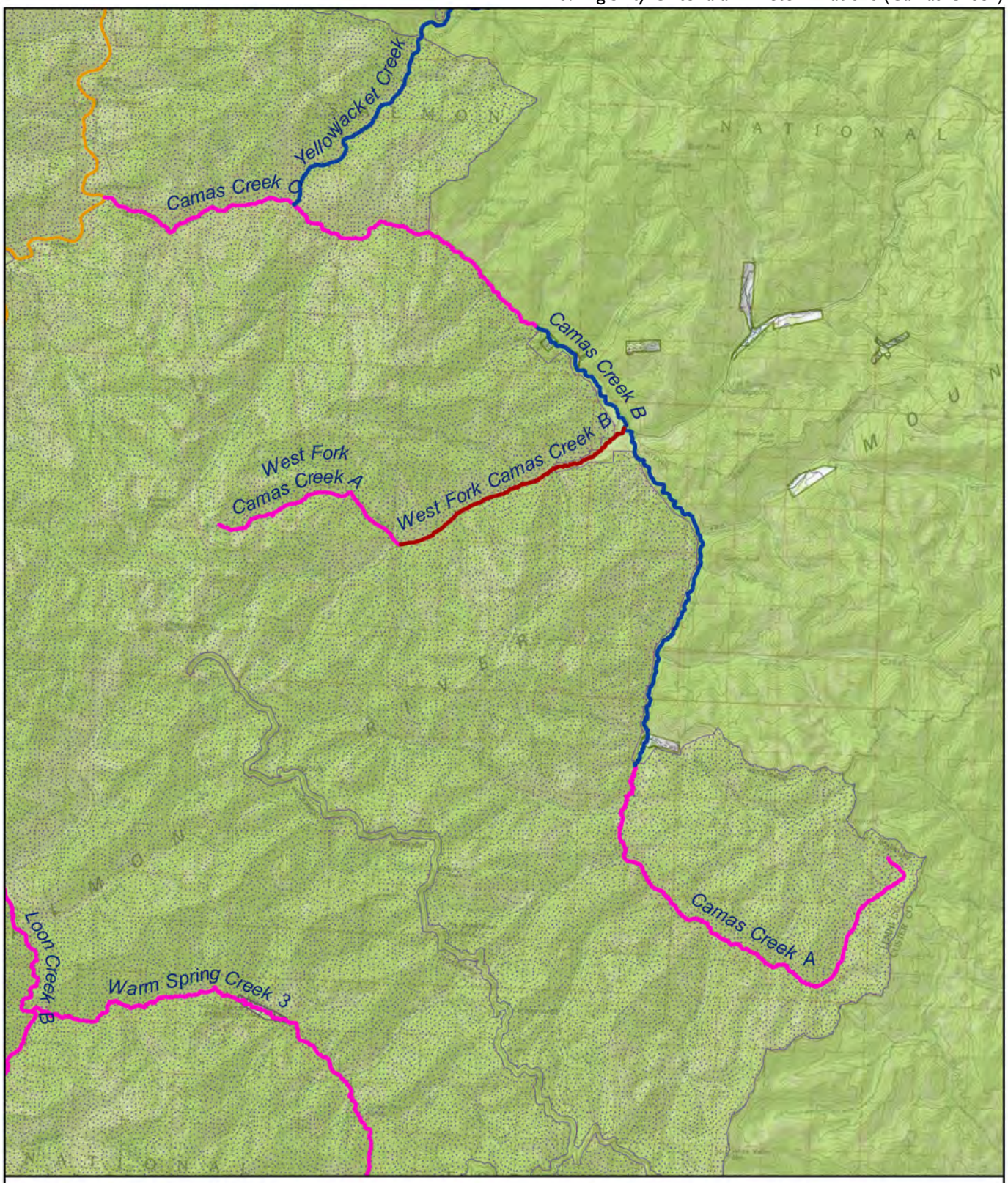

Figure 12:Camas Creek

- Eligible- recreational
- Eligible- scenic
- Eligible- wild
- Designated river
- Wilderness

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0 7,900 15,800
Feet

3.9.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Fish

The study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90 percent occupancy probability. The study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared with other rivers in the region of comparison, and it contains critical habitat for bull trout or steelhead. Additionally, this tributary to the Middle Fork Salmon River provides significant spawning and rearing habitat for chinook salmon populations that have not been influenced by hatchery introductions, which is rare in the Columbia River basin. Considering these factors and the habitat connectivity provided by the segment in the region of comparison, this segment exhibits an ORV for fish.

Ecological

This segment is both a Research Natural Area and anadromous spawning area. In addition, it is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90 percent occupancy probability. There are few other segments in the region of comparison that have dual special designations and that are expected to be cold-water sources (an ecological function indicator). As such, this segment exhibits an ecological ORV.

3.9.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for Camas Creek Segment A is **wild**. The segment is only accessible by trail and there is no evidence of human activity or development.

3.10 CAMAS CREEK SEGMENTS B AND C

Location: Segment B: From the wilderness boundary in the west half of Sec.8, T.016.0N., R.017.0E., to the confluence with Hammer Creek in the northwest quarter of Sec.36, T.018.0N., R.016.0E.
Segment C: From the confluence with Hammer Creek in the northwest quarter of Sec.36, T.018.0N., R.016.0E., to the confluence with the Middle Fork of the Salmon River in the southwest quarter of Sec.16, T.018.0N., R.015.0E.

Total Eligible Length:	22.8 miles	**Length on National Forest System Land:**	22.0 miles
Segment B (recreational):	11.9 miles		11.1 miles
Segment C (wild):	10.9 miles		10.9 miles
ORVs:	Scenic, Recreational, Fish, Ecological		

This river was previously studied, and a portion—from the confluence with Sawlog Creek to the confluence with the Middle Fork Salmon River—was found to be eligible for inclusion in the NWSRS with a scenic ORV. Because of changed circumstances and new information, fish and ecological ORVs have also

been identified for this segment and for a portion downstream. The description of ORVs below is for the newly identified fish, recreational, and ecological ORVs.

3.10.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

Fish

The study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90 percent occupancy probability. The study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of aquatic priority watershed, compared with other rivers in the region of comparison, and it contains critical habitat for bull trout or steelhead. Additionally, this tributary to the Middle Fork Salmon River provides significant spawning and rearing habitat for chinook salmon populations that have not been influenced by hatchery introductions; this is rare in the Columbia River basin. Considering these factors and the habitat connectivity provided by the segment in the region of comparison, this segment exhibits an ORV for fish.

Recreational

The analysis demonstrated exceptional scenic attributes and flow conditions that contribute to unique recreational experiences. The opportunities and experiences for water-related and water-based recreation found along the segment are of a higher quality than other locations in the region of comparison. Trails provide access to the segments. Most notably, these segments provide excellent opportunities for whitewater kayaking, especially for expert paddlers.

Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is high sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor and supports water-based and water-related recreation. There are high quality views along the segment that contribute to unique recreational experiences and draw visitors to this segment.

Overall, because of scenic values, water-related and water-based recreation, and the availability of high quality experiences, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be higher than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, the determination was made that there are recreational ORVs for these segments.

Ecological

This segment is both a research natural area and anadromous spawning area. In addition, it is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90 percent occupancy probability. There are few other segments in the region of comparison that have dual special designations and that are expected to be cold-water sources (an ecological function indicator). As such, this segment exhibits an ecological ORV.

3.10.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for Camas Creek Segment B is **recreational**, per the 1988 eligibility study.

The preliminary classification for Camas Creek Segment C is **wild**, per the 1988 eligibility study.

3.11 CAPE HORN CREEK

Location: Segment A: From its headwaters north of Bull Trout Point in the northern half of Sec.32, T.012.0N., R.010.0E., to near the Fir Creek transfer camp in Sec.21, T.012.0N., R.010.0E.
Segment B: From near the Fir Creek transfer camp in Sec.21, T.012.0N., R.010.0E., to the confluence with Marsh Creek in the southwest quarter of Sec.3, T.012.0N., R.011.0E.

Total Eligible Length:	9.7 miles	**Length on the Forest:**	9.7 miles
Segment A (wild):	2.3 miles		2.3 miles
Segment B (recreational):	7.5 miles		7.5 miles
ORV:	Fish		

3.11.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

The study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90 percent occupancy probability. The study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared with other rivers in the region of comparison, and it contains critical habitat for bull trout or steelhead. This tributary to the Middle Fork Salmon River also provides significant spawning and rearing habitat for chinook salmon populations that have not been influenced by hatchery introductions, which is rare in the Columbia River basin. Therefore, this segment exhibits an ORV for fish.

3.11.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for Cape Horn Creek Segment A is **wild**. It is generally inaccessible, except by trail, and is within a roadless area.

The preliminary classification for Cape Horn Creek Segment B is **recreational** due to the presence of a paved road within the study corridor, as well as several smaller roads, and a gravel pit.

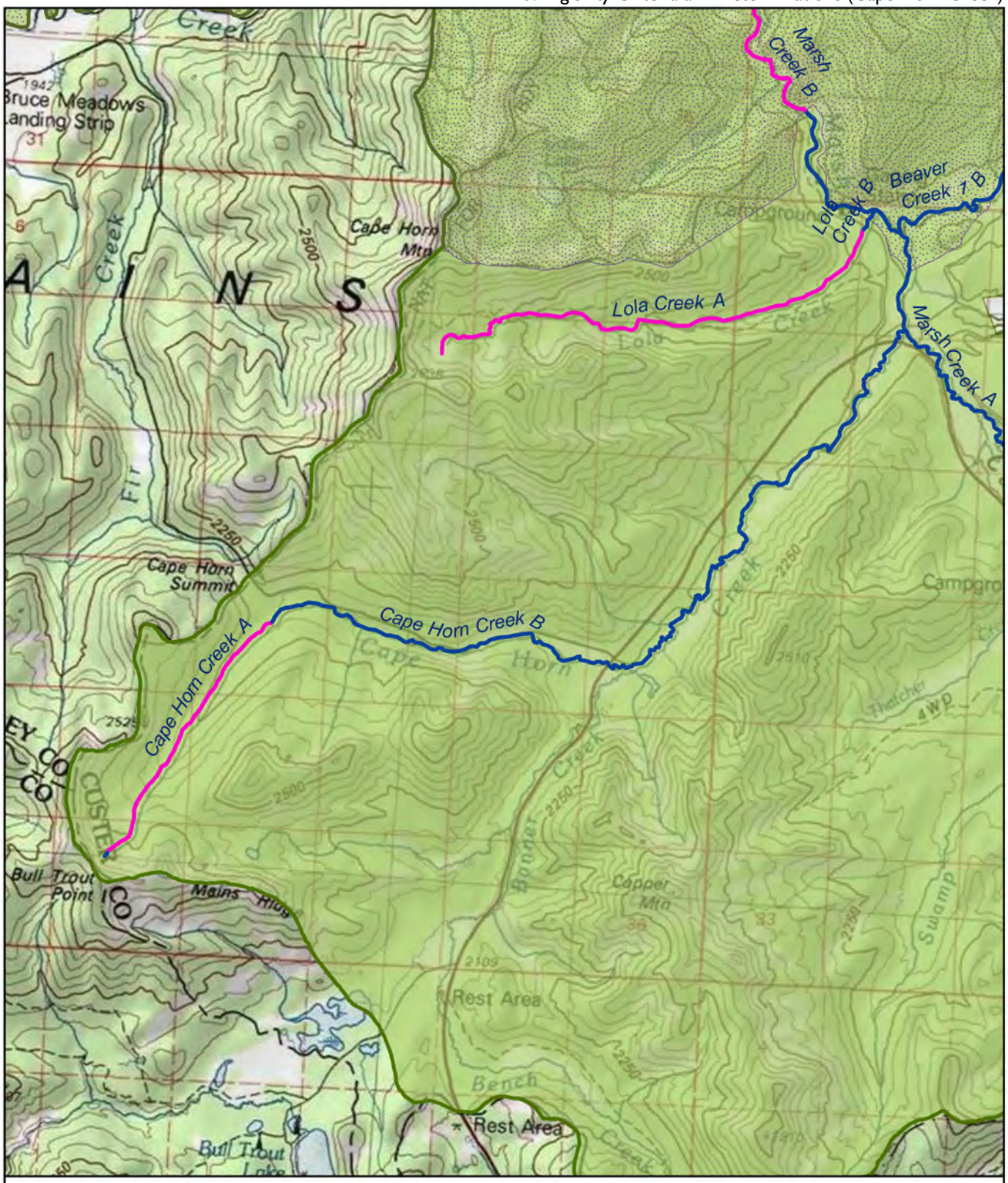

Figure 13:Cape Horn Creek

- Eligible- recreational
- Eligible- wild
- Wilderness

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0 3,100 6,200
Feet

3.12 CHERRY CREEK 1

Location: From the river's beginning at the confluence of Mud Lake Trail Creek and Lupine Creek in the White Knob Mountains east of Round Mountain to Forest's administrative boundary along the west edge of Sec.25, T.005.0N., R.023.0E.

Total Eligible Length: 5.3 miles **Length on the Forest:** 5.3 miles

ORV: Cultural

3.12.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

The segment includes cultural or historic values that are unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.

3.12.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for this river is **recreational** due to the presence of a road in the study corridor that runs parallel to the river for most of the segment.

3.13 CLEAR CREEK 1

Location: From its headwaters in Birdbill Lake north of Fishfin Ridge in the Bighorn Crags in the northeast corner of Sec.21, T.021.0N., R.016.0E., to its confluence with Panther Creek in Sec.28, T.023.0N., R.018.0E.

Total Eligible Length: 18.1 miles **Length on the Forest:** 18.1 miles

ORV: Fish

3.13.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

The study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90 percent occupancy probability. The study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared with other rivers in the region of comparison, and it contains critical habitat for bull trout or steelhead. Considering these factors and the habitat connectivity provided by the segment in the region of comparison, this segment exhibits an ORV for fish.

3.13.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for this river is **wild**. The river is accessible only by trail and there is no evidence of human activity or development.

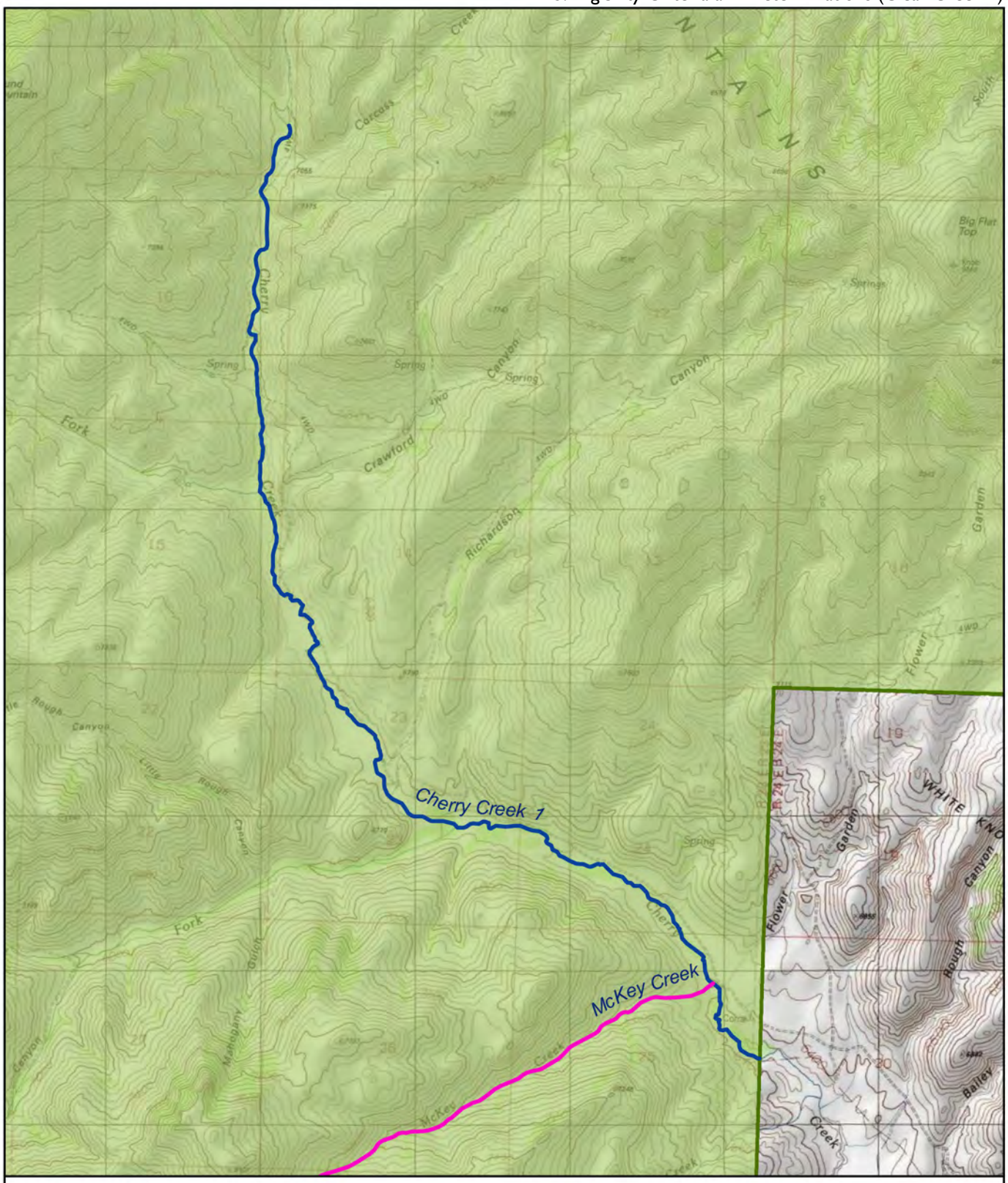

Figure 14:Cherry Creek 1

Eligible- recreational

Eligible- wild

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0 1,600 3,200
Feet

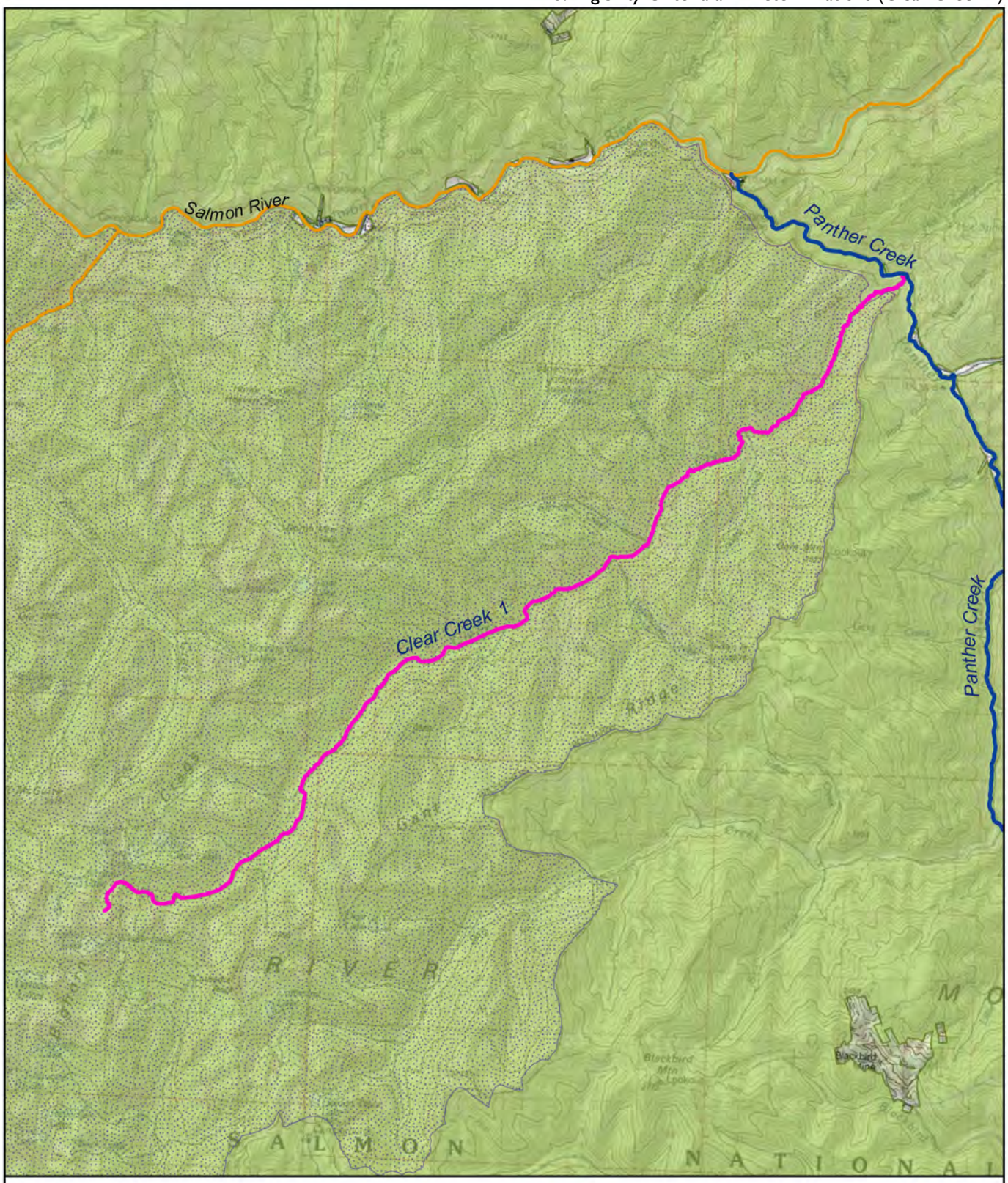

Figure 15:Clear Creek 1

- Eligible- recreational
- Eligible- wild
- Designated river
- Wilderness

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0 5,900 11,800
Feet

3.14 DeWitt Creek

Location: From its headwaters in the southwest quarter of Sec.19, T.017.0N., R.019.0E., to its confluence with Morgan Creek in the west half of Sec.29, T.017.0N., R.019.0E.

Total Eligible Length: 1.3 miles **Length on the Forest:** 1.2 miles

ORV: Cultural

3.14.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

The segment includes cultural or historic values that are unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.

3.14.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for this river is **scenic**. There are roads within the study corridor but no substantial evidence of human activity.

3.15 East Fork Big Lost River

Location: From its headwaters northwest of Lupine Mountain in the west half of Sec.32, T.006.0N., R.023.0E., to Forest's administrative boundary along the northern edge of the northeast quarter of Sec.20, T.007.0N., R.020.0E.

Total Eligible Length: 27.4 miles **Length on the Forest:** 22.2 miles

ORV: Scenic, Historic, Geologic, Fish

This river was previously studied and found eligible for inclusion in the NWSRS with scenic, historic, and geologic ORVs. Because of changed circumstances and new information, a fish ORV has also been identified. Only the newly identified fish ORV is described below.

3.15.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Neither cutthroat trout nor bull trout are native to this river basin; however, the river basin does contain a genetically unique form of mountain whitefish that is found nowhere else in the world. This study segment provides important habitat for this unique species. Considering these factors, this segment exhibits an ORV for fish.

3.15.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for this river is **recreational** per the 1992 eligibility report.

Figure 16:DeWitt Creek

Eligible- scenic

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0 400 800
Feet

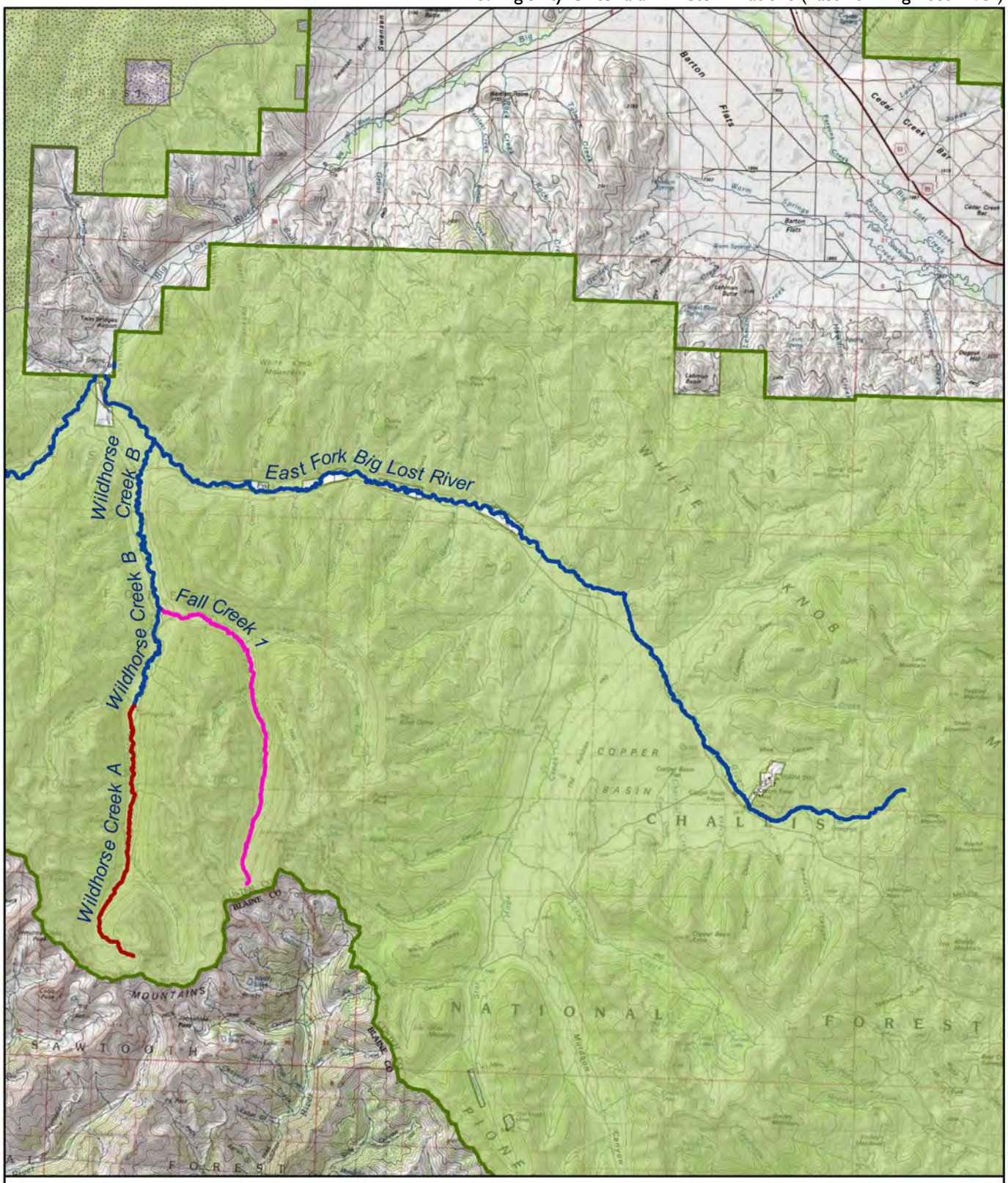

Figure 17:East Fork Big Lost River

- Eligible- recreational
- Eligible- scenic
- Eligible- wild
- Wilderness

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0 8,600 17,200
Feet

3.16 EAST FORK PAHSIMEROI RIVER

Location: From its headwaters in the Lost River Range east of Leatherman Peak in Sec.27, T.009.0N., R.023.0E., to its confluence with West fork Pahsimeroi River in Sec.35, T.010.0N., R.023.0E.

Total Eligible Length: 6.9 miles **Length on the Forest:** 6.9 miles

ORV: Scenic, Geologic, Fish

This river was previously studied and found eligible for inclusion in the NWSRS with scenic and geologic ORVs. Because of changed circumstances and new information, a fish ORV has also been identified. Only the newly identified fish ORV is described below.

3.16.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

The study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90 percent occupancy probability. However, the study segment does contain a relatively isolated population of bull trout and is some of the highest occupied habitat in the species range. It is unique that bull trout is the only salmonid species present. Considering these factors, this segment exhibits an ORV for fish.

3.16.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for this river is **scenic** per the 1989 eligibility report.

3.17 EAST PASS CREEK

Location: From its headwaters in the Salmon River Mountains in the west half of Sec.1, T.007.0N., R.017.0E., to the confluence with Herd Creek in the southwest quarter of Sec.29, T.009.0N., R.019.0E.

Total Eligible Length: 12.6 miles **Length on the Forest:** 12.6 miles

ORV: Fish

3.17.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

The study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90 percent occupancy probability. The study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared with other rivers in the region of comparison, and it contains critical habitat for chinook salmon, steelhead, and bull trout. It is one of the few streams on the Forest outside of the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness that is occupied by chinook salmon, steelhead, bull trout, and westslope cutthroat trout. Considering these factors, this segment exhibits an ORV for fish.

3.17.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for this river is **wild**. The river is accessible only by trail and there is no evidence of human activity or development.

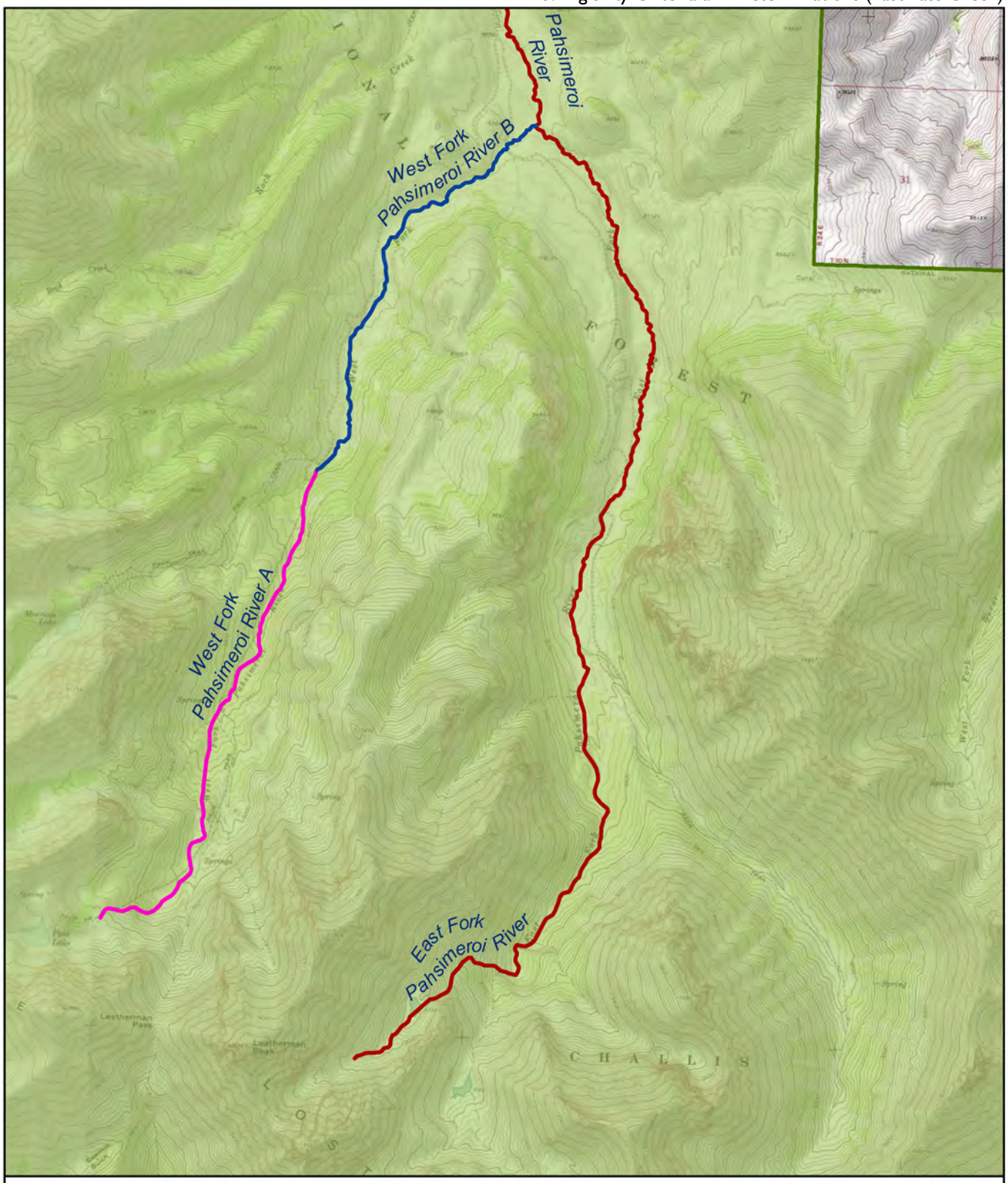

Figure 18:East Fork Pahsimeroi River

- Eligible- recreational
- Eligible- scenic
- Eligible- wild

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0 2,250 4,500
Feet

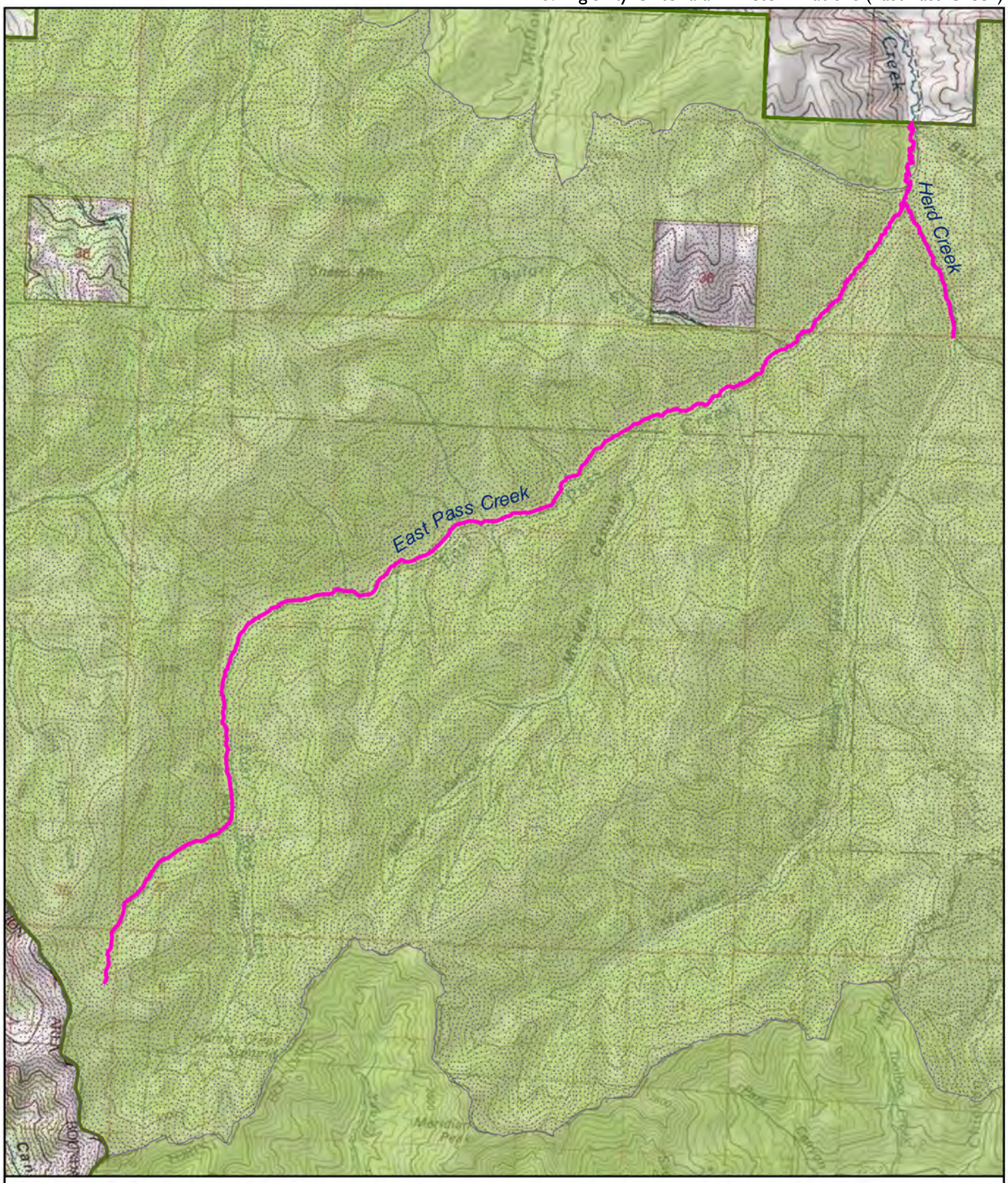

Figure 19:East Pass Creek

Eligible- wild

Wilderness

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0 3,800 7,600
Feet

3.18 ELK CREEK 1

Location: From the confluence of North Fork Elk Creek and East Fork Elk Creek in the southwest quarter of Sec.1, T.013.0N., R.008.0E., to the Forest's administrative boundary in the southwest quarter of Sec.26, T.013.0N., R.008.0E.

Total Eligible Length: 8.1 miles **Length on the Forest:** 8.1 miles

ORVs: Scenic, Fish

3.18.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

Scenic

There is a minor amount of elevation change and a moderate amount of sinuosity. There are no readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor:

- Big sagebrush shrubland and steppe
- Deciduous shrubland
- Douglas-fir forest and woodland
- Douglas-fir-ponderosa pine-lodgepole pine forest and woodland
- Grassland
- Lodgepole pine forest and woodland
- Spruce-fir forest and woodland
- Western riparian woodland and shrubland

There are no readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. In particular, there are numerous bends in the river surrounded by lush and expansive meadows, creating a dynamic river channel and course. The river traverses valleys past meadows and forested areas, allowing for changing views of distant hills. Seasonal vegetation colors vary dramatically. When compared with the region of comparison, a scenic ORV is present due to diverse topography and sinuosity, various soil colors and native vegetation, and minimal cultural modifications.

Fish

The study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90 percent occupancy probability; however, this tributary of the Middle Fork Salmon River provides significant spawning and rearing habitat for chinook salmon populations that have not been influenced by hatchery introductions, which is rare in the Forest and the Columbia River basin. Considering this factor, this segment exhibits an ORV for fish.

3.18.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for this river is **wild**. The river is accessible only by trail and there is no evidence of human activity or development. The entire river segment is within a designated wilderness area.

3.19 FALL CREEK 1

Location: From its headwaters southwest of Standhope Peak in Sections 11 and 15, T.005.0N., R.020.0E., to its confluence with Wildhorse Creek in Sec.16, T.006.0N., R.020.0E.

Total Eligible Length: 8.1 miles **Length on the Forest:** 8.1 miles

ORVs: Scenic, Recreational

This river was previously studied and found eligible for inclusion in the NWSRS with a scenic ORV. Because of changed circumstances and new information, a recreational ORV has also been identified. Only the newly identified recreational ORV is discussed below.

3.19.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

The analysis demonstrated unique backcountry recreational amenities in an area with high scenic values and extensive trail access. The opportunities and experiences found along the segment are of a higher quality compared with many other locations in the region of comparison. For example, the namesake waterfall adds to the uniqueness of the corridor. Access to the waterfall via the Waterfall Trail allows the experience to be had by users of multiple skill levels and abilities. There is a trailhead at the start of the Fall Creek Trail. The trailhead is easily accessed from the Wildhorse Creek corridor, providing visitors with numerous and unique opportunities to engage in water-based and water-related recreation. Views of the Fall Creek Canyon from the trail are high quality.

There is also a wilderness outfitter operator with a special use permit (SUP) in the area. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation.

Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be higher than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, the determination was made that there are recreational ORVs for this segment.

3.19.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for this river is **wild** per the 1992 eligibility study.

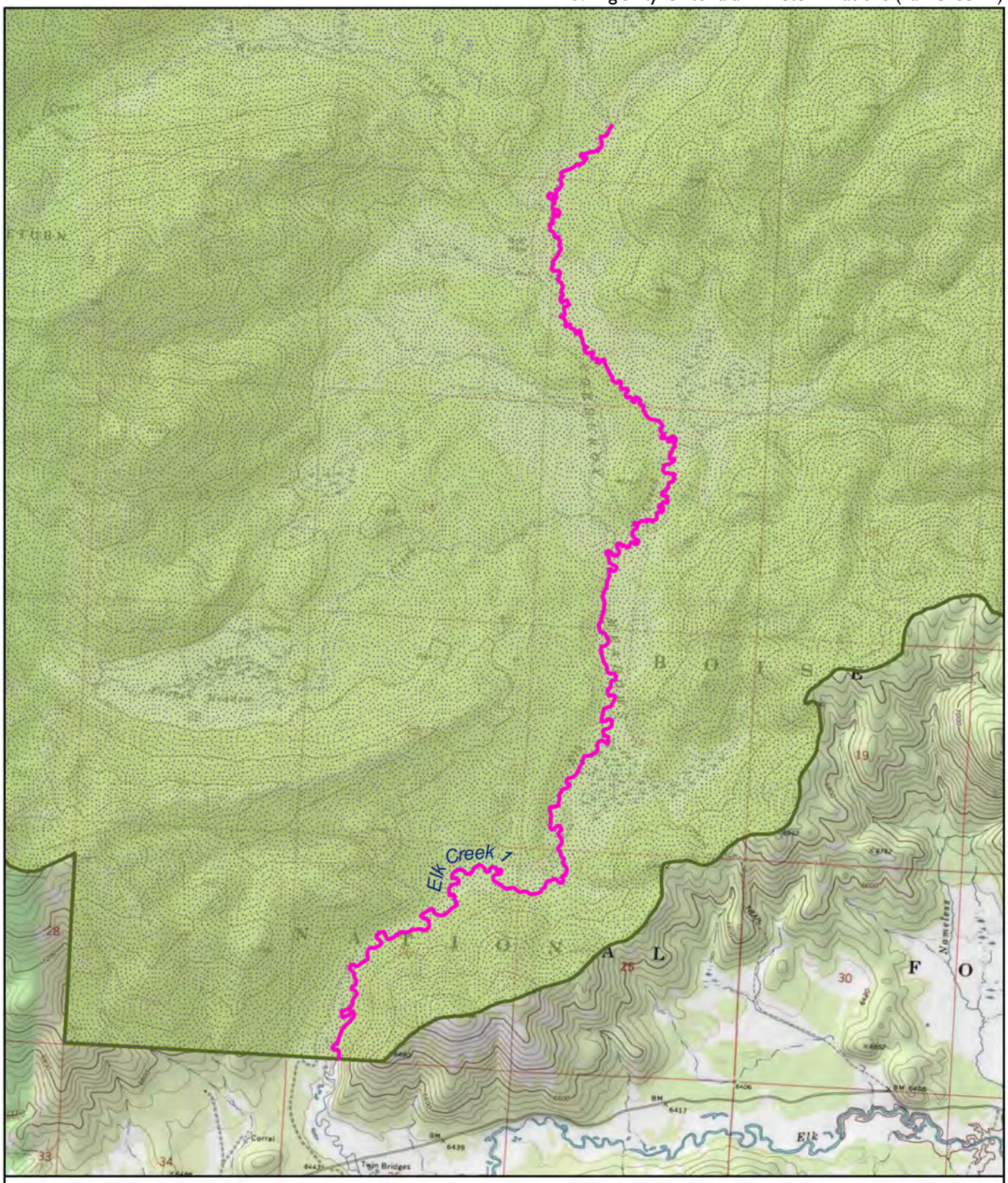

Figure 20:Elk Creek 1

Eligible- wild

Wilderness

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0 1,800 3,600
Feet

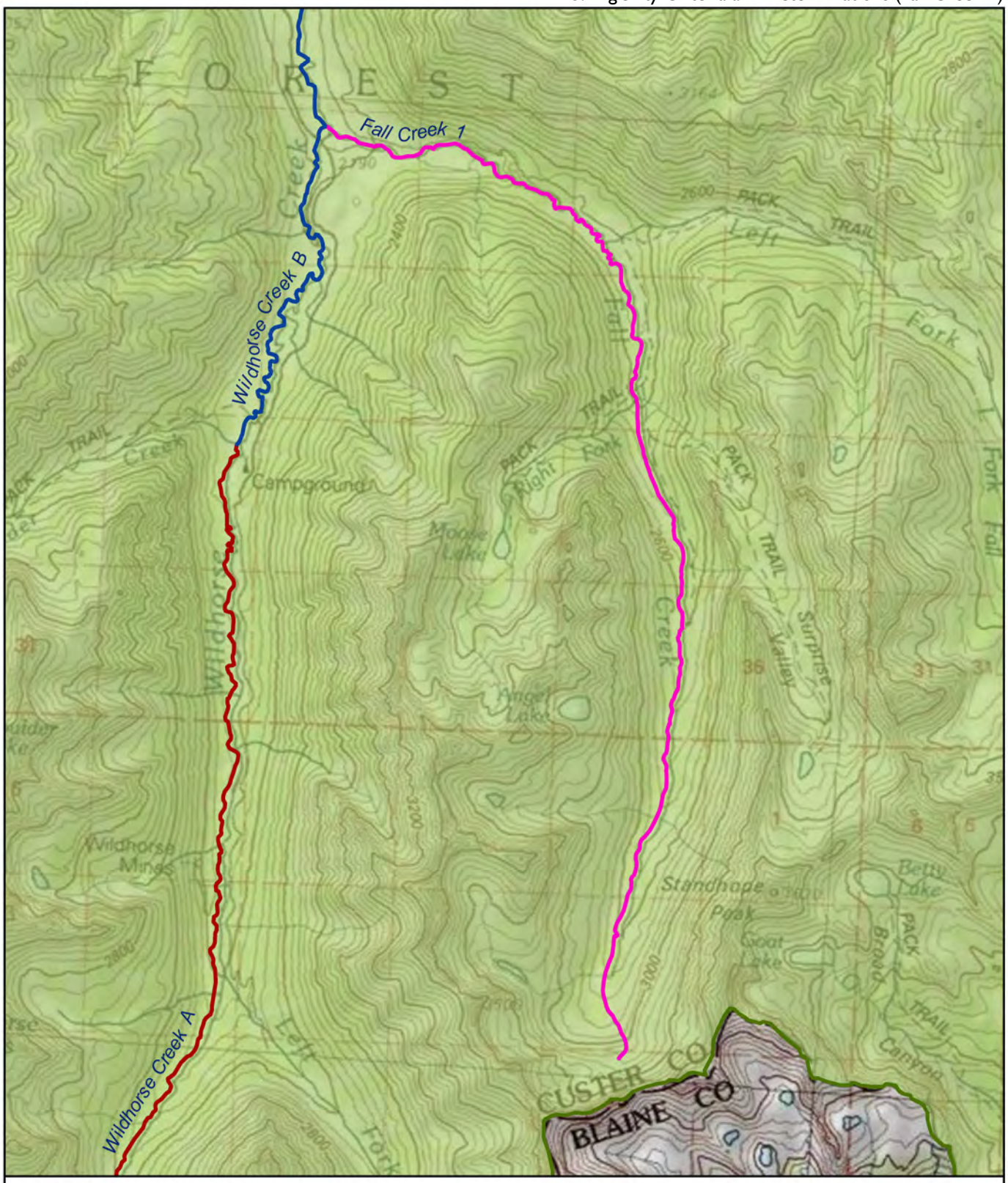

Figure 21:Fall Creek 1

- Eligible- recreational
- Eligible- scenic
- Eligible- wild

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0 2,600 5,200
Feet

3.20 FIREBOX CREEK

Location: From its headwaters in the Lemhi Range in the western half of Sec.26, T.013.0N., R.026.0E., to its confluence with Main Fork in the eastern half of Sec.20, T.013.0N., R.026.0E.

Total Eligible Length: 3.1 miles **Length on the Forest:** 3.1 miles

ORV: Fish

3.20.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

The study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90 percent occupancy probability. The study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared with other rivers in the region of comparison, and it contains critical habitat for bull trout or steelhead. Additionally, the study segment contains important spawning habitat for bull trout within the Little Lost River basin and contains some of the highest densities of bull trout within the species range. With consideration of the region of comparison, this segment rises to the level of an ORV.

3.20.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for this river is **wild.** The river is accessible only by trail, and there is little evidence of human activity.

3.21 FORD CREEK 1

Location: From its headwaters west of Loon Creek Point in the northwest quarter of Sec.25, T.017.0N., R.013.0E., to the confluence with the Middle Fork Salmon River in southeast quarter of Sec.23, T.017.0N., R.013.0E.

Total Eligible Length: 1.0 miles **Length on the Forest:** 1.0 miles

ORV: Cultural

3.21.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

The segment includes cultural or historic values that are unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.

3.21.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for this river is **wild**. There are no roads, trails, or evidence of human activity.

Figure 22:Firebox Creek

Eligible- wild

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0 1,100 2,200
Feet

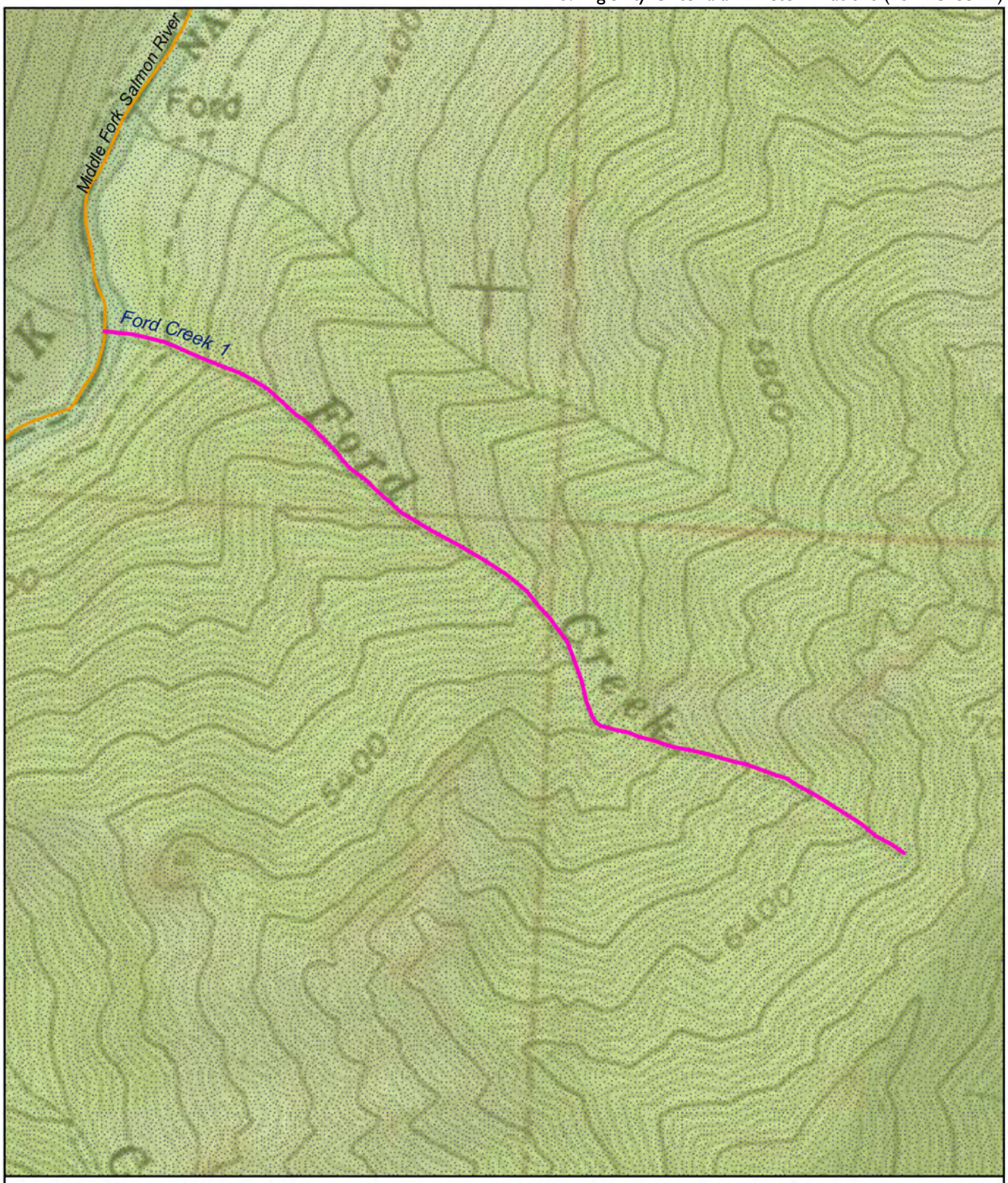

Figure 23:Ford Creek 1

- Eligible- wild
- Designated river
- Wilderness

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0 400 800
Feet

3.22 HAYDEN CREEK

Location: Segment A: From its headwaters southeast of Long Mountain in the northwest quarter of Sec.14, T.016.0N., R.022.0E., to the confluence with Wade Creek in the west half of Sec.21, T.016.0N., R.023.0E.
Segment B: From the confluence with Wade Creek in the west half of Sec.21, T.016.0N., R.023.0E., to the Forest's administrative boundary along the norther edge of the northeast quarter of Sec.27, T.017.0N., R.023.0E.

Total Eligible Length:	12.3 miles	**Length on the Forest:**	12.3 miles
Segment A (scenic):	5.9 miles		5.9 miles
Segment B (recreational):	6.4 miles		6.4 miles
ORVs:	Recreational, Fish		

This river was previously studied and found eligible for inclusion in the NWSRS with a recreational ORV. Because of changed circumstances and new information, a fish ORV has also been identified. Only the newly identified fish ORV is described below.

3.22.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

The study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90 percent occupancy probability. The study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared with other rivers in the region of comparison, and it contains critical habitat for chinook salmon, steelhead, and bull trout. It is also one of the few rivers on the Forest outside of the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness that is occupied by chinook salmon, steelhead, bull trout, and westslope cutthroat trout. Considering these factors, this segment exhibits an ORV for fish.

3.22.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for Hayden Creek Segment A is **scenic** per the 1984 eligibility study.

The preliminary classification for Hayden Creek Segment B is **recreational** per the 1984 eligibility study.

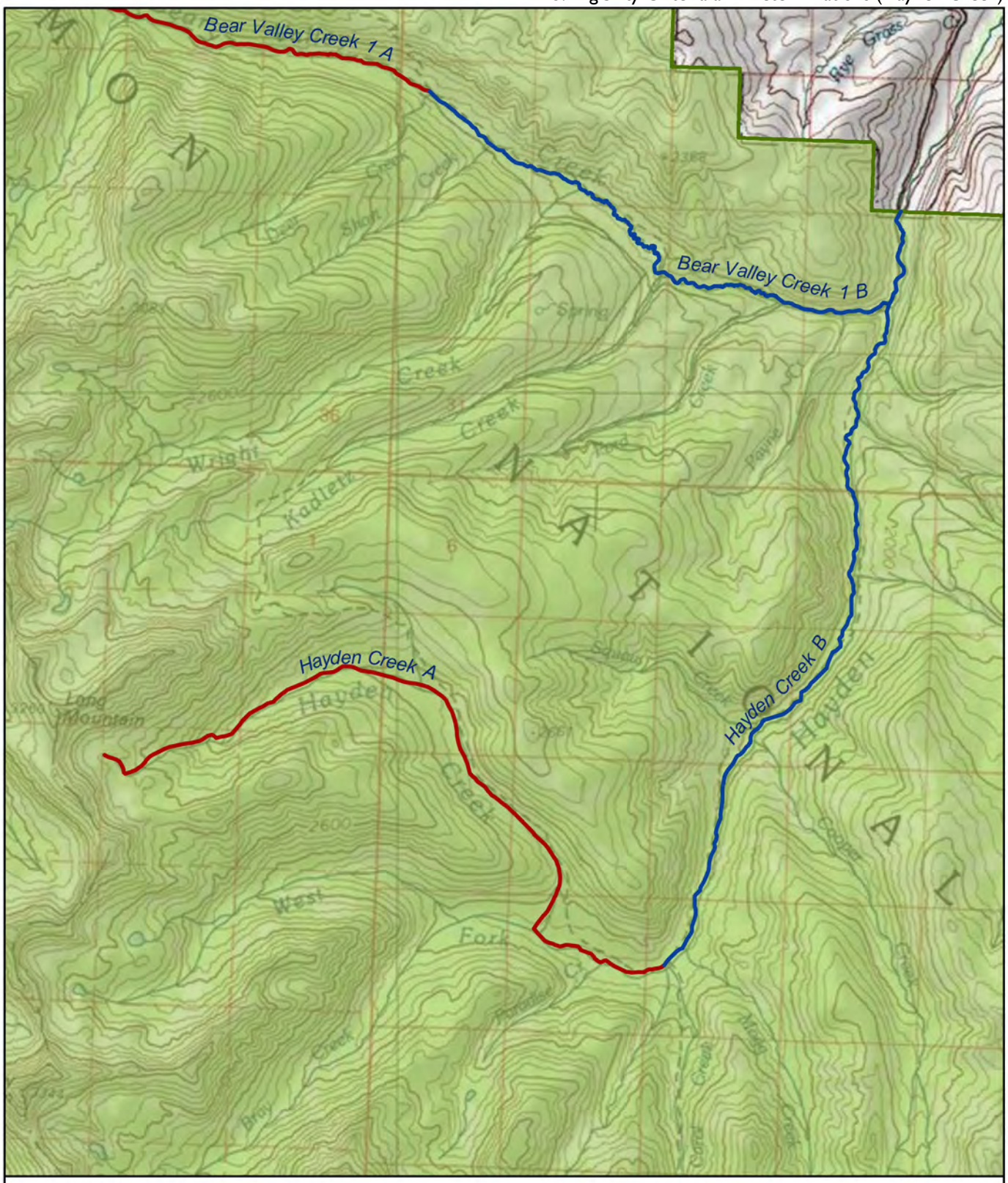

Figure 24:Hayden Creek

Eligible- recreational

Eligible- scenic

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0 2,900 5,800
Feet

3.23 HERD CREEK

Location: From the confluence to the East Fork and West Fork of Herd Creeks in the northeast quarter of Sec.5, T.008.0N., R.019.0E., to the Forest's administrative boundary along the northern edge of Sec.29, T.009.0N., R.019.0E.

Total Eligible Length: 2.6 miles **Length on the Forest:** 2.6 miles

ORV: Fish

3.23.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

The study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90 percent occupancy probability. However, the study segment contains critical habitat for chinook salmon, steelhead, and bull trout. It is also one of the few rivers on the Forest outside of the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness that is occupied by chinook salmon, steelhead, bull trout, and westslope cutthroat trout. Considering these factors, this segment exhibits an ORV for fish.

3.23.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for this river is **wild**. The river is accessible only by trail and there is no evidence of human activity or development.

3.24 HORSE CREEK 4

Location: Segment A: From its headwaters east of Tincup Hill and north of Long Tom Ridge in the northwest quarter of Sec.30, T.025.0N., R.018.0E., to the wilderness boundary in the east half of Sec.26, T.025.0N., R.016.0E.
Segment B: From the wilderness boundary in the east half of Sec.26, T.025.0N., R.016.0E., to its confluence with the Salmon River in the western half of Sec.27, T.024.0N., R.014.0E.

Total Eligible Length: 26.3 miles **Length on the Forest:** 25.4 miles

Segment A (recreational): 12.2 miles 11.3 miles

Segment B (wild): 14.1 miles 14.1 miles

ORV: Fish

3.24.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

The study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90 percent occupancy probability, and it contains critical habitat for bull trout or steelhead.

3.24.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for Horse Creek 4 Segment A is **recreational**. The river is readily accessible by road, which crosses it in several places or otherwise parallels the river. There are also former mining roads and tailings piles visible throughout the segment.

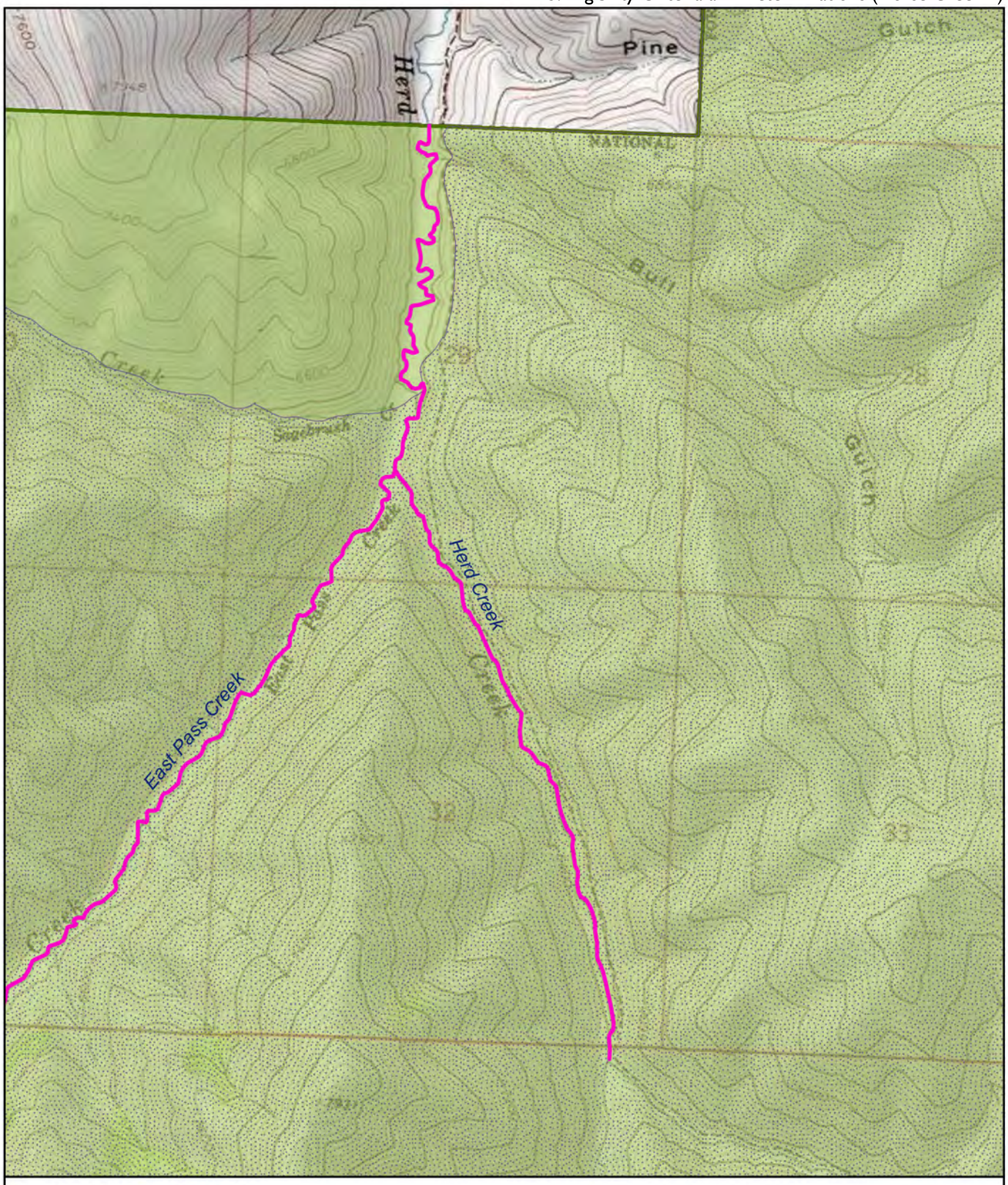

Figure 25:Herd Creek

Eligible- wild

Wilderness

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0 880 1,760
Feet

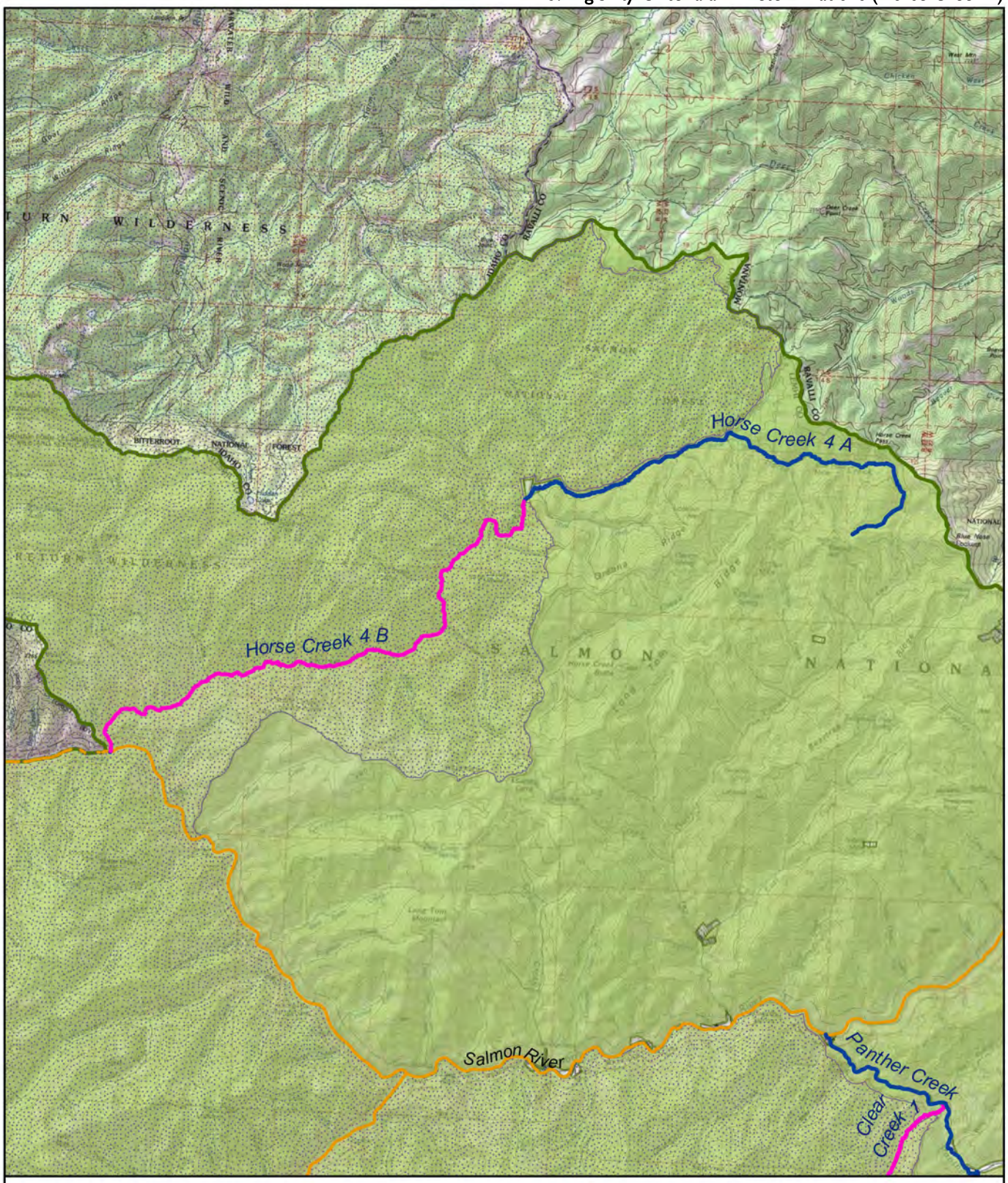

Figure 26:Horse Creek 4

- Eligible- recreational
- Eligible- wild
- Designated river
- Wilderness

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0 8,500 17,000
Feet

The preliminary classification for Horse Creek 4 Segment B is **wild**. The segment is within a wilderness area so there are no roads, but there are some trails in the corridor.

3.25 INDIAN CREEK 4

Location: From its headwaters north of Pistol Rock in the east half of Sec.20, T.017.0N., R.009.0E., to the confluence with the Middle Fork Salmon River in the northwest quarter of Sec.35, T.017.0N., R.011.0E.

Total Eligible Length: 20.5 miles **Length on the Forest:** 20.5 miles

ORV: Fish

3.25.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

The study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90 percent occupancy probability. The study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared with other rivers in the region of comparison, and it contains critical habitat for bull trout or steelhead. The study segment also contains important spawning habitat and critical habitat for chinook salmon. Considering these factors and the habitat connectivity provided by this segment in the region of comparison, this segment exhibits an ORV for fish.

3.25.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for this river is **wild**. The river is accessible only by trail and there is no evidence of human activity or development. The study segment is within a designated wilderness area.

3.26 KENNEY CREEK

Location: From its headwaters south and west of the Continental Divide in the Bitterroot Range of the Beaverhead Mountains in Sec.32, T.021.0N., R.025.0E., to the Forest's administrative boundary at the western edge of Sec.14, T.020.0N., R.024.0E.

Total Eligible Length: 5.4 miles **Length on the Forest:** 5.4 miles

ORV: Ecological

3.26.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

The study segment is within a research natural area and is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90 percent occupancy probability. Because there are few other study segments in the region of comparison located within special areas and that are expected to be cold-water sources (an ecological function indicator), this segment is found to exhibit an ecological ORV.

3.26.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for this river is **wild**. There are no roads and very few trails within the corridor. There is no evidence of human activity.

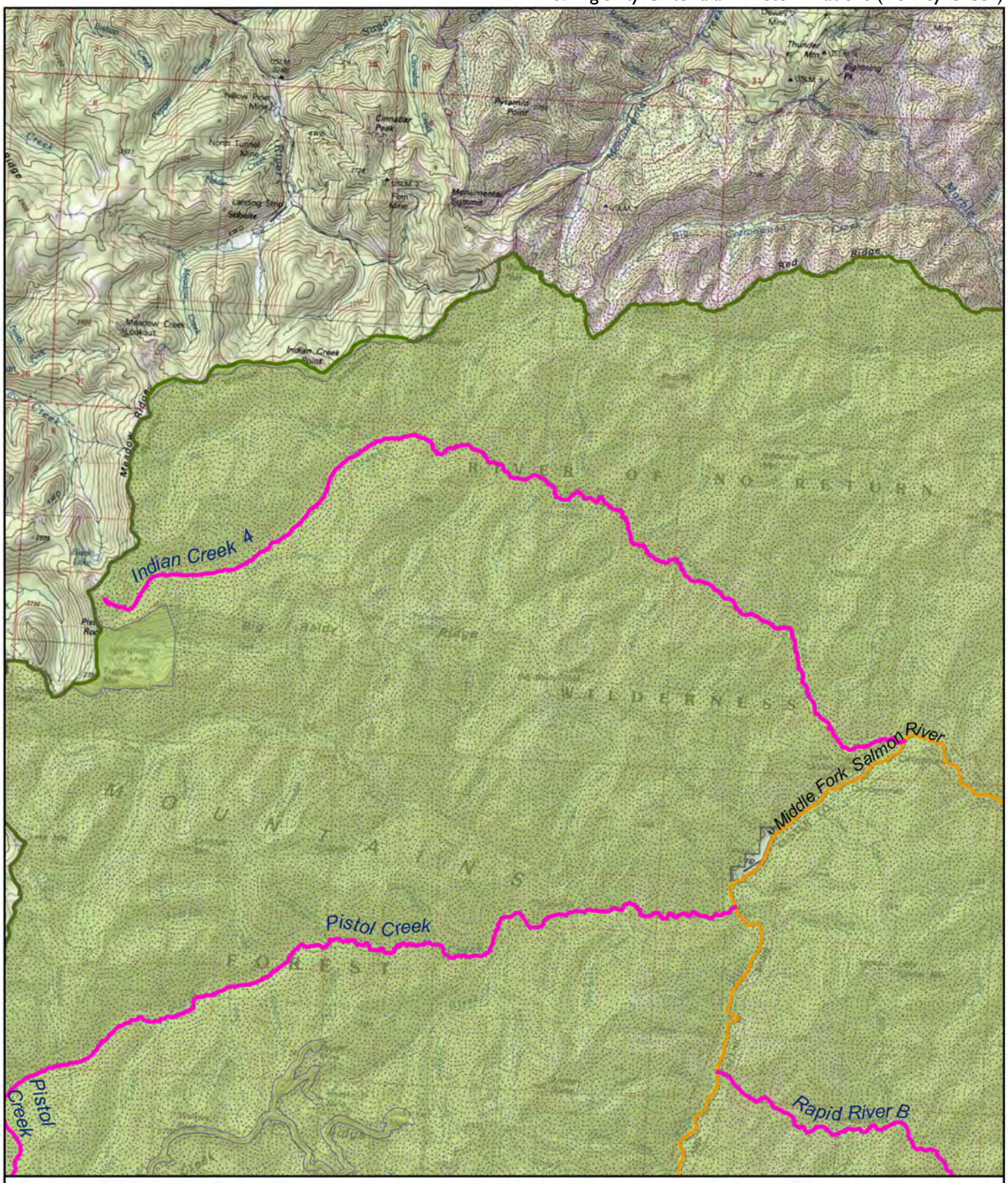

Figure 27:Indian Creek 4

- Eligible- wild
- Designated river
- Wilderness

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0 7,100 14,200
Feet

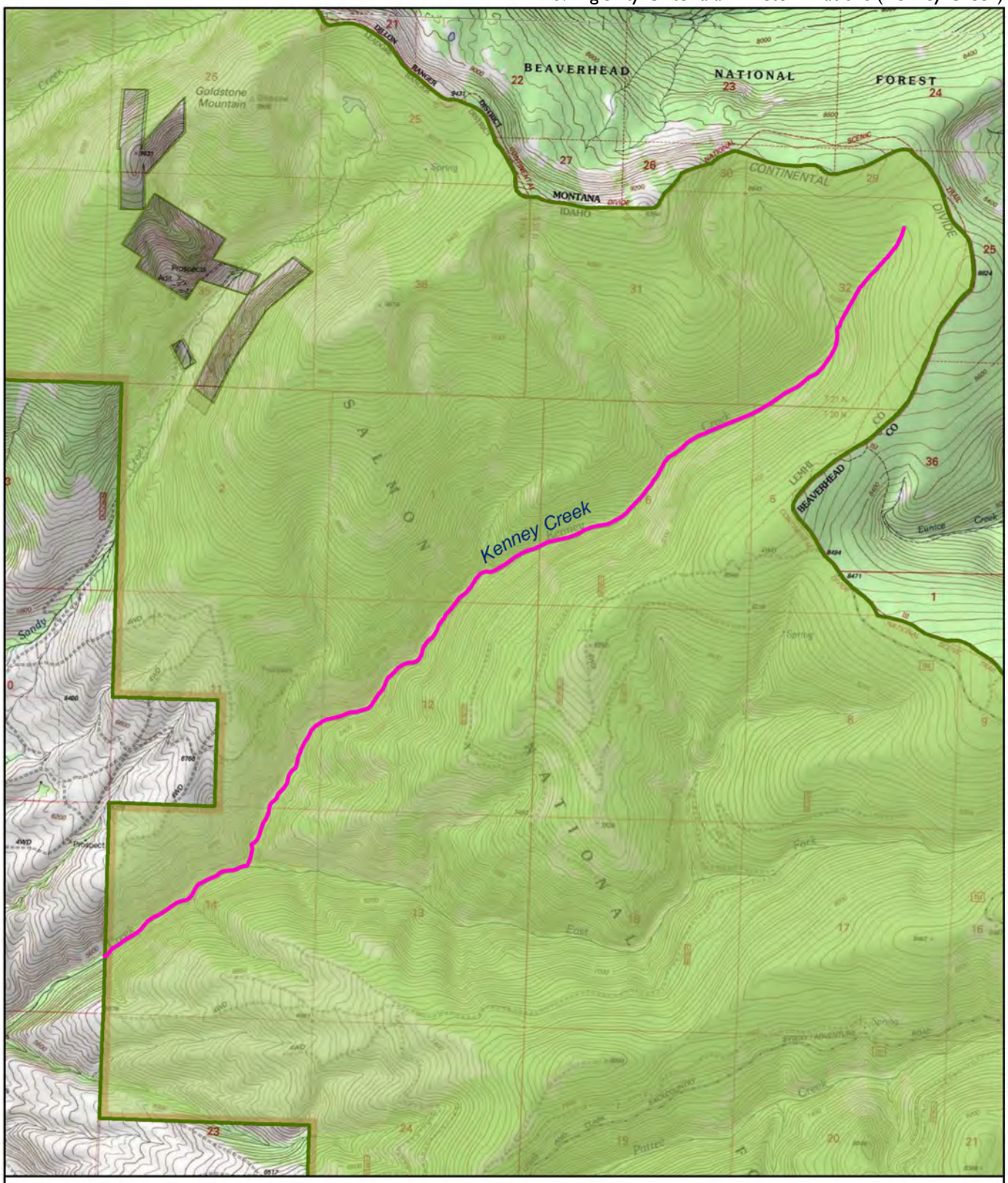

Figure 28:Kenney Creek

Eligible- wild

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0 1,900 3,800
Feet

3.27 KNAPP CREEK

Location: Segment A: From its headwaters near the Knapp Lakes northwest of Cabin Creek Peak in the southwest quarter of Sec.26, T.013.0N., R.013.0E., to near the cherry-stemmed trail in the Loon Creek Roadless Area in Sec.31, T.013.0N., R.013.0E.
Segment B: From near the cherry-stemmed trail in the Loon Creek Roadless Area in Sec.31, T.013.0N., R.013.0E., to its confluence with Marsh Creek in the northwest quarter of Sec.24, T.012.0N., R.011.0E.

Total Eligible Length:	16.6 miles	**Length on the Forest:**	16.2 miles
Segment A (wild):	4.5 miles		4.5 miles
Segment B (recreational):	12.1 miles		11.7 miles
ORV:	Fish		

3.27.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

The study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90 percent occupancy probability. The study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared with other rivers in the region of comparison, and it contains critical habitat for bull trout or steelhead. The study segment also contains important spawning habitat and critical habitat for chinook salmon. Considering these factors and the habitat connectivity provided by this segment in the region of comparison, this segment exhibits an ORV for fish.

3.27.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for Knapp Creek Segment A is **wild**. The segment is within either a designated wilderness area or a roadless area for its length.

The preliminary classification for Knapp Creek Segment B is **recreational**. There are several roads within the study corridor, some paralleling the river for portions of the segment. Residences and farm buildings are visible from the river.

3.28 LIGHTNING CREEK

Location: From its headwaters in Lightning Lake west of Mount Jordan in Sec.11, T.013.0N., R.014.0E., to its confluence with the West Fork Yankee Fork in the northeast quarter of Sec.10, T.012.0N., R.014.0E.

Total Eligible Length:	8.1 miles	**Length on the Forest:**	8.1 miles
ORV:	Scenic		

3.28.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

There is a minor amount of elevation change and a moderate amount of sinuosity. There are no readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor:

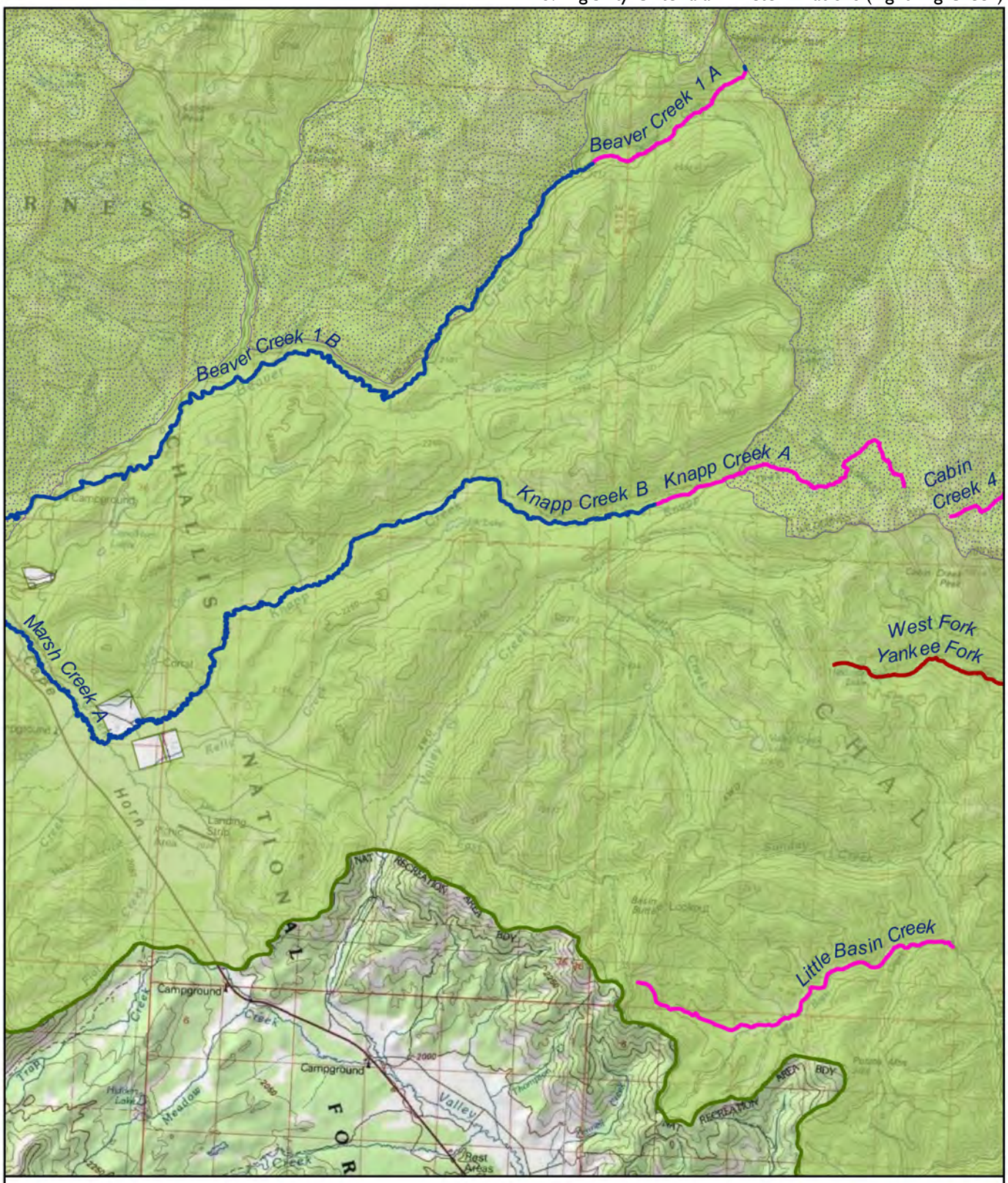

Figure 29:Knapp Creek

- Eligible- recreational
- Eligible- scenic
- Eligible- wild
- Wilderness

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0 5,300 10,600
Feet

Figure 30:Lightning Creek

Eligible- scenic

Eligible- wild

Wilderness

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0 2,500 5,000
Feet

- Alpine dwarf-shrubland
- Fell-field and meadow
- Douglas-fir forest and woodland
- Grassland
- Sparse vegetation
- Spruce-fir forest and woodland
- Subalpine woodland and parkland

There are no readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. In particular, Lightning Lake is surrounded by meadows and prominent mountains before the river meanders down past rockslides, hillsides, and rock faces with various colors of tan. The moderate amount of vegetation allows for distant views of mountains up the many drainages that feed into the middle portion of the river, before the river becomes more confined in the lower portion. When compared with the region of comparison, a scenic ORV is present due to diverse topography and sinuosity, various soil colors and native vegetation, and minimal cultural modifications.

3.28.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for this river is **wild**. The river is accessible only by trail and there is no evidence of human activity or development.

3.29 LITTLE BASIN CREEK

Location: From its headwaters south of Basin Butte in the southeast quarter of Sec.31, T.012.0N., R.013.0E., to its confluence with Basin Creek in the southeast quarter of Sec.26, T.012.0N., R.013.0E.

Total Eligible Length: 5.3 miles **Length on the Forest:** 5.3 miles

ORV: Cultural

3.29.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

The segment includes cultural or historic values that are unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.

3.29.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for this river is **wild**. Although a road leads up to the study corridor boundary, the river is accessible only by trail and there is no evidence of human activity or development.

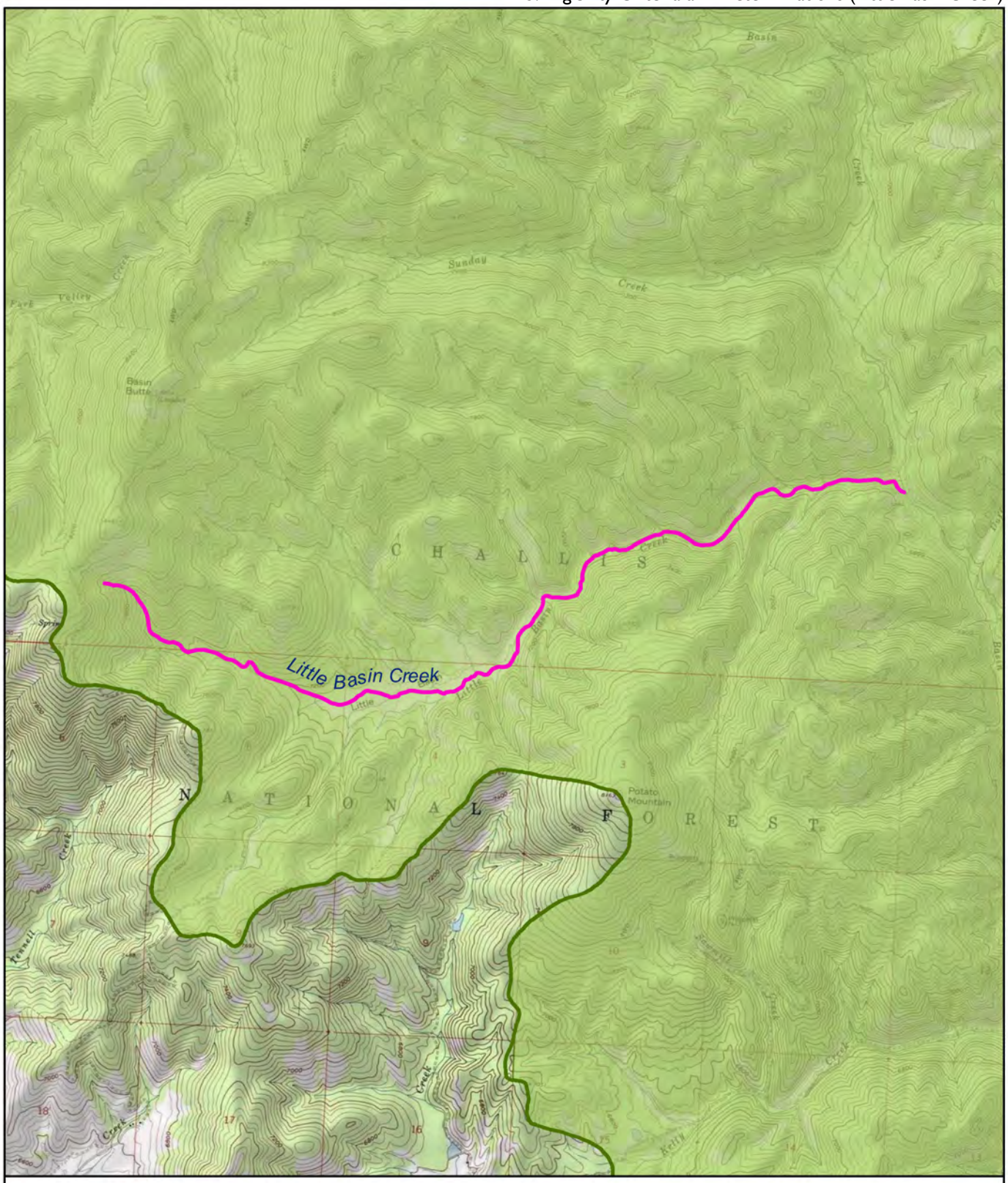

Figure 31:Little Basin Creek

Eligible- wild

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0 2,100 4,200
Feet

3.30 LITTLE DITCH CREEK

Location: Those portions of the river on the Salmon-Challis National Forest, from its headwaters south of Johnson Gulch and northwest of Granite Mountain in the northeast quarter of Sec.29, T.026.0N., R.021.0E., until the furthest south point where the river crosses onto the private estate in the southwest quarter of Sec.33, T.026.0N., R.021.0E.

Total Eligible Length: 3.0 miles **Length on the Forest:** 1.5 miles

ORV: Botanical

3.30.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

One river-dependent Forest Service Region 4 sensitive plant species, northern golden-carpet *(Chrysosplenium tetrandrum*; G5S1), was documented in the study corridor in 1995 and again in 1996. The rank of "S1" indicates this species is "critically imperiled" in Idaho. The occurrence (Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG) element occurrence (EO) Number 4, EO ID 1081) is comprised of approximately 7,600 ramets (individual plants within a clonal colony) growing on moist to saturated moss and mossy rocks and logs in slow-flowing side channels of the creek. Population vigor in 1996 was assessed as excellent; this EO was given an "A" rank, meaning it has excellent viability.

Three other EOs (IDFG EO Numbers 1-3, EO IDs 4571, 2316, and 2876) occur in adjacent Ditch Creek and the North Fork Salmon River. Occurrences on the Forest are limited to these four EOs, which are separated by approximately 7 air-miles. Due to the "critically imperiled" conservation ranking assigned to this species, the excellent ranking of the EO regarding the population's viability along Little Ditch Creek compared with those populations along Ditch Creek and North Fork Salmon River, and its restricted range in the region of comparison (known only from Lemhi County in Idaho, three additional counties in Montana and Washington, and multiple provinces in Canada) and on the Forest, presence of this species in the study corridor rises to the level of an ORV.

3.30.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for this river is **recreational** due to the presence of a road that parallels the river for the entire segment and numerous motorized routes within the corridor.

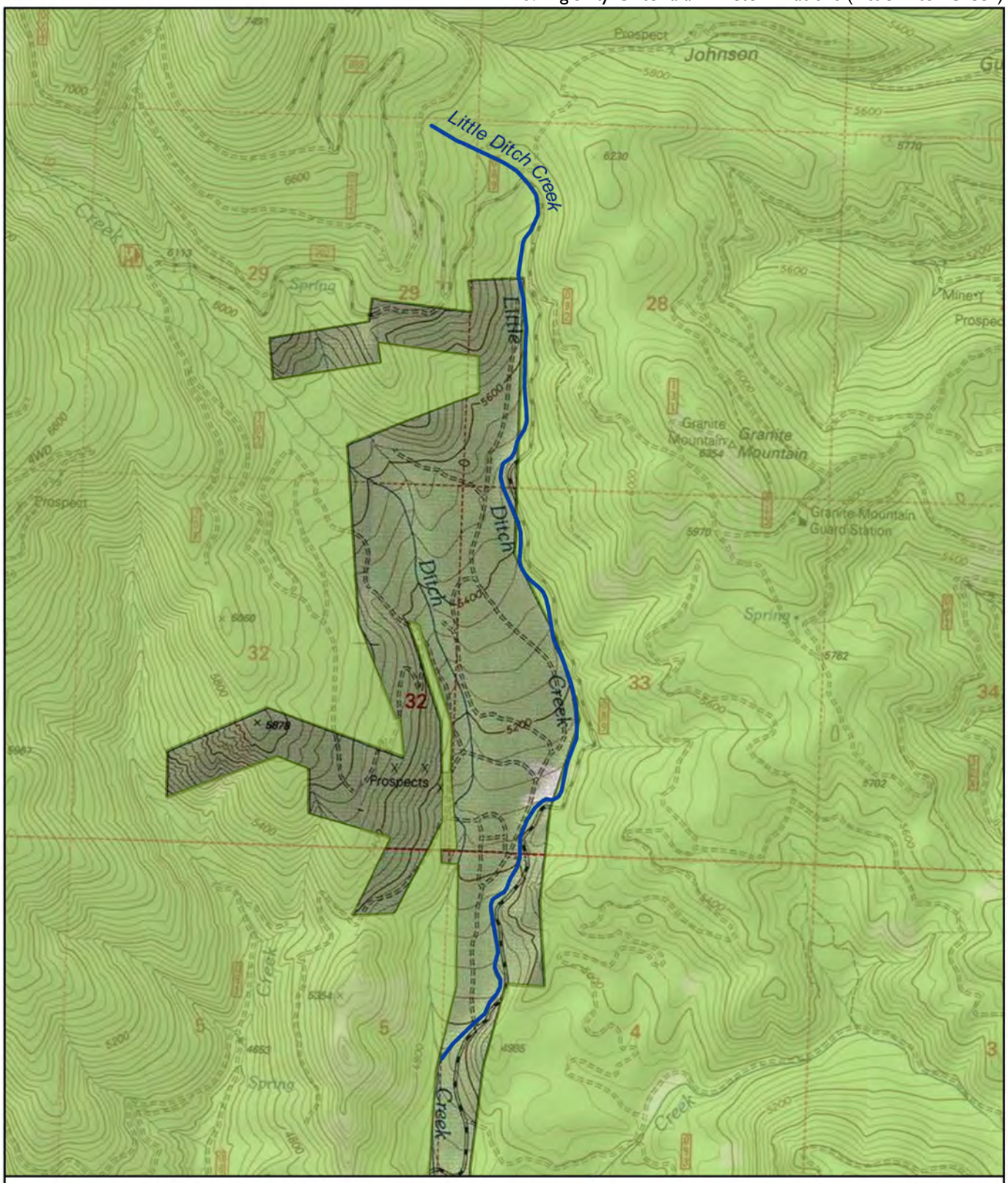

Figure 32:Little Ditch Creek

Eligible- recreational

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0 1,100 2,200
Feet

3.31 LOLA CREEK

Location: Segment A: From its headwaters in the Lola Lakes south of Cape Horn Mountain in the northeast quarter of Sec.10, T.012.0N., R.010.0E., to the boundary of the Blue Bunch Roadless Area in the northwest quarter of Sec.3, T.012.0N., R.011.0E.
Segment B: From the boundary of the Blue Bunch Roadless Area in the northwest quarter of Sec.3, T.012.0N., R.011.0E., to its confluence with Marsh creek in the northwest quarter of Sec.3, T.012.0N., R.011.0E.

Total Eligible Length:	4.1 miles	**Length on the Forest:**	4.1 miles
Segment A (wild):	3.9 miles		3.9 miles
Segment B (recreational):	0.2 miles		0.2 miles
ORV:	Scenic		

3.31.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

There is a moderate amount of elevation change and a moderate amount of sinuosity. There are no readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor:

- Douglas-fir forest and woodland
- Grassland
- Lodgepole pine forest and woodland
- Sparse vegetation
- Spruce-fir forest and woodland
- Subalpine woodland and parkland

There are no readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. In particular, the river crosses and passes many lakes in a drainage almost entirely surrounded by prominent peaks with steep hillsides. The yellow, tan, and brown colors of the exposed hillsides contrast with the patchwork of green vegetation. When compared with the region of comparison, a scenic ORV is present due to diverse topography and sinuosity, various soil colors and native vegetation, and minimal cultural modifications.

3.31.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for Lola Creek Segment A is **wild**. The segment is within a roadless area and is accessible only by trail.

The preliminary classification for Lola Creek Segment A is **recreational**. The segment is readily accessible by roads within the corridor.

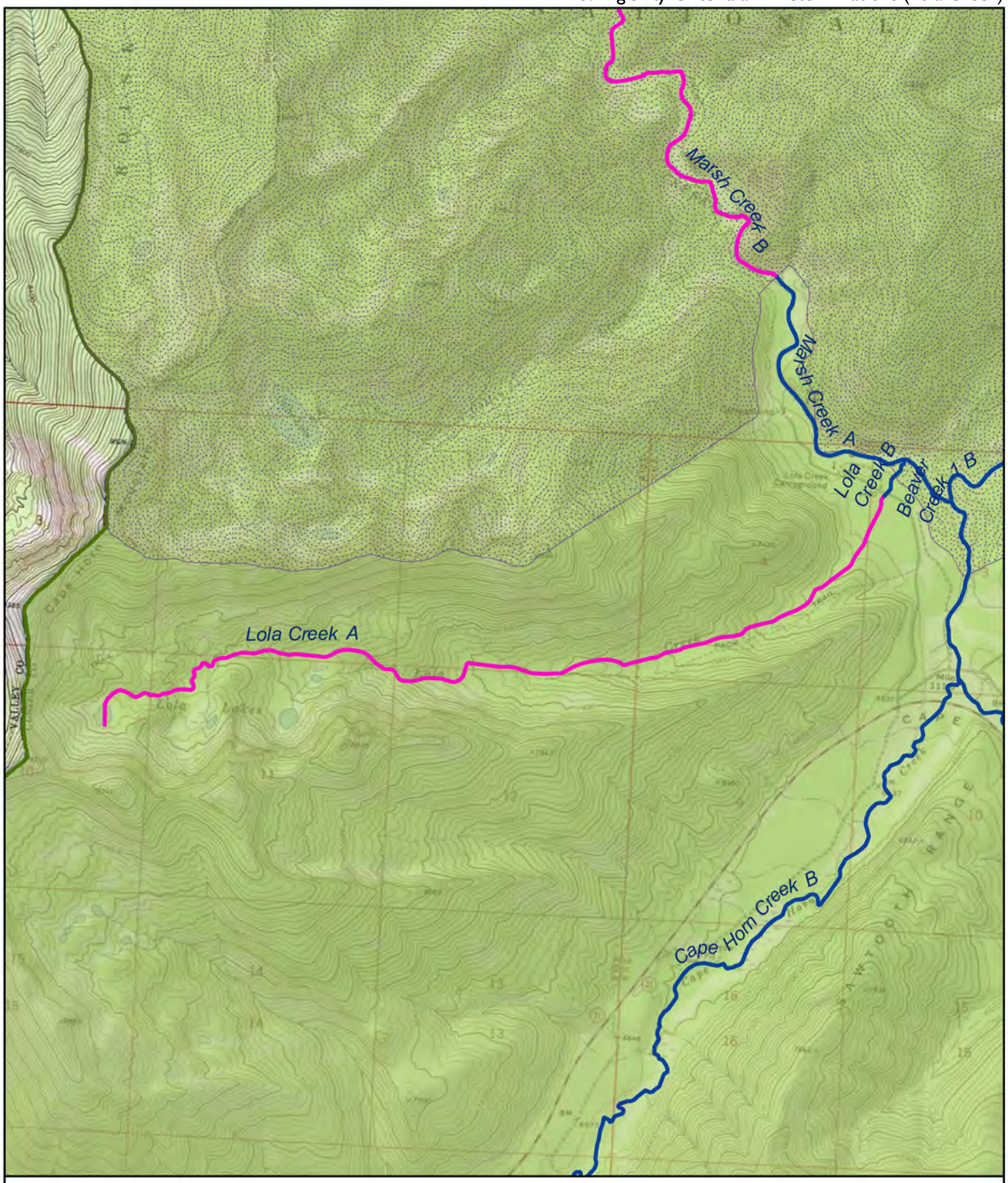

Figure 33:Lola Creek

- Eligible- recreational
- Eligible- wild
- Wilderness

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0 1,600 3,200
Feet

3.32 LONG LOST CREEK

Location: Segment A: From its headwaters in the Lost River Range east of Castle Peak in the west half of Sec.13, T.008.0N., R.024.0E., to the boundary of the Borah Peak Roadless Area in the northeast quarter of Sec.25, T.009.0N., R.024.0E.
Segment B: From the boundary of the Borah Peak Roadless Area in the northeast quarter of Sec.25, T.009.0N., R.024.0E., to the Forest's administrative boundary on the northern edge of Sec.13, T.009.0N., R.024.2E.

Total Eligible Length:	8.7 miles	**Length on the Forest:**	8.7 miles
Segment A (wild):	6.0 miles		6.0 miles
Segment B (recreational):	2.7 miles		2.7 miles
ORV:	Recreational		

3.32.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

The analysis demonstrated exceptional scenic attributes, stream corridor geology, and recreational amenities that contribute to unique recreational experiences. The opportunities and experiences, particularly for trail-based recreation, found along the segment are of a higher quality compared with other locations in the region of comparison. For example, there is trail-based access along the corridor from the Forest boundary to the Pillars.

Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is at least some sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor and supports water-based and water-related recreation. There are unique waterfalls and stream corridor geology that contribute to unique recreational experiences and draw visitors to this segment.

Overall, because of scenic values, trail access, and the availability of high-quality experiences, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based backcountry recreation would be higher than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, the determination was made that there are recreational ORVs for this segment.

3.32.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for Long Lost Creek Segment A is **wild**. The segment is within a roadless area and is accessible only by trail.

The preliminary classification for Long Lost Creek Segment A is **recreational** due to the presence of a road that parallels the river for most of the segment.

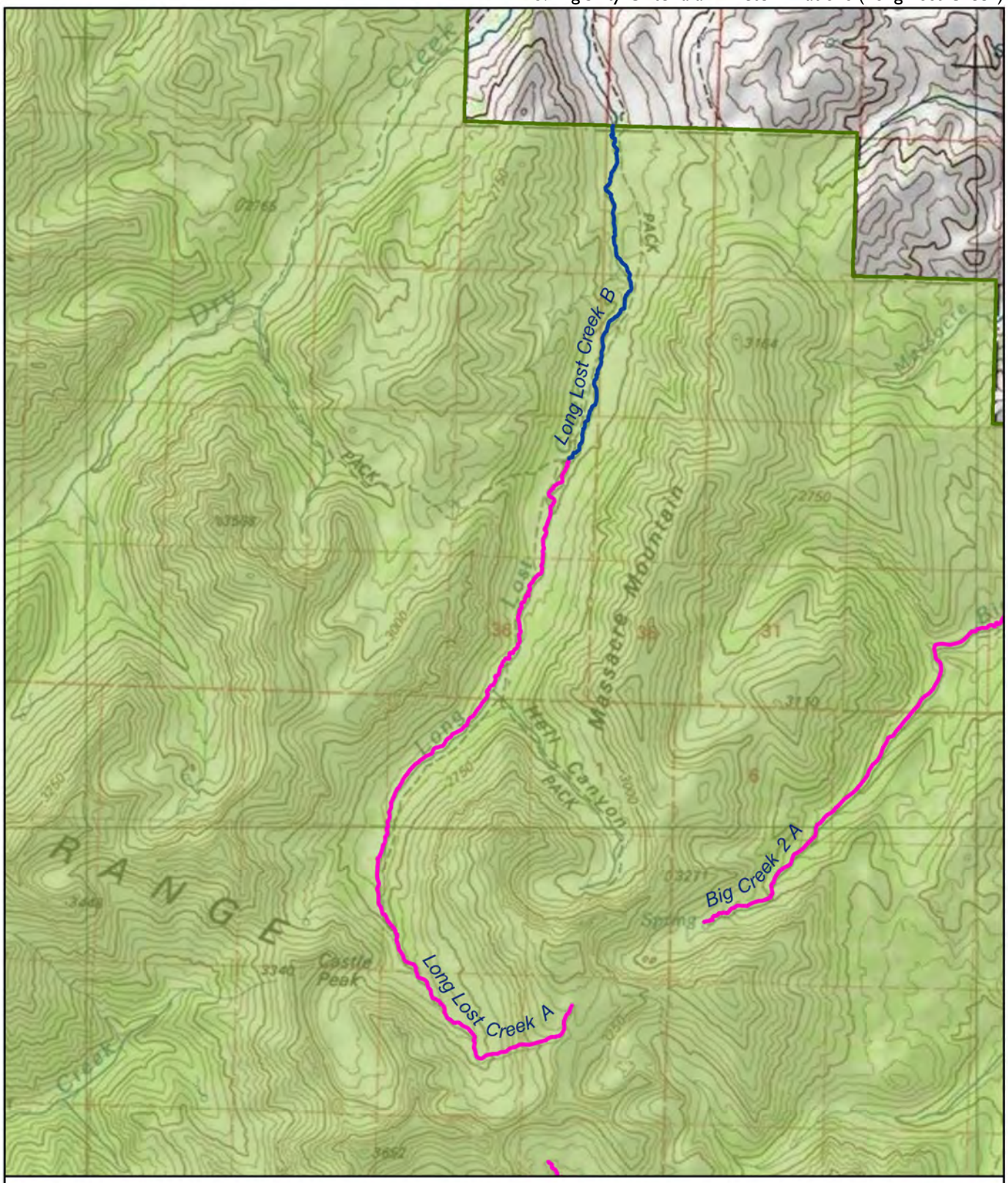

Figure 34:Long Lost Creek

Eligible- recreational

Eligible- wild

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0 2,800 5,600
Feet

3.33 LOON CREEK SEGMENT A

Location: From the confluence with No Name Creek south of the Boyle Landing Strip in the southeast quarter of Sec.22, T.014.0N., R.013.0E., to the confluence with Phillips Creek near the Transfer Campground and the wilderness boundary in the south half of Sec.27, T.015.0N., R.014.0E.

Total Eligible Length: 6.5 miles **Length on the Forest:** 5.8 miles

ORV: Recreational, Cultural, Fish

This river was previously studied and found eligible for inclusion in the NWSRS with recreational and cultural ORVs. Because of changed circumstances and new information, a fish ORV has also been identified. Only the newly identified fish ORV is described below.

3.33.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

The study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90 percent occupancy probability. The study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared with other rivers in the region of comparison, and it contains critical habitat for bull trout or steelhead. It also contains important spawning habitat and critical habitat for chinook salmon. Considering this information and the habitat connectivity provided by the segment in the region of comparison, this segment exhibits an ORV for fish.

3.33.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for this river is **recreational** per the 1989 eligibility study.

3.34 LOWER CEDAR CREEK

Location: From its headwaters in the Lost River Range in Sec.24, T.008.0N., R.024.0E., to the Forest's administrative boundary on the eastern half of the southern edge of Sec.3, T.007.0N., R.024.0E., and including that lower portion of the river that reenters and then re-exits the Forest administrative boundary in the northwest quarter of Sec.11, T.007.0N., R.024.0E.

Total Eligible Length: 4.6 miles **Length on the Forest:** 4.6 miles

ORV: Recreational, Geologic

This river was previously studied and found eligible for inclusion in the NWSRS. Because of changed circumstances and new information, a recreational ORV has also been identified.

3.34.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

The analysis demonstrated exceptional scenic attributes, stream corridor geology, and recreational amenities that contribute to unique recreational experiences. The opportunities and experiences, particularly for trail-based

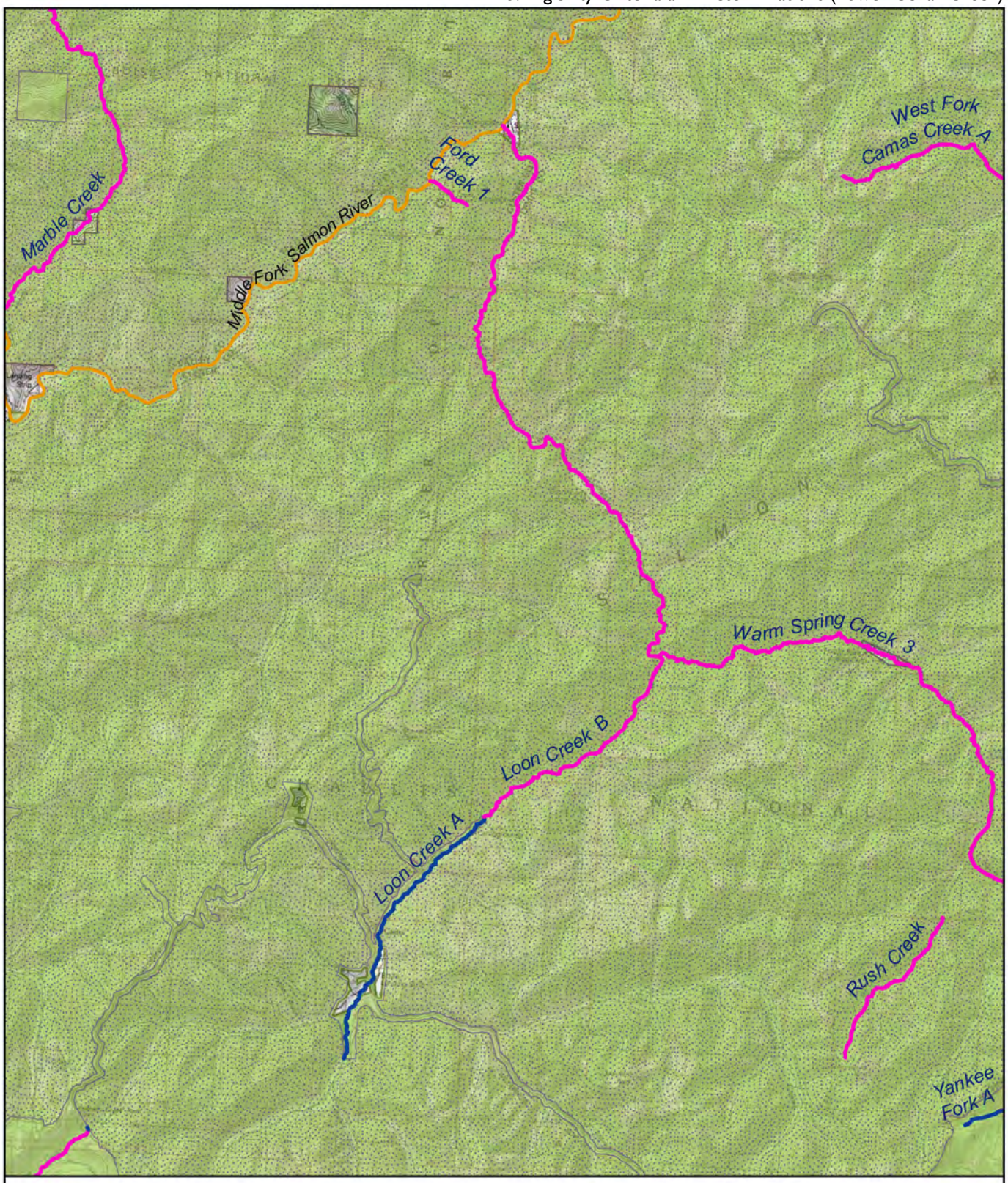

Figure 35:Loon Creek

- Eligible- recreational
- Eligible- wild
- Designated river
- Wilderness

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0 8,000 16,000
Feet

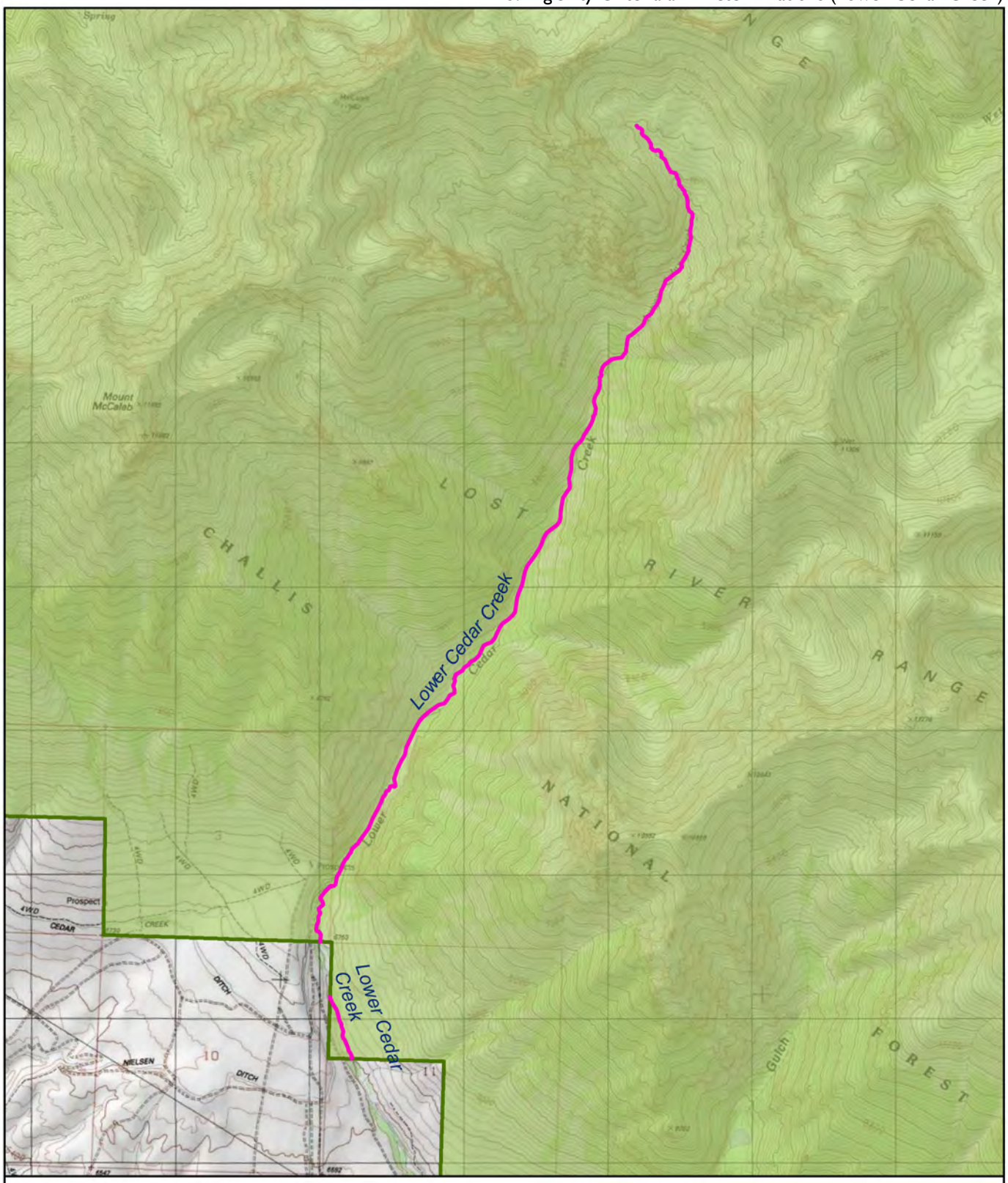

Figure 36:Lower Cedar Creek

Eligible- wild

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0 1,700 3,400
Feet

recreation and photography, found along the segment are of a higher quality compared with other locations in the region of comparison. Most notably, the Lower Cedar Creek Trail to the waterfall is a unique recreational experience.

Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is at least some sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor and supports water-based and water-related recreation. In addition to the waterfall, there are exceptional views from the trail that contribute to unique recreational experiences and draw visitors to this segment.

Overall, because of the scenic values, trail access, and the availability of high-quality experiences, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based backcountry recreation would be higher than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, the determination was made that there are recreational ORVs for this segment.

3.34.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for this river is **wild** per the 1992 eligibility report.

3.35 MAHOGANY CREEK 3

Location: From its headwaters northeast of Borah Peak in the Lost River Range in the northwest quarter of Sec.32, T.010.0N., R.023.0E., to the Forest's administrative boundary on the southern half of the eastern edge of Sec.16, T.010.0N., R.023.0E.

Total Eligible Length: 3.5 miles **Length on the Forest:** 3.5 miles

ORV: Scenic, Ecological

3.35.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

Scenic

There is a moderate amount of elevation change and a moderate amount of sinuosity. There are no readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor:

- Barren
- Big sagebrush shrubland and steppe
- Douglas-fir forest and woodland
- Lodgepole pine forest and woodland
- Spruce-fir forest and woodland
- Subalpine woodland and parkland

There are no readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. In particular, the headwaters are situated in a cirque that drains prominent

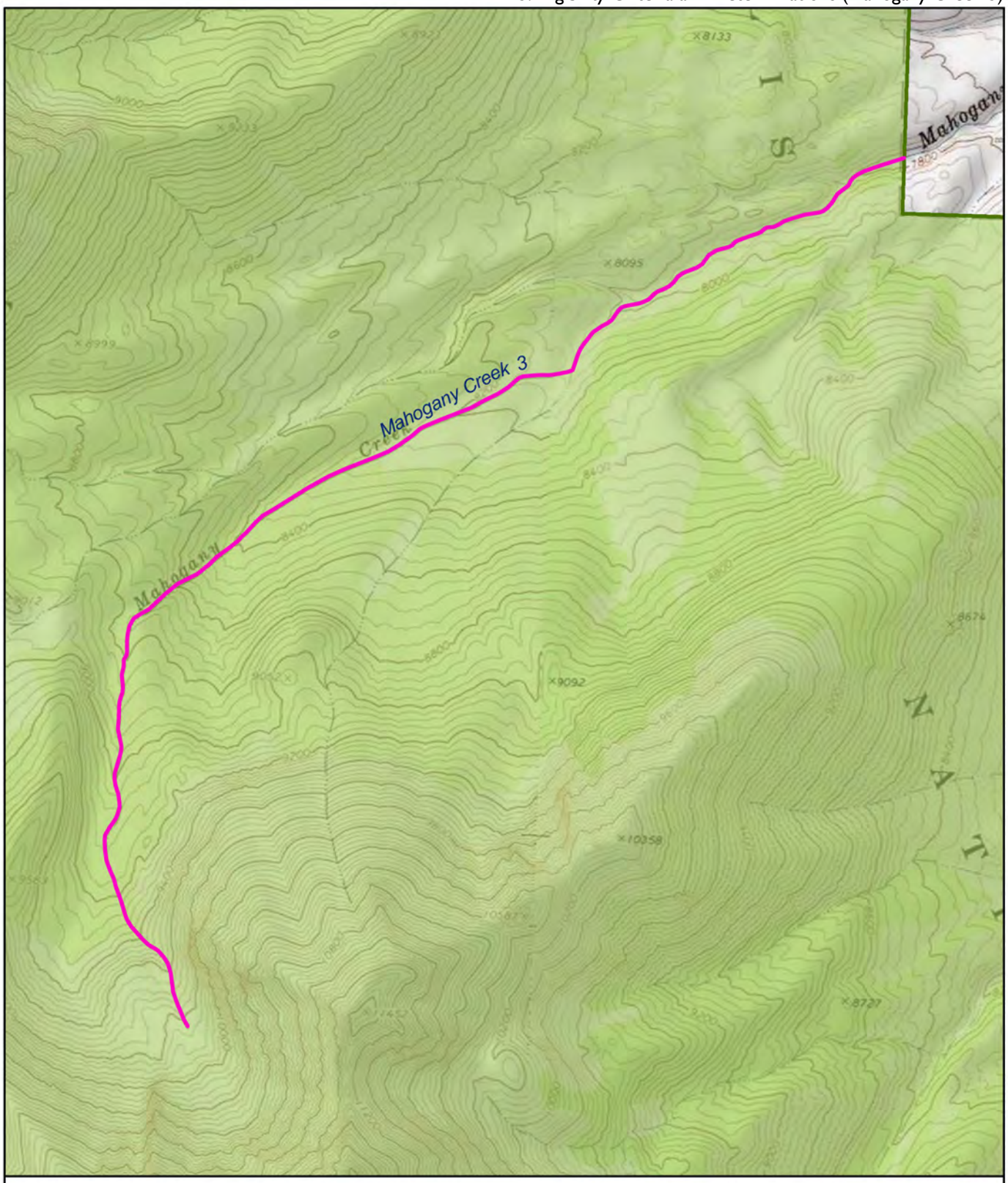

Figure 37:Mahogany Creek 3

Eligible- wild

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0 1,000 2,000
Feet

mountain peaks with exposed rock strata containing earth-toned colors. The subalpine vegetation transitions to a forested landscape. The upper half of the river is most notable. When compared with the region of comparison, a scenic ORV is present due to diverse topography and sinuosity, various soil colors and native vegetation, and minimal cultural modifications.

Ecological

The study segment is within a Research Natural Area and is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90 percent occupancy probability. Because there are few other study segments in the region of comparison located within special areas and that are expected to be cold-water sources (an ecological function indicator), this segment is found to exhibit an ecological ORV.

3.35.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for this river is **wild**. While a road leads to the edge of the study corridor, there is little evidence of human activity within the corridor.

3.36 MAIN FORK

Location: Segment A: From its headwaters in Sec.16, T.013.0N., R.026.0E., to near the end of the Main Fork road in Sec.20, T.013.0N., R.026.0E.
Segment B: From near the end of the Main Fork road in Sec.20, T.013.0N., R.026.0E., to the confluence with Sawmill Creek in the south half of Sec.6, T.012.0N., R.026.0E.

Total Eligible Length:	5.4 miles	**Length on the Forest:**	5.4 miles
Segment A (wild):	1.9 miles		1.9 miles
Segment B (recreational):	3.5 miles		3.5 miles
ORV:	Fish		

3.36.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

The study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90 percent occupancy probability. However, the study segment contains important spawning habitat for bull trout within the Little Lost River basin and it contains some of the highest densities of bull trout within the species range. Considering these factors, this segment exhibits an ORV for fish.

3.36.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for Main Fork Segment A is **wild**. The segment is within a roadless area and is accessible only by trail.

The preliminary classification for Main Fork Segment B is **recreational** due to the presence of a road that parallels the river in this segment.

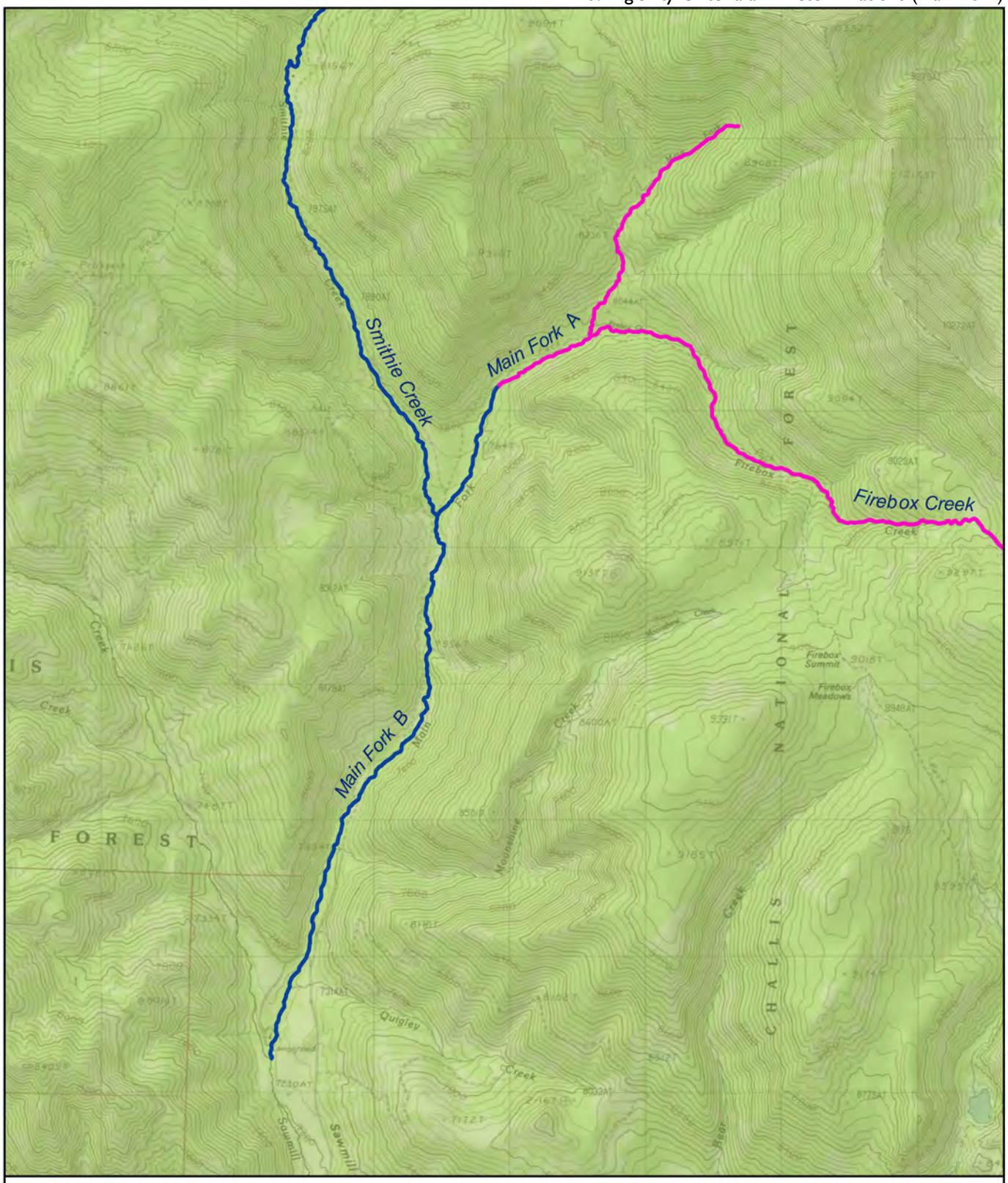

Figure 38:Main Fork

Eligible- recreational

Eligible- wild

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0 1,800 3,600
Feet

3.37 MARBLE CREEK

Location: From the Forest's administrative boundary in Sec.24, T.018.0N., R.011.0E., to its confluence with the Middle Fork Salmon River in the northeast quarter of Sec.8, T.016.0N., R.012.0E.

Total Eligible Length: 14.2 miles **Length on the Forest:** 13.3 miles

ORVs: Recreational, Fish

3.37.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

Recreational

The analysis demonstrated exceptional scenic attributes, flow conditions, and backcountry recreational amenities that contribute to unique recreational experiences. The opportunities and experiences for water-related and water-based recreation found along the segment are of a higher quality compared with other locations in the region of comparison. Most notably, the Idaho Centennial Trail follows the entire segment.

Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is high sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor and supports water-based and water-related recreation. There are high-quality views from the trail that contribute to unique recreational experiences and draw visitors to this segment.

Overall, because of scenic values, water-related and water-based recreation, and the availability of high-quality experiences, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based backcountry, trail-based recreation would be higher than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, the determination was made that there are recreational ORVs for this segment.

Fish

The study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90 percent occupancy probability. However, this tributary to the Middle Fork Salmon River provides significant spawning and rearing habitat for chinook salmon populations that have not been influenced by hatchery introductions, which is rare in the Columbia River basin. Considering this factor, this segment exhibits an ORV for fish.

3.37.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for this river is **wild**. The river is only accessible by trail and there is no evidence of human activity.

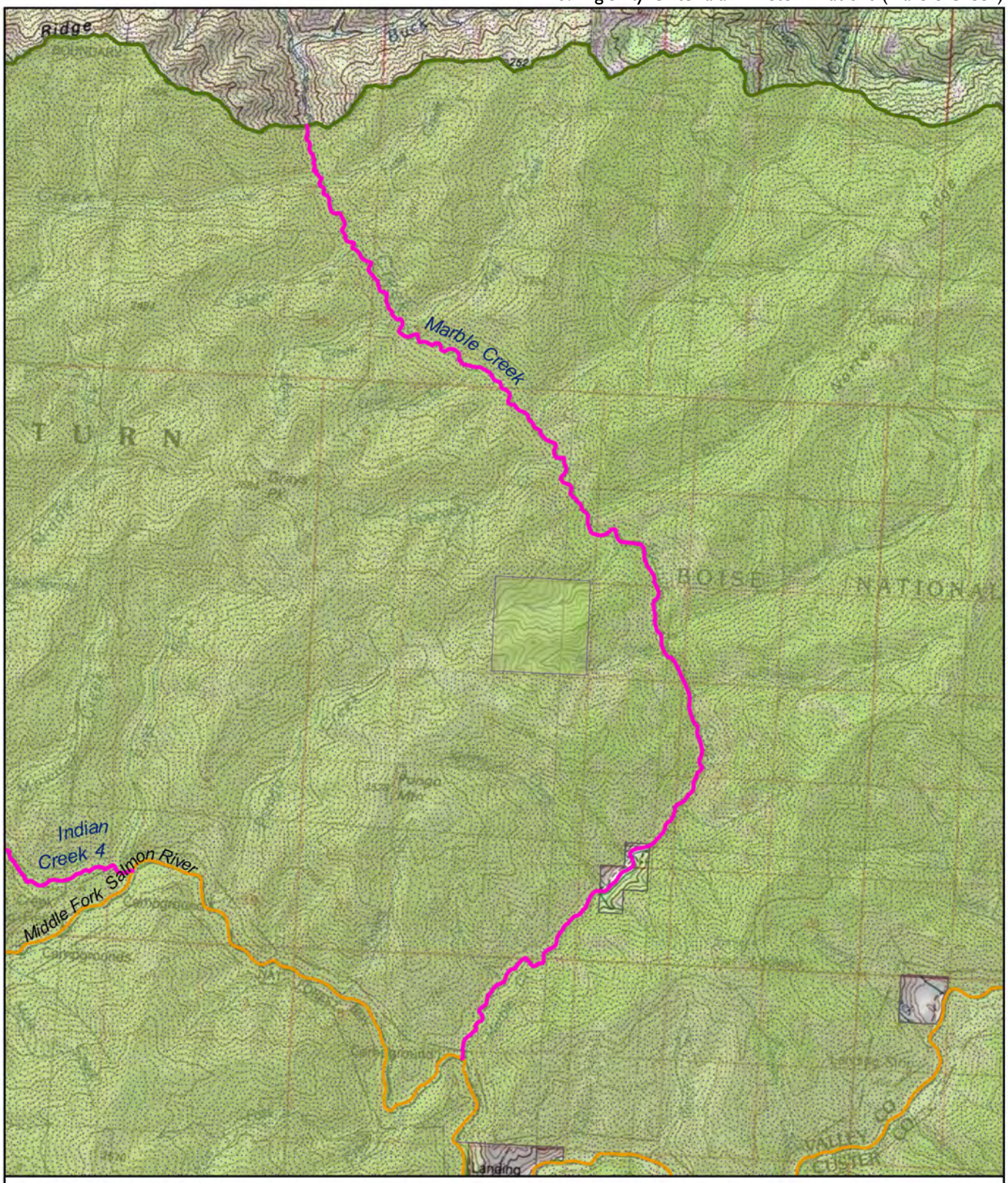

Figure 39:Marble Creek

- Eligible- wild
- Designated river
- Wilderness

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0 4,250 8,500
Feet

3.38 MARSH CREEK SEGMENT A

Location: From the confluence with Knapp Creek in Cape Horn in the northwest quarter of Sec.24, T.012.0N., R.011.0E., to the confluence with Smith Creek at the wilderness boundary in the northern half of Sec.33, T.013.0N., R.011.0E.

Total Eligible Length: 6.0 miles **Length on the Forest:** 6.0 miles

ORV: Scenic, Recreational, Fish

This river was previously studied and found eligible for inclusion in the NWSRS with scenic and fish ORVs. Because of changed circumstances and new information, a recreational ORV has also been identified. Only the newly identified recreational ORV is described below.

3.38.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

The analysis demonstrated exceptional scenic attributes, flow conditions, and backcountry recreational amenities that contribute to unique recreational experiences. The opportunities and experiences for water-related and water-based recreation found along the segment are of a higher quality compared with other locations in the region of comparison. Most notably, the Idaho Centennial Trail follows the Creek from the Marsh Creek Trailhead at the end of Lola Road. The Marsh Creek Campground is also within the corridor and is accessible via Lola Road and nearby Highway 21.

Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is high sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor and supports water-based and water-related recreation. There are exceptional views from the trail that contribute to unique recreational experiences and draw visitors to this segment.

Overall, because of scenic values, water-related and water-based recreation, and the availability of high-quality experiences, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based backcountry and some front country recreation would be higher than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, the determination was made that there is a recreational ORV for this segment.

3.38.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for this river is **recreational** per the 1989 eligibility study.

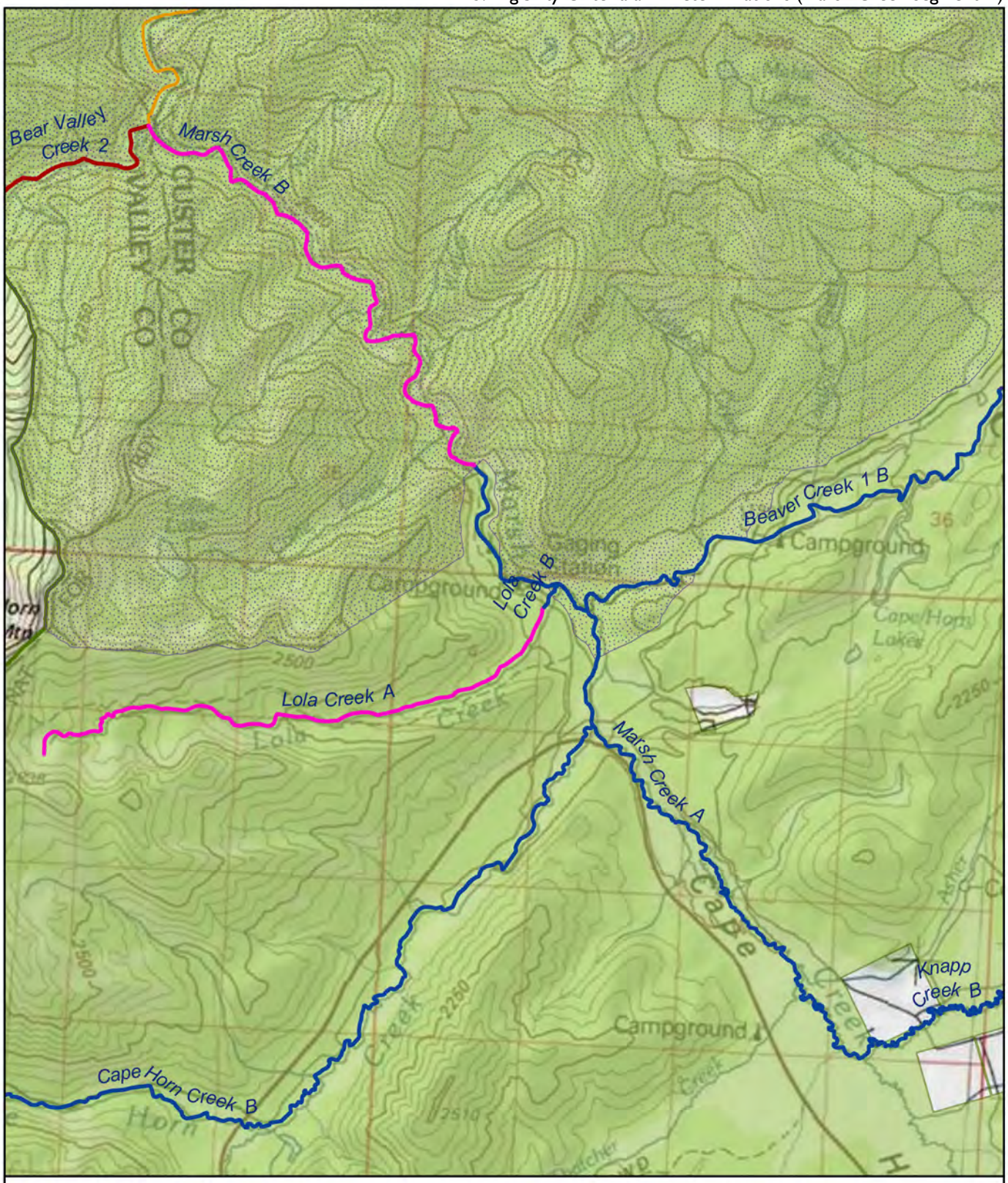

Figure 40:Marsh Creek

- Eligible- recreational
- Eligible- scenic
- Eligible- wild
- Designated river
- Wilderness

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0 2,600 5,200
Feet

3.39 McKey Creek

Location: From its headwaters north of Miller Peak in the northwest quarter of Sec.35, T.005.0N., R.023.0E., to the confluence with Cherry Creek in the northeast quarter of Sec.25, T.005.0N., R.023.0E.

Total Eligible Length: 2.0 miles **Length on the Forest:** 2.0 miles

ORV: Cultural

3.39.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

The segment includes cultural or historic values that are unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.

3.39.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for this river is **wild**. The entire segment is inaccessible by road or trail. While there is a road in the corridor at the downstream end, it is on the opposite side of the confluence with Cherry Creek, limiting access to McKey Creek.

3.40 North Fork Big Lost River

Location: From its headwaters in the Boulder Mountains north of Ryan Peak in the northeast quarter of Sec.26, T.007.0N., R.017.0E., to the Forest's administrative boundary along the northern edge of Sec.20, T.007.0N., R.020.0E.

Total Eligible Length: 24.0 miles **Length on the Forest:** 23.8 miles

ORV: Fish

3.40.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

The Big Lost River basin contains a genetically unique form of mountain whitefish that is found nowhere else in the world. This study segment provides important habitat for these unique fish. Considering this, the segment exhibits an ORV for fish.

3.40.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for this river is **recreational** due to the presence of a road that parallels the river for most of the segment.

3.41 North Fork Salmon River

Location: Those portions of the river on the Salmon-Challis National Forest, from its headwaters west of Lewis and Clark Ridge in Sec.3, T.027.0N., R.021.0E., to the confluence with the Salmon River in the southwest quarter of Sec.16, T.024.0N., R.021.0E.

Total Eligible Length: 24.8 miles **Length on the Forest:** 8.8 miles

ORV: Fish

3.41.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

The study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90 percent occupancy

Figure 41:McKey Creek

Eligible- recreational

Eligible- wild

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0 870 1,740
Feet

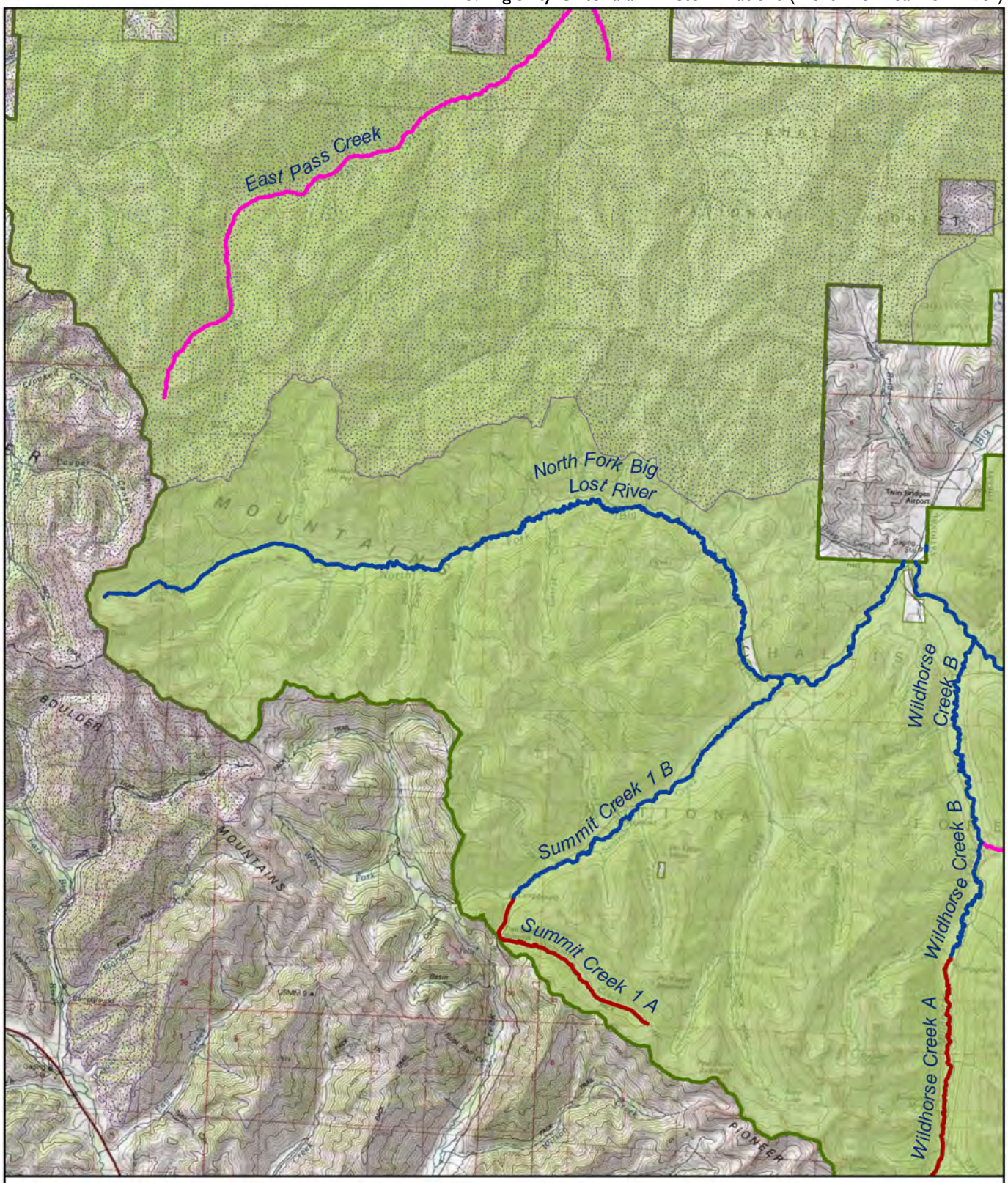

Figure 42:North Fork Big Lost River

- Eligible- recreational
- Eligible- scenic
- Eligible- wild
- Wilderness

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0 7,100 14,200
Feet

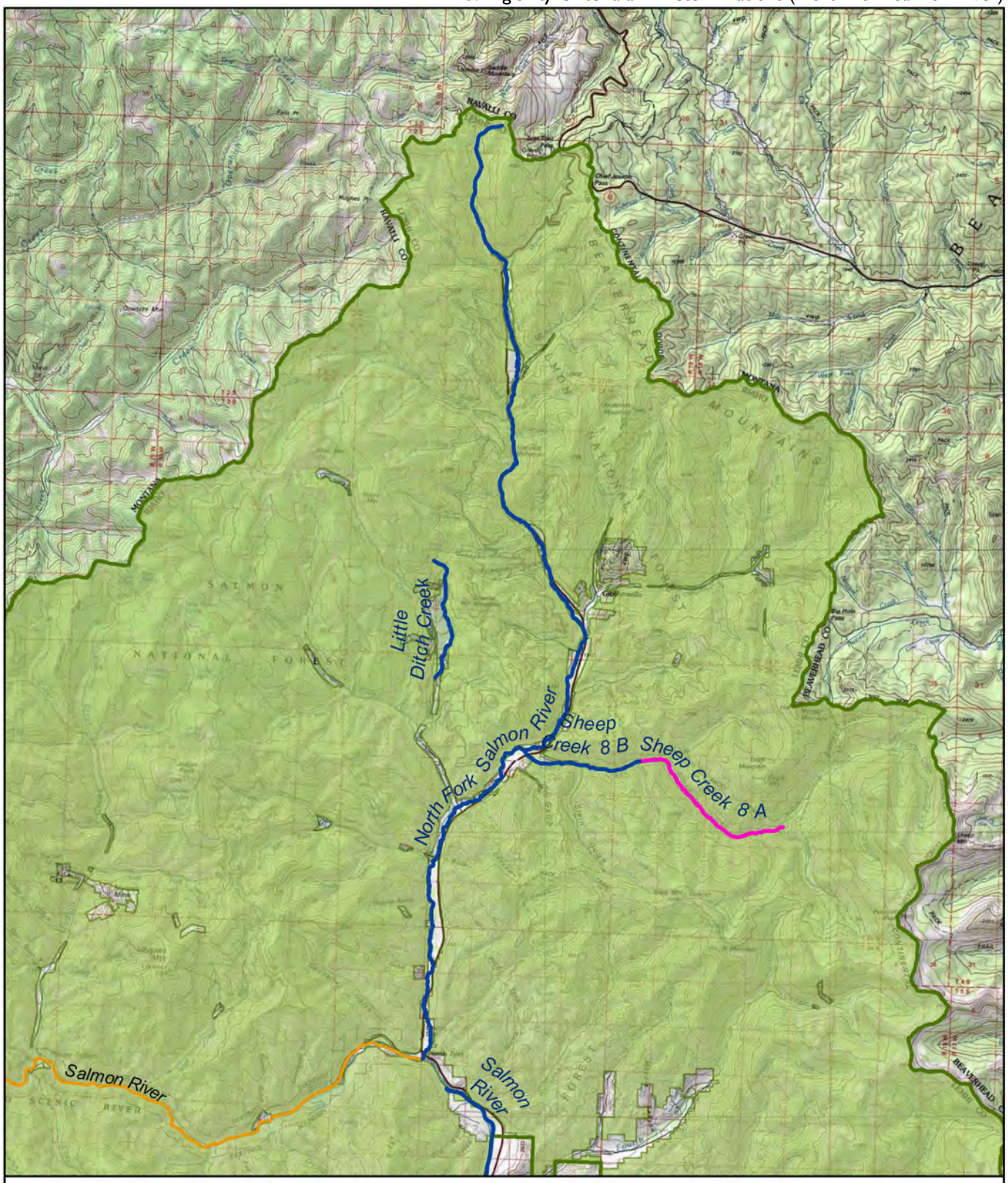

Figure 43:North Fork Salmon River

- Eligible- recreational
- Eligible- wild
- Designated river

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0 8,500 17,000
Feet

probability. The study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared with other rivers in the region of comparison, and it contains critical habitat for bull trout or steelhead. Considering these factors and the habitat connectivity provided by this segment in the region of comparison, this segment exhibits an ORV for fish.

3.41.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for this river is **recreational**. There are roads that parallel the river, as well as signs of development within the study corridor.

3.42 PAHSIMEROI RIVER

Location: From the river's start at the confluence of its East and West Forks in the north half of Sec.35, T.010.0N., R.023.0E., to the Forest's administrative boundary along the northern edge of the northwest quarter of Sec.26, T.010.0N., R.023.0E.

Total Eligible Length: 1.5 miles **Length on the Forest:** 1.5 miles

ORV: Scenic, Fish, Geologic

This river was previously studied and found eligible for inclusion in the NWSRS with scenic and geologic ORVs. Because of changed circumstances and new information, a fish ORV has also been identified. Only the newly identified fish ORV is discussed below.

3.42.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

The study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90 percent occupancy probability, and it contains critical habitat for bull trout or steelhead. The bull trout population in this study segment is relatively isolated and the segment contains some of the highest occupied habitat within the species range. It is also unique in that bull trout is the only salmonid species present. Although the study segment only overlaps with a relatively small amount of priority watershed compared with other rivers in the region of comparison, considering these other factors, this segment exhibits an ORV for fish.

3.42.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for this river is **scenic** per the 1992 eligibility study.

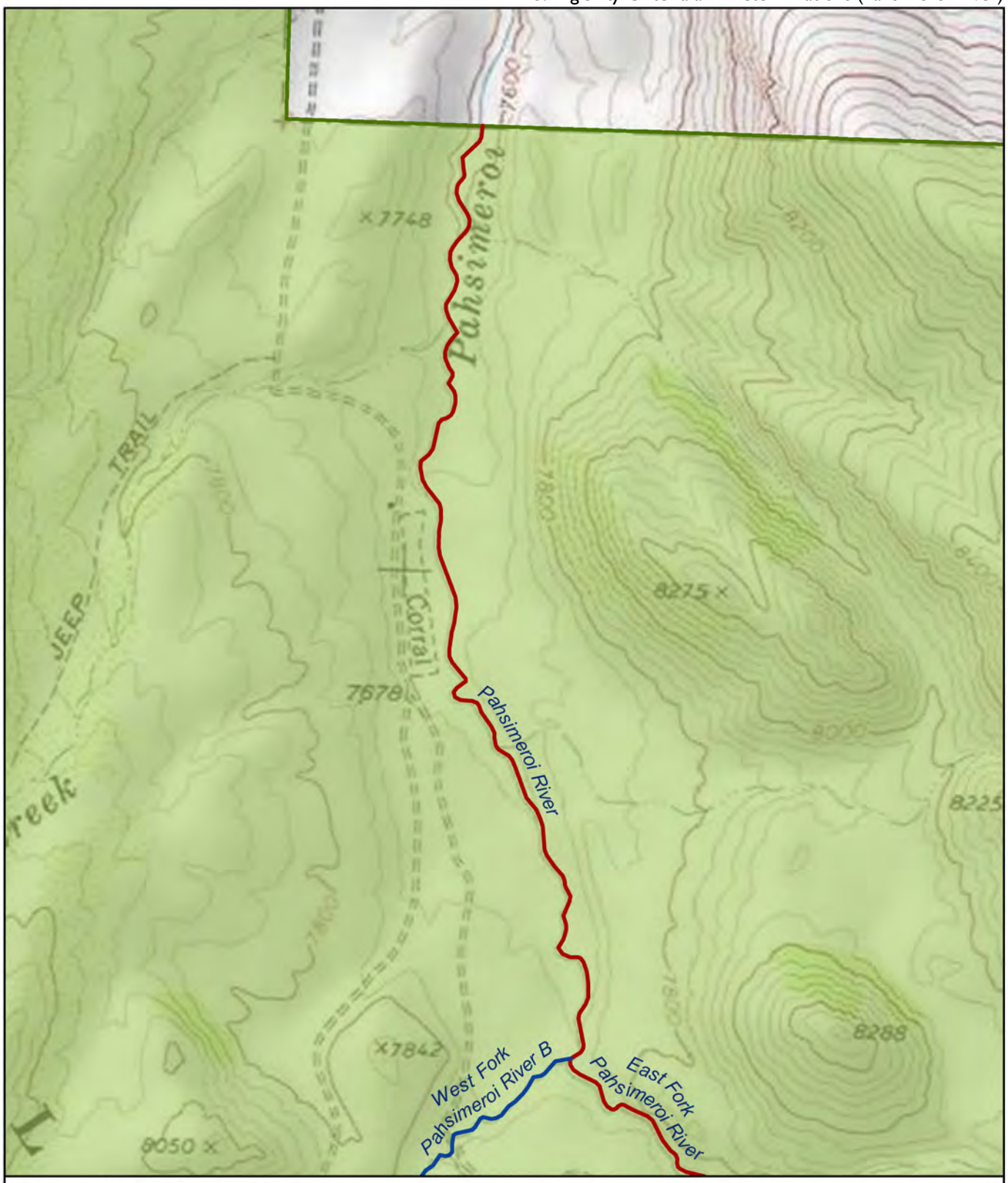

Figure 44:Pahsimeroi River

Eligible- recreational

Eligible- scenic

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0 550 1,100
Feet

3.43 PANTHER CREEK

Location: Those portions of the river on the Salmon-Challis National Forest, from its headwaters northeast of Woods Peak in northeast quarter of Sec.11, T.017.0N., R.018.0E., to its confluence with the Salmon River in the northeast quarter of Sec.24, T.023.0N., R.017.0E.

Total Eligible Length: 47.6 miles **Length on the Forest:** 38.5 miles

ORV: Scenic, Recreational, Fish, Wildlife, Cultural

3.43.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

Scenic

There is a minor amount of elevation change and a major amount of sinuosity. There are no readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor:

- Alpine dwarf-shrubland
- Fell-field and meadow
- Aspen forest woodland and parkland
- Big sagebrush shrubland and steppe
- Deciduous shrubland
- Douglas-fir forest and woodland
- Douglas-fir-ponderosa pine-lodgepole pine forest and woodland
- Grassland
- Grassland and steppe
- Introduced annual grassland
- Introduced perennial grassland and forbland
- Lodgepole pine forest and woodland
- Low sagebrush shrubland and steppe
- Mountain mahogany woodland and shrubland
- Sparse vegetation
- Spruce-fir forest and woodland
- Subalpine woodland and parkland
- Western riparian woodland and shrubland

There are no readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. In particular, the river is most notable between its confluence with Deep Creek 3 and Beaver Creek 2. In this segment, the river meanders past steep canyon walls. The river is closely flanked by vegetation before the vegetation becomes

sparser with elevation. The hillsides are dotted with green vegetation that contrast with the tan and brown colors of the terrain. When compared with the region of comparison, a scenic ORV is present due to diverse topography and sinuosity, various soil colors and native vegetation, and minimal cultural modifications.

Recreational

The analysis demonstrated exceptional scenic attributes, flow conditions, and front country recreational amenities that contribute to numerous and diverse recreational experiences. The opportunities and experiences for water-related and water-based recreation found along the segment are of a higher quality and more numerous compared with other locations in the region of comparison. For example, there are four campgrounds in the study corridor, providing access and experiences oriented toward the creek. Panther Creek Road provides continuous access to the creek. The confluences with other creeks entering Panther Creek create unique visual settings.

Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is high sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor and supports water-based and water-related recreation.

Overall, because of scenic values, water-related and water-based recreation, and the availability of high-quality experiences, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based front country recreation is substantially higher than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, the determination was made that there are recreational ORVs for this segment.

Fish

The study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90 percent occupancy probability. The study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared with other rivers in the region of comparison, and it contains critical habitat for bull trout or steelhead. Considering these factors and the habitat connectivity provided by this segment in the region of comparison, this segment exhibits an ORV for fish.

Wildlife

The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife have been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Numerous Forest Service Region 4 sensitive river-dependent wildlife species have been documented within the study corridor; these are Columbia spotted frog (eight records), bald eagle (two records), silver-haired bat (over ten records), and little brown myotis (approximately eight records). Further, multiple Idaho Department of Fish and Game-managed furbearing species, including American beaver and river otter, have been documented in the study corridor. Habitat quality for these species has likely been extensively altered by

numerous roads (e.g., Panther Creek Road) and the presence of noxious weeds (at least eight noxious weed species have been documented along roads and other developed areas in the study corridor). Nonetheless, the diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife in the study corridor indicate that the wildlife ORV is present in the study segment.

Cultural

This segment includes 77 previously identified cultural resources. Twenty-five sites are prehistoric, 21 of which are NRHP eligible and include lithic scatters, rock shelters, talus pits, and a pictograph site. Four sites have not been evaluated for their eligibility to the NRHP. There are also 43 historic sites (14 are eligible to the NRHP, 24 are ineligible, and 5 are unevaluated), including cabins, roads, mines, trails, and culturally modified trees. There is also one multicomponent ineligible site and six isolated finds (four prehistoric and two historic) that are not eligible to the NRHP.

Additionally, a commenter noted that "Panther Creek has significant cultural value because of historic sites and current use by tribal members. Tribal scientists are studying the genetics of the chinook salmon to determine their origin." Panther Creek is a major route leading to the main Salmon River, prehistoric and historic use of the drainage is well documented, and these WSR segment's ORVs are a continuation of the WSR ORV documented for the main Salmon River. This indicates there are cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, and exemplary in the region of comparison. Therefore, a cultural ORV was identified for this segment.

3.43.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for this river is **recreational** due to the presence of a road that parallels the river for the entire segment.

3.44 PASS CREEK

Location: Those portions of the river on the Salmon-Challis National Forest, from the furthest north portion on the Forest in Sec.2, T.007.0N., R.025.0E., to the Forest's administrative boundary along the southern edge of Sec.14, T.007.0N., R.025.0E.

Total Eligible Length: 2.8 miles **Length on the Forest:** 2.7 miles

ORV: Scenic, Recreational, Geologic

This river was previously studied and found eligible for inclusion in the NWSRS with scenic and geologic ORVs. Because of changed circumstances and new information, a recreational ORV has also been identified. Only the newly identified recreational ORV is discussed below.

3.44.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

The analysis demonstrated exceptional scenic attributes, flow conditions, and front country recreational amenities that contribute to unique recreational

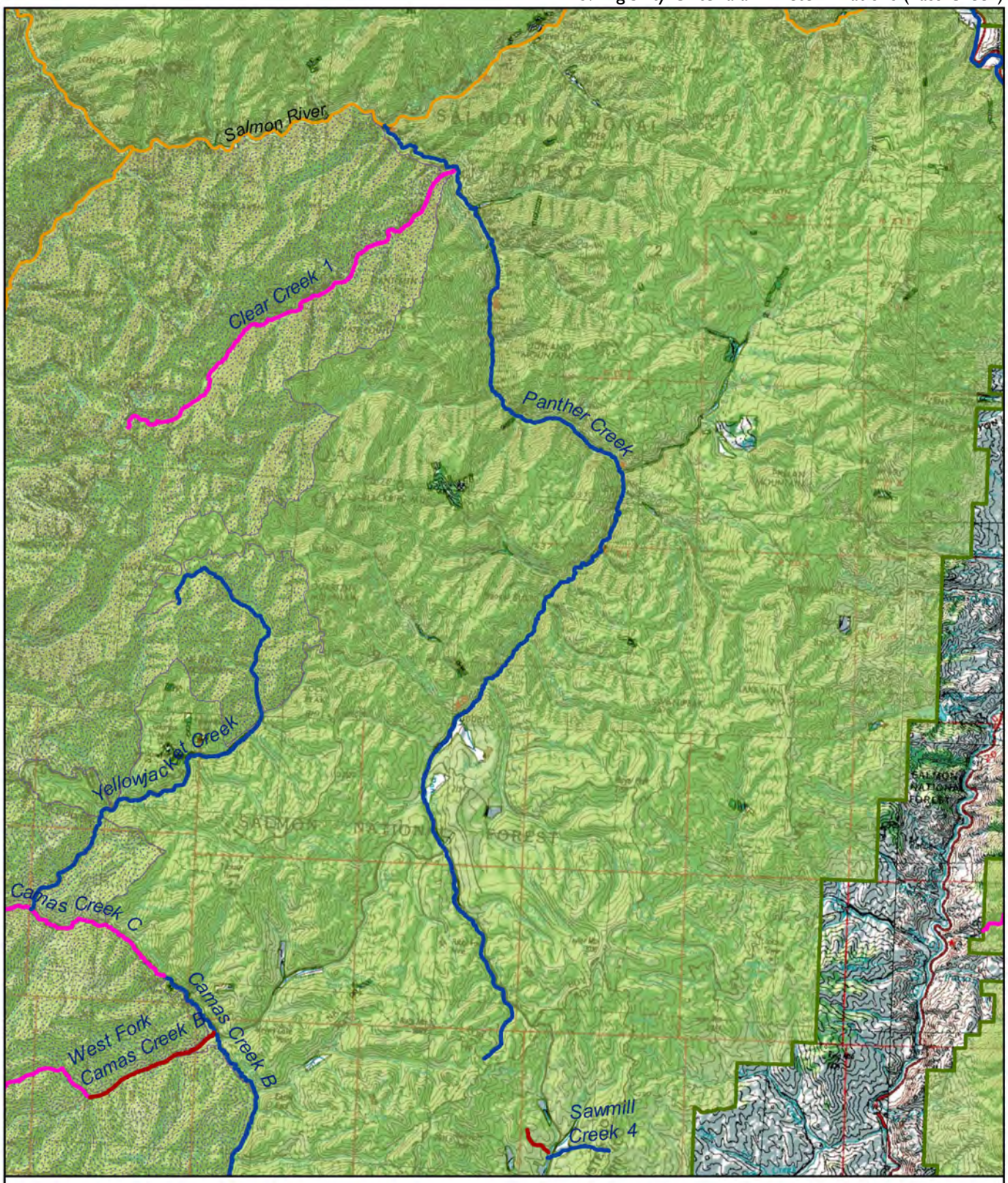

Figure 45:Panther Creek

- Eligible- recreational
- Eligible- scenic
- Eligible- wild
- Designated river
- Wilderness

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0 14,000 28,000
Feet

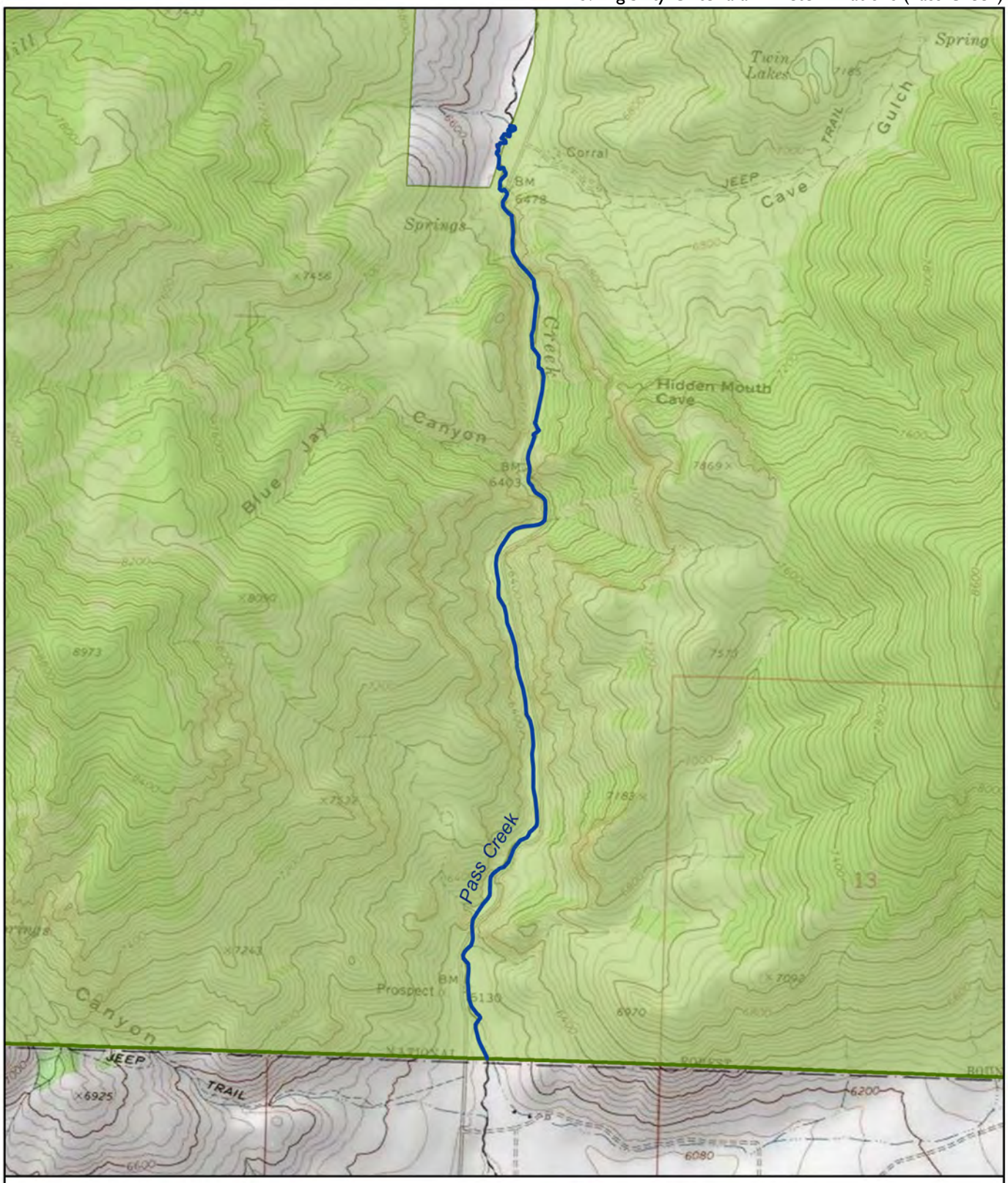

Figure 46:Pass Creek

Eligible- recreational

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0 1,000 2,000
Feet

experiences. The opportunities and experiences for water-related and water-based recreation found along the segment are of a higher quality and more unique compared with other locations in the region of comparison. Most notably, those engaged in photography, picnicking, driving for pleasure, hiking, or other front country activities would find unique experiences and pleasure along Pass Creek Road in the Pass Creek Gorge. This unique visual setting contributes to an outstanding and remarkable recreational experience.

Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during portions of the year that prevents many forms of water-related recreation. Overall, however, because of scenic values and the availability of high-quality experiences, visitors' attraction to this segment for water-related front country recreation is substantially higher than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, the determination was made that there are recreational ORVs for this segment.

3.44.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for this river is **recreational** per the 1992 eligibility report.

3.45 PATTERSON CREEK 1

Location: Segment A: From its headwaters in the Lemhi Range in the northwest quarter of Sec.18, T.015.0N., R.024.0E., to the boundary of the Lemhi Range Roadless Area in the southeast quarter of Sec.12, T.014.0N., R.023.0E.
Segment B: From the boundary of the Lemhi Range Roadless Area in the southeast quarter of Sec.12, T.014.0N., R.023.0E., to Forest's administrative boundary along the western half of the southern edge of Sec.13, T.014.0N., R.023.0E.

Total Eligible Length:	8.6 miles	**Length on the Forest:**	8.6 miles
Segment A (wild):	7.3 miles		7.3 miles
Segment B (recreational):	1.3 miles		1.3 miles
ORV:	Scenic, Ecological		

3.45.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

Scenic

There is a minor amount of elevation change and a moderate amount of sinuosity. There are no readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor:

- Alpine dwarf-shrubland
- Fell-field and meadow
- Barren

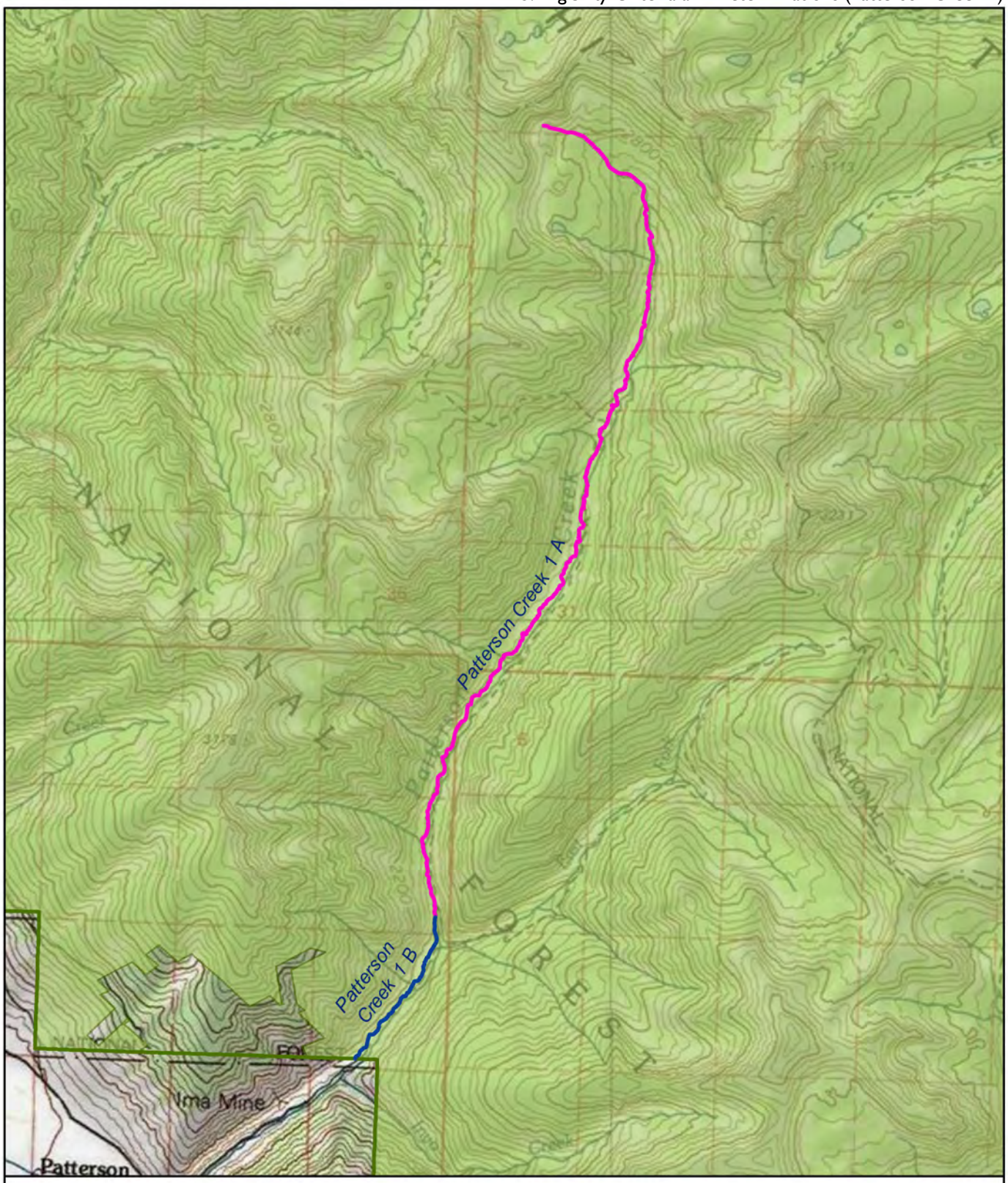

Figure 47:Patterson Creek 1

Eligible- recreational

Eligible- wild

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0 2,900 5,800
Feet

- Big sagebrush shrubland and steppe
- Deciduous shrubland
- Douglas-fir forest and woodland
- Lodgepole pine forest and woodland
- Sparse vegetation
- Spruce-fir forest and woodland
- Subalpine woodland and parkland

There are no readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. In particular, blue lakes form the headwaters in a rugged drainage. The drainage is almost entirely surrounded by prominent peaks. Vegetation density varies from sparse in the headwaters to dense in the lower portion. Intermittent meadows form along the river and provide for seasonal colors. When compared with the region of comparison, a scenic ORV is present due to diverse topography and sinuosity, various soil colors and native vegetation, and minimal cultural modifications.

Ecological

The study segment is within a Research Natural Area and is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90 percent occupancy probability. Because there are few other study segments in the region of comparison located within special areas and that are expected to be cold-water sources (an ecological function indicator), this segment is found to exhibit an ecological ORV.

3.45.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for Patterson Creek 1 Segment A is **wild**. The segment is within a roadless area and is accessible only by trail.

The preliminary classification for Patterson Creek 1 Segment B is **recreational**. The segment is readily accessible by road.

3.46 PISTOL CREEK

Location: From its headwaters north of Pistol Creek Ridge in the northern half of Sec.18, T.015.0N., R.009.0E., to its confluence with the Middle Fork of the Salmon River south of Pistol Creek Ranch in Sec.17, T.016.0N., R.011.0E.

Total Eligible Length: 18.6 miles **Length on the Forest:** 18.6 miles

ORV: Fish

3.46.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

The study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90 percent occupancy

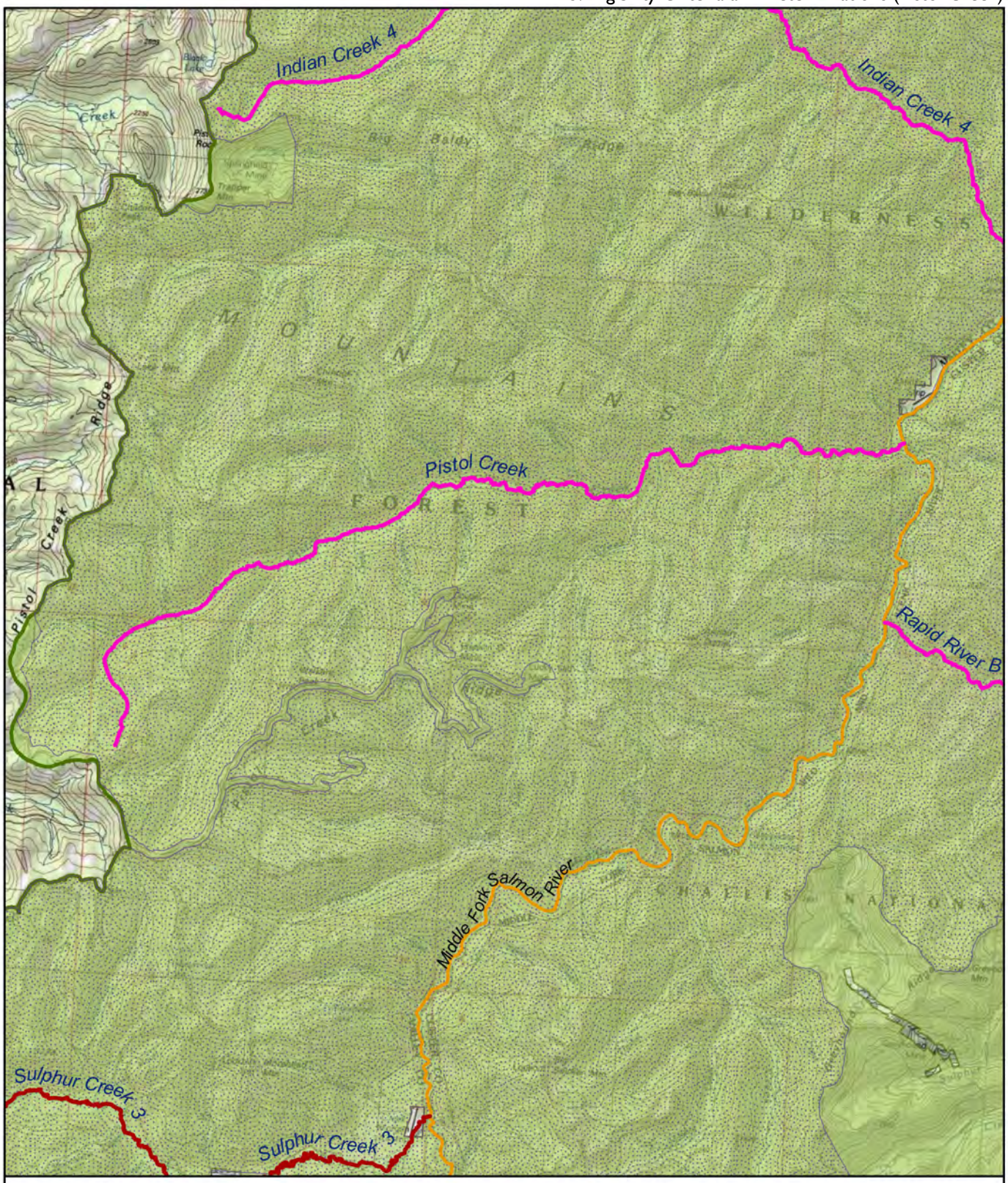

Figure 48:Pistol Creek

- Eligible- scenic
- Eligible- wild
- Designated river
- Wilderness

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0 6,500 13,000
Feet

probability. It also provides important spawning and critical habitat for chinook salmon. The study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared with other rivers in the region of comparison, and it contains critical habitat for bull trout or steelhead. Considering these factors and the habitat connectivity provided by this segment in the region of comparison, this segment exhibits an ORV for fish.

3.46.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for this river is **wild**. The river is accessible only by trail; otherwise there is no evidence of human activity.

3.47 Rapid River Segment A

Location: From the beginning of the river at the confluence of Fontez Creek and Duffield Creek in the eastern half of Sec.17, T.014.0N., R.012.0E., to the eligible segment of Rapid River that is classified as wild, which begins at the wilderness boundary south of Lucinda Creek in the northeast quarter of Sec.24, T.015.0N., R.011.0E.

Total Eligible Length: 8.6 miles **Length on the Forest:** 8.6 miles

ORV: Fish

3.47.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

The study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90 percent occupancy probability. It also provides important spawning and critical habitat for chinook salmon. The study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared with other rivers in the region of comparison, and it contains critical habitat for bull trout or steelhead. Considering these factors and the habitat connectivity provided by this segment in the region of comparison, this segment exhibits an ORV for fish.

3.47.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for this river is **recreational** due to the presence of a road that parallels the river throughout the segment.

3.48 Rapid River Segment B

Location: From the wilderness boundary south of Lucinda Creek in the northeast quarter of Sec.24, T.015.0N., R.011.0E., to its confluence with the Middle Fork of the Salmon River in the western half of Sec.32, T.016.0N., R.011.0E.

Total Eligible Length: 8.1 miles **Length on the Forest:** 8.1 miles

ORV: Recreational, Fish

This river was previously studied and found eligible for inclusion in the NWSRS with a fish ORV. Because of changed circumstances and new information, a recreational ORV has also been identified. Only the newly identified recreational ORV is discussed below.

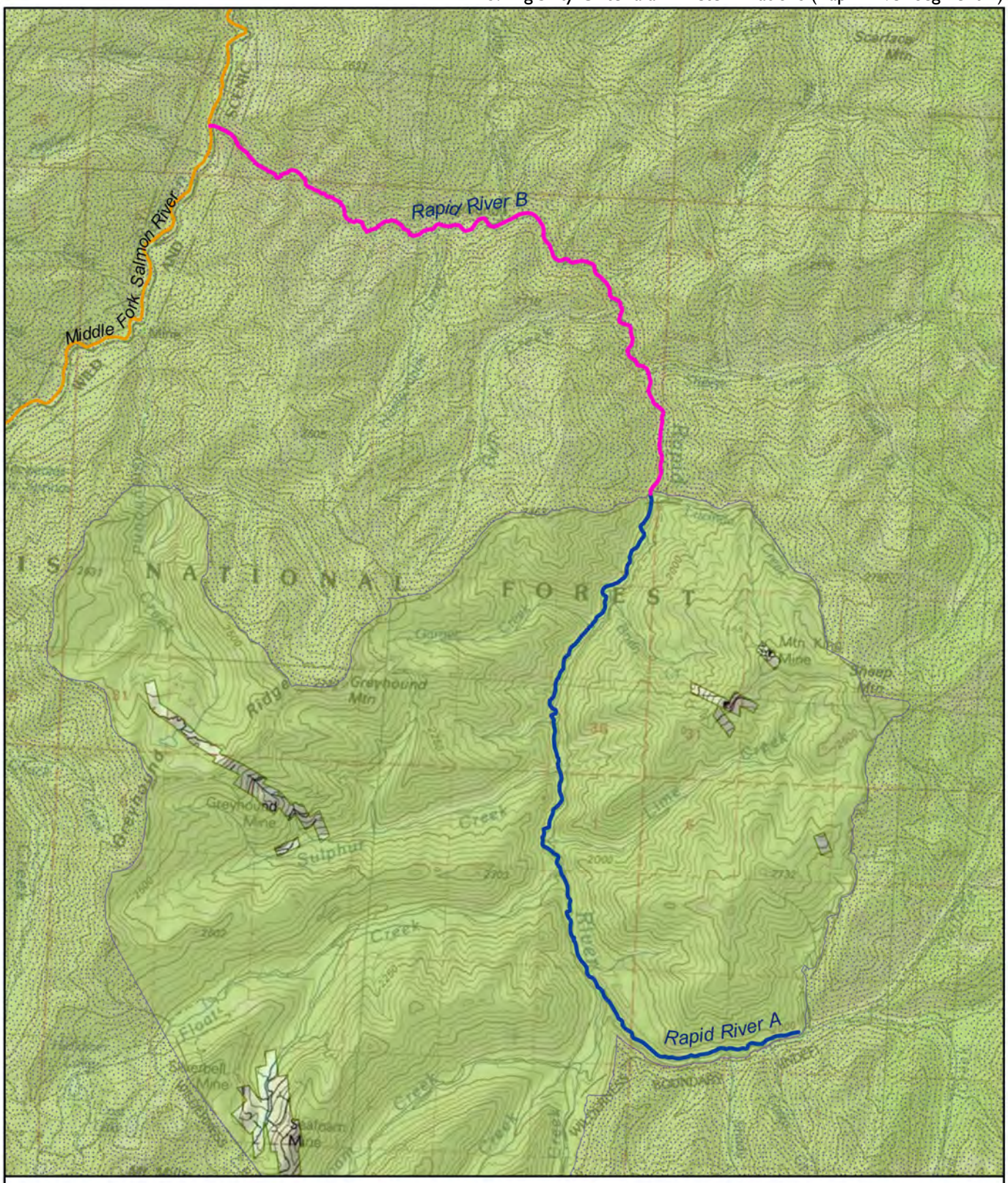

Figure 49:Rapid River

- Eligible- recreational
- Eligible- wild
- Designated river
- Wilderness

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0 4,200 8,400
Feet

3.48.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

The analysis demonstrated exceptional backcountry recreational amenities in an area with high scenic values and access. The opportunities and experiences, particularly for trail-based recreation, found along the segment are more numerous and of a higher quality compared with most other locations in the region of comparison. For example, there is trail-based access along the corridor from the trailhead all the way to the Middle Fork of the Salmon River via the Rapid River Trail. There is also an operator with an SUP for fishing and hunting in the area.

Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is high sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor and supports water-based and water-related recreation.

Overall, because of flow conditions, scenic values, trail access, and the availability of high-quality backcountry experiences in a primitive setting, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based backcountry recreation would be higher than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, the determination was made that there are recreational ORVs for this segment.

3.48.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for this river is **wild** per the 1992 eligibility report.

3.49 RUSH CREEK

Location: From its headwaters northwest of Sherman Peak in the southwest corner of Sec.13, T.014.0N., R.015.0E., to its confluence with Trapper Creek in the southwest corner of Sec.32, T.015.0N., R.016.0E.

Total Eligible Length: 3.8 miles **Length on the Forest:** 3.8 miles

ORV: Scenic

3.49.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

There is a moderate amount of elevation change and a moderate amount of sinuosity. There are no readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor:

- Big sagebrush shrubland and steppe
- Deciduous shrubland
- Douglas-fir forest and woodland
- Grassland
- Sparse vegetation
- Spruce-fir forest and woodland
- Subalpine woodland and parkland

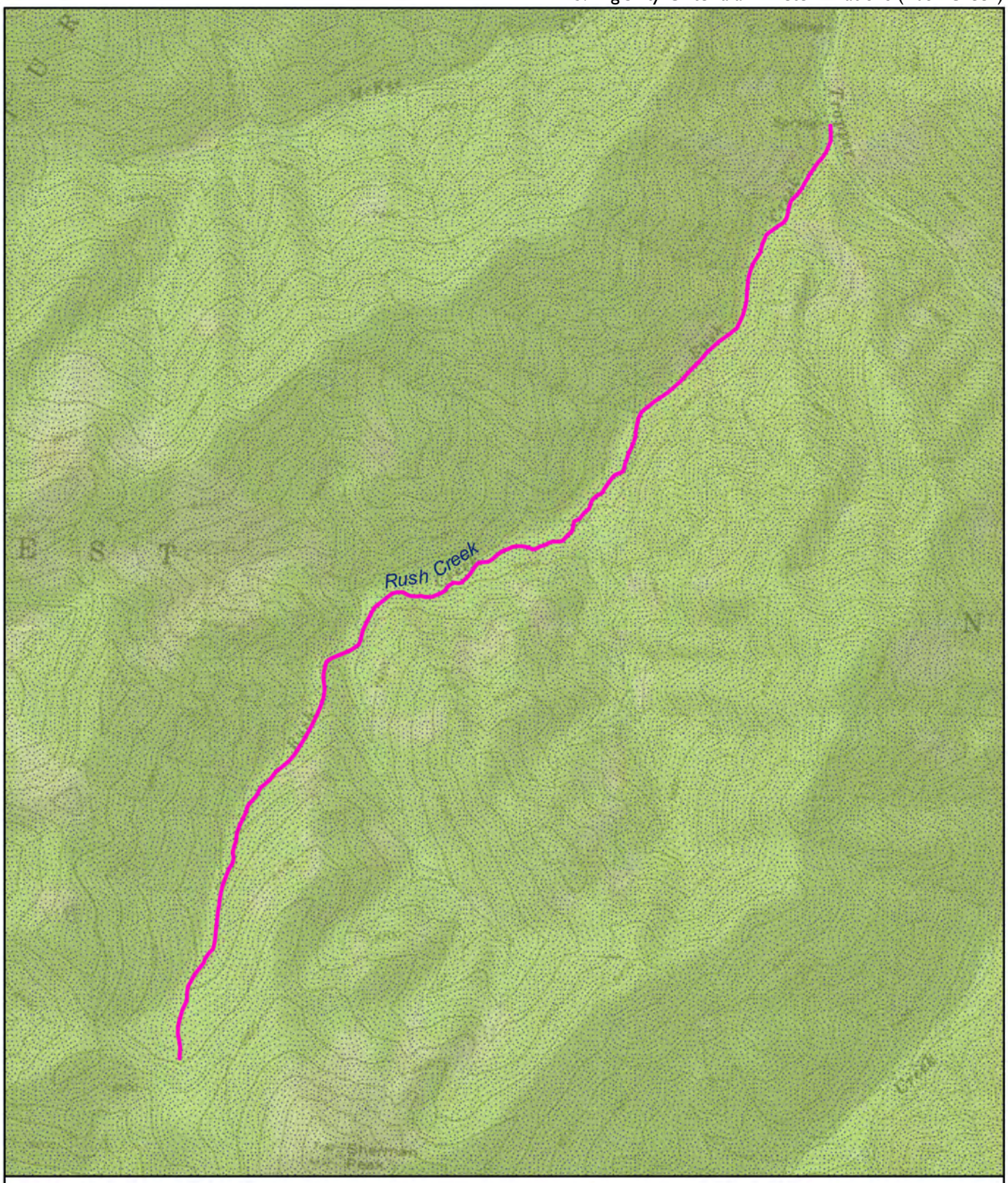

Figure 50:Rush Creek

Eligible- wild

Wilderness

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0 1,200 2,400
Feet

There are no readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. In particular, the wide drainage is almost entirely surrounded by prominent peaks. Vegetation density varies from moderate in the headwaters to dense in the lower portion. Exposed hillsides are covered with yellow, tan, and white colors. When compared with the region of comparison, a scenic ORV is present due to diverse topography and sinuosity, various soil colors and native vegetation, and minimal cultural modifications.

3.49.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for this river is **wild**. There are no roads or trails within the study corridor, and there is no evidence of human activity.

3.50 SALMON RIVER

Location: From North Fork Salmon River from the southeast quarter of Sec.12, T.023.0N., R.021.0E., to where it crosses onto private property at the Forest's administrative boundary in Sec.27, T.024.0N., R.021.0E.

Total Eligible Length: 8.9 miles **Length on the Forest:** 1.4 miles

ORV: Wildlife

3.50.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife have been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Numerous Forest Service Region 4 sensitive river-dependent wildlife species have been documented within the study corridor; these are bald eagle (many records) and harlequin duck (one record). Further, the Idaho Department of Fish and Game protected nongame (osprey; many records) and furbearing species (river otter) have been documented in the study corridor. Habitat quality for these species has likely been extensively altered by numerous roads (e.g., Highway 93 and other development and the presence of noxious weeds [at least six noxious weed species and three invasive plant species have been documented along roads and other developed areas in the study corridor]). Nonetheless, the diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife in the study corridor indicate that the wildlife ORV is present in the study segment.

3.50.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for this river is **recreational** due to a road paralleling the river. There is heavy evidence of human activity, including buildings, small towns, and extensive agriculture.

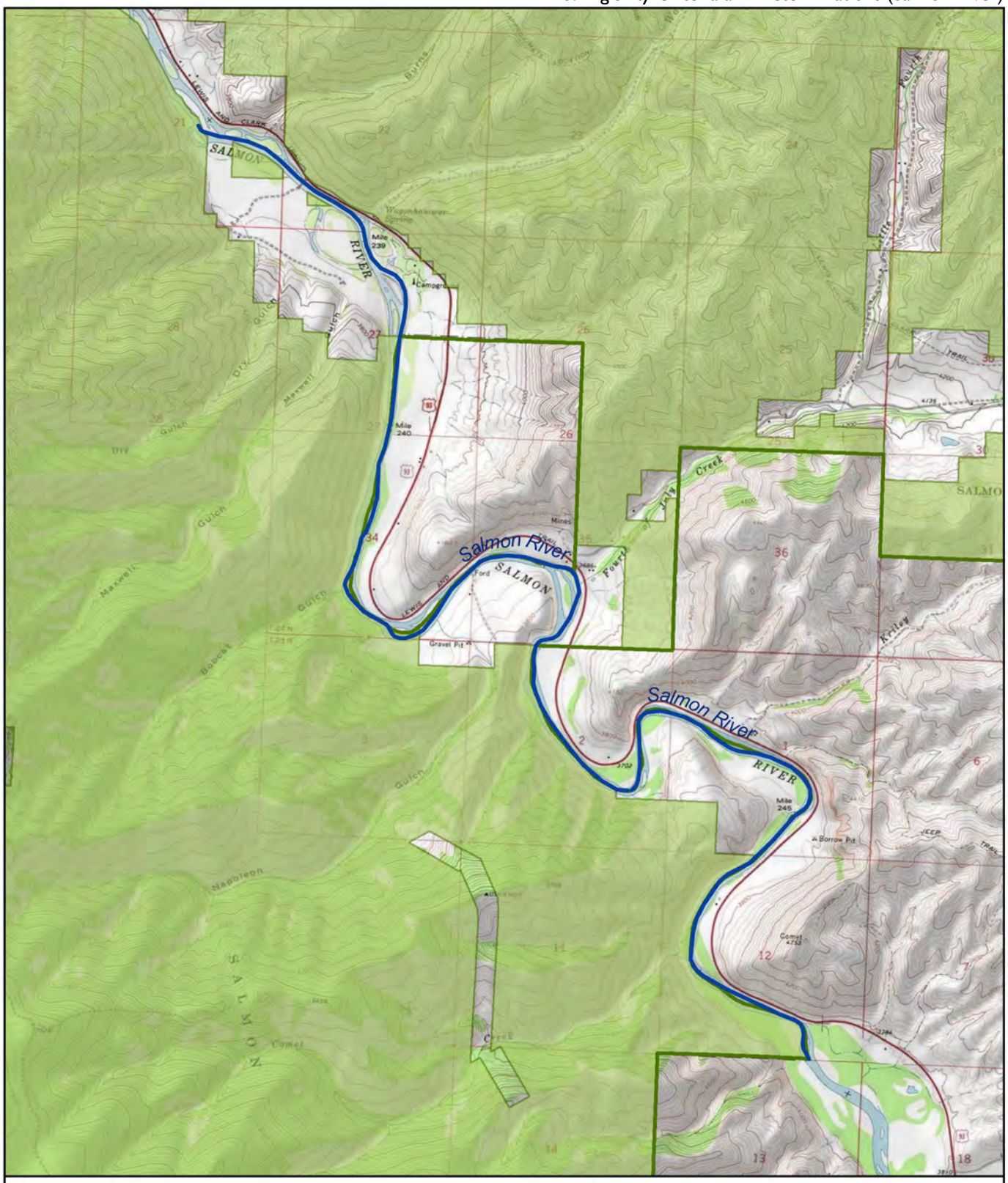

Figure 51:Salmon River

Eligible- recreational

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0 1,900 3,800
Feet

3.51 SAWMILL CREEK 4

Location: From its headwaters in the western half of Sec.27, T.017.0N., R.019.0E., to its confluence with Morgan Creek in the southwest quarter of Sec.29, T.017.0N., R.019.0E.

Total Eligible Length: 2.4 miles **Length on the Forest:** 1.7 miles

ORV: Cultural

3.51.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

The segment includes cultural or historic values that are unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.

3.51.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for this river is **recreational** due to a road that parallels the river.

3.52 SHEEP CREEK 8

Location: Segment A: From the confluence of the North Fork and South Fork of Sheep Creek 8 in the western half of Sec.22, T.025.0N., R.022.0E., to the boundary of the West Big Hole Roadless Area near the Little Sheep Creek road in the northwest quarter of Sec.18, T.025.0N., R.022.0E.
Segment B: From the boundary of the West Big Hole Roadless Area near the Little Sheep Creek road in the northwest quarter of Sec.18, T.025.0N., R.022.0E., to the confluence with the North Fork Salmon River in the northwest quarter of Sec.14, T.025.0N., R.021.0E.

Total Eligible Length:	6.8 miles	**Length on the Forest:**	5.6 miles
Segment A (wild):	4.0 miles		4.0 miles
Segment B (recreational):	2.8 miles		1.6 miles

ORV: Fish

3.52.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

The study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90 percent occupancy probability. The study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared with other rivers in the region of comparison, and it contains critical habitat for chinook salmon, steelhead, and bull trout. Additionally, it is one of the few streams outside of the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness that is occupied by chinook salmon, steelhead, bull trout, and westslope cutthroat. The habitat quality is known to be high. Considering these factors, the segment exhibits an ORV for fish.

3.52.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for Sheep Creek 8 Segment A is **wild**. It is within a roadless area and is accessible only by trail.

The preliminary classification for Sheep Creek 8 Segment B is **recreational**. The segment is readily accessible by roads.

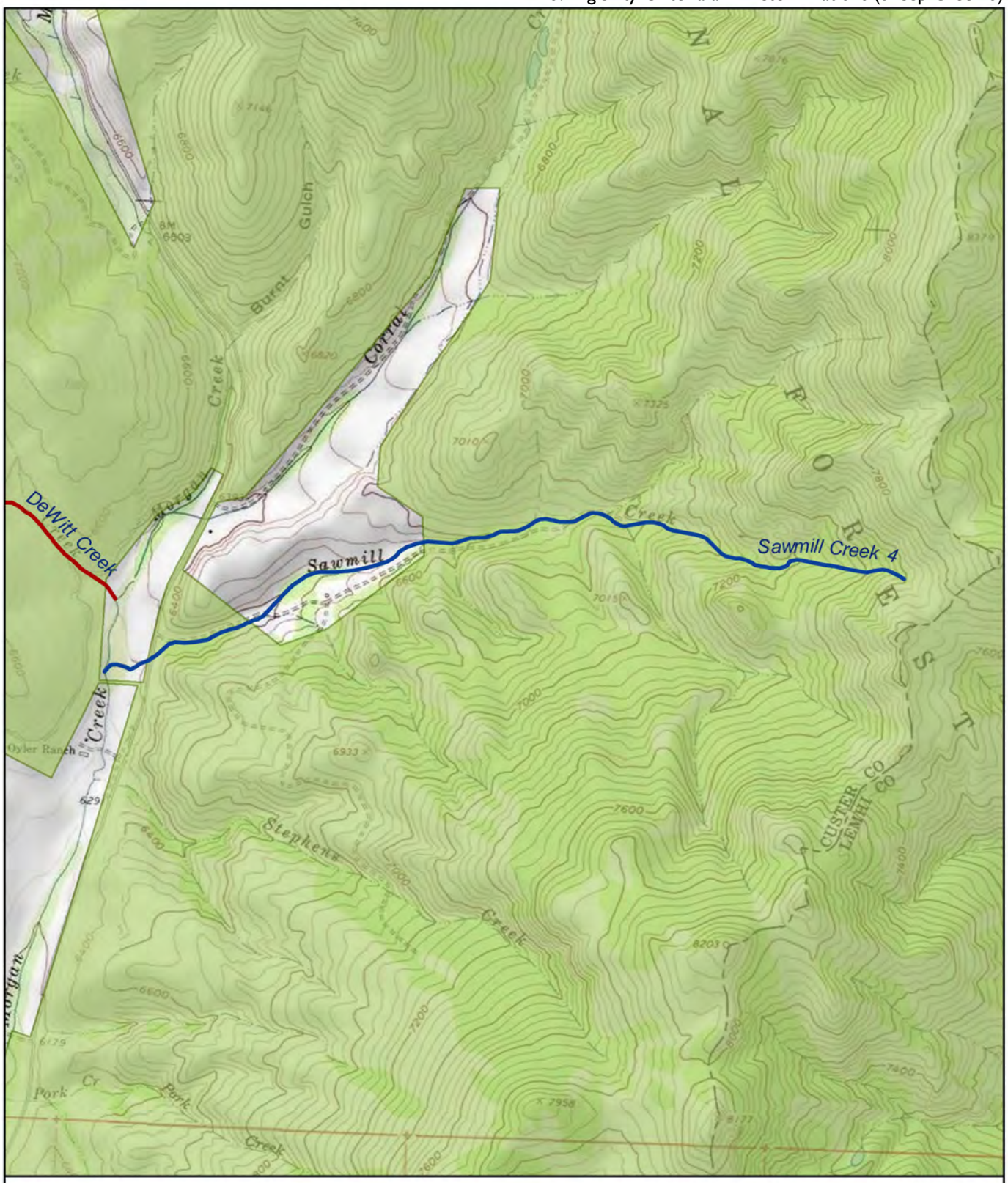

Figure 52:Sawmill Creek 4

Eligible- recreational

Eligible- scenic

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0 1,100 2,200
Feet

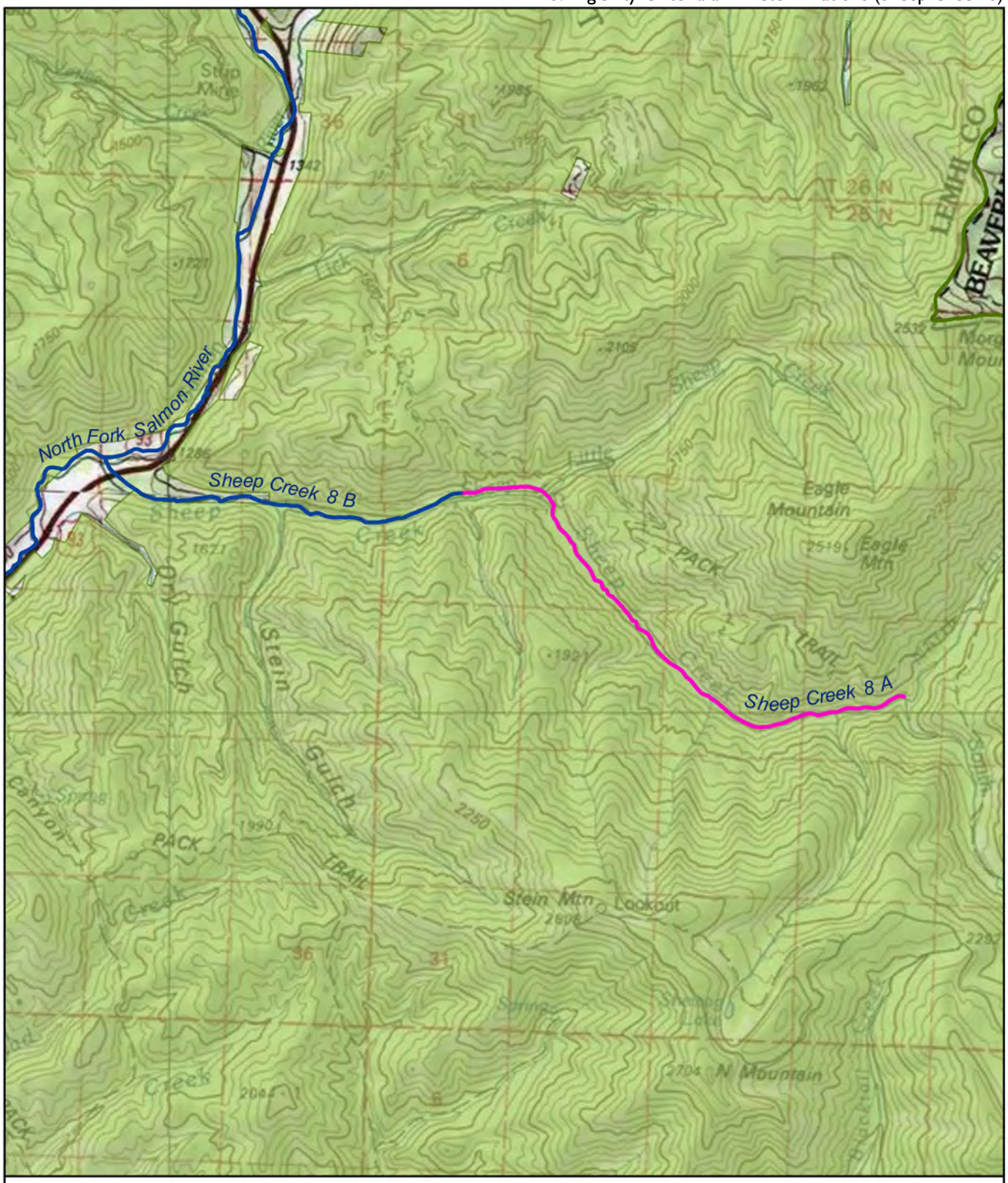

Figure 53:Sheep Creek 8

Eligible- recreational

Eligible- wild

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0 2,800 5,600
Feet

3.53 SMITHIE CREEK

Location: From its headwaters southwest of Negro Peak in Sec.8, T.013.0N., R.026.0E., to its confluence with Main fork in the northwest corner of Sec.29, T.013.0N., R.026.0E.

Total Eligible Length: 3.8 miles **Length on the Forest:** 3.8 miles

ORV: Fish

3.53.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

The study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90 percent occupancy probability. The study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared with other rivers in the region of comparison, and it contains critical habitat for bull trout or steelhead. Additionally, the study segment contains important spawning habitat for bull trout within the Little Lost River basin and contains some of the highest densities of bull trout within the species range. Considering the region of comparison and the relatively few segments that exhibit all characteristics described above, this segment was determined to rise to the level of an ORV.

3.53.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for this river is **recreational** due to the presence of a road that parallels the river. There are also many trails within the study corridor.

3.54 SULPHUR CREEK 3

Location: From the wilderness boundary in the northeast quarter of Sec.20, T.014.0N., R.008.0E., to the confluence with the Middle Fork Salmon River in the northwest quarter of Sec.18, T.014.0N., R.010.0E.

Total Eligible Length: 15.5 miles **Length on the Forest:** 15.1 miles

ORV: Fish

3.54.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

The study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90 percent occupancy probability. However, this tributary to the Middle Fork Salmon River provides significant spawning and rearing habitat for chinook salmon populations that have not been influenced by hatchery introductions, which is rare in the Columbia River basin. As a result, this segment exhibits an ORV for fish.

3.54.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for this river is **scenic**. Some areas are accessible by road, and there is a small community and an airstrip within the study corridor.

Figure 54:Smithie Creek

Eligible- recreational

Eligible- wild

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0 1,100 2,200
Feet

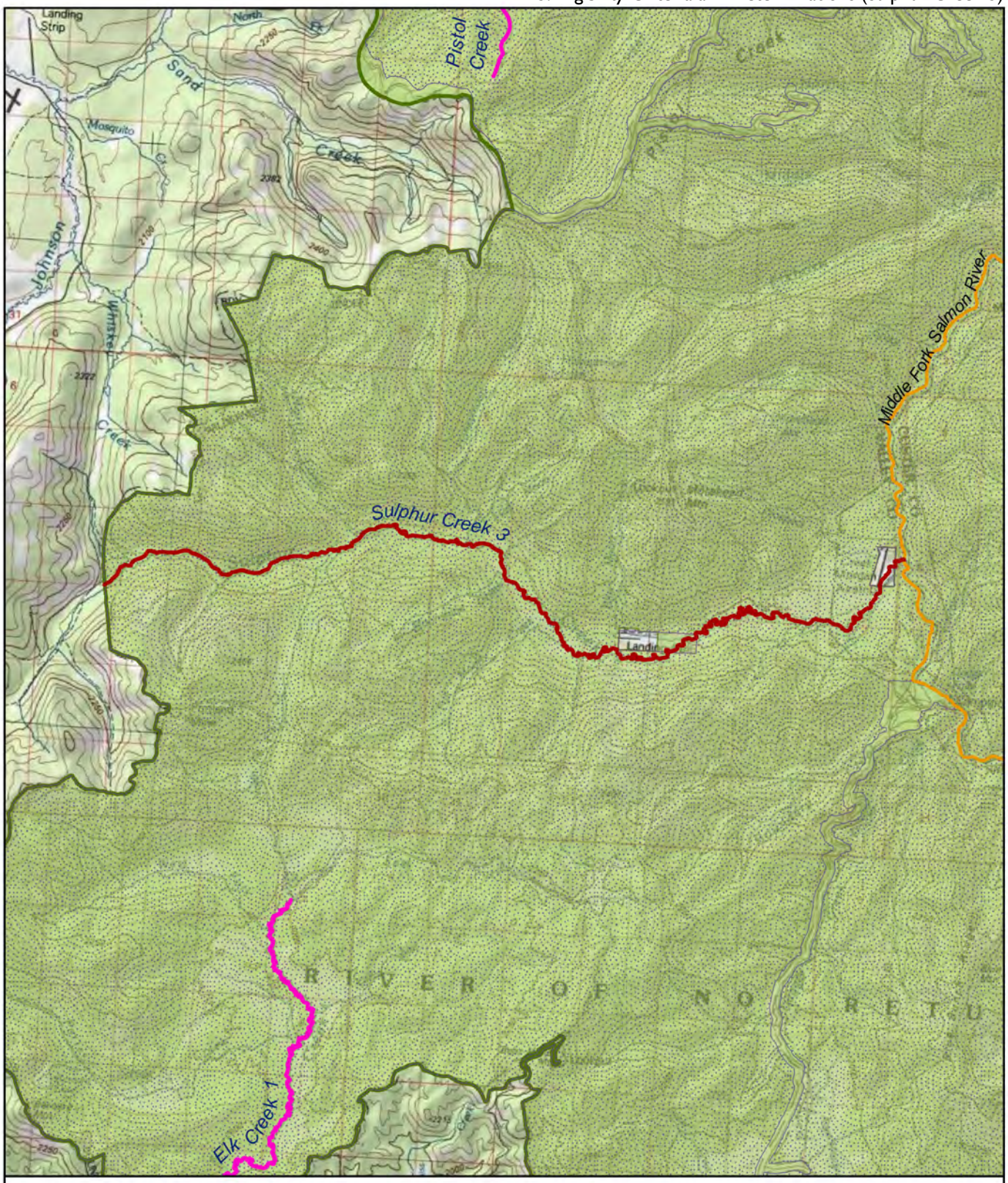

Figure 55:Sulphur Creek 3

- Eligible- scenic
- Eligible- wild
- Designated river
- Wilderness

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0 5,000 10,000
Feet

3.55 SUMMIT CREEK 1 SEGMENT A

Location: From its headwaters south of Phi Kappa Mountain in the Pioneer Mountains in the southwest quarter of Sec.33, T.006.0N., R.019.0E., to its confluence with Park Creek 4 near the Park Creek Campground in the southern half of Sec.24, T.006.0N., R.018.0E.

Total Eligible Length: 4.3 miles **Length on the Forest:** 4.3 miles

ORV: Scenic, Recreational

This river was previously studied and found eligible for inclusion in the NWSRS with a scenic ORV. Because of changed circumstances and new information, a recreational ORV has also been identified. Only the newly identified recreational ORV is discussed below.

3.55.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

The analysis demonstrated exceptional front country recreational amenities in an area with high scenic values and access. The opportunities and experiences, particularly for water-based recreation and camping, found along the segment are more numerous and of a higher quality compared with most other locations in the region of comparison. For example, there is motorized access along the entire corridor via Forest Service Road 208. There are camping opportunities at Phi Kappa and Park Creek Campgrounds.

Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is high sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor and supports water-based and water-related recreation.

Overall, because of flow conditions, scenic values, motorized access, and the availability of high-quality backcountry experiences in a primitive setting, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based backcountry recreation would be higher than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, the determination was made that there is a recreational ORV for this segment.

3.55.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for this river is **scenic** per the 1992 eligibility study.

Figure 56:Summit Creek 1

Eligible- recreational

Eligible- scenic

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0 2,700 5,400
Feet

3.56 SUMMIT CREEK 1 SEGMENT B

Location: From its confluence with Park Creek 4 near the Park Creek Campground in the southern half of Sec.24, T.006.0N., R.018.0E., to its confluence with North Fork Big Lost River in the northern half of Sec.36, T.007.0N., R.019.0E.

Total Eligible Length: 7.6 miles **Length on the Forest:** 7.6 miles

ORV: Recreational

3.56.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

The analysis demonstrated exceptional front country recreational amenities in an area with high scenic values and access. The opportunities and experiences, particularly for water-based recreation and camping, found along the segment are more numerous and of a higher quality compared with most other locations in the region of comparison. For example, there is motorized access along the entire corridor via Forest Service Road 208. There are camping opportunities at Phi Kappa and Park Creek Campgrounds.

Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is high sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor and supports water-based and water-related recreation.

Overall, because of flow conditions, scenic values, motorized access, and the availability of high-quality backcountry experiences in a primitive setting, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based backcountry recreation would be higher than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, the determination was made that there is a recreational ORV for this segment.

3.56.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for this river is **recreational**. There are multiple roads within the study corridor, including one running parallel to the river.

3.57 TENMILE CREEK 2

Location: From its headwaters in Sec.1, T.013.0N., R.015.0E., to its confluence with Yankee Fork in the southeast quarter of Sec.9, T.013.0N., R.016.0E.

Total Eligible Length: 4.3 miles **Length on the Forest:** 4.3 miles

ORV: Geologic

3.57.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

There are several mapped faults in the river corridor; some appear to be visible. Glacial scour and other glacial features are also visible. A geologic ORV is present due to the rarity of finding several accessible faults in a such a small area.

3.57.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for this river is **wild**. There is minimal road and trail access to the study corridor, and there is no evidence of human activity.

Figure 57: Tenmile Creek 2

- Eligible- recreational
- Eligible- wild
- Wilderness

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0 1,600 3,200
Feet

3.58 WARM SPRING CREEK 2

Location: Segment A: From its headwaters south of Watson Peak in the northeast quarter of Sec.22, T.018.0N., R.022.0E., to the North Basin trail in the northern half of Sec.14, T.018.0N., R.022.0E.
Segment B: From the North Basin trail in the northern half of Sec.14, T.018.0N., R.022.0E., to near the North Basin road in the southern half of Sec.3, T.018.0N., R.022.0E.
Segment C: From near the North Basin road in the southern half of Sec.3, T.018.0N., R.022.0E., to the Forest's administrative boundary along the western edge of the southwest quarter of Sec.12, T.018.0N., R.021.0E.

Total Eligible Length:	9.2 miles	**Length on the Forest:**	8.5 miles
Segment A (wild):	1.6 miles		1.6 miles
Segment B (scenic):	1.6 miles		0.9 miles
Segment C (wild):	6.1 miles		6.1 miles
ORVs:	Recreational, Geologic		

3.58.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Recreational

The analysis demonstrated a portion of the segment as having unique recreational opportunities in an area with high scenic values and extensive access. The most notable feature along this segment is the Warm Springs Trail to Goldbug Hot Springs, which provides visitors with a unique, water-related experience in a primitive setting. The views, water features, and unique geology in the canyon along the trail are exceptional and attract visitors to the segment.

Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation.

Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be higher than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, the determination was made that there is a recreational ORV for this segment.

The remaining portion of the segment above the hot springs provides extensive access and trail-based recreation opportunities along the Lime Creek Trail. While the analysis did not reveal any exceptional or distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences along this portion of the trail, flow conditions and the overall attraction to the corridor for trail-based recreation is high.

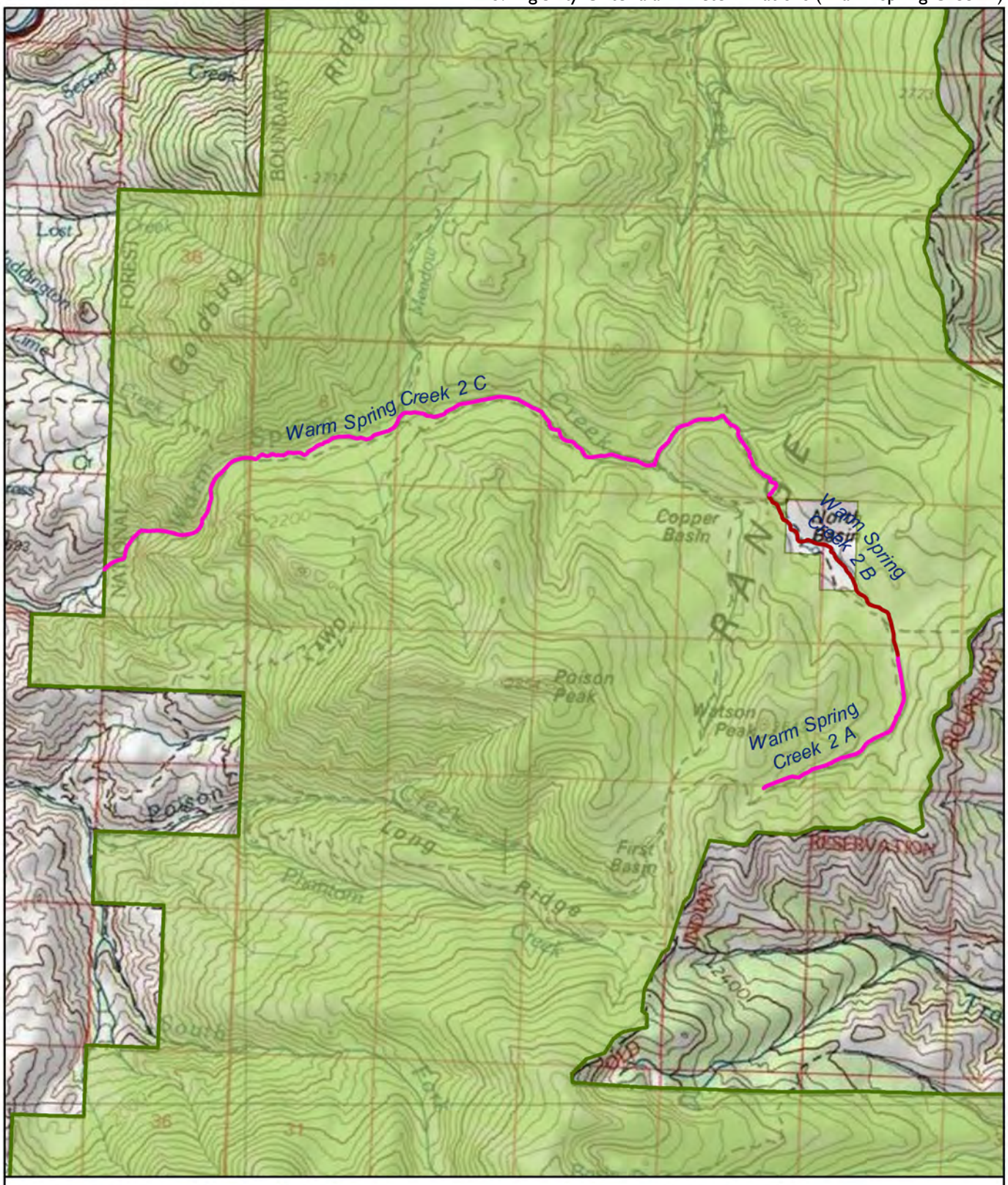

Figure 58:Warm Spring Creek 2

Eligible- scenic

Eligible- wild

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0 2,800 5,600
Feet

Geologic

There are hot spring and dramatic quartzite exposures. A geologic ORV is present due to its popularity and the rarity of hot springs in the region of comparison.

3.58.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for Warm Springs Creek 2 Segment A is **wild**. It is not accessible by road or trail and there is no evidence of human activity.

The preliminary classification for Warm Springs Creek 2 Segment B is **scenic**. It is accessible by some places by road.

The preliminary classification for Warm Springs Creek 2 Segment C is **wild**. It is within a roadless area and only accessible by trail.

3.59 WARM SPRING CREEK 3

Location: From its headwaters northeast of Twin Peaks in the northwest quarter of Sec.28, T.015.0N., R.017.0E., to its confluence with Loon Creek near the Owen Cabin in the southwest quarter of Sec.5, T.015.0N., R.015.0E.

Total Eligible Length: 19.9 miles **Length on the Forest:** 18.6 miles

ORVs: Scenic, Recreational, Fish, Geologic

This river was previously studied and found eligible for inclusion in the NWSRS with scenic and geologic ORVs. Because of changed circumstances and new information, recreational and fish ORVs have also been identified. Only the newly identified recreational and fish ORVs are discussed below.

3.59.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Recreational

This segment is within the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness. The analysis demonstrated that this long segment has unique water-related, backcountry recreational opportunities in an area with high scenic values and extensive access. Opportunities for backcountry, trail-based experiences are extensive along the Warm Springs Trail, which parallels the entire segment. The views, water features, hot springs, and unique geology along the trail are exceptional and attract hikers and backpackers to the segment. The confluence of several other creeks enhances the water-related recreational experiences along the segment.

Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based recreation.

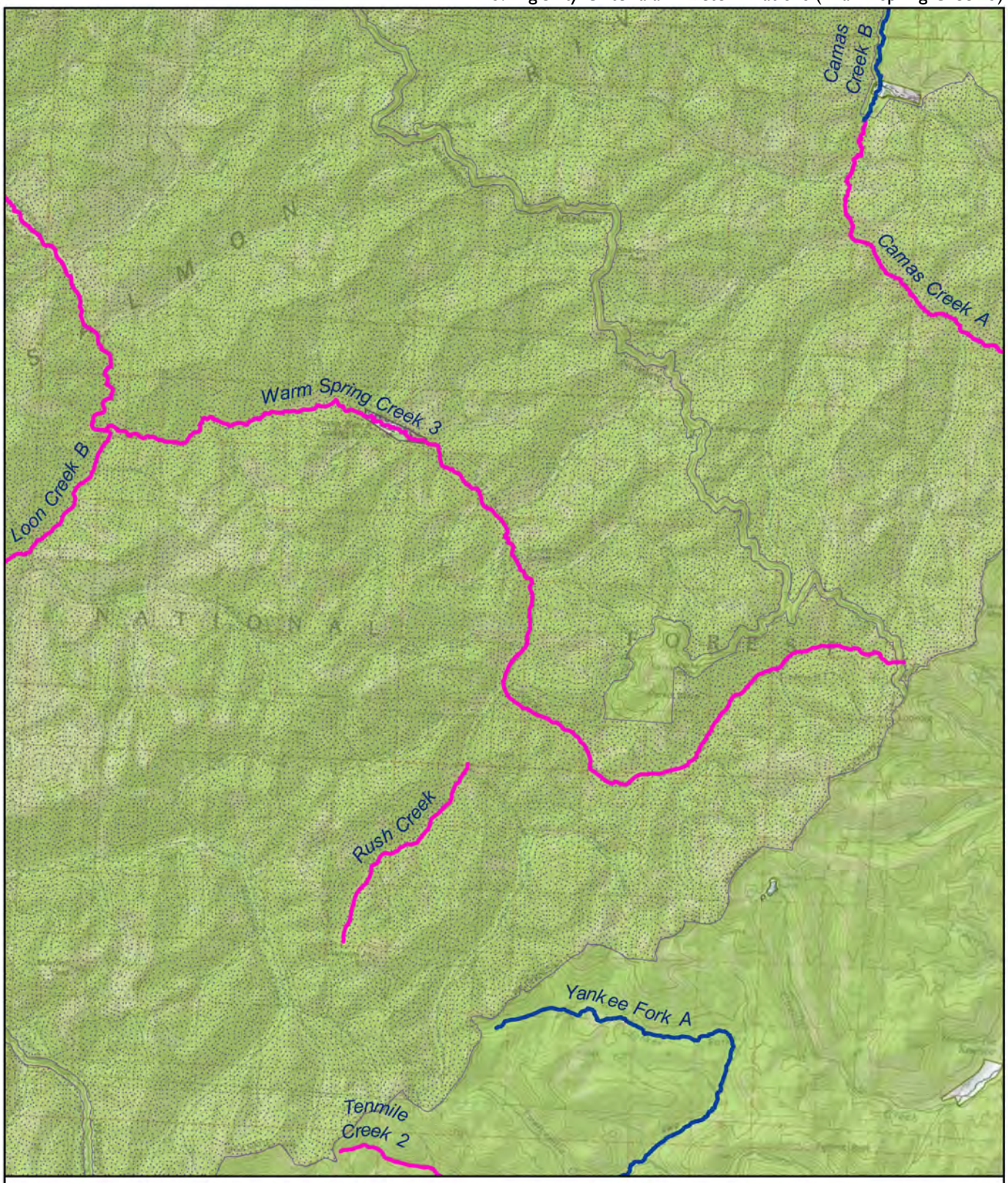

Figure 59:Warm Spring Creek 3

- Eligible- recreational
- Eligible- wild
- Wilderness

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0 6,250 12,500
Feet

Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be higher than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, the determination was made that there is a recreational ORV for this segment.

Fish

The study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90 percent occupancy probability. The study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared with other rivers in the region of comparison, and it contains critical habitat for bull trout or steelhead. It also contains spawning and critical habitat for chinook salmon. Considering these factors and the habitat connectivity provided by the segment, this segment exhibits an ORV for fish.

3.59.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for this river is **wild** per the 1992 eligibility report.

3.60 West Fork Camas Creek Segment A

Location: From its headwaters above the West Fork Lakes to the confluence with Pole Creek in the northwest quarter of Sec.21, T.017.0N., R.016.0E.

Total Eligible Length: 4.5 miles **Length on the Forest:** 4.5 miles

ORV: Scenic, Fish

This river was previously studied and found eligible for inclusion in the NWSRS with a scenic ORV. Because of changed circumstances and new information, a fish ORV has also been identified. Only the newly identified fish ORV is discussed below.

3.60.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

The study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90 percent occupancy probability. However, this tributary to the Middle Fork Salmon River provides significant spawning and rearing habitat for chinook salmon populations that have not been influenced by hatchery introductions, which is rare in the Columbia River basin. Therefore, this segment exhibits an ORV for fish.

3.60.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for this river is **wild** per the 1992 eligibility study.

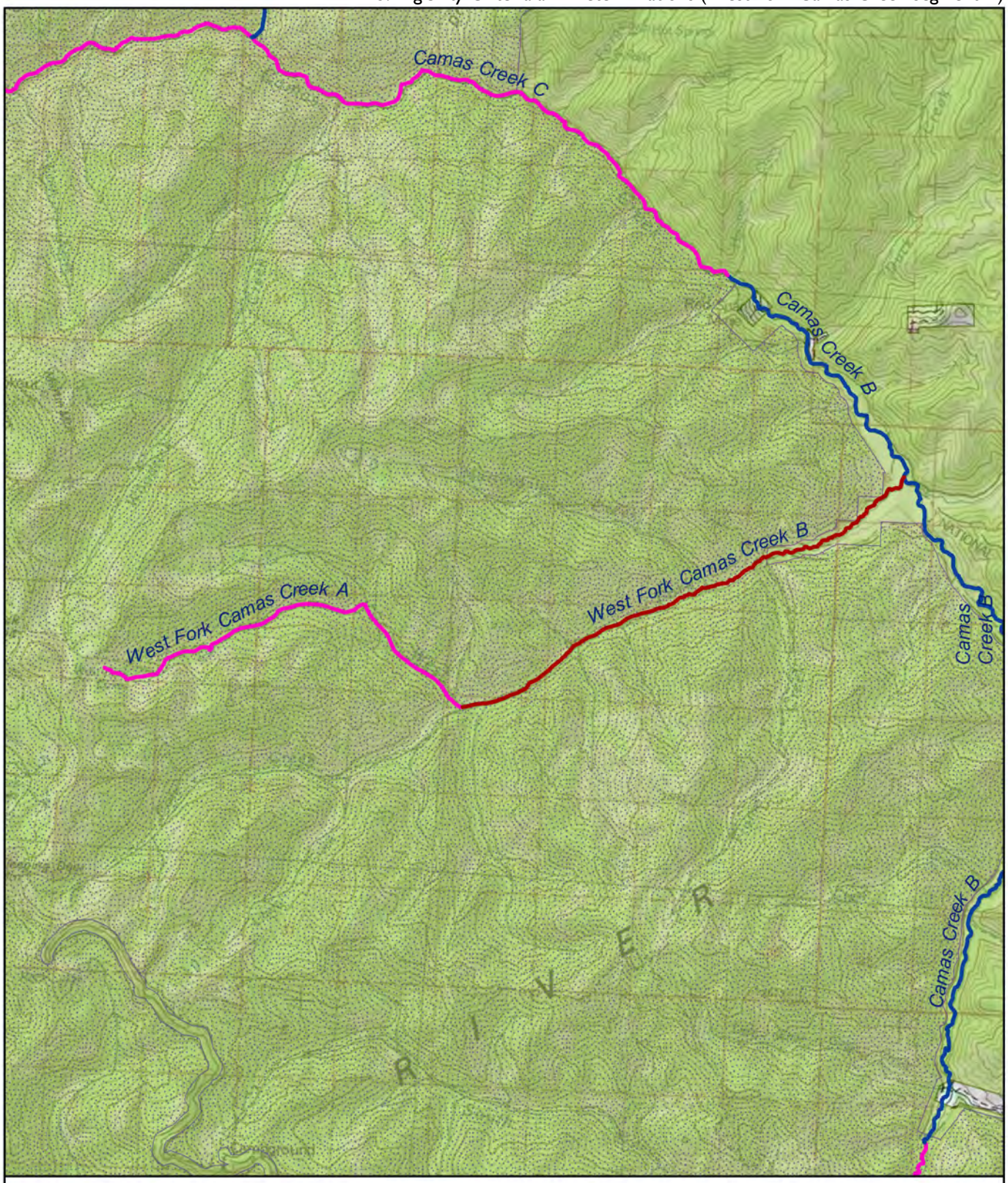

Figure 60:West Fork Camas Creek

- Eligible- recreational
- Eligible- scenic
- Eligible- wild
- Wilderness

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0 4,100 8,200
Feet

3.61 WEST FORK CAMAS CREEK SEGMENT B

Location: From the confluence with Pole Creek in the northwest quarter of Sec.21, T.017.0N., R.016.0E., to the confluence with Camas Creek near Meyers Cover in Sec.6, T.017.0N., R.017.0E.

Total Eligible Length: 5.5 miles **Length on the Forest:** 5.5 miles

ORV: Fish

3.61.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

The study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90 percent occupancy probability. However, this tributary to the Middle Fork Salmon River provides significant spawning and rearing habitat for chinook salmon populations that have not been influenced by hatchery introductions, which is rare in the Columbia River basin. Therefore, this segment exhibits an ORV for fish.

3.61.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for this river is **scenic**. There is a road that enters into the corridor near the confluence, but most of the creek is accessible only by trail.

3.62 WEST FORK PAHSIMEROI RIVER

Location: Segment A: From its headwaters northwest of Leatherman Peak near Pass Lake in the southern half of Sec.20, T.009.0N., R.023.0E., to the boundary of the Borah Peak Roadless Area near the end of the West Fork Pahsimeroi road in the northwest quarter of Sec.10, T.009.0N., R.023.0E.

Segment B: From the boundary of the Borah Peak Roadless Area near the end of the West Fork Pahsimeroi road in the northwest quarter of Sec.10, T.009.0N., R.023.0E., to its confluence with East Fork Pahsimeroi River where the Pahsimeroi River begins in Sec.35, T.010.0N., R.023.0E.

Total Eligible Length:	5.8 miles	**Length on the Forest:**	5.8 miles
Segment A (wild):	3.1 miles		3.1 miles
Segment B (recreational):	2.6 miles		2.6 miles
ORVs:	Scenic, Fish, Botanical		

3.62.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Scenic

There is a minor amount of elevation change or a moderate amount of sinuosity. There are no readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor:

- Alpine dwarf-shrubland

- Fell-field and meadow
- Barren
- Big sagebrush shrubland and steppe
- Douglas-fir forest and woodland
- Lodgepole pine forest and woodland
- Spruce-fir forest and woodland
- Subalpine woodland and parkland

There are no readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. In particular, dramatic peaks almost entirely surround the headwaters. The exposed terrain contains gray, tan, brown, and white colors. These colors contrast with the green vegetation, which increases as elevation decreases. Meadows form in the lower portion, which provide for seasonal colors. When compared with the region of comparison, a scenic ORV is present due to diverse topography and sinuosity, various soil colors and native vegetation, and minimal cultural modifications.

Fish

The study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90 percent occupancy probability. The study segment overlaps with a relatively small amount of priority watershed compared with other rivers in the region of comparison. However, the segment contains a relatively isolated population of bull trout and contains some of the highest occupied habitat within the species range. Additionally, it is unique that bull trout is the only salmonid species present. Considering these factors, this segment exhibits an ORV for fish.

Botanical

One Forest Service Region 4 sensitive plant species, Farr's willow *(Salix farriae*; G4S1), has been documented in the study corridor by surveys in 1944, 1979, 1994, and 1997. The rank of "S1" indicates this species is "critically imperiled" in Idaho. The occurrence (IDFG EO Number 2, EO ID 1369) is comprised of a "vigorous" population scattered in meadows below Leatherman Pass, associated with stream channels and spring-fed rivulets. Population vigor in 1994 was assessed as good; this EO was given a "B" rank, meaning it has good viability and is assumed to be extant.

Two other EOs (IDFG EO Number 1, EO ID 3029 and EO Number 4, EO ID 551) also occur in the West Fork Pahsimeroi River watershed. Occurrences on the Forest are limited to these three Eos, which are separated by approximately 1.5 air-miles. Due to the "critically imperiled" conservation ranking assigned to this species, the good EO viability rank, and its restricted range in the region of comparison (known only from Custer County in Idaho, five additional counties

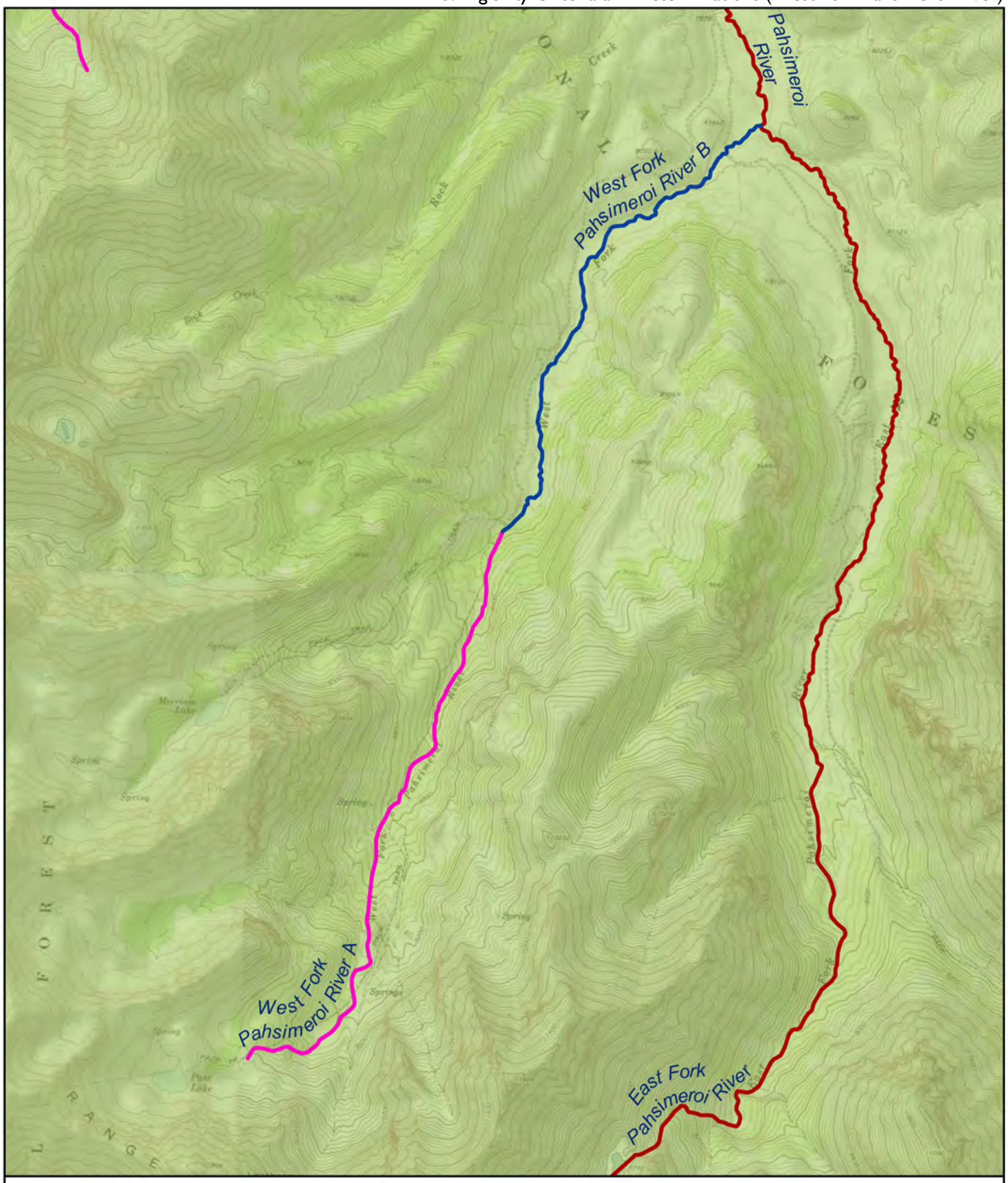

Figure 61:West Fork Pahsimeroi River

- Eligible- recreational
- Eligible- scenic
- Eligible- wild

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0 1,900 3,800
Feet

in Oregon and Wyoming, and multiple provinces in Canada) and on the Forest, presence of this species in the study corridor rises to the level of an ORV.

3.62.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for West Fork Pahsimeroi River Segment A is **wild**. The segment is within a roadless area and is accessible only by trail.

The preliminary classification for West Fork Pahsimeroi River Segment B is **recreational**. The segment is readily accessible by road.

3.63 WEST FORK YANKEE FORK

Location: Those portions of the river on the Salmon-Challis National Forest, from its headwaters above Hindman Lakes in the northwest quarter of Sec.10, T.012.0N., R.013.0E., to its confluence with the Yankee Fork south of Bonanza in the southern half of Sec.20, T.012.0N., R.015.0E.

Total Eligible Length: 13.7 miles **Length on the Forest:** 13.5 miles

ORV: Scenic, Fish

This river was previously studied and found eligible for inclusion in the NWSRS with a scenic ORV. Because of changed circumstances and new information, a fish ORV has also been identified. Only the newly identified fish ORV is described below.

3.63.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

The study segment is within the West Fork Yankee Fork Aquatic Priority Watershed, a priority watershed for chinook salmon protection. Numerous sensitive fisheries, including bull trout, steelhead, cutthroat trout, and chinook salmon, and other native fisheries, including mountain whitefish, have been detected in the study segment. Designated critical habitat for steelhead, bull trout, and chinook salmon is present in the study segment. Forest Service fisheries biologists have recorded numerous chinook salmon redds in the study segment. The study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90 percent occupancy probability. Together, these values rise to the level of an ORV for fish.

3.63.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for this river is **scenic** per the 1992 eligibility study.

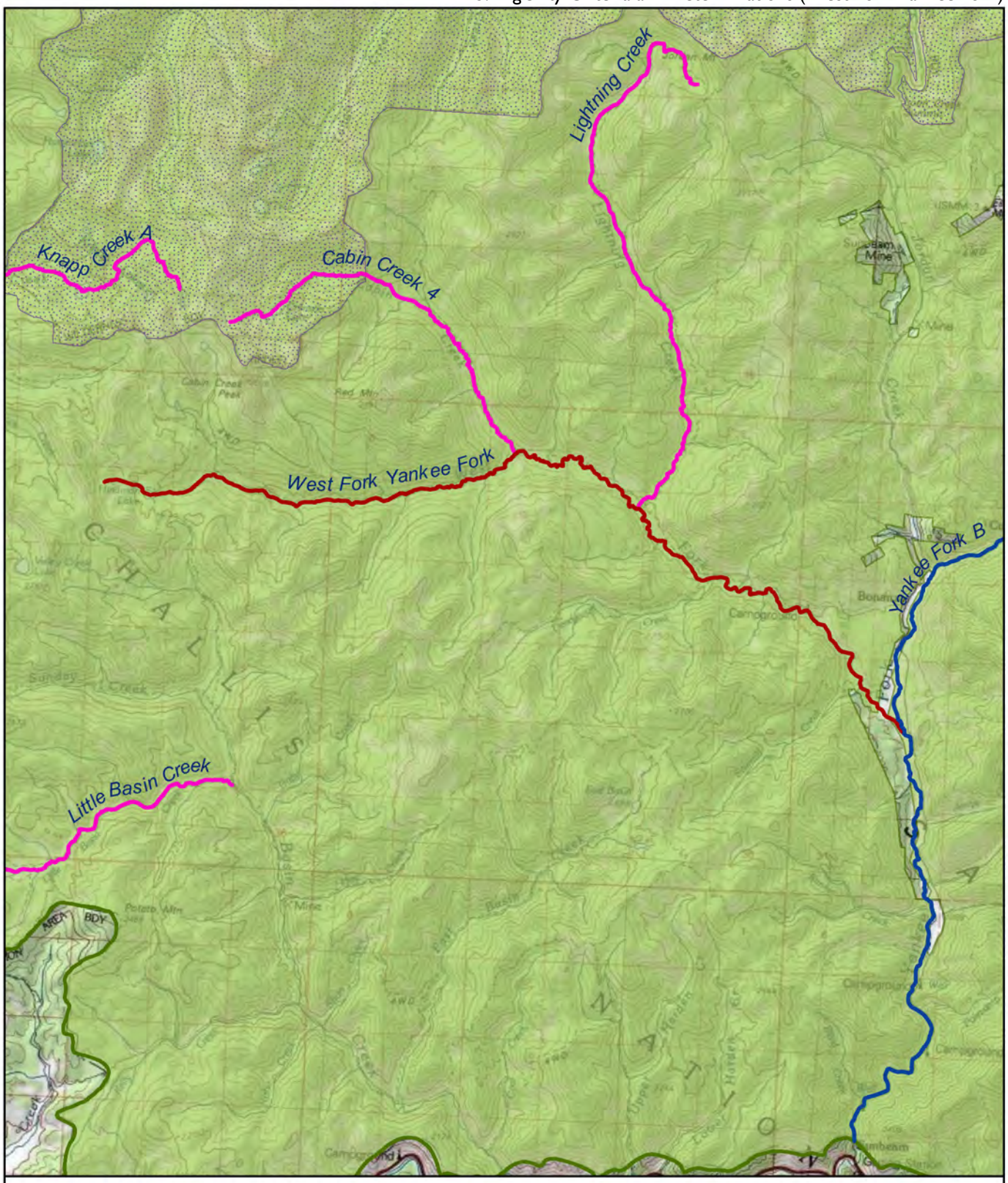

Figure 62:West Fork Yankee Fork

- Eligible- recreational
- Eligible- scenic
- Eligible- wild
- Wilderness

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0 4,900 9,800
Feet

3.64 WILDHORSE CREEK SEGMENT A

Location: From its headwaters in Arrowhead Lake east of Old Hyndman Peak in the Pioneer Mountains in the southwest quarter of Sec.20, T.012.0N., R.015.0E., to its confluence with Boulder Creek 2 near the Wildhorse Campground in the northeast quarter of Sec.29, T.006.0N., R.020.0E.

Total Eligible Length: 6.9 miles **Length on the Forest:** 6.9 miles

ORV: Scenic, Recreational, Geologic

This river was previously studied and found eligible for inclusion in the NWSRS with scenic and geologic ORVs. Because of changed circumstances and new information, a recreational ORV has also been identified. Only the newly identified recreational ORV is discussed below.

3.64.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

The analysis demonstrated unique backcountry recreational amenities in an area with high scenic values and access. The opportunities and experiences found along the segment have the potential to create more profound recreational experiences compared with other locations in the region of comparison. For example, there is continuous trail-based access along the corridor via the Wildhorse Trail. The views of the Pioneer Mountains (e.g., Old Hyndman Peak) from the segment and trail are exceptional.

Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation.

Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be higher than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, the determination was made that there is a recreational ORV for this segment.

3.64.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for this river is **scenic** per the 1992 eligibility study.

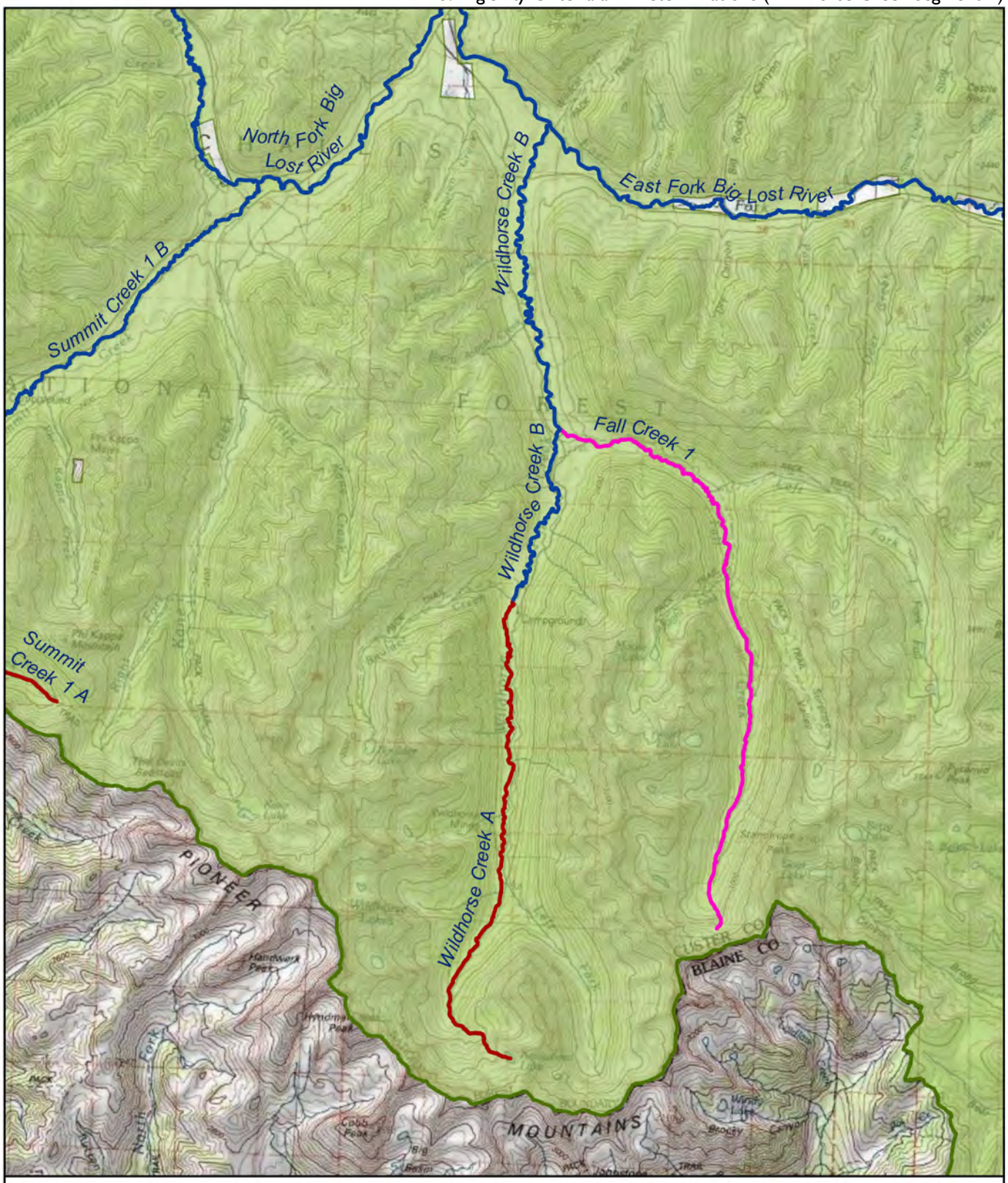

Figure 63:Wildhorse Creek

- Eligible- recreational
- Eligible- scenic
- Eligible- wild

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0 4,900 9,800
Feet

3.65 WILDHORSE CREEK SEGMENT B

Location: From the confluence with Boulder Creek 2 near the Wildhorse Campground in the northeast quarter of Sec.29, T.006.0N., R.020.0E., to its confluence with East Fork Big Lost River in the eastern half of Sec.28, T.007.0N., R.020.0E.

Total Eligible Length: 8.1 miles **Length on the Forest:** 8.1 miles

ORVs: Recreational, Fish

3.65.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Recreational

The analysis demonstrated unique front country recreational amenities in an area with high scenic values and extensive access. The opportunities and experiences found along the segment are more numerous and diverse compared with most other locations in the region of comparison. For example, there is continuous motorized and trail-based access along the corridor via Wildhorse Road and the Wildhorse Trail. The Wildhorse Campground is in the corridor providing visitors with opportunities to engage in water-based and water-related recreation. The views of the Pioneer Mountains from the segment and trail are exceptional.

Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. However, flows in the drier months are likely insufficient to support water-based activities.

Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be higher than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, the determination was made that there is a recreational ORV for this segment.

Fish

Neither cutthroat trout nor bull trout are native to this river basin; however, the river basin does contain a genetically unique form of mountain whitefish that is found nowhere else in the world. This study segment provides important habitat for this unique species. Considering these factors, this segment exhibits an ORV for fish.

3.65.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for this river is **recreational**. There are multiple roads within the study corridor, including one that runs parallel to the river.

3.66 YANKEE FORK SALMON RIVER SEGMENT A

Location: From its headwaters in the northeast quarter of Sec.20, T.011.0N., R.015.0E., to its confluence with Eightmile Creek in the southeast quarter of Sec.30, T.013.0N., R.016.0E.

Total Eligible Length: 13.5 miles **Length on the Forest:** 13.5 miles

ORVs: Scenic, Recreational, Fish

3.66.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Scenic

There is a minor amount of elevation change and a major amount of sinuosity. There are no readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor:

- Aspen forest woodland and parkland
- Big sagebrush shrubland and steppe
- Deciduous shrubland
- Douglas-fir forest and woodland
- Douglas-fir-ponderosa pine-lodgepole pine forest and woodland
- Grassland
- Lodgepole pine forest and woodland
- Low sagebrush shrubland and steppe
- Sparse vegetation
- Spruce-fir forest and woodland
- Subalpine woodland and parkland
- Western riparian woodland and shrubland

There are no readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. In particular, the segment above the confluence with McKay Creek 1 is most notable. Rolling foothills surround the river as it passes multiple lakes. Green vegetation almost entirely surrounds the river. Sparse, exposed terrain contains tan, brown, and white colors. Intermittent meadows provide for seasonal colors. When compared with the region of comparison, a scenic ORV is present due to diverse topography and sinuosity, various soil colors and native vegetation, and minimal cultural modifications.

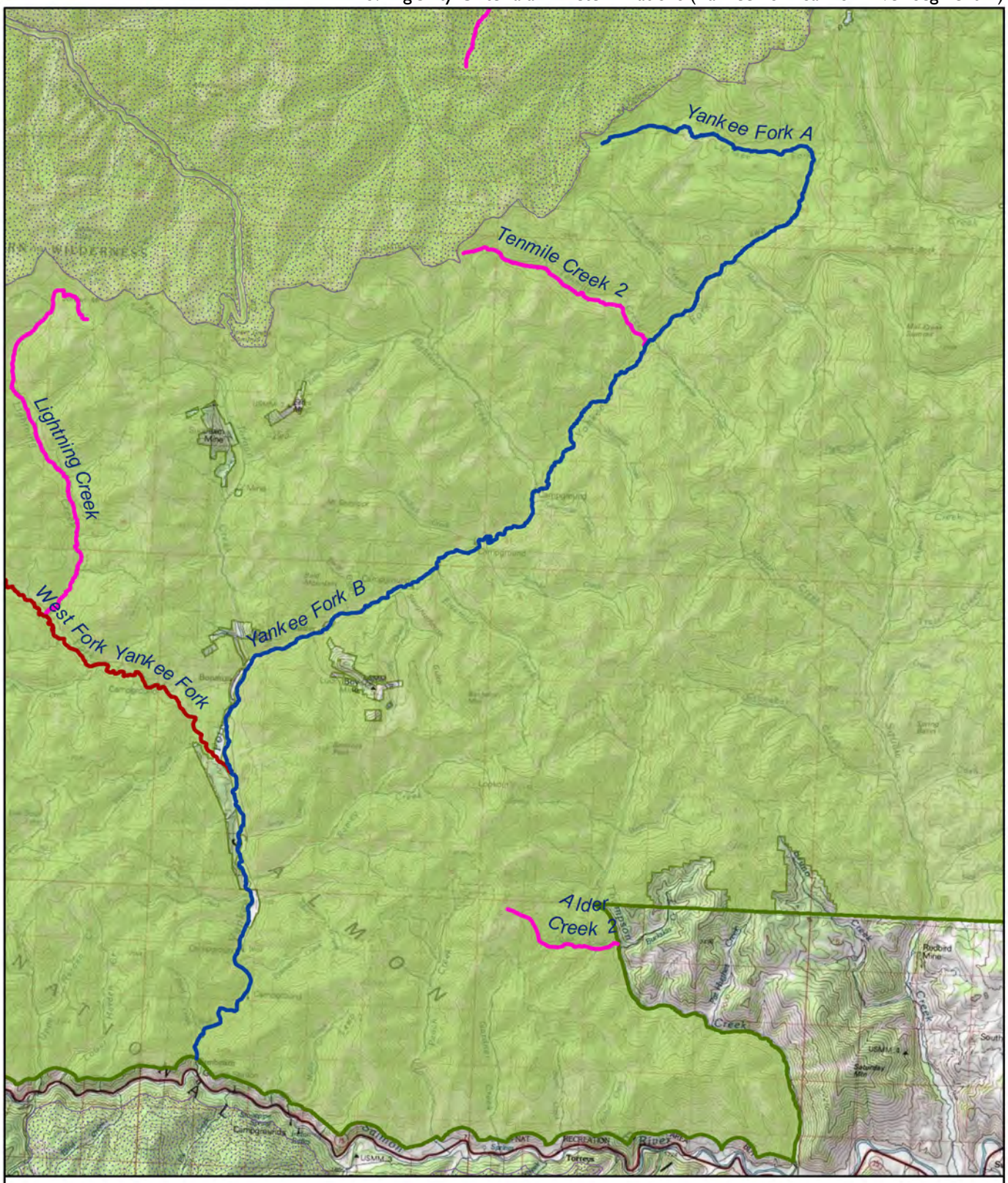

Figure 64:Yankee Fork

- Eligible- recreational
- Eligible- scenic
- Eligible- wild
- Wilderness

Source: Forest Service GIS 2017
October 18, 2017
R4WSR_SalmonChallis_2017eligible_V02.pdf
This product is reproduced from geospatial information prepared by the USDA, Forest Service. The Forest Service makes no expressed or implied warranty, including warranty of merchantability and fitness, with respect to the character, function, or capabilities of the data or their appropriateness for any user's purposes, and reserves the right to correct, update, modify, or replace this geospatial information without notification.

0 7,000 14,000
Feet

Recreational

The analysis demonstrated unique front country recreational amenities in an area with high scenic values and extensive access. The opportunities and experiences found along the segment are more numerous and diverse compared with most other locations in the region of comparison. For example, there is continuous motorized and trail-based access along the corridor via the East Mayfield-Yankee Fork and Custer Trails. There are several campgrounds and interpretive sites in the corridor providing visitors with numerous and unique opportunities to engage in water-based and water-related recreation. There is also a wilderness outfitter operator with an SUP in the area.

Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation.

Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be higher than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, the determination was made that there is a recreational ORV for this segment.

Fish

The study segment is within the Upper, Middle, and Lower Yankee Fork Aquatic Priority Watersheds, priority watersheds for steelhead, Chinook salmon, and bull trout protection. Numerous sensitive fisheries, including bull trout, steelhead, cutthroat trout, and chinook salmon, and other native fisheries have been detected in the study segment. Designated critical habitat for steelhead, bull trout, and chinook salmon is present in the study segment. Forest Service fisheries biologists have recorded numerous chinook salmon redds in the study segment. Together, these values rise to the level of an ORV for fish.

3.66.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for this river is **recreational** due to the presence of roads that parallel nearly the entire length of the river corridor.

3.67 YANKEE FORK SALMON RIVER SEGMENT B

Location: Those portions of the river on the Salmon-Challis National Forest, from the confluence with Eightmile Creek in the southeast quarter of Sec.30, T.013.0N., R.016.0E., to the Forest's administrative boundary near Sunbeam in the northwest corner of Sec.20, T.011.0N., R.015.0E.

Total Eligible Length: 15.9 miles **Length on the Forest:** 13.9 miles

ORV: Recreational, Fish, Cultural, Geologic

This river was previously studied and found eligible for inclusion in the NWSRS with recreational, cultural, and geologic ORVs. Because of changed circumstances and new information, a fish ORV has also been identified. Only the newly identified fish ORV is described below.

3.67.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

The study segment is within the Upper, Middle, and Lower Yankee Fork Aquatic Priority Watersheds, priority watersheds for steelhead, chinook salmon, and bull trout protection. Numerous sensitive fisheries, including bull trout, steelhead, cutthroat trout, and chinook salmon, and other native fisheries have been detected in the study segment. Designated critical habitat for steelhead, bull trout, and chinook salmon is present in the study segment. Forest Service fisheries biologists have recorded numerous chinook salmon redds in the study segment. Together, these values rise to the level of an ORV for fish.

3.67.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for this river is **recreational** per the 1989 eligibility study.

3.68 YELLOWJACKET CREEK

Location: Those portions of the river on the Salmon-Challis National Forest, from its headwaters southeast of Yellowjacket Lake in the western half of Sec.24, T.020.0N., R.016.0E., to its confluence with Camas Creek in the southwest quarter of Sec.24, T.020.0N., R.016.0E.

Total Eligible Length: 22.6 miles **Length on the Forest:** 20.9 miles

ORVs: Recreational, Fish, Ecological

3.68.1 Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Recreational

The analysis demonstrated unique front country recreational amenities in an area with moderate scenic values and extensive access. The opportunities and experiences found along the segment are more numerous compared with most other locations in the region of comparison. The Beagle Creek Camping area is in the study corridor. Although Yellowjacket Lake and the Yellowjacket Lake campground are just outside the corridor, these features contribute to the attraction of the corridor for recreational opportunities and experiences. There is continuous access along the corridor via Forest Service Road 112 and the Upper and Lower Yellowjacket Creek Trails.

Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation.

Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be higher than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, the determination was made that there is a recreational ORV for this segment.

Fish

The study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90 percent occupancy

probability. The study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared with other rivers in the region of comparison, and it contains critical habitat for bull trout or steelhead.

Ecological

This segment is both a Research Natural Area and anadromous spawning area. In addition, it is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90 percent occupancy probability. There are few other segments in the region of comparison that have dual special designations, and that are expected to be cold-water sources (an ecological function indicator). As such, this segment exhibits an ecological ORV.

3.68.2 Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for this river is **recreational** due to the presence of a road that parallels the river for most of the segment.

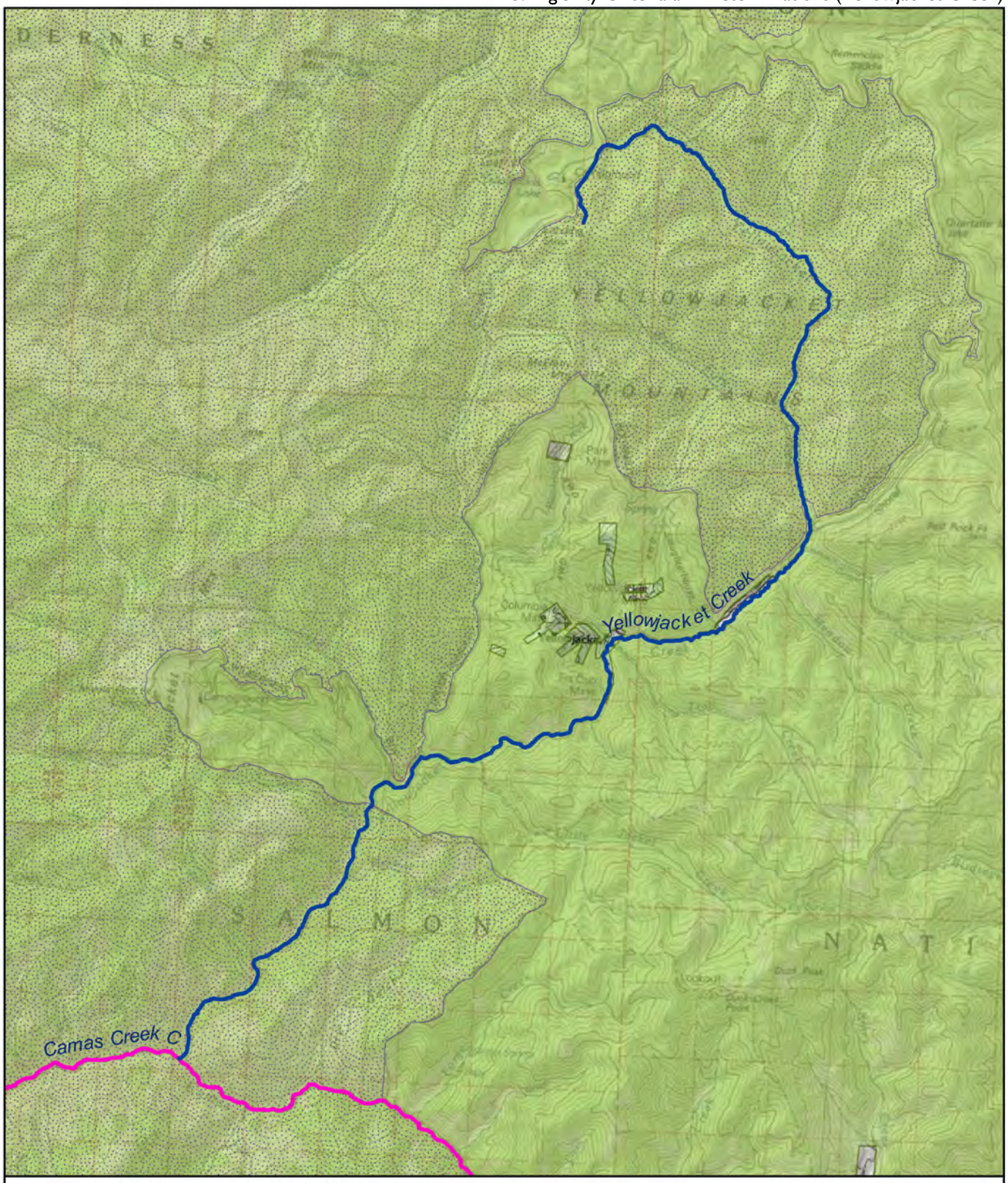

Figure 65:Yellowjacket Creek

- Eligible- recreational
- Eligible- wild
- Wilderness

Source: Forest Service GIS 2017
October 18, 2017
R4WSR_SalmonChallis_2017eligible_V02.pdf
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0 5,200 10,400
Feet

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CHAPTER 4
NEXT STEPS

4.1 INTERIM MANAGEMENT

Forest Service-identified rivers determined to be eligible or suitable are afforded interim protective management until a decision is made on the future use of the river and adjacent lands through an Act of Congress or a determination that the river is not suitable. It is the Forest Service's policy to manage and protect the free-flowing character, preliminary classification, water quality, and identified ORVs of eligible or suitable rivers. The planning rule at 36 CFR, Subpart 219.10 provides for interim management of Forest Service-identified eligible or suitable rivers or segments to protect their values. Interim protective measures for eligible or suitable segments are identified in FSH 1909.12, Chapter 80, Section 84 (Forest Service 2015).

The Responsible Official may authorize site-specific projects and activities on National Forest System lands in the corridors of eligible or suitable rivers only where the project and activities are consistent with all of the following:

- The free-flowing character of the identified river is not adversely modified by the construction or development of stream impoundments, diversions, or other water resources projects.
- ORVs of the identified river area are protected.
- For all Forest Service-identified rivers, classification of an eligible river must be maintained as inventoried unless a suitability study is completed that recommends management at a less restrictive classification (such as from wild to scenic or scenic to recreational; Forest Service 2015).

Additional statutory, regulatory, or policy requirements may apply if the study river is located within a wilderness area or other designated area (see Forest Service Manual 2354.42e).

Table 4-1, below, describes the interim protection standards for Forest Service-identified eligible and suitable study rivers. Forest Plan components must meet the intent of these interim river protection measures (Forest Service 2015).

Table 4-1
Interim Protection for Eligible or Suitable Wild and Scenic Rivers

Issue	Management Prescription/Action
Water Resources Projects	These projects will be analyzed as to their effect on a river's free flow, water quality, and ORVs, with adverse effects to be prevented to the extent of existing agency authorities (such as special-use authority)
Hydroelectric Power Facilities	Forest Service-identified eligible rivers are to be protected pending a suitability determination. Forest Service-identified suitable rivers are to be protected for their free-flowing condition, water quality, and ORVs pending a designation by Congress.
Minerals	Locatable Minerals: Existing or new mining activity on a Forest Service-identified eligible or suitable river are subject to regulations in 36 CFR, Part 228, and must be conducted in a manner that minimizes surface disturbance, sedimentation, pollution, and visual impairment. Leasable Minerals: For all eligible or suitable rivers, leases, licenses, and permits under mineral leasing laws must include conditions necessary to protect the values of the river corridor that make it eligible or suitable for inclusion in the NWSRS. Saleable Minerals: Disposal of saleable mineral materials is prohibited for eligible or suitable rivers tentatively classified as Wild. For segments tentatively classified as scenic or recreational, disposal of saleable mineral materials is allowed if the values for which the river may be included in the NWSRS are protected.
Transportation System	Wild: Roads and railroads are generally not compatible with a wild classification. Prevent actions related to the road system that would preclude protection of the river as wild. Do not plan roads outside of the corridor that would adversely affect the wild classification. New trail construction should generally be designed for non-motorized 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 its values, including its free-flowing character. Bridge crossings and river water 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 the river's values, including its free-flowing character. Bridge crossings and river access are allowed. New trail construction or airfields must be compatible with and fully protect identified values.

Table 4-1
Interim Protection for Eligible or Suitable Wild and Scenic Rivers

Issue	Management Prescription/Action
Utility Proposals	New transmission lines such as gas lines, water lines, and similar linear facilities are not compatible and are discouraged. Where no reasonable alternative exists, additional or new facilities should be restricted to existing rights-of-way. Where new rights-of-way would be necessary for a utility line, the proposed project must 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 must be evaluated as a water resources project.
Recreation Development	Wild: As stated in the US Department of Agriculture/US Department of the Interior Guidelines, major public-use areas such as large campgrounds, interpretive centers, or administrative headquarters must be located outside the river corridor. Minimum facilities, such as toilets and refuse containers, may be provided if necessary to protect and enhance water quality and other identified river values, while also providing for public recreation uses that do not adversely impact or degrade those values. All facilities must be located and designed to harmonize with the primitive character, natural, and cultural settings of the river corridor. The facilities must protect identified river values including water quality and be screened from view from the river to the extent possible. 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 must 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 must 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. Where motorized travel options are deemed to be necessary, such uses should be carefully defined and impacts mitigated. Scenic and Recreational: Motorized travel on land or water may be permitted, prohibited, or restricted to protect the river values

Table 4-1
Interim Protection for Eligible or Suitable Wild and Scenic Rivers

Issue	Management Prescription/Action
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 proposed wildlife or fisheries restoration or enhancement project that has the potential to affect the river's free-flowing character must be evaluated as a water resources project. Scenic: Construction of structures and vegetation management designed 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 must 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 must 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, to protect users, or to protect identified ORVs. Examples of such exceptions include activities to maintain trails or suppress wildfires. Prescribed fire and wildfires managed to meet resource objectives may be used to restore or maintain habitat for threatened, endangered, or sensitive species or restore the natural range of variability. Scenic and recreational: A range of vegetation management and timber harvest practices are allowed, if these practices are designed to protect users, or 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.

Source: Forest Service 2015

4.2 SUITABILITY STUDY

Any eligible river may be studied for its suitability for inclusion in the NWSRS at any time. Rivers may be studied for suitability as part of a plan development or revision, as part of a plan amendment, in conjunction with a project decision, or in a separate study. A suitability study provides the basis for determining which eligible rivers should be recommended to Congress as potential additions to the NWSRS. The content of a suitability study is described in section 83.3 of FSH 1909.12, Chapter 80 (Forest Service 2015). The Salmon-Challis National Forest intends to conduct its suitability study at some time following the completion of this eligibility study.

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CHAPTER 5
LIST OF PREPARERS

SALMON-CHALLIS NATIONAL FOREST	
Name	**Title/Role**
Nick Schade	Recreation Program Manager, Technical Point of Contact
Josh Milligan	Land and Resource Management Plan Revision Team Lead
Glenwood Brittain	Geologist
Dr. Tim Canaday	Archaeologist
Jessica Dhaemers	Botanist
Mary Friberg	Wildlife Biologist
Bart Gamett	Fisheries Biologist
Gina Knudson	Public Involvement
Cassandra Kollenberg	GIS, WSR Story Map

CONTRACTOR	
Name	**Role/Responsibility**
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING SOLUTIONS, INC. *WWW.EMPSI.COM*	
Kate Krebs	Project Manager
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Francis Craig	Geologic ORV Specialist
Peter Gower	Recreational ORV Specialist
Derek Holmgren	Scenic ORV Specialist
Jenna Jonker	GIS
Nicholas Parker	Cultural/Historic ORV Specialist
William Penner	Cultural/Historic ORV Specialist
Kevin Rice	Fish and Ecological ORVs Specialist
Morgan Trieger	Fish, Wildlife, Botanic, and Ecological ORVs Specialist

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REFERENCES

Forest Service (United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service). 1984. Wild and Scenic Rivers Analysis of the Rivers and Streams on the Salmon National Forest. Salmon, Idaho. April 17, 1984.

_____. 1988. Response to American Rivers letter regarding Wild and Scenic Rivers findings. September 6, 1988.

_____. 1989. Wild and Scenic Rivers Eligibility Evaluation Report. Challis National Forest, Idaho. January 1989.

_____. 1992. Wild and Scenic Rivers Eligibility Evaluation Report. Challis National Forest, Idaho. January 1992.

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Interagency Wild and Scenic Rivers Coordinating Council. 1999. The Wild and Scenic Rivers Study Process, Technical Report. Washington, DC.

_____. 2015. River Mileage Classifications for Components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Updated January 2015.

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GLOSSARY

Classification. Identification of the class (wild, scenic, or recreational) that appropriately describes an eligible river, based on the criteria established in section 2(b) of the WSR Act (FSH 1909.12, Chapter 80, Section 80.5).

Determination. A finding in a study report that a river segment does, or does not, meet the criteria found in this chapter to be eligible; or a finding that an eligible river is or is not suitable for inclusion in the NWSRS (FSH 1909.12, Chapter 80, Section 80.5).

Eligible river. A river segment that has been evaluated, and found to be free-flowing and, in combination with its adjacent land area, possesses one or more ORVs (FSH 1909.12, Chapter 80, Section 80.5).

Forest Service-identified study rivers. Rivers that the Forest Service has identified for study to determine potential inclusion in the NWSRS, as directed under section 5(d)(1) of the WSR Act. These include the inventory of rivers being studied for eligibility, the eligible rivers being studied for suitability, and the rivers determined to be suitable and recommended for inclusion in the NWSRS but that are not yet designated (FSH 1909.12, Chapter 80, Section 80.5).

Outstandingly remarkable value (ORV). A scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar river-related value that is a unique, rare, or exemplary feature and is significant when compared with similar values from other rivers at a regional or national scale (FSH 1909.12, Chapter 80, Section 80.5).

Region of comparison. The geographic area of consideration for each outstandingly remarkable value that will serve as the basis for meaningful comparative analysis (FSH 1909.12, Chapter 80, Section 80.5).

River. A flowing body of water or estuary, or a section, portion, or tributary thereof, including rivers, streams, creeks, runs, kills, rills, and small lakes (FSH 1909.12, Chapter 80, Section 80.5).

River corridor. The geographic area generally encompassed within one-quarter mile on either side of the river's ordinary high water mark that is studied for eligibility or suitability and that contains the river and its ORVs (FSH 1909.12, Chapter 80, Section 80.5).

River segment. A distinct section of a river; in the context of wild and scenic river planning, refers to a distinct portion of a river that has a beginning, an endpoint, and specific classification. A river may be one segment with a classification or have multiple segments, each with a different classification (FSH 1909.12, Chapter 80, Section 80.5).

Study process. The generic term applied to both the process of inventorying rivers to determine if they are eligible for inclusion in the NWSRS or evaluating eligible rivers to determine if they are suitable for inclusion in the NWSRS (FSH 1909.12, Chapter 80, Section 80.5).

Study report. The documentation for the inventory and evaluation of wild and scenic river eligibility or suitability (FSH 1909.12, Chapter 80, Section 80.5).

Study river. See *Forest Service-identified study rivers*.

Suitable river. A river that a federal agency has studied and determined to be suitable for inclusion in the NWSRS but that has not been statutorily designated. A river found suitable for inclusion in the NWSRS is one that the Forest Service will recommend or has recommended for inclusion in the NWSRS (FSH 1909.12, Chapter 80, Section 80.5).

Appendix A

Rivers Evaluated for Eligibility

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APPENDIX A
RIVERS EVALUATED FOR ELIGIBILITY

The following pages include all rivers inventoried for eligibility in this study and the rationale for all ORVs evaluated. The eligibility process is described in the Final Eligibility Study Process for the Salmon-Challis National Forest.[1] Based on public comments received on the draft list of rivers to be inventoried, some rivers inventoried in previous eligibility studies were brought forward into this inventory. However, only ORVs for which information was provided by the public were reevaluated. In the table on the following pages, ORV categories with "N/A" mean that the river was previously inventoried and the public did not provide new information related to that particular ORV, so it was not reassessed.

In general, the absence of discussion regarding a certain characteristic either indicates that the characteristic is not present along that segment or there are no relevant data, depending on the specific characteristic.

This analysis considered future cold-water refugia for fish. Where this is expected to occur in rivers on the Forest, it was considered as part of the fish ORV as habitat. Where the source of cold water would occur in rivers on the Forest to support fish habitat in other downstream rivers, it was considered as part of the ecological ORV.

Screening Process for Ecological ORV

The study process described in the Final Eligibility Study Process for the Salmon-Challis National Forest was applied through the application of several screening criteria. River segments were first separated by region of comparison. Within those regions of comparison, segments that occurred in a special area (e.g.,

[1] Final Eligibility Study Process for the Salmon-Challis National Forest. June 2017. Internet website: https://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/fseprd549542.pdf.

Research Natural Area, anadromous spawning area, or experimental research area) were identified.

The list of segments occurring in special areas was further refined by identifying which of those segments also provided cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90 percent occupancy probability (an indicator for which segments would provide a supply of cold water). For one of the regions of comparison, the list of segments that meet the criteria described above was short; therefore, these segments were determined to possess an ecological ORV.

However, for the other region of comparison, the list of segments was more extensive. Therefore, for this region of comparison, the list was further refined by identifying those segments that had dual special designations (e.g., Research Natural Area and anadromous spawning area) and provided cold water. Rivers in the region of comparison that met these criteria were determined to possess an ecological ORV.

Screening Process for Fish ORV

The study process described in the Final Eligibility Study Process for the Salmon-Challis National Forest was applied through the application of several screening criteria. A series of screening criteria were used to identify segments with ORVs for fish. Screening criteria were:

- The segment was identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90 percent occupancy probability.
- The segment overlaps with an aquatic priority watershed.
- The segment contains critical habitat for fish.

The segments in each region of comparison that met the screening criteria were then evaluated. In one region of comparison, only a few segments met the criteria. These were identified as exhibiting ORVs for fish. However, in another region of comparison, many segments met this criteria. Therefore, a fourth screening criteria was applied that considered the habitat connectivity provided by the segment's length. Segments that met all four screening criteria in this second region of comparison were identified as exhibiting ORVs for fish. In watersheds where cutthroat trout or bull trout are not native, the presence of mountain whitefish populations and habitat was considered instead.

Non-free-flowing Segments

In addition to the free-flowing rivers that were studied for ORVs, the following rivers were identified as not free-flowing and thus not evaluated for ORVs:

- Lower Cedar Creek Ditch
- Mahogany Creek 1

- Nielsen Ditch
- Rock Creek 1
- Williams Creek 2

DATA SOURCES

Scenic	
Scenic Visual Quality Objective	Salmon Challis NF via Cassandra Kollenberg on June 6, 2017, file geodatabase
elevation change	Calculated using Elevation Profile ArcGIS Add-In located here: http://www.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=e7d97dd9c005472a8ea887db8eb1366a
sinuosity	Calculated using python script located here: http://www.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=00e708a448b74810a0e805c4a97f9d46
HUC 10s	USGS- medium resolution data- https://nhd.usgs.gov/data.html
Existing vegetation types, dissolved by field EVT_GP_N	Salmon Challis NF via Cassandra Kollenberg on June 6, 2017, file geodatabase. Data processed by EMPSi for analysis
Recreational	
Inventory roadless data	Salmon Challis NF via Cassandra Kollenberg on June 6, 2017, file geodatabase.
Forest service recreation amenities/ developed recreation database	Forest Service data clearinghouse- https://data.fs.usda.gov/geodata/edw/datasets.php
SalmonChallis_Rec_ROC_HUC6_simplify 10m	USGS- medium resolution data- https://nhd.usgs.gov/data.html. Data processed by EMPSi for analysis.
Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) classifications	Salmon Challis NF via Cassandra Kollenberg on June 6, 2017, file geodatabase.
Recreation sites	Salmon Challis NF via Cassandra Kollenberg on June 6, 2017, file geodatabase.
Recreation visitor use monitoring- locations from which surveys are administered, not resulting survey information	Salmon Challis NF via Cassandra Kollenberg on June 6, 2017, file geodatabase.
FS Special Interest Management Areas- queried for recreation areas	Forest Service data clearinghouse- https://data.fs.usda.gov/geodata/edw/datasets.php
Special Use Permits- OGLB License Areas	Salmon Challis NF via Cassandra Kollenberg on June 6, 2017, file geodatabase.
Special Use Permits- Outfitter camps	Salmon Challis NF via Cassandra Kollenberg on June 6, 2017, file geodatabase.
Trails	Salmon Challis NF via Cassandra Kollenberg on June 6, 2017, file geodatabase.
Aerial imagery	Google Earth
Geologic	
USGS physiographic provinces (Region of comparison)	USGS- https://water.usgs.gov/GIS/metadata/usgswrd/XML/physio.xml#stdorder
Abandoned Mine Lands	Salmon Challis NF via Cassandra Kollenberg on June 6, 2017, file geodatabase.

Geologic	
Fault lines near Challis, Idaho	Salmon Challis NF via Cassandra Kollenberg on June 6, 2017, file geodatabase.
Institutional controls related to the Blackbird Mine	Salmon Challis NF via Cassandra Kollenberg on June 6, 2017, file geodatabase.
Corporate data which depicts Landtypes, Geology, Erosion and Land Type Association (LTA). Mapped at 1:24,000.Symbolized on 'Geology' field.	Salmon Challis NF via Cassandra Kollenberg on June 6, 2017, file geodatabase.
Locations of gravel site for use on the forest or for forest products.	Salmon Challis NF via Cassandra Kollenberg on June 6, 2017, file geodatabase.
Wells and springs in Idaho that have water temperatures that are either warm (68-85 degrees Fahrenheit), or are geothermal (> 85 degrees Fahrenheit).	IDWR- https://research.idwr.idaho.gov/index.html#GIS-Data
special mining management zone – Clear Creek in the FCRONR Wilderness. July 23, 1980 was the date that The Special Mining Management Zone was included in the RONRW by Public Law.	Salmon Challis NF via Cassandra Kollenberg on June 7, 2017, individual shapefile
Fish	
NAS - Nonindigenous Aquatic Species.	US Geological Survey (USGS). 2017. Internet website: https://nas.er.usgs.gov/ Accessed April 2017.
Suitable cold water habitat for juvenile cutthroat or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability	Parameters set be FS Dan Isaksson, data internet website: https://www.fs.fed.us/rm/boise/AWAE/projects/ClimateShield/maps.html
Bull trout presence, spawning and designated critical habitat	Salmon Challis NF via Cassandra Kollenberg on June 6, 2017, file geodatabase
Chinook presence, spawning and designated critical habitat	Salmon Challis NF via Cassandra Kollenberg on June 6, 2017, file geodatabase
Steelhead presence, spawning and designated critical habitat	Salmon Challis NF via Cassandra Kollenberg on June 6, 2017, file geodatabase
This data set contains data for fish presence, spawning and designated critical habitat.	Salmon Challis NF via Cassandra Kollenberg on June 6, 2017, file geodatabase
Aquatic Priority Watersheds	Salmon Challis NF via Cassandra Kollenberg on June 6, 2017, file geodatabase
USFWS critical habitat	https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/report/table/critical-habitat.html
USFWS critical habitat	https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/report/table/critical-habitat.html
NOAA fisheries- Steelhead, Snake River Basin critical habitat	http://www.westcoast.fisheries.noaa.gov/maps_data/endangered_species_act_critical_habitat.html
NOAA fisheries- habitat areas for the Snake River Steelhead (STSNR) Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESU)	http://www.westcoast.fisheries.noaa.gov/maps_data/endangered_species_act_critical_habitat.html
USFS Special Interest Management Areas, fish-related	Forest Service data clearinghouse- https://data.fs.usda.gov/geodata/edw/datasets.php

Wildlife	
Level III Ecoregion (Region of Comparison)	EPA- https://www.epa.gov/eco-research/level-iii-and-iv-ecoregions-continental-united-states
Wildlife observations, occurrences, habitat	Salmon Challis NF via Cassandra Kollenberg on June 6, 2017, shapefile
RNAs (Special Management Area)	Forest Service data clearinghouse- https://data.fs.usda.gov/geodata/edw/datasets.php
Invasive Plant Inventory Current Measurements	Salmon Challis NF via Cassandra Kollenberg on June 6, 2017, shapefile
Quality of habitat- fire history polygons and fire occurrence points	Salmon Challis NF via Cassandra Kollenberg on June 6, 2017, file geodatabase
Cultural/Historical	
Agency-specific cultural GIS data. SENSITIVE- DO NOT DISTRIBUTE.	Salmon Challis NF via Tim Canaday on June 20, 2017, c/o EMPSi Nick Parker
Agency-specific cultural GIS data. SENSITIVE- DO NOT DISTRIBUTE.	Salmon Challis NF via Tim Canaday on June 20, 2017, c/o EMPSi Nick Parker
Agency-specific cultural GIS data. SENSITIVE- DO NOT DISTRIBUTE.	Salmon Challis NF via Tim Canaday on June 20, 2017, c/o EMPSi Nick Parker
Ecological	
Level III Ecoregion (Region of Comparison)	EPA- https://www.epa.gov/eco-research/level-iii-and-iv-ecoregions-continental-united-states
Spatial data for rare or sensitive vegetation communities	Salmon Challis NF via Cassandra Kollenberg on June 6, 2017, file geodatabase
Existing vegetation types, mid-level.	Salmon Challis NF via Cassandra Kollenberg on June 6, 2017, file geodatabase
Botanical	
Level III Ecoregion (Region of Comparison)	EPA- https://www.epa.gov/eco-research/level-iii-and-iv-ecoregions-continental-united-states
For river-dependent specie, diversity and abundance of rare plant species.	Salmon Challis NF via Cassandra Kollenberg on June 6, 2017, file geodatabase

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River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Adair Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is very little access to the segment and no known recreation amenities, which limits visitors' ability to participate in water-based or water-related recreation. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is no surface flow during much of the year, which prevents opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Located in a dacitic and rhyodacitic lava unit. Typical creek erosion. The identified features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is a tributary of the Yankee Fork, which was determined to have an ORV for fish (see notes/rationale for this segment). Study segment is within the Middle Yankee Fork Aquatic Priority Watershed, a priority watershed for steelhead protection. Study segment likely contributes to favorable sensitive fisheries habitat conditions within the Yankee Fork, and both bull trout and steelhead have been detected in the study segment. However, due to the relatively numerous segments supporting these fisheries in the region of comparison, this does not rise to the level of an ORV. No designated or proposed critical habitat is in the study segment.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Portions of the study corridor are within the Lucky Boy Mine, which likely reduces habitat quality and quantity for river-dependent species from habitat loss and anthropogenic disturbance. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment encompasses two previously identified historic cultural resources, including the townsite of Custer, a historic district listed on the NRHP, and the Challis-Bonanza toll road, which is considered eligible to the NRHP. Commenters also noted that This segment includes a "wealth of significant modern history sites," which presumably relates to the aforementioned resources. Although these resources are historically significant, they are not clearly or significantly related to Adair Creek, and do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison. Therefore, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Alder Creek 1	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison,	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. The Black-Alder Creek trail does parallel and provide access to the segment; however, the trail is not unique in the region of comparison and there are few other recreation amenities, which limits visitors' ability to participate in water-based or water-related recreation. Observed streambed	Notes on gravel pit in river corridor indicates material is shale. No unusual geologic features are visible.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the	This segment includes two previously identified cultural resources--one indeterminate historic site and the Challis NF telephone line, which is considered ineligible to the NRHP. Because these resources are not clearly or significantly related to Alder Creek 1, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	conditions indicate that there is no surface flow during much of the year, which prevents opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			study corridor. Morgan Creek Road/Forest Route 55 and Forest Route 341 occur in the study corridor and cross the study segment, and agricultural development is also present in the study corridor. Development especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. The noxious weed spotted knapweed, and invasive plant species sulphur cinquefoil, are associated with developed areas in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.			
Alder Creek 2	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	This segment terminates at the District boundary near a large surface mine. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to the terminus of the segment at the District boundary, but otherwise very little access to the remainder of the segment. Limited access combined with no known recreation amenities, limits visitors' ability to participate in water-based or water-related recreation. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is no surface flow during much of the year, which prevents opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall,	Geologic mapping indicates contact between a volcanic dacitic and rhyodacitic lava unit and the sedimentary Salmon River Assemblage. Outcrops and hillslope erosion are visible in aerial imagery. These features are not outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Several noxious weeds and invasive plant species (i.e., spotted knapweed, rush skeletonweed, and butter-and-eggs) are widespread in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes one previously identified cultural resource that was not evaluated for its eligibility to the NRHP--a prehistoric lithic scatter with intact sweat lodge support poles. The site is unique for this region and the sweat lodge support poles suggest a clear association between the prehistoric occupants and Alder Creek 2. This indicates there are cultural or historical values that are unique, rare and exemplary in the region of comparison, therefore a cultural ORV was identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.						
Alder Creek 5	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. The Sawmill Canyon and Cherry Creek trails are near the segment and there is an OHV road that parallels and provides access to the segment. However, none of these features provides access to opportunities or experiences that are unique in the region of comparison and there are few other recreation amenities, which limits visitors' ability to participate in water-based or water-related recreation. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is no surface flow during much of the year, which prevents opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Cirque in headwaters is impressive, but the feature is not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Multiple roads occur in the study corridor, paralleling and crossing the study segment multiple times. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. The noxious weeds spotted knapweed, Canada thistle, leafy spurge, and black henbane, are present along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment encompasses seven previously identified cultural resources, including a prehistoric site and multicomponent site, both considered eligible to the NRHP; a prehistoric site that was not evaluated for its eligibility to the NRHP; two historic sites considered ineligible to the NRHP (the Joan Mine South and Mammoth Mine Adit); and two prehistoric isolated finds that are not eligible to the NRHP. Because these resources are mostly not eligible to the NRHP and do not clearly or significantly relate to Alder Creek 5, there is no indication of existing cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable within the region of comparison. Therefore, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Allison Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Barren, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	This segment terminates at the District boundary. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is some OHV access to portions of the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that this is an ephemeral drainage with no surface flow during much of the year, which prevents opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	River corridor is in quartzite and quaternary deposits, erosion features present; however, the features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Several forest roads occur in the study corridor. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. The noxious weeds spotted knapweed and Canada thistle are present along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes two previously identified cultural resources--one indeterminate prehistoric site and one prehistoric site with a stone feature considered to be a hunting blind. Neither of these sites were evaluated for their eligibility to the NRHP. Although the stone feature could be related to hunting animals using Allison Creek, this relationship does not appear significant and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison. Therefore, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
American Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special	This segment terminates at the District boundary. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is OHV access to portions of the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that this is an ephemeral drainage with no surface flow during much of the year, which prevents opportunities for water-based recreation	Two mapped faults pass through the corridor and several rock types are present, however vegetation and soil obscure the geology.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the	This segment includes one previously identified historic cultural resource--the Hardin Creek Road, which is considered eligible to the NRHP. Although this site is eligible, it does not clearly or significantly relate to American Creek. Therefore, it does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, and no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			study corridor. The entire study corridor was affected by the 2012 Halstead Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			
Anderson Spring	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	This short segment terminates at the District boundary. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is no trail or OHV access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that this is an ephemeral drainage with no surface flow during much of the year, which prevents opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Soils obscure the geology.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Annie Rooney Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions,	A fault is mapped through the corridor and several units are present; however, trees and	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for	This segment includes one previously identified historic cultural resource--the Challis	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed,

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. The segment terminus is near Morgan Creek Road, but otherwise there is no observed trail or OHV access. Observed streambed conditions indicate that this is an ephemeral drainage with no surface flow during much of the year, which prevents opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	deep soil obscure the geology.	cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Forest Route 67 is present in the study corridor, and a spur (Forest Route 67A) crosses the study segment. Development especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. Noxious weeds (i.e., spotted knapweed, field bindweed) and invasive plant species (common tansy) are present in the road corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	NF telephone line, which is considered ineligible to the NRHP. Because this resource is not clearly or significantly related to Annie Rooney Creek, and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Antelope Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that would justify the presence of recreational ORVs. There is good trail-based access via the Fish Creek Summit Trail system. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during portions of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of	Down-cutting river valley at headwaters of the segment opens out to a broad low angle river valley with meandering stream. Outcrops and meander scars visible. However, the features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Several roads,	This segment includes 21 previously identified cultural resources. There are 10 prehistoric sites (mostly lithic scatters with three considered eligible to the NRHP, two are ineligible, and five unevaluated for their eligibility), one multicomponent site that is considered eligible to the NRHP and is primarily a lithic scatter, along with five prehistoric isolated finds that are not eligible to the NRHP. There are five historic sites, including an NRHP-eligible guard station, three ineligible sites (including the Antelope Creek bridge and a cabin	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			including West Antelope Road and several Forest Routes, traverses the study corridor, paralleling and crossing the study segment. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. Noxious weeds, including spotted knapweed, Canada thistle, rush skeletonweed, and nodding plumeless thistle, are present along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	site), one site that was not evaluated for its eligibility to the NRHP, and one isolated historic find that is considered not eligible to the NRHP. In summary, the Antelope Creek bridge and the cabin site do relate to Antelope Creek; however, they are not eligible to the NRHP. Further, the other sites (mostly lithic scatters) do not clearly or significantly relate to Antelope Creek, and there is no indication of existing cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison. Therefore, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.		
Asher Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Western Riparian Woodland and Shrubland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The creek terminates at Marsh Creek, an eligible segment for recreational ORVs. However, the analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is OHV access to portions of the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is likely surface flow during much of the year, although the flow is likely light during the summer. The low flow reduces opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments, such as nearby Marsh Creek, in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and	Glacial moraine features present but examples present are not considered remarkable due to their size and poor exposure.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Several roads, including Cape Horn Road/Forest Route 203, and Forest Routes 27, 290, and 349, traverse the study corridor, some paralleling and crossing the study segment multiple times. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or	This segment encompasses three previously identified cultural resources, including the Stanley-Bear Valley-Lowman Road, considered eligible to the NRHP, and two ineligible sites--the Challis NF telephone line and a segment of the Cape Horn Stock Driveway. Only one of these resources is eligible and it does not clearly or significantly relate to Asher Creek, and does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison. Therefore, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is located within an anadromous spawning area. However, given the relative abundance of other segments in the region of comparison also located in anadromous spawning areas, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			anthropogenic disturbance. Noxious weeds (i.e. spotted knapweed and Canada thistle) are present along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. The entire study corridor was affected by the 2012 Halstead Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.			
Aspen Creek 1	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There are several trails, including the Buster Lake trail that parallels the segment, which provide access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which prevents opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison with similar levels of trail access. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Some erosion features and evidence of landslides; these features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. However, no critical habitat occurs in the segment. Due to the relative abundance of other segments that do contain critical habitat for fish in the region of comparison, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segments identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Aspen Creek 2	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial	The segment is a tributary to Rapid River, a previously inventoried river, which was found not to have	Some stream erosion. Most geology obscured by soils.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been	Study segment is located within an anadromous spawning area. However, given the relative abundance	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	recreational ORVs. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. The Rapid River trail bisects the segment near Rapid River, which provides access to that portion of the segment; otherwise, there is limited access. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which prevents opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	of other segments in the region of comparison also located in anadromous spawning areas, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Aspen Creek 3	Moderate amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality	The segment is a tributary to Sawmill Creek 1, a previously inventoried river, which was found not to have recreational ORVs. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during	No geologic features present, soil obscured.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not	This segment encompasses one previously identified multicomponent cultural resource--the Fairview guard station, which is considered ineligible to the NRHP. Because this resource is not clearly or significantly related to Aspen Creek 3, and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	much of the year, which, combined with limited access, prevents opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			
Ayers Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Western Riparian Woodland and Shrubland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The segment's location in Ayers meadow and perennial flow result in higher than average scenic conditions compared with other locations in the region of comparison. There are no known developed recreational amenities, which limits opportunities for developed recreation. However, portions of the segment are accessible via Forest Route 568, which supports visitors' ability to access the segment for undeveloped water-based or water-related recreation. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is surface flow throughout the year, which supports opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation. Overall, despite perennial flow conditions, access, and scenic conditions, there is no evidence that the segment possesses the level of recreational values that would attract visitors to this segment for land- and water-	River corridor is in quaternary deposits, no outstanding geology.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. One Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife species; western toad (one documented record), has been documented in the study corridor. However, due to the relatively numerous segments supporting this species in the region of comparison, presence of this species does not rise to the level of an ORV. Several roads, including Forest Route 568 (crosses the study segment), occur in the study	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is located within an anadromous spawning area. However, given the relative abundance of other segments in the region of comparison also located in anadromous spawning areas, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		based recreation over other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			corridor. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. The noxious weed Canada thistle is present along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.			
Badger Creek 2	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	This segment terminates at the District boundary near the Salmon River. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is no trail or OHV access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that this is an ephemeral drainage with no surface flow during much of the year, which prevents opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	River carved valley. No features that are rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. The noxious weed spotted knapweed is abundant in the vicinity of the southern portion of the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Badger Creek 3	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the	This segment terminates at the District boundary. The Badger Creek trail parallels much of the segment, which provides motorized and non-motorized access and water-	River carved valley with small summits near the headwaters and a few outcrops. No features that are rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be	This segment includes one previously identified historic cultural resource--the Badger Creek cabins, which is considered eligible to the NRHP. This single site does	Study segments identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Barren, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Limber Pine Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	related recreation opportunities. The segment's lower reach is also accessible via Forest Road 148. Bunting Canyon, and the Badger Mine Trail also bisect the corridor providing additional motorized and non-motorized access. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is surface flow during much of the year, especially in the lower reach, which provides opportunities for water-based recreation and makes the corridor more attractive for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison that do not have perennial flow. While these opportunities and experiences exist, they would be similar to those found elsewhere in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be greater than other segments in the region of comparison, but not of an exceptional quality to justify the presence of ORVs. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		overlaps a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. However, no critical habitat occurs in the segment. Due to the relative abundance of other segments that do contain critical habitat for fish in the region of comparison, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	not clearly or significantly relate to Aspen Creek 3, and does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison. Therefore, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Bady Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison,	This segment terminates at the District boundary. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during	A few outcrops and evidence of erosion; however, the features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Several forest roads occur in the study corridor, crossing the study segment. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. The noxious weeds spotted knapweed and leafy spurge are present along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			study segment.
Bailey Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	A few outcrops; however, the features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment encompasses three previously identified historic cultural resources, including an NRHP-eligible prehistoric lithic scatter, the NRHP-eligible multicomponent Wildhorse Administrative site, and the Wildhorse guard station, which is considered eligible to the NRHP. These sites do not clearly or significantly relate to Bailey Creek, and do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison. Therefore, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	One Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species, park milkvetch (Astragalus leptaleus; G4S3), has been documented in the study corridor in 1981; this same population was extent during surveys in 1991. The occurrence (IDFG Element Occurrence (EO) Number 9, EO ID 1308) is located in a meadow-upland ecotone in riparian scrub along Wildhorse Creek. Bailey Creek is a tributary to Wildhorse Creek and the confluence is located near this population. This population is primarily associated with the riparian vegetation of Wildhorse Creek; it extends nearly a mile along Wildhorse Creek upstream from the Bailey Creek confluence. Bailey Creek lacks suitable habitat for this species except at the immediate confluence with Wildhorse Creek. Therefore, presence of this sensitive plant is not considered to be associated with Bailey Creek. There are no administratively-designated

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
								special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Baker Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	This segment terminates at the District boundary. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Soil and vegetation obscures geology.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Baldwin Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits	Cirque basin, glacial lake, and other associated glacial features; however, these are not very impressive examples in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-	This segment includes ten previously identified historic cultural resources. Four of these sites are eligible to the NRHP, including the Seafoam and Gray homestead, guard station, and lodge, along with an indeterminate site. Six sites are ineligible, including the Challis NF telephone line, the Vanity Creek Road, the Vanity Creek trail, the Seafoam GS weather station, the Seafoam Creek road, and	Study segment is an anadromous spawning area and is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relatively high number of segments within the region of comparison that are both anadromous spawning areas and are	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Most of the study corridor was affected by the 2012 Halstead Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	an indeterminate site. These sites do not clearly or significantly relate to Baldwin Creek, and do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison. Therefore, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	expected to be cold-water sources, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	ORV was identified in this study segment.
Banner Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland. Intersects with and parallels State Highway 21. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is some access within parts of the corridor from Highway 21. The Banner Creek Campground is within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation. Overall, however, there is no evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Geology is obscured by trees and soil.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. One Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife species; Columbia spotted frog (three documented records), has been documented in the study corridor. However, due to the relatively numerous segments supporting this species in the region of comparison, presence of this species does not rise to the level of an ORV. Several roads, including State Route 21 (crosses Banner Creek three times), Forest Route 302, and several unnamed dirt roads and other ancillary development such as fences	This segment includes one previously identified cultural resource--the Stanley-Bear Valley-Lowman Road, which is considered eligible to the NRHP. Although this site is eligible it does not clearly or significantly relate to Banner Creek, and does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison. Therefore, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is an anadromous spawning area and is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relatively high number of segments within the region of comparison that are both anadromous spawning areas and are expected to be cold-water sources, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
					and outbuildings, occur in the study corridor. Development especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.			
Bartlett Creek 1	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, unique recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access near the segment via the Bartlett-Burnt Trail and to the lower reach via FS Road 444. There is no access to the upper two thirds of the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is surface flow during much of the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation. Overall, however, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Corridor shows evidence of glaciation, which is not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Bartlett Creek 2	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No readily visible major	This segment terminates at the District boundary. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment.	A few outcrops, which is common in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife,	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator).	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly,

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		for fish.	proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.		Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Basin Creek 1	n/a	The analysis did not reveal scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is trail-based and motorized access throughout the corridor via the Hay-Knapp Creek Trail and Basin Creek Road. The Basin Creek Trailhead is within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water based and water-related recreation. Overall, however, there is no evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs	n/a	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	n/a	n/a	Study segments identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		were identified for this segment.						
Basin Creek 5	Moderate amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	A few outcrops and exposures, which are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. However, no critical habitat occurs in the segment. Due to the relative abundance of other segments that do contain critical habitat for fish in the region of comparison, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segments identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Basin Creek 6	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access within the corridor via the Blacktail-Mud Lake Trail, which parallels the upper reach of the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-	A few outcrops, which are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	scenic ORV.	related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			study segment.			
Basin Creek 7	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Eroding slopes in river corridor, which are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Bear Creek 1	Moderate amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed	Some active erosion, which are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive	This segment includes two previously identified cultural resources--one NRHP-eligible prehistoric lithic scatter and the Challis NF telephone line, which is considered ineligible to the NRHP. Because the only eligible resource does not clearly or significantly relate to Bear Creek 1, or indicate the existence of	Study segment is located within a Research Natural Area and is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relatively high number of segments	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Low Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Forest Route 182 crosses the study segment at the far downstream end. Development especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. The noxious weed Canada thistle is present along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	within the region of comparison that are located in special designations and are expected to be cold-water sources, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Bear Creek 10	While a Scenic ORV was identified for this river, no supporting rationale was provided. Therefore, because there is no new information or changed circumstances to analyze, the existing determination for this ORV remains (i.e., no Scenic ORV present).	A portion of the segment is in the River of No Return Wilderness. The analysis did not reveal scenic or natural conditions, backcountry recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is trail-based access along the corridor via Beaver Creek/Seafoam Road. The Wagon Town Interpretive Site is within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water based and water-related recreation. Overall, however, there is no evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be more than other segments in the	n/a	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.						
Bear Creek 2	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is some OHV access along and near portion of the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	A river cut cliff and landslide area, which is not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. One Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife species; Columbia spotted frog three documented records), has been documented in the study corridor. However, due to the relatively numerous segments supporting this species in the region of comparison, presence of this species does not rise to the level of an ORV. Several roads, including Forest Routes 842 and 523 occur in the study corridor. Development especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. Several noxious weeds, including Canada thistle and nodding plumeless thistle, are present along roads, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	This segment includes one previously identified cultural resource--an indeterminate historic site that was not evaluate for its eligibility to the NRHP. Because this resource is not clearly or significantly related to Bear Creek 2, and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Bear Creek 4	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access along or near the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note as the geology mostly obscured.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Bear Creek 5	Moderate amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access and water-related recreation opportunities along much of the segment via the Bear-Wet Creek Trail. There is no access above Bear Creek Lake. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-	Unstable slopes and landslide paths, which are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes one previously identified cultural resource--a historic cabin ruin that is considered ineligible to the NRHP. Although this resource may relate to Bear Creek 5, it is not considered significant and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison. Therefore, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.						
Bear Creek 6	Major amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Barren, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment, especially the upper reach of the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Impressive spires, talus fields and both upturned and horizontal layering visible. Stream valley was created by preferential weathering of carbonate rocks. This is excellent example of weathering patterns in carbonate rocks.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Forest Routes 430 and 827 parallel the study segment in the downstream portion of the study corridor. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. Noxious weeds, including spotted knapweed and Canada thistle, are present along the roads, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Bear Creek 7	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and	A few outcrops, which are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90%	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been	This segment includes fourteen previously identified cultural resources. Six of these sites are prehistoric, with one talus pit considered	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access within the corridor via Copper Basin Road (FS Road 135) and FS Road 522, which parallel the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is some surface flow during much of the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation. The flow may not be sufficient to support water-based recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. One Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife species; Columbia spotted frog (one documented records), has been documented in the study corridor. However, due to the relatively numerous segments supporting this species in the region of comparison, presence of this species does not rise to the level of an ORV. Several roads (i.e., Forest Routes 135 and 522), traverse the study corridor, some closely paralleling and crossing the study segment. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. Noxious weed infestations (i.e. leafy spurge, spotted knapweed, and Canada thistle) are present along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	eligible to the NRHP and five indeterminate sites that have not been evaluated for their NRHP eligibility, as well as five prehistoric isolated finds that are not eligible to the NRHP. There are also three historic sites, including the Antelope Creek guard station (NRHP-eligible), the Antelope Creek bridge (ineligible), and an indeterminate site that has not been evaluated for NRHP eligibility. These sites do not clearly or significantly relate to Bear Creek 7, and do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison. Therefore, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Bear Creek 8	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density,	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access	An impressive, actively eroding river valley, but it is not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. However, there is only a relatively small overlap with a priority watershed compared to other rivers in	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of	This segment encompasses three previously identified cultural resources--all considered eligible to the NRHP--including a prehistoric lithic scatter and the historic Twin Peak saddle cabin and Bear Creek Ditch 2 ruin. These sites do not clearly or	Study segments identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	to nearly the entire segment via Twin Peaks Road, which accesses the Twin Peaks campground. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is surface flow during much of the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, however, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		the region of comparison. Considering the relative abundance of other stream segments that occur within priority watersheds to a greater extent, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Several roads, including Twin Peaks Road/Sleeping Deer Road/Forest Route 86, traverse the study corridor, paralleling and crossing the study segment multiple times. Agricultural development and ancillary structures are present in the downstream portion of the study corridor. Development especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. Noxious weeds, including spotted knapweed, are present along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. A significant portion of the study corridor was affected by the 2013 Lodgepole Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	significantly relate to Bear Creek 8, and do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison. Therefore, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Bear Valley Creek 1	n/a	The analysis demonstrated unique front country recreational amenities in an area with high scenic value with panoramic views of the Lemhi Mountains. The opportunities and experiences found along the segment are unique in the region of comparison. For example, there is popular trail-based access along the corridor via Bear Valley Lakes National Recreation Trail, including access from the	n/a	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for Chinook salmon, steelhead, and bull trout. Additionally, it is one of the few rivers	While a Wildlife ORV was identified for this river, no supporting rationale was provided. Therefore, because there is no new information or changed circumstances to analyze, the existing determination for this ORV remains (i.e., no Wildlife ORV present).	n/a	n/a - Ecological ORV already identified	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		Bear Valley Trailhead via FS Road 009. The trail parallels the river to the segment's headwaters at Bear Valley Lakes. The Bear Valley Horse Camp is also in the corridor. There is also a wilderness outfitter operator with a special use permit (SUP) in the area. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be higher than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, the determination was made that there are recreational ORVs for this segment.		outside of the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness that is occupied by Chinook salmon, steelhead, bull trout, and westslope cutthroat trout. Considering these factors, this segment exhibits an ORV for fish.				
Bear Valley Creek 2	Minor amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland. Meadows are present. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal scenic or natural conditions, backcountry recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is trail-based access within the corridor via the Bear Valley Marsh Creek Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, however, there is no evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based backcountry recreation would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the	Hot springs in the river corridor represent a ORV due to their rarity in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes one previously identified cultural resource--a prehistoric lithic scatter considered eligible to the NRHP. This eligible resource does not clearly or significantly relate to Bear Valley Creek 2, or indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, therefore no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.						
Beaver Creek 1	n/a	The analysis did not reveal scenic or natural conditions, backcountry recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is trail-based access within the corridor via Loon Creek and Beaver Creek/Seafoam Roads. The Beavercreek Campground and trailhead are also in the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, however, there is no evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based backcountry recreation would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	n/a	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment provides important spawning habitat for Chinook salmon, overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead and Chinook salmon. Considering these factors and the habitat connectivity provided by this segment in the region of comparison, this segment exhibits an ORV for fish.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Beaver Creek 2	n/a	The analysis did not reveal scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is FS Road access in the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during portions of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, there is no evidence	n/a	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	While a Wildlife ORV was identified for this river, no supporting rationale was provided. Therefore, because there is no new information or changed circumstances to analyze, the existing determination for this ORV remains (i.e., no Wildlife ORV present).	n/a	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based front country recreation would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.						
Bell Mountain Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Barren, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	This segment terminates at the District boundary. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Active erosion occurring in this segment. Talus fields and landslide paths visible. However, these features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment encompasses one previously identified cultural resource--the NRHP-eligible historic Copper Bluff mine. This eligible resource does not clearly or significantly relate to Bell Mountain Creek, or indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, therefore no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is located within a Research Natural Area. However, given the relative abundance of other segments in the region of comparison also located in special designation areas, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river-dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. The far upstream portion of the study corridor is in the Meadow Canyon RNA, which was established to protect a large number of unusual and rare plants of alpine tundra habitat (Challis Forest Plan Amendment, p. II-39, Revised 1992). However, the stream itself is not located in the RNA, and the alpine plants the RNA was established to protect are not river-dependent plant species considered in this analysis. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Bench Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the	The analysis did not reveal any unique scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access within the	No geologic features that are rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison identified.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with more a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical	Study segment is an anadromous spawning area and is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However,	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. Intersects with and parallels State Highway 21. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during portions of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation. In most locations, the flow is not sufficient to support water-based recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. A significant portion of the study corridor was affected by the 2012 Bench Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	ORVs were identified for this segment.	given the relatively high number of segments within the region of comparison that are both anadromous spawning areas and are expected to be cold-water sources, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Big Bear Creek 1	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland, Western Riparian Woodland and Shrubland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any unique scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access within the corridor via the Iron-Lola Creek Trail, which parallels the segment. The segment is also accessible via Highway 21. The Bench Creek Campground is within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is surface flow throughout the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation. In some locations, however, the flow may not be sufficient to support water-based recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs	Glacial valley near headwaters that is not a particularly impressive. Some outcrops and river downcutting downstream. Neither of these features are rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. However, no critical habitat occurs in the segment. Due to the relative abundance of other segments that do contain critical habitat for fish in the region of comparison, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Several roads, including Forest Route 275, traverses the study corridor, paralleling and crossing the study segment. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. Noxious weeds, including spotted knapweed and nodding plumeless thistle, are present along roads in the	This segment includes 24 previously identified cultural resources. Twenty-three of these resources are prehistoric, including one NRHP-eligible lithic scatter, one lithic scatter that is ineligible to the NRHP, and an isolated find that is ineligible. The remaining 20 prehistoric resources are sites that have not been evaluated for their eligibility to the NRHP, including 14 lithic scatters, two stone features, and four talus pits. Additionally, there is a multicomponent trail that has not been evaluated for its eligibility to the NRHP. It is unclear if most of these sites are historically significant and their relationship to Big Bear Creek 1 is also unclear. At present, these sites do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, therefore no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segments identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		were identified for this segment.			study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.			
Big Chief Creek	n/a	The analysis did not reveal scenic or natural conditions, backcountry recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is trail access in the corridor via Big Chief Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during portions of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, there is no evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based backcountry recreation would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	n/a	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Big Creek 2	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Barren, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. In particular, there is a circular lake near the headwaters that	The analysis did not reveal a combination of scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access in the corridor via Big Creek-Massacre Trail and FS Road 121. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is at least some surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation. The flow may not be sufficient for most water-based activities. There is a	Contact between horizontally bedded carbonate bank unit and near vertical uplifted carbonite and mixed siliciclastic beds. Near the headwaters, it is impressive, but features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	is surrounded by towering cliffs and rockslides of tan colors. Various vegetation heights, densities, and colors flank the river as it meanders through a rugged draw below rock faces. The segment above the 45-degree bend in the river is most notable. When compared to the region of comparison, scenic ORV present due to diverse topography and sinuosity, various soil colors and native vegetation, and minimal cultural modifications.	small lake near the headwaters. Overall, there is no evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			study segment.			
Big Creek 3	Minor amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access in the corridor via FS Road 097. The Big Creek Campground is also in the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, there is no evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	n/a	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers un the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Noxious weed infestations, including spotted knapweed, are present in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	n/a	Study segments identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Big Fall Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, unique recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of	Outcrops near headwaters and waterfalls near downstream end of segment; however, the features are not rare, unique, or exemplary within the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of	This segment includes two previously identified cultural resources--all considered eligible to the NRHP--including a cabin and a ruin. These sites do not have a clear or significant relationship to Big Fall Creek,	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	comparison. There is access near the segment via the Big Fall Creek Trail and to the lower reach via FS roads. There is no access to the upper third of the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is surface flow during much of the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation. Overall, however, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	and do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison. Therefore, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Big Lost River	Minor amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, unique recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. This segment can be easily accessed from Trail Creek Road, which is a paved roadway. The Lost River Garden Creek campground is adjacent to the segment. Big Lost River has sustained surface flow during the year, which is sufficient to support water-based and water-related recreation activities. Overall, however, visitors' attraction to this small segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other locations in the region of comparison. Moreover, the lack of recreation ORVs on the portions of the River directly outside the District further reduce the ORV potential for	Broad river valley with a meandering stream. No geologic features that are rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Trail Creek Road and numerous informal roads are present in the study corridor, closely paralleling the study segment. Presence of roads especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. The noxious weeds black henbane and	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		this segment. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			leafy spurge are present in infestations along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			
Big Timber Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Major amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Mountain Mahogany Woodland and Shrubland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland, Western Riparian Woodland and Shrubland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access in the corridor via Big Timber Creek Trail and Big Timber Creek Road. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, however, there is no evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	n/a	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. It also contains a robust population of bull trout. Considering these factors, this segment exhibits an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Numerous roads traverse the study corridor, some paralleling and crossing the study segment. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. Noxious weed infestations, including spotted knapweed, nodding plumeless thistle, and Canada thistle, are present in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	n/a	n/a	n/a
Birch Creek 2	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is some FS Road access within the study corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate	No exposed geology.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife,	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator).	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly,

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		for fish.	proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Forest Route 413 crosses the study segment. Presence of roads especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. The noxious weed spotted knapweed is present in infestations along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.		Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Black Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Barren, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Low Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Sparse Vegetation, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	This segment terminates at the District boundary. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is OHV access near the terminus of the segment at the District Boundary, but otherwise limited access. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly,	Creek headwaters are near the top of Bell Mountain, a steep quartzite exposure. The slope means that a great deal of erosion is present in this area. However, this is not rare, unique, or exemplary within the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is located within a Research Natural Area. However, given the relative abundance of other segments in the region of comparison also located in special designation areas, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river-dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. The far upstream portion of the study segment is in the Meadow Canyon RNA, which was established to protect a large number of unusual and rare plants of alpine tundra habitat (Challis Forest Plan Amendment, p. II-39, Revised 1992). However, the alpine plants the RNA was established to protect are not river-dependent plant species considered in this analysis. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.						
Blackbird Creek	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	While a Historic/Cultural ORV was identified for this river, no supporting rationale was provided. Therefore, because there is no new information or changed circumstances to analyze, the existing determination for this ORV remains (i.e., no Cultural/Historic ORV present).	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	n/a
Blind Creek 1	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Impressive river carved cliffs/Canyon at the confluence of this segment and the Yankee Fork (lower). However, those features are more attributable to the Yankee Fork which already has a ORV identified.	Study segment is a tributary of the Yankee Fork, which was determined to have an ORV for fish (see notes/rationale for this segment). Study segment is within the Lower Yankee Fork Aquatic Priority Watershed, a priority watershed for steelhead protection. Study segment likely contributes to favorable sensitive fisheries habitat conditions within the Yankee Fork, though no sensitive fisheries have been detected in the study segment. No designated or proposed critical habitat is in the study segment. For these reasons, no ORVs are present in the study segment.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Most of the study corridor was affected by the 2012 Halstead Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment encompasses three previously identified cultural resources, including the NRHP-eligible Yankee Fork ditch, the ineligible Challis NF telephone line, and a multicomponent lithic scatter that has not been evaluated for its eligibility to the NRHP. Additionally, a commenter suggested that this segment contains "a wealth of significant modern history sites." The previous surveys, research, and documented sites in the area, however, did not appear to support this suggestion. Additionally, the Yankee Fork irrigation ditch is related to Yankee Fork, of which Blind Creek 1 is a tributary. The suggestion that This segment encompasses significant modern history is not borne out by the data and it seems the important relationships are to Yankee Fork, not Blind Creek 1. This information, therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
						were identified for this segment.		
Blind Creek 2	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Extrusive unit at headwaters shows evidence of glaciation, which is common in region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Blind Fork Trail Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a	This segment terminates at the District boundary. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is some OHV access along Forest Road 109. Observed streambed conditions indicate that this is an ephemeral drainage with no surface flow during much of the year, which prevents opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the	Minor outcrops. No geologic features that are rare, unique, or exemplary within the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Forest Route	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	scenic ORV.	corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			109 traverses the study corridor, paralleling and crossing the study segment. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.			
Block Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to the segment via FS Roads 050 and 064. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note; nothing that is rare, unique, or exemplary within the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Several roads, including Forest Routes 50 and 64, traverse the study corridor, paralleling and crossing the study segment multiple times. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	This segment encompasses three previously identified cultural resources--all considered eligible to the NRHP--including two prehistoric lithic scatters and the Morgan Creek wagon road. These sites do not have a clear or significant relationship to Block Creek, and do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison. Therefore, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Blowfly Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be	Typical stream valley. No geologic features that are rare, unique, or exemplary within the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to the lower half of the segment above the Blowfly Trailhead via FS Road 078; there is no access to the upper half of the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Forest Route 78 parallels and crosses the study segment. Development especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. Noxious weeds (i.e., spotted knapweed, musk thistle) and invasive plant species (sulphur cinquefoil) have infested the road corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Blue Moon Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other	Typical stream valley. No geologic features that are rare, unique, or exemplary within the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. The noxious weeds spotted knapweed and rush skeletonweed are present in the southern portion of the study corridor, reducing habitat quality in this	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			area. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			
Blue Rock	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Steeply sloping stream with a few outcrops; nothing that is rare, unique, or exemplary within the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes one previously identified historic cultural resource--Cherry Creek Road, which is considered ineligible to the NRHP. Because this resource is not clearly or significantly related to Blue Rock, and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Boone Creek 1	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of	This segment terminates at the District boundary. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits	Possible small cirque at headwaters; nothing that is rare, unique, or exemplary within the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			
Boone Creek 2	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to the lower third of the segment via the East Fork Boone Creek Trail; there is limited access to the upper two thirds. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	A few outcrops; nothing that is rare, unique, or exemplary within the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Boulder Creek 2	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Snow-Ice, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access within the corridor via the Boulder Creek Trail, which parallels the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Cirque and glacial lake at headwaters and other evidence of glacial processes as well; however, these features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Boulder Creek 3	Major amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Barren, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Limber Pine Woodland, Low Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Sparse Vegetation, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison.	Erosion and outcrops visible; however, these features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.						
Boundary Creek 1	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to portions of the segment via Boundary Creek Road Corridor. The Middle Fork Trailhead and Boundary Creek Campground Complex are within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note; nothing that is rare, unique, or exemplary within the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Several roads, including the Idaho Centennial Trail and Forest Route 568 (crosses the study segment) and several other dirt roads and other ancillary development such as parking areas, fences, and outbuildings, occur in the study corridor. Development especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. The noxious weed Canada thistle, is present along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. A significant portion of the study corridor was affected by the 2006 Mountain Meadows - North Elk Fire, which likely resulted in	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is located within an anadromous spawning area. However, given the relative abundance of other segments in the region of comparison also located in anadromous spawning areas, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
					reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.			
Boundary Creek 2	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Some erosion; however, these features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes one previously identified historic cultural resource--the Challis NF telephone line, which is considered ineligible to the NRHP. Because this resource is not clearly or significantly related to Boundary Creek 2, and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Bowery Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole	The analysis did not reveal the presence of exceptionally unique scenic or natural conditions or recreational amenities of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access and water-related recreation opportunities via the Bowery Creek Trail. There is also the Bowery Creek Trailhead near the terminus of the segment at the District Boundary. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is surface flow during much of	No geologic features of note.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segments identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation, especially for non-motorized backcountry activities. Compared with other segments in the region of comparison, opportunities and experiences for trail-based recreation activities would be higher along this segment. Overall, however, visitors' attraction to this segment for water-based recreation would be less than other segments in the region of comparison that have more substantial flow conditions. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			
Bridge Creek 2	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Grassland, Introduced Annual Grassland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. The noxious weeds hoary alyssum and rush skeletonweed are widespread in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. Most of the study corridor was affected by either the 1996 Jack Creek Fire, the 1999 Norton Creek Fire, the 2003 Prospect Fire, the 2006 Cub Fire, or the 2007 Red Bluff Fire, which	This segment encompasses two previously identified cultural resources, including a prehistoric talus pit that is ineligible to the NRHP and the NRHP-eligible historic Thunder Mountain trail. These sites do not have a clear or significant relationship to Bridge Creek 2, and do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison. Therefore, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
					likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			
Broken Ridge Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is some access to the segment via the Happy Hallow/Juliette Creek Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Bruin Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. Except for along the Rapid River Trail and Rapid River Road, there is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during	A few outcrops; however, these features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is located within an anadromous spawning area. However, given the relative abundance of other segments in the region of comparison also located in anadromous spawning areas, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			study segment.
Bruno Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. Traverses Thompson Creek Mine Tailing Pond. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	This segment drains into a large tailing pond for the Thompsen Creek Mine. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to the segment, including areas above the tailing pond, however, there are fewer opportunities for public recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Low flow and limited access reduce opportunities for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note. Stream appears to have been partially diverted by a nearby mine. No features that are rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. A large portion of the study corridor is disturbed by Buckskin Mine ancillary facilities (e.g., roads), significantly reducing habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss and anthropogenic disturbance. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes one previously identified cultural resource--the multicomponent Bruno Creek mine, which is considered eligible to the NRHP. This site does not have a clear or significant relationship to Bruno Creek, and does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison. Therefore, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Buck Creek 2	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Barren, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to the lower third of the segment via FS Road 116, but no access to the upper two thirds of the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Steep ridges and cliffs with limestone rubble talus; however, these features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. However, the segment overlaps with a relatively small amount of priority watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. Considering the relative abundance of other stream segments that occur within priority watersheds, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Multiple roads, including Doublespring Pass Road, occur in the study corridor, paralleling and crossing the study segment. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. The noxious weed nodding plumeless thistle is present along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment encompasses two previously identified cultural resources, including a prehistoric NRHP-eligible lithic scatter and indeterminate prehistoric site that has not been evaluated for its eligibility to the NRHP. These sites do not have a clear or significant relationship to Buck Creek 2, and do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison. Therefore, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segments identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Buck Creek 3	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-	Quartzite cliff and rubble field; however, these features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			
Buck Lake	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Buckskin Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest	This segment is mostly within the Thompsen Creek Mine Plan of Operations boundary. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found	Most of the stream corridor is in an active mine. No features that are rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or	This segment's study corridor includes one previously identified cultural resource that was not evaluated for its eligibility to the NRHP--a prehistoric lithic scatter with intact sweat lodge support poles. This cultural resource is also located in the study corridor for Alder Creek 2,	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90%	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	and Woodland. Traverses Thompson Creek Mine. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to the segment via the mine, however, public recreation would not be possible in most locations, which eliminates opportunities for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. A large portion of the study corridor is disturbed by the Buckskin Mine, significantly reducing habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss and anthropogenic disturbance. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	which overlaps with the Buckskin Creek study corridor in this area. Although the cultural resource is within the study corridor, its location suggests that it is associated with Alder Creek 2 and is evaluated under that study segment. Therefore, no cultural or historic ORVs were identified for this segment.	occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Bull Creek 1	Major amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to the segment via the Bear Canyon-Sawmill and Snow Bank Trails. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Erosion at headwaters; however, this feature is not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Several forest routes occur in the study corridor, paralleling the study segment. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. Noxious weeds, including nodding plumeless thistle and Canada thistle, are present along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
					identified for the study segment.			
Bull Creek 2	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access within the corridor via Bull Creek Road. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Bull Creek Road occurs in the study corridor, paralleling the study segment. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. The noxious weed spotted knapweed is present along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment encompasses two previously identified cultural resources, including a prehistoric lithic scatter and an indeterminate stone feature, neither of which have been evaluated for their eligibility to the NRHP. Because these resources are not clearly or significantly related to Bull Creek 2, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Burnt Aspen Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access within the corridor via the Burnt Aspen Trail, which parallels the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the	A few outcrops; however, this feature is not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not	This segment includes one previously identified cultural resource--an indeterminate prehistoric site that was not evaluated for its eligibility to the NRHP. Because this resource does not clearly or significantly relate to Buckskin Creek, and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	One Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species, park milkvetch (Astragalus leptaleus; G4S3), has been documented in the study corridor in 1981; this same population was extent during surveys in 1991. The occurrence (IDFG EO Number 9, EO ID 1308) is located in a meadow-upland ecotone in riparian scrub along Wildhorse Creek. Burnt Aspen Creek is a tributary to Wildhorse Creek and the confluence is located near this population. This population is primarily

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			associated with the riparian vegetation of Wildhorse Creek; it extends nearly a mile along Wildhorse Creek downstream from the Burnt Aspen Creek confluence. Burnt Aspen Creek lacks suitable habitat for this species except at the immediate confluence with Wildhorse Creek. Therefore, presence of this sensitive plant is not considered to be associated with Burnt Aspen Creek. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Burnt Creek 1	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access within the corridor via the Burnt Creek Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. The noxious weed spotted knapweed is abundant in the southern portion of the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Burnt Creek 2	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to the lower half of the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Erosion at headwaters and a few outcrops; however, these features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. One Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife species; Columbia spotted frog (one documented record), has been documented in the study corridor. However, due to the relatively numerous segments supporting this species in the region of comparison, presence of this species does not rise to the level of an ORV. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	This segment encompasses two previously identified cultural resources, including a prehistoric, NRHP-eligible lithic scatter and a prehistoric isolated find that is not eligible to the NRHP. Because these resources do not clearly or significantly relate to Burnt Creek 2, and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Butcher Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Low Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison.	A few outcrops; however, this feature is not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes one previously identified historic cultural resource--the Copper Basin Mine Road, which is considered ineligible to the NRHP. Because this resource is not clearly or significantly related to Butcher Creek, and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.						
Cabin Creek 2	n/a	While the public identified a Recreational ORV was for this river, no supporting rationale was provided. Therefore, because there is no new information or changed circumstances to analyze, the existing determination for this ORV remains (i.e., no Recreational ORV present).	n/a	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	n/a	n/a	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	n/a
Cabin Creek 4	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. In particular, there are two blue lakes (including Crimson Lake) near the headwaters that are surrounded by mountains of various heights and orientations, creating a complex landscape texture. Various vegetation heights, densities, and colors flank the river as is meanders through	The analysis did not reveal a combination of scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access in the corridor via the Cabin-Pioneer and Crimson Lake Trails. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is at least some surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation. The flow may not be sufficient for most water-based activities. Overall, there is no evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the	Dramatic valley with examples of many glacial features including peaks, cirque lakes, U-shaped valley, and moraines of remarkable scale. Additionally, granites and rhyolites of varying colors make for an impressive backdrop to the glacial features. The collective glacial features of this segment are outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segments identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	rugged draws with varying slope aspects due to a prominent bend in the river. Red, brown, yellow, and tan terrain colors contrast with the various vegetation. When compared to the region of comparison, scenic ORV present due to diverse topography and sinuosity, various soil colors and native vegetation, and minimal cultural modifications.	relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.						
Cabin Creek 5	Moderate amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is some access to the segment via Kinnikinic Creek Road. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. The noxious weed spotted knapweed is present in the down-stream portion of the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes one previously identified cultural resource--an indeterminate historic site that was not evaluated for its eligibility to the NRHP. Because this resource does not clearly or significantly relate to Cabin Creek 5, and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Cabin Creek 6	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of	This segment includes three previously identified cultural resources--an indeterminate prehistoric site that was not evaluated for its eligibility to the NRHP, an indeterminate historic site that is considered ineligible to the	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Snow-Ice, Sparse Vegetation, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Several roads occur in the downstream portion of the study corridor and cross and closely parallel the study segment. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	NRHP, and the Copper Basin Mine road that is considered ineligible to the NRHP. Because these resources do not clearly or significantly relate to Cabin Creek 6, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Cabin Creek 7	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes one previously identified cultural resource--an indeterminate historic site that was not evaluated for its eligibility to the NRHP. Because this resource does not clearly or significantly relate to Cabin Creek 7, and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		were identified for this segment.						
Cabin Creek 9	Moderate amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any unique scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during portions of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation. In most locations, the flow is not sufficient to support water-based recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes one previously identified cultural resource--a multicomponent trail that was not evaluated for its eligibility to the NRHP. Because this resource does not clearly or significantly relate to Cabin Creek 9, and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segments identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Cabin Fork	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Limber Pine Woodland, Sparse Vegetation. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and	This segment terminates at the District boundary. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to the lower portions of the segment via FS Road 446, but no access to the upper reach of the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and	Stream valley with steep sides and sediment deposition near the downstream end of the segment; however, these features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Cabin Fork Road crosses and closely parallels the study segment.	This segment includes two previously identified cultural resources--both indeterminate prehistoric sites one of which was not evaluated for its eligibility to the NRHP and the other is considered ineligible to the NRHP. Because these resources do not clearly or significantly relate to Cabin Fork, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. The noxious weeds spotted knapweed, Canada thistle, and leafy spurge, are present along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			
Cache Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Introduced Annual Grassland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. Several lakes are present near the headwaters. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	n/a	Headwaters are in a cirque valley. Geologic mapping indicates a unit with flow layering of porphyry and dacite/diorite in partially bisecting the river corridor in this area, it is not possible to tell from available data if the flow layering is visible but the number of outcrops and cliffs that are present suggest it is likely visible. Moving down the river the glacial carved U-shaped valley shifts to a V-shaped river carved channel with numerous cliffs and granite outcrops. However, these features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison. Note that hot springs are present near the confluence of Cache Creek and Loon Creek within the study corridor of both rivers, but due to their location, the hot springs are being considered as part of the Loon Creek analysis.	n/a	n/a	n/a	Study segment is located within a Research Natural Area. However, given the relative abundance of other segments in the region of comparison also located in special designation areas, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	n/a
Camas Creek (Segments B and C)	n/a - Scenic ORV already identified	The analysis demonstrated exceptional scenic attributes and flow conditions that contribute to unique recreational experiences. The opportunities and experiences for water-related and water-based recreation found along the segment are of a higher quality than other locations in the region of	n/a	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and	n/a	n/a	This segment is both a Research Natural Area and anadromous spawning area. In addition, it is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. There are few other segments in the region of comparison that	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		comparison. Trails provide access to the segments. Most notably, these segments provide excellent opportunities for whitewater kayaking, especially for expert paddlers. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is high sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor and supports water-based and water-related recreation. There are high quality views along the segment that contribute to unique recreational experiences and draw visitors to this segment. Overall, because of scenic values, water-related and water-based recreation, and the availability of high quality experiences, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be higher than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, the determination was made that there are recreational ORVs for these segments.		contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. Additionally, this tributary to the Middle Fork Salmon River provides significant spawning and rearing habitat for Chinook salmon populations that have not been influenced by hatchery introductions, which is rare in the Columbia River basin. Considering these factors and the habitat connectivity provided by the segment in the region of comparison, this segment exhibits an ORV for fish.			have dual special designations, and are expected to be cold-water sources (an ecological function indicator). As such, this segment exhibits an ecological ORV.	
Camas Creek (Segment A)	Minor amount of elevation change. Major amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Grassland and Steppe, Introduced Annual	While the corridor includes several trails and water-based recreation opportunities, the analysis did not reveal scenic or natural conditions, other recreational amenities, or sufficiently unique opportunities and experiences that cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access in the corridor via several trails. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall,	n/a	While the study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability, this tributary to the Middle Fork Salmon River provides significant spawning and rearing habitat for Chinook salmon populations that have not been influenced by hatchery introductions, which is rare in the Columbia River basin. Therefore, this segment exhibits an ORV for fish.	n/a	n/a	This segment is both a Research Natural Area and anadromous spawning area. In addition, it is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. There are few other segments in the region of comparison that have dual special designations, and are expected to be cold-water sources (an ecological function indicator). As such, this segment exhibits an ecological ORV.	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	Grassland, Introduced Perennial Grassland and Forbland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Low Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Mountain Mahogany Woodland and Shrubland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Western Riparian Woodland and Shrubland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	however, there is no evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.						
Camp Creek 3	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access within the corridor with the main access point being via Middle Fork Peak cutoff to the Middle Fork Peak camping area, which is in the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs	A few outcrops and small canyon; however, these features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Several roads, including Forest Route 366, occur in the study corridor and cross the study segment. Development especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. The noxious weed spotted knapweed is present along roads in the study corridor, and gypsyflower is present in a small infestation, reducing habitat quality. Most of the	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is located within an anadromous spawning area. However, given the relative abundance of other segments in the region of comparison also located in anadromous spawning areas, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		were identified for this segment.			study corridor was affected by the 2000 Aperejo Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			
Camp Creek 5	Moderate amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Low Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	This segment terminates at the District boundary. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is some OHV access along Forest Road 109. Observed streambed conditions indicate that this is an ephemeral drainage with no surface flow during much of the year, which prevents opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	A few outcrops; however, this feature is not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Camp Creek 6	Moderate amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is some FS Road access within the study corridor. Observed	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Several roads, including Forest Route 58 and Forest Route 413, occur in the study corridor and cross the study segment multiple times. Presence of roads especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. The noxious weed spotted knapweed is present in infestations along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.		ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Camp Creek 7	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Low Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis	A few outcrops; however, this feature is not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes three previously identified cultural resources--one indeterminate prehistoric site that is considered ineligible to the NRHP, and two prehistoric isolated finds that are not eligible to the NRHP. Because these resources do not clearly or significantly relate to Camp Creek 7, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.						
Camp Creek 8	Major amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Barren, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Limber Pine Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to the lower third of the segment via FS Road 194, which parallels the segment; there is no access to the upper two thirds of the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Camp Creek 9	Minor amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland. No readily	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-	This segment includes one previously identified cultural resource--the historic, NRHP-eligible Stanley-Bear Valley-Lowman road. Because this resource does not clearly or significantly relate to Camp Creek 9, and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no	Study segment is located within an anadromous spawning area. However, given the relative abundance of other segments in the region of comparison also located in anadromous spawning areas, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. The entire study corridor was affected by the 2012 Halstead Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.		ORV was identified in this study segment.
Cap Creek 2	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. The entire study corridor was affected by the 2000 Little Pistol Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Cape Horn Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the	The analysis did not reveal scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access within the corridor via the	Headwall near headwaters and talus fields further downstream; however, these features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of	This segment encompasses five previously identified cultural resources, including two indeterminate prehistoric sites that have not been evaluated for their eligibility to the NRHP. There are also three historic sites, including the Stanley-Bear Valley-	Study segment is an anadromous spawning area and is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However,	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Developed-Roads, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland, Western Riparian Woodland and Shrubland. Intersects with and parallels State Highway 21. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	Stanley/Landmark and Iron-Lola Creek Trails. The Banner Creek Campground is outside the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is at least some sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation. Overall, however, there is no evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. This tributary to the Middle Fork Salmon River also provides significant spawning and rearing habitat for Chinook salmon populations that have not been influenced by hatchery introductions, which is rare in the Columbia River basin. Therefore, this segment exhibits an ORV for fish.	threatened or endangered river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. One Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife species; Columbia spotted frog (two documented records), has been documented in the study corridor. However, due to the relatively numerous segments supporting this species in the region of comparison, presence of this species does not rise to the level of an ORV. Several roads (i.e., State Route 21, Bear Valley Road/Forest Route 579, Forest Route 209, and Forest Route 200, traverse the study corridor, some paralleling the study segment. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. Numerous noxious weeds (i.e. spotted knapweed, rush skeletonweed, Canada thistle, Dalmatian toadflax, oxeye daisy) are present along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	Lowman road and Yankee Fork camp dump--both considered eligible to the NRHP--and an ineligible segment of the Cape Horn stock driveway. Because these resources do not clearly or significantly relate to Cape Horn Creek, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	given the relatively high number of segments within the region of comparison that are both anadromous spawning areas and are expected to be cold-water sources, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Carcass Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive	This segment includes one previously identified historic cultural resource--Cherry Creek Road, which is considered ineligible to the NRHP. Because this resource is not clearly or significantly related to Carcass Creek, and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	Steppe. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Carmen Creek	n/a	The analysis did not reveal scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they could be considered recreational ORVs. There is access within the corridor via the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail; however, aside from the NST, there is no evidence to suggest the corridor is popular for other water-based or water-related activities. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is at least some sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation. However, the flow may not be sufficient to support water-based recreation. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	n/a	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Several roads, including Carmen Creek Road, traverse the study corridor, paralleling and crossing the study segment. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. Noxious weeds, including spotted knapweed, Canada thistle, gypsyflower, and hoary alyssum, are	This segment includes two previously identified cultural resources--one historic cabin and one log deck, neither of which were evaluated for their eligibility to the NRHP. Additionally, a commenter suggested that this segment of Carmen Creek was briefly mentioned (as Sammon [sic] Creek) in the August 21, 1805 entry of the journals of Lewis and Clark. The documented historic resources do not clearly or significantly relate to Carmen Creek, and it is not clear that the Lewis and Clark reference to Sammon Creek relates to this segment of Carmen Creek. This information, therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	n/a	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
					present along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.			
Cash Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment, especially the upper reach. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is at least some surface flow during much of the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Erosion and outcrops; however, these features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes one previously identified cultural resource--the Challis NF telephone line, which is considered ineligible to the NRHP. Because this resource is not clearly or significantly related to Cash Creek, and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Castle Creek 1	n/a	n/a	n/a	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit	n/a	n/a	Study segment is an anadromous spawning area and is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relatively high number of segments within the region of comparison that are both anadromous spawning areas and are expected to be cold-water sources, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
				similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.				
Castle Creek 2	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery, although some outcrops and brightly colored soils present. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Outcrops, brightly colored soils; however, these features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment encompasses five previously identified cultural resources, including two indeterminate prehistoric sites that have not been evaluated for their eligibility to the NRHP. Additionally, there is one multicomponent, NRHP-eligible lithic scatter and dump, one ineligible indeterminate historic site, and one ineligible segment of the Copper Basin Mine road. Because these resources do not clearly or significantly relate to Castle Creek 2, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Cearley Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared	Most geology in this river corridor is obscured by soils. No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the	This segment encompasses six previously identified historic cultural resources, including the NRHP-eligible Yankee Fork subdivision road and the Yankee Fork dredge and tailings. There also is a cabin that has not been evaluated for its eligibility to the NRHP, and three ineligible sites, including the Challis NF telephone line, the Crealey Pole outhouse, and a cabin ruin. Additionally, a commenter suggested that this segment contains "a wealth of significant modern history sites." The previous surveys, research, and	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			study corridor. The entire study corridor was affected by the 2000 Rankin Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	documented sites in the area, however, did not appear to support this suggestion given that the Yankee Fork road and dredge relate to Yankee Fork rather than Crealey Creek, which is just a tributary. The resources that may relate to Crealey Creek are either ineligible or unevaluated for eligibility to the NRHP, which does not support the commenter's suggestion that this drainage includes significant modern history. This information, indicates there are not cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, therefore no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.		
Cedar Run Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	This segment terminates at the District boundary. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is OHV access and the Cedar Run Trail crosses the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Two Forest Routes are in the study corridor and cross the study segment. Development especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. The noxious weed Canada	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			thistle is present along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			
Challis Creek	n/a	The analysis did not reveal scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that exemplify recreational ORVs. There is access within the corridor via Challis Creek Road and Challis Creek Lakes Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is at least some sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, however, there is no evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	n/a	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. However, the study segment overlaps with a relatively small amount of priority watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. Considering the relative abundance of other stream segments that occur within priority watersheds to a greater extent, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chamberlain Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared	Some outcrops; however, these features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			
Charcoal Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. One Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife species; Columbia spotted frog (one record), has been documented in the study corridor. However, due to the relatively numerous segments supporting this species in the region of comparison, presence of this species does not rise to the level of an ORV. The noxious weed Canada thistle has infested portions of the study corridor along roads (e.g., Forest Route 138), reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Cherry Creek 1	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions. The Cherry Creek Campground is	Broad river valley; however, this feature is not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study	This segment encompasses nine previously identified cultural resources, including five NRHP-eligible prehistoric	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	adjacent to the creek. There is also access to the segment via the Trail Creek-Cherry Creek Trail, which parallels the upper reach of the segment. However, there are no other recreational amenities or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is at least some surface flow during much of the year, which may support limited opportunities for water-based recreation and contribute to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, however, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other similar segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. One Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife species; Columbia spotted frog, has been documented in the study corridor. However, due to the relatively numerous segments supporting this species in the region of comparison, presence of this species does not rise to the level of an ORV. The noxious weeds spotted knapweed, leafy spurge, Canada thistle, and nodding plumeless thistle have infested portions of the study corridor along roads (e.g., Cherry Creek Road), reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	lithic scatters or other sites, one NRHP-eligible multicomponent lithic scatter that includes stratified deposits with a Mazama occupation and cultural materials, and one prehistoric isolated find that is ineligible. There also are two ineligible historic sites--the Cherry Creek corral and road. This is unique for the region because of the two prehistoric sites that appear to be related to Cherry Creek 1 and contain stratified deposits and evidence of a Late Paleoindian occupation. This indicates there are cultural or historical values that are unique, rare and exemplary in the region of comparison, therefore a cultural ORV was identified for this segment.	Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Cherry Creek 2	Moderate amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the	This segment encompasses three previously identified cultural resources, including two NRHP-eligible prehistoric lithic scatters and the ineligible historic Gooseberry Creek road. Because these resources are not clearly or significantly related to Cherry Creek 2, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			study corridor. Forest Route 56, traverses a portion of the study corridor. Presence of roads especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. The noxious weed spotted knapweed is present along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			
Chicken Creek 1	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes two previously identified cultural resources--one indeterminate prehistoric site that is ineligible to the NRHP and one prehistoric isolated find that is not eligible to the NRHP. Because these resources are not clearly or significantly related to Chicken Creek 1, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Chicken Creek 3	Moderate amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Chip Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Western Riparian Woodland and Shrubland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is surface flow during much of the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, however, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Oxbows and meander scars near terminus of segment; however, these features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Chippie Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access within the corridor via the Chippie Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Downcutting stream; however, this feature is not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. However, no critical habitat occurs in the segment. Due to the relative abundance of other segments that do contain critical habitat for fish in the region of comparison, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment encompasses four previously identified cultural resources, including one NRHP-eligible prehistoric lithic scatter, two NRHP-eligible historic sites (the Gilmore & Pittsburgh Railroad and the Bannock wagon road), and one ineligible historic cabin. Because these resources are not clearly or significantly related to Chippie Creek, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segments identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Cinnabar Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery, but some red colored rocks near the headwaters. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to much of the segment via the Peach-Cinnabar Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for	Creek name and the red color of the rocks near the headwaters suggest the possible presence of Cinnabar (a mercury bearing mineral); however, this feature is not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Several noxious weeds (i.e., spotted knapweed, Canada thistle,	This segment includes three previously identified cultural resources--one indeterminate prehistoric site that is eligible to the NRHP, one ineligible indeterminate historic site, and the ineligible historic Challis NF telephone line. Because these resources are not clearly or significantly related to Cinnabar Creek, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			and musk thistle) are present in the down-stream portion of the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			
Clear Creek 1	n/a	The analysis did not reveal the combination of scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, and opportunities and experiences that are of such a quality to justify the presence of recreational ORVs. There is access within the corridor via the Clear Creek Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, however, there is no evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	n/a	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. Considering these factors and the habitat connectivity provided by the segment in the region of comparison, this segment exhibits an ORV for fish.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Clear Creek 2	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor	Stream downcutting causing erosion from surrounding cliffs; however, this feature is not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. However, no critical habitat occurs in the segment. Due to the relative abundance of other segments that do contain critical habitat for fish in the region of comparison,	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segments identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			
Cliff Creek 3	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	This segment terminates at the District boundary. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to the segment via FS Road 532 and OHV trails. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Uplifted limestone outcrop near headwaters with steeply eroded walls; however, this feature is not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Multiple roads occur in the study corridor, paralleling and crossing the study segment multiple times. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment encompasses seven previously identified historic cultural resources, including three sites that are NRHP-eligible (one cabin and two mines) and four ineligible sites (three mines and one ruin). Because these resources are not clearly or significantly related to Cliff Creek 3, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Coal Creek 1	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90%	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been	This segment includes two previously identified cultural resources--one indeterminate historic site and one historic cabin, neither of which have	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	been evaluated for their eligibility to the NRHP. Because these resources are not clearly or significantly related to Coal Creek 1, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Coal Creek 2	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is some OHV access to the lower reach of the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the	Cliffs near terminus show evidence of uplifting; however, this feature is not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.						
Coal Creek 3	Minor amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is OHV access within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Forest Route 138 traverses the study corridor, crossing the study segment. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	This segment encompasses four previously identified cultural resources, including one NRHP-eligible prehistoric lithic scatter, one historic NRHP-eligible CCC corral, one ineligible historic road, and one indeterminate historic site. Because these resources are not clearly or significantly related to Coal Creek 3, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Coal Creek 4	Minor amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor	No geologic features of note.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. However, the study segment overlaps with a relatively small amount of priority watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. Considering the relative abundance of other stream segments that occur within priority watersheds to a greater extent, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Forest Route 138 traverses the study corridor, crossing the study segment. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.			
Coal Creek 5	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Sparse Vegetation. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to the segment via Coal Creek Road. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. The entire study corridor was affected by the 2012 Halstead Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes one previously identified cultural resource--an indeterminate historic site, which is considered ineligible to the NRHP. Because this resource is not clearly or significantly related to Coal Creek 5, and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Cold Creek 2	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found	Erosion near headwaters; however, this feature is not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is steady surface flow during much of the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, however, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Copper Creek 2	Moderate amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes one previously identified historic cultural resource--the Bright Star Mine, which is considered ineligible to the NRHP. Because this resource is not clearly or significantly related to Copper Creek 2, and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Copper Creek 4	Minor amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access within the corridor via FS Road 007. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes one previously identified cultural resource--an historic mine, which is considered ineligible to the NRHP. Because this resource is not clearly or significantly related to Copper Creek 4, and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Corral Creek 1	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison,	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access within the corridor via the Corral-Stewart Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison.	Cirque near headwaters and wide U-shaped valley; however, these features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Several roads occur in the study corridor and cross the study segment.	This segment includes two previously identified cultural resources--an indeterminate historic site and the Copper Basin Mine Road, both of which are considered ineligible to the NRHP. Because these resources do not clearly or significantly relate to Corral Creek 1, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			Road presence, especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. The noxious weed Canada thistle is present along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			
Corral Creek 4	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to the segment via the Corral Creek-Hat Creek Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during portions of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Cliffs and active erosion near headwaters; however, these features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes three previously identified historic cultural resources--the NRHP-eligible Corral Creek irrigation ditch and the Challis NF telephone line and Salmon Challis Boundary Way trail, both of which are ineligible. While the irrigation ditch does relate to Corral Creek 4, the other resources do not have clear or significant relationships, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison. Therefore, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segments identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Corral Creek 5	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited	Outcrop; however, this feature is not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. The noxious weed spotted knapweed is present in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	ORVs were identified for this segment.	year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Corral Creek 6	Major amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, unique recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which combined with limited access, reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Active erosion at headwaters; however, this feature is not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Corral Creek 7	Minor amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Cottonwood Creek 2	n/a	n/a	n/a	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Cow Creek 1	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions,	Wide glacial basin at headwaters and glacial scour on valley walls; however,	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed,

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Barren, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to the lower third of the segment via Poison-Cow Creek Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	these features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. The noxious weed rush skeletonweed is present in the downstream portion of the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Coyote Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access within the corridor via Deadwood Creek Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. One Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife species; Columbia spotted frog (one documented record), has been documented in the	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			study corridor. However, due to the relatively numerous segments supporting this species in the region of comparison, presence of this species does not rise to the level of an ORV. The noxious weed Canada thistle is present in the study corridor along Burma Road, which parallels and crosses the study segment, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.			
Dahlonega Creek	n/a	n/a	n/a	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Deadwood Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access within the corridor via the Corral-Stewart Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during portions of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar	Scree fields in river valley; however, this feature is not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. The entire study corridor was affected by either the 2006 Potato Fire, or the 2012 Halstead Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segments identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			
Deep Creek 2	Major amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, however, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Headwall and lateral moraines near headwaters; however, these features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Several roads occur in the study corridor and cross the study segment. Road presence, especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. The noxious weed spotted knapweed is present along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes one previously identified historic cultural resource--the NRHP-eligible Lewis and Clark trail. Because this resource is not clearly or significantly related to Deep Creek 2, and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is located within a Research Natural Area. However, given the relative abundance of other segments in the region of comparison also located in special designation areas, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Deep Creek 3	n/a	n/a	n/a	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. However, the study segment overlaps with a relatively small amount of priority watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. Considering the relative abundance of other stream segments that	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-	n/a	Study segments identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
				occur within priority watersheds to a greater extent, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. One Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife species; bald eagle (one documented record), has been documented in the study corridor. However, due to the relatively numerous segments supporting this species in the region of comparison, presence of this species does not rise to the level of an ORV. The noxious weeds spotted knapweed and rush skeletonweed have infested portions of the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. A portion of the study corridor, especially the upstream portion, was affected by the 2011 Salt Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.			
Deep Creek 4	Major amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Barren, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient	This segment terminates at the District boundary. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is OHV access near the terminus of the segment at the District Boundary, but otherwise limited access. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and	Steeply eroding slopes; however, this feature is not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.						
Deer Creek 4	Minor amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Couple of outcrops; however, these features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment encompasses two previously identified prehistoric cultural resources, including an NRHP-eligible lithic scatter and an indeterminate site that has not been evaluated for its eligibility to the NRHP. Because these resources are not clearly or significantly related to Deer Creek 4, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Deer Creek 6	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of	This segment includes four previously identified historic cultural resources--an indeterminate site, two building ruins, and the Copper Basin Mine Road, all of which are considered ineligible to the NRHP.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	Because these resources do not clearly or significantly relate to Deer Creek 6, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Deer Creek 7	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs	Some exposed rock; however, these features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		were identified for this segment.						
Deer Creek 8	Minor amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during portions of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Valley walls show evidence of layering and uplift; however, these features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Several forest routes, Forest Routes 277, 527, and 432, cross and closely parallel the study segment. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
DeWitt Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during portions of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. The noxious	This segment encompasses one previously identified cultural resource--an NRHP-eligible prehistoric lithic scatter with a Paleoindian occupation. This is unique for the region because of the Paleoindian occupation, and indicates there are cultural or historical values that are unique, rare and exemplary in the region of comparison, therefore a cultural ORV was identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			weed Canada thistle is present in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.			
Ditch Creek 1	Major amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Barren, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access along or near the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Active erosion in river valley; however, this feature is not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Doublespring Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Barren, Big	The analysis did not reveal the combination of scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, and opportunities and experiences that are of such a quality to justify the presence of recreational ORVs. There is access within the corridor via Doublespring Pass Road.	Plateaus in rivers valley suggest mountain uplift; however, this feature is not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. However, the study segment overlaps with a relatively small amount of priority watershed compared to other rivers in the region	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or	This segment includes two previously identified cultural resources--an indeterminate prehistoric site and an indeterminate multicomponent site, neither of which were evaluated for their eligibility to the NRHP. Because these resources do not clearly or significantly	Study segments identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during portions of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, there is no evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		of comparison. Considering the relative abundance of other stream segments that occur within priority watersheds to a greater extent, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Multiple roads, including Doublespring Pass Road, occur in the study corridor, paralleling and crossing the study segment. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. The noxious weed nodding plumeless thistle is present along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	relate to Doublespring Creek, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Drop Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. The entire study corridor was affected by the 2012 Halstead Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes two previously identified historic cultural resources--a building ruin and the Challis NF telephone line, both of which are considered ineligible to the NRHP. Because these resources are not clearly or significantly related to Drop Creek, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is located within an anadromous spawning area. However, given the relative abundance of other segments in the region of comparison also located in anadromous spawning areas, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.						
Dry Creek 2	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland, Western Riparian Woodland and Shrubland. Corridor may also contain beaver dams and a waterfall. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal the combination of scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, and opportunities and experiences that are of such a quality to justify the presence of recreational ORVs. There is access within the corridor via Dry Creek Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is surface flow during much of the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Although the segment has exceptional views for hikers, overall, there is no evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	n/a	n/a	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	n/a	n/a	n/a
Dry Creek 3	Moderate amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			
Dry Creek 4	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is some access within the corridor via FS Roads 203 and 295. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. However, no critical habitat occurs in the segment. Due to the relative abundance of other segments that do contain critical habitat for fish in the region of comparison, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Several roads, including Cape Horn Road/Forest Route 203, and Forest Routes 293, 294, and 295, traverse the study corridor, some paralleling and crossing the study segment multiple times. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	This segment encompasses three previously identified historic cultural resources, including the NRHP-eligible Stanley-Bear Valley-Lowman road, the ineligible Challis NF telephone line, and an ineligible can dump. Because these resources are not clearly or significantly related to Dry Creek 4, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is an anadromous spawning area and is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relatively high number of segments within the region of comparison that are both anadromous spawning areas and are expected to be cold-water sources, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Dry Fork Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest,	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to the segment via OHV	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or	This segment encompasses two previously identified cultural resources, including an NRHP-eligible prehistoric site and an ineligible historic mine site. Because these resources are not clearly or significantly related to Dry Fork Creek, and therefore do not indicate the existence of	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90%	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	routes paralleling the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Duffield Creek	While a Scenic ORV was identified for this river, no supporting rationale was provided. Therefore, because there is no new information or changed circumstances to analyze, the existing determination for this ORV remains (i.e., no Scenic ORV present).	The analysis did not reveal the combination of scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, and opportunities and experiences that are of such a quality to justify the presence of recreational ORVs. There is access within the corridor via Duffield Creek Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is surface flow during much of the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Although the segment has good opportunities for hikers, overall, there is no evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	n/a	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Duffy Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Eroding riverbanks and depositional meadows.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. However, no critical habitat occurs in the segment. Due to the relative abundance of other segments that do contain critical habitat for fish in the region of comparison, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. The entire study corridor was affected by the 2012 Halstead Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segments identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Dynamite Creek	n/a	The analysis did not reveal the combination of scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, and opportunities and experiences that are of such a quality to justify the presence of recreational ORVs. There is limited access within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during portions of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, there is no evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be more than other	n/a	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.						
East Basin Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to the upper reach of the segment via the Hay-Knapp and East Lake Basin Trails; there is also OHV access to the lower each of the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Riverbanks are actively eroding; however, these features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. One Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife species; Western toad, has been documented in the study corridor. However, due to the relatively numerous segments supporting this species in the region of comparison, presence of this species does not rise to the level of an ORV. The entire study corridor was affected by either the 2006 Potato Fire, or the 2012 Halstead Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
East Fork Big Lost River	n/a - Scenic ORV already identified	The analysis did not reveal the combination of scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, and opportunities and experiences that are of such a quality to justify the presence of recreational ORVs. There is access within the corridor	n/a - Geologic ORV already identified	Neither cutthroat trout nor bull trout are native to this river basin; however, the river basin does contain a genetically unique form of mountain whitefish that is found nowhere else in the world. This study segment provides important habitat	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of	n/a - Historic ORV already identified	n/a	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		from FS Road 135. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. While the river segment is popular for anglers, overall, there are no exceptionally unique scenic characteristics and no evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for multiple front country land- and water-based recreation experiences would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		for this unique species. Considering these factors, this segment exhibits an ORV for fish.	threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Several roads, including East Fork Road and numerous forest routes, occur in the study corridor and parallel and cross the study segment. Roads especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. The noxious weeds spotted knapweed, whitetop, and Canada thistle are present along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			
East Fork Boone Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to the segment via the East Fork Boone Creek Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation	Outcrops; however, these features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.						
East Fork Burnt Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Steep headwall at headwaters has active erosion; however, this feature is not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. However, the study segment overlaps with a relatively small amount of priority watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. Considering the relative abundance of other stream segments that occur within priority watersheds to a greater extent, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segments identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
East Fork Elk Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. Except for the Mountain Meadows Trail, which crosses the upper reach of the segment, there is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there	No geologic features of note.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segments identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Western Riparian Woodland and Shrubland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	is surface flow during much of the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, however, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. A significant portion of the study corridor was affected by the 2006 Mountain Meadows - North Elk Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			study segment.
East Fork Herd Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Sparse Vegetation. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to portions of the segment via the Toolbox-Herd Creek Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Valley wall erosion; however, this feature is not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes one previously identified cultural resource--an indeterminate historic site that is considered ineligible to the NRHP. Because this resource is not clearly or significantly related to East Fork Herd Creek, and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segments identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
East Fork Indian Creek 1	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of	Typical stream valley; however, this feature is not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of	This segment includes one previously identified historic cultural resource--the Challis NF telephone line, which is considered ineligible to the NRHP. Because this resource is not clearly or significantly related to East Fork Indian	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Introduced Perennial Grassland and Forbland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	comparison. There is limited access within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Several noxious weeds (i.e., spotted knapweed, rush skeletonweed, and Canada thistle) are present in the southern portion of the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	Creek 1, and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
East Fork Lehman Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Low Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access within the corridor via FS Road 205. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Cliffs; however, this feature is not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Forest Route 205 closely parallels and crosses the study segment. Development especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
East Fork Mayfield Creek	n/a	n/a	n/a	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	n/a	n/a	Study segment is an anadromous spawning area and is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relatively high number of segments within the region of comparison that are both anadromous spawning areas and are expected to be cold-water sources, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	n/a
East Fork Morgan Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Barren, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Limber Pine Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to much of the segment via the Little Morgan-Morse Creek Trail; above the trail there is limited access. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. However, the study segment overlaps with a relatively small amount of priority watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. Considering the relative abundance of other stream segments that occur within priority watersheds to a greater extent, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segments identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
East Fork Navarre Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	This segment terminates at the District boundary. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to the segment via the East Fork Navarre Trail, FS Road 495, and OHV trails. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Limestone layering and an igneous intrusion are visible in the headwaters; however, these features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Navarre Creek Road/Forest Route 495 closely parallels and crosses the study segment multiple times. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. Several noxious weed infestations (i.e., leafy spurge and Canada thistle) are present along roads in the downstream portion of the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment encompasses eight previously identified historic cultural resources, including an NRHP-eligible cabin and seven ineligible sites (two cabins, two artifact scatters, one dump, one road, and one mine). Because these resources are not clearly or significantly related to East Fork Navarre Creek, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
East Fork Pahsimeroi River	n/a - Scenic ORV already identified	The analysis did not reveal the combination of scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, and opportunities and experiences that are of such a quality to justify the presence of recreational ORVs. There is access within the corridor from FS Road 429 and the East Fork Upper Pahsimeroi Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the	n/a - Geologic ORV already identified	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. However, the study segment does contain a relatively isolated population of bull trout and is some of the highest occupied habitat in the species range. It is unique that bull trout is the only salmonid species present. Considering these factors, this segment exhibits an ORV	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding	n/a	n/a	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation. The flow is not likely sufficient to support water-based activities, such as boating. While the river segment has exceptional scenic characteristics, there is no evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for multiple front country land- and water-based recreation experiences would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		for fish.	habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			
East Fork Patterson Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access within upper reach of the corridor along the East Fork Patterson Creek Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is steady surface flow during much of the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, however, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Scree fields in river valley; however, these features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. However, no critical habitat occurs in the segment. Due to the relative abundance of other segments that do contain critical habitat for fish in the region of comparison, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Noxious weed infestations, including spotted knapweed, are present in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	This segment includes two previously identified historic cultural resources--an indeterminate site and the Leadore-Pahsimeroi Road, neither of which were evaluated for their eligibility to the NRHP. Because these resources do not clearly or significantly relate to East Fork Patterson Creek and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segments identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
East Fork Valley Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or	No geologic features of note.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been	Study segments identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access within the corridor via the East Fork Valley Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is at least some surface flow during much of the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, however, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
East Pass Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Major amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special	The analysis did not reveal the combination of scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, and opportunities and experiences that are of such a quality to justify the presence of recreational ORVs. There is access within the corridor via the MacDonald Taylor, East Pass Creek, and Bowery Creek Trails. However, there is limited access in the middle reach of the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation. The flow is not likely sufficient to support water-based activities, such as boating. While the river segment has unique scenic characteristics, there is no evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for multiple	n/a	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for Chinook salmon, steelhead, and bull trout. It is one of the few streams on the Forest outside of the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness that is occupied by Chinook salmon, steelhead, bull trout, and westslope cutthroat trout. Considering these factors, this segment exhibits an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	n/a	n/a	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	frontcourts land- and water-based recreation experiences would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.						
Eddy Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Major amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Low Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland, Western Riparian Woodland and Shrubland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to the segment via Camas-Eddy Creek and Eddy Lake Trails. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Steep cliffs in river valley; however, these features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. However, the study segment overlaps a relatively small amount of priority watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. Considering the relative abundance of other stream segments that occur within priority watersheds to a greater extent, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. The noxious weeds spotted knapweed and Canada thistle have infested the downstream portion of the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment encompasses 13 previously identified cultural resources. There are seven prehistoric sites, six being eligible to the NRHP (three lithic scatters and three talus pits) along with one ineligible talus. Six historic sites are present, including the NRHP-eligible Eddy Creek irrigation ditch, four ineligible trails, and one ineligible fence. While the irrigation ditch does relate to Eddy Creek, the other resources do not have clear or significant relationships, and do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison. Therefore, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segments identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Eightmile Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe,	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to the segment via Eightmile Trail above the Eightmile	Geologic mapping shows a variety of units in the river corridor; however, most are not visible due to deep soil cover. These features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive	This segment encompasses eight previously identified cultural resources, including one indeterminate prehistoric site that has not been evaluated for its eligibility to the NRHP. Additionally, there are seven historic sites, including the NRHP-eligible Challis-Bonanza toll road, the NRHP-eligible Eightmile	Study segments identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	Campground. Eightmile Creek also provides motorized access to the lower portion of the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is surface flow during much of the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Low flow conditions in the drier months could prevent some forms of water-based recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be more than many other segments in the region of comparison but not unparalleled. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	Creek dam, two indeterminate sites that are ineligible, and three indeterminate sites that have not been evaluated for their eligibility to the NRHP. While the dam does relate to Eightmile Creek, the other resources do not have clear or significant relationships, and do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison. Therefore, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	rise to the level of an ORV.	study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Elbow Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	This segment terminates at the District boundary. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. The Meadow Creek trail parallels the creek. Observed streambed conditions indicate that this is an ephemeral drainage with no surface flow during much of the year, which prevents opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.						
Elevenmile Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal the combination of scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, and opportunities and experiences that are of such a quality to justify the presence of recreational ORVs. There is some access within the corridor via the Elevenmile-Martin Creek Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation. The flow is not likely sufficient to support water-based activities. While the river segment has unique scenic characteristics, there is no evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for multiple front country land- and water-based recreation experiences would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Geologic mapping shows a caldera boundary and fault bisecting the river corridor; however, they are not visible in the corridor. Geologic units in this corridor are common in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. The entire study corridor was affected by the 2015 Elevenmile Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment encompasses two previously identified cultural resources (both eligible to the NRHP), including a prehistoric lithic scatter and the historic Challis-Bonanza toll road. Additionally, a commenter suggested that this segment contains "a wealth of significant modern history sites." The previous surveys and research, however, did not appear to support this suggestion given that there are only two sites documented within this segment. These resources do not clearly or significantly relate to Elevenmile Creek, and do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison. Therefore, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segments identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Elk Creek 1	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland,	The analysis did not reveal the combination of scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, flow conditions, and recreational opportunities and experiences that are of such a quality to justify the presence of recreational ORVs. There is access within the corridor via the North Fork Elk Creek Trail, but distance from the trail to the water reduces access and water-related recreation quality. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is surface flow during the year, which	Wide stream valley with oxbows and meander scars; however, these features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability; however, this tributary of the Middle Fork Salmon River provides significant spawning and rearing habitat for Chinook salmon populations that have not been influenced by hatchery introductions, which is rare in the Forest and the Columbia River basin. Considering this factor, this segment exhibits an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Western Riparian Woodland and Shrubland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. In particular, there are numerous bends in the river surrounded by lush and expansive meadows, creating a dynamic river channel and course. The river traverses valleys past meadows and forested areas, allowing for changing views of distant hills. Seasonal vegetation colors vary dramatically. When compared to the region of comparison, scenic ORV present due to diverse topography and sinuosity, various soil colors and native vegetation, and minimal cultural modifications.	contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. While the river segment has unique scenic characteristics, there is no evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for multiple land- and water-based recreation experiences would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			
Elkhorn Creek 2	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Barren, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Erosion and exposed rock at headwaters; however, these features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Elkhorn Creek 3	Moderate amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes two previously identified historic cultural resources--an indeterminate site and the Halstead Salvage open adit mine, both of which are considered ineligible to the NRHP. Because these resources do not clearly or significantly relate to Elkhorn Creek 3 and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Ellis Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Forest Route 56, traverses a portion of the study corridor and crosses the study segment. Presence of roads especially near the	This segment encompasses four previously identified cultural resources, including a prehistoric lithic scatter that was not evaluated for its eligibility to the NRHP, the historic Gooseberry Creek Road considered ineligible to the NRHP, and two prehistoric isolated finds that are not eligible to the NRHP. Because these resources do not clearly or significantly relate to Ellis Creek and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			
Estes Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to the segment via the Eightmile Trail and Eightmile Creek Road, which parallel the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Corridor is in several tuff, rhyolite and dactic/rhyodactic lava units. Roads, tailings piles, and collapsed structures suggest historic mining in this area. Segment contains no features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. However, no critical habitat occurs in the segment. Due to the relative abundance of other segments that do contain critical habitat for fish in the region of comparison, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment encompasses 10 previously identified cultural resources, including two NRHP-eligible indeterminate prehistoric sites and one NRHP-eligible, indeterminate multicomponent site. There are seven historic sites, including the NRHP-eligible Estes Creek dam, culturally modified trees that are eligible, an indeterminate site that is eligible, one indeterminate ineligible site, and three indeterminate sites that have not been evaluated for their eligibility to the NRHP. Additionally, a commenter suggested that this segment contains "a wealth of significant modern history sites." The previous surveys and research, however, did not appear to support this suggestion. While the dam does relate to Estes Creek, the other resources do not have clear or significant relationships, and do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison. Therefore, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segments identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Fall Creek 1	n/a - Scenic ORV already identified	The analysis demonstrated unique backcountry recreational amenities in an area with high scenic values and extensive trail access. The opportunities and experiences found along the segment are of a higher quality compared with many	Glacial valley with lakes, steep sides, and high peaks surrounding; carved into granite unit at the south end of the segment. Dramatic example of a glacial valley due to its size and scale of glacial features, however features are obscured in some places	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Mountain whitefish are known to occur in the Big Lost River basin, which	While a Wildlife ORV was identified for this river, no supporting rationale was provided. Therefore, because there is no new information or changed circumstances to analyze, the existing determination for this ORV remains (i.e., no Wildlife ORV	n/a	n/a	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		other locations in the region of comparison. For example, the namesake waterfall adds to the uniqueness of the corridor. Access to the waterfall via the Waterfall Trail allows the experience to be had by users of multiple skill levels and abilities. There is a trailhead at the start of the Fall Creek Trail. The trailhead is easily accessed from the Wildhorse Creek corridor, providing visitors with numerous and unique opportunities to engage in water-based and water related recreation activities. Views of the Fall Creek Canyon from the trail are high quality. There is also a wilderness outfitter operator with a SUP in the area. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be higher than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, the determination was made that there are recreational ORVs for this segment.	and not as clearly observed as other segments in the region of comparison. Popular waterfall at the north end of the segment is not large enough to be considered outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison.	includes Fall Creek 1. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040 and contain mountain whitefish, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	present).			
Falls Creek 2	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Barren, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to the upper reach of the segment via Patterson-Morse Creek Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate	Glacial cirque and glacial carved canyon; however, these features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. However, the study segment overlaps with a relatively small amount of priority watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. Considering the relative abundance of other stream segments that	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated	This segment encompasses six previously identified cultural resources, including an NRHP-eligible prehistoric artifact scatter, an ineligible indeterminate prehistoric site, three prehistoric isolated finds that are not eligible, and one indeterminate historic site that is considered ineligible. Because these resources do not clearly or significantly relate to Falls	Study segments identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	that there is steady surface flow during much of the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, however, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		occur within priority watersheds to a greater extent, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. A significant portion of the study corridor was affected by recent fires, including the 2005 Falls Creek Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	Creek 2 and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.		relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Feltham Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access within the corridor via Pinyon Peak Loop Road. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is at least some surface flow during much of the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, however, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. However, no critical habitat occurs in the segment. Due to the relative abundance of other segments that do contain critical habitat for fish in the region of comparison, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Nearly the entire study corridor was affected by the 2012 Halstead Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is an anadromous spawning area and is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relatively high number of segments within the region of comparison that are both anadromous spawning areas and are expected to be cold-water sources, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Firebox Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density,	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access	Active erosion on valley walls and headwaters; however, these features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical	Study segments identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Barren, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	within the corridor via Mill Creek Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. Additionally, the study segment contains important spawning habitat for bull trout within the Little Lost River basin and contains some of the highest densities of bull trout within the species range. With consideration of the region of comparison, this segment rises to the level of an ORV.	threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	ORVs were identified for this segment.	located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
First Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Some outcrops; however, these features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes one previously identified historic cultural resource--the Challis NF telephone line, which is considered ineligible to the NRHP. Because this resource is not clearly or significantly related to First Creek, and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Fivemile Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access within the corridor via the Fivemile Creek and Ramey-Fivemile Trails. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, however, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Limited outcrops with most geology obscured by forest and soils; however, these features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes one previously identified historic cultural resource--the Challis-Bonanza toll road, which is considered eligible to the NRHP. Additionally, a commenter suggested that this segment contains "a wealth of significant modern history sites." The previous surveys and research, however, did not appear to support this suggestion given that there is only site documented within this segment. This resource does not clearly or significantly relate to Fivemile Creek, and do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison. Therefore, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segments identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Flat Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. Intersects with State Highway 21. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is some access within the corridor via Flat Creek Road and Highway 21. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Several roads, including State Route 21 and Flat Creek Road (both cross the study segment), occur in the study corridor. Development especially near	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is located within an anadromous spawning area. However, given the relative abundance of other segments in the region of comparison also located in anadromous spawning areas, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.			
Float Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. Corridor contains Helldiver Lake and Josephus Lake. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal the combination of scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, flow conditions, and recreational opportunities and experiences that are of such a quality to justify the presence of recreational ORVs. There is access within the corridor via Josephus Lake Road and Soldier Basin Trail. There is camping available at Josephus Lake. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. While the river segment has unique scenic characteristics, there is no evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for multiple land- and water-based recreation experiences would be more than other segments in the region of comparison, particularly the nearby Rapid River. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	n/a	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Fontez Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland. No readily visible major	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access within the corridor via FS Road 012. Observed streambed conditions indicate	No geologic features of note.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. However, no critical habitat	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife,	This segment includes two previously identified cultural resources--the historic Challis NF telephone line, which is considered ineligible to the NRHP, and the prehistoric Duffield Trail that has not been evaluated for its eligibility to the NRHP. Because these resources are not clearly or significantly related to Fontez Creek, and	Study segment is an anadromous spawning area and is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relatively high number of segments within the region of comparison that	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly,

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		occurs in the segment. Due to the relative abundance of other segments that do contain critical habitat for fish in the region of comparison, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Several roads, including Sheep Mountain Road, Forest Route 012, and Trail 005, occur in the study corridor and cross the study segment multiple times. Development especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. The noxious weed spotted knapweed is present along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. Most of the study corridor was affected by the 2012 Halstead Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	are both anadromous spawning areas and are expected to be cold-water sources, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Ford Creek 1	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and	Steep cliffs; however, these features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. The noxious weed rush skeletonweed is widespread in the study corridor, reducing habitat	This segment encompasses two previously identified cultural resources, including one NRHP-eligible prehistoric site with residential pit features and the NRHP-eligible Thunder Mountain trail. The prehistoric residential pit site is rare for this area and contributes to the cultural and historical ORV for eligibility of the segment of the Middle Fork of the Salmon River, of which Ford Creek 1 is a tributary. This prehistoric site on Ford Creek 1 is unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, and, as result, cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			quality. The entire study corridor was affected by the 2007 Red Bluff Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			
Fourth of July Creek 3	Major amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Most geology in this river corridor is obscured by soils. Evidence of historic mining activity. No features that are rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment encompasses two previously identified historic cultural resources, including the NRHP-eligible Challis-Bonanza toll road and an ineligible can dump. Additionally, a commenter suggested that this segment contains "a wealth of significant modern history sites." The previous surveys, research, and documented sites in the area, however, did not appear to support this suggestion. Existing data indicates there are not cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, therefore no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Fourth Spring Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison,	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other	This segment includes one previously identified cultural resource--a prehistoric lithic scatter that is considered eligible to the NRHP. Because this resource is not clearly or significantly related to Fourth Spring Creek, and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Several roads, including Darling Creek Road/Forest Route 588, occur in the study corridor. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	were identified for this segment.		study segment.
Fox Creek 2	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	This segment terminates at the District boundary. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is trail access along Pine-McDonald and Fox Creek Trails, which intersect the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that this segment has low surface flow during much of the year, which prevents opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Fox Creek 3	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Low Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	A few outcrops; however, these features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes two previously identified historic cultural resources, including the Copper Basin Mine Road and an indeterminate site, both of which are considered ineligible to the NRHP. Because these resources are not clearly or significantly related to Fox Creek 3, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Full Moon Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040 and presence of species known to be occupying the study segment, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. A significant portion of the study corridor was affected by the 2006	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			Mountain Meadows - North Elk Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.			
Furnace Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Low Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland, Western Riparian Woodland and Shrubland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access within the corridor via the Furnace Creek and Darling-Castle Creek Trails. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during portions of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Steep eroded valley walls; however, these features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. One Idaho Department of Fish and Game-managed species, American beaver, has been documented in the study corridor. However, due to the relatively numerous segments supporting this species in the region of comparison, presence of this species does not rise to the level of an ORV. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is an anadromous spawning area and is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relatively high number of segments within the region of comparison that are both anadromous spawning areas and are expected to be cold-water sources, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Garden Creek 4	Minor amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No readily visible major	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife,	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator).	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly,

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		for fish.	proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.		Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Garden Creek 5	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	This segment terminates at the District boundary. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Gardner Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access within the corridor via the Gardner Creek Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. The noxious weed spotted knapweed is abundant in the southern portion of the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes one previously identified historic cultural resource--the Gardner Creek irrigation ditch, which is considered ineligible to the NRHP. Although the irrigation ditch is related to Gardner Creek, the site is not eligible to the NRHP and there is no indication of cultural or historic values that are outstandingly remarkable within the region of comparison. Therefore, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Garfield Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	This segment terminates at the District boundary. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the	Steep eroded valley walls; however, these features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.						
Garnet Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes one previously identified historic cultural resource--the Challis NF telephone line, which is considered ineligible to the NRHP. Because this resource is not clearly or significantly related to Garnet Creek, and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is located within an anadromous spawning area. However, given the relative abundance of other segments in the region of comparison also located in anadromous spawning areas, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Gibbs Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Grassland. No	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access within the corridor.	A few outcrops; however, these features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90%	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is at least some surface flow during much of the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, however, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Noxious weeds, including spotted knapweed, are present in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. All of the study corridor was affected by recent fires, including the 2012 Mustang Complex, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.		occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Gooseberry Creek 1	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Low Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	A few cliffs; however, these features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes two previously identified cultural resources, the historic Gooseberry Creek Road that is considered ineligible to the NRHP, and one prehistoric isolated find that is not eligible to the NRHP. Because these resources do not clearly or significantly relate to Gooseberry Creek 1 and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Gooseberry Creek 2	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Barren, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Lots of erosion and exposed rock at headwaters; however, these features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Grant Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.						
Grasshopper Creek 1	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Low Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	A few outcrops; however, these features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes five previously identified cultural resources, including an indeterminate historic site, which is considered ineligible to the NRHP, and four isolated finds (two historic and two historic) that are not eligible to the NRHP. Because these resources do not clearly or significantly relate to Grasshopper Creek 1 and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	One Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species, park milkvetch (Astragalus leptaleus; G4S3), has been documented in the study corridor in 1981; this same population was extent during surveys in 1991. The occurrence (IDFG EO Number 1, EO ID 2350) is located in a moist meadow at the edge of riparian scrub along North Fork Big Lost River. Grasshopper Creek 1 is a tributary to North Fork Big Lost River and the confluence is located near this population. This population is primarily associated with the riparian vegetation of North Fork Big Lost River. Grasshopper Creek 1 lacks suitable habitat for this species except at the immediate confluence with North Fork Big Lost River. Therefore, presence of this sensitive plant is not considered to be associated with Grasshopper Creek 1. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Grasshopper Creek 2	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found	Cirque and glacial carved valley; however, these features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Greylock Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment above the Greylock Campground. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is surface flow during much of the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, however, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Rhyolite intrusion that forms Mt. Greylock is partially in the westernmost portion of the river corridor and a few other Rhyolite outcrops are visible in the further downstream. Most other geology is obscured by trees and soils. Exposed Rhyolite intrusions are common in the region of comparison. No features that are rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment encompasses two previously identified historic cultural resources, including the NRHP-eligible Challis-Bonanza toll road and a campground that has not been evaluated for its eligibility to the NRHP. Additionally, a commenter suggested that this segment contains "a wealth of significant modern history sites." The previous surveys, research, and documented sites in the area, however, did not appear to support this suggestion. Existing data indicates there are not cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, therefore no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Grouse Creek 2	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Barren, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Mountain Mahogany Woodland and Shrubland, Sparse Vegetation. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Cliffs and talus; however, these features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Several roads, including Forest Route 107, 396, and 461, traverse the study corridor, paralleling and crossing the study segment. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. Noxious weeds, including Canada thistle, nodding plumeless thistle, leafy spurge, and whitetop, are present along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Half Moon Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based	No geologic features of note.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. However, no critical habitat occurs in the segment. Due to the relative abundance of other segments that do contain critical habitat for fish	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segments identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		in the region of comparison, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			
Hamilton Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Low Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	This segment terminates at the District boundary. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Hammer Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe,	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access within the corridor. Observed streambed	Steep canyon walls; however, these features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive	This segment includes one previously identified cultural resource, the NRHP-eligible Camas Creek trail. Because this resource does not clearly or significantly relate to Hat Creek and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly	Study segment is located within an anadromous spawning area. However, given the relative abundance of other segments in the region of comparison also located in anadromous spawning areas, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	conditions indicate that there is at least some surface flow during much of the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, however, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Several noxious weeds and invasive plant species infestations (i.e., spotted knapweed, Dalmatian toadflax, Canada thistle, curveseed butterwort, and butter-and-eggs) are present in the downstream portion of the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.		study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Hat Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during portions of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. However, no critical habitat occurs in the segment. Due to the relative abundance of other segments that do contain critical habitat for fish in the region of comparison, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Several roads, including Peel Tree Road/Forest Route 83, Forest Route 33, and Forest Route 49, occur in the study corridor and cross the study segment. Presence of roads especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. The noxious weeds spotted knapweed, Canada thistle, and hoary alyssum are	This segment includes one previously identified cultural resource, an indeterminate prehistoric site that has not been evaluated for its eligibility to the NRHP. Because this resource does not clearly or significantly relate to Hat Creek and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segments identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
					present along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			
Hawley Creek 1	Minor amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is motorized access to the segment via Road Rock Loop Road (FS Road 104). A portion of the Jackson Creek Trail also parallels the upper reach of the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Forest Route 104 crosses the study segment. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. Noxious weeds, including nodding plumeless thistle, Canada thistle, and spotted knapweed, are present along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Hawley Creek 2	n/a	The analysis did not reveal the combination of scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, flow conditions, and recreational opportunities and experiences that are of such a quality to justify the presence of recreational ORVs. There is motorized and pedestrian access within the corridor via Forest Road 275. There is	n/a	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated	n/a	n/a	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		camping available at the Upper Hawley Creek, Lower Hawley Creek, and Reservoir Creek Campgrounds. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. While the river segment has recreation amenities, there are no defining scenic attributes or other evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation experiences would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. One Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife species, little brown bat, has been documented in the study corridor. However, due to the relatively numerous segments supporting this species in the region of comparison, presence of this species does not rise to the level of an ORV. The noxious weeds spotted knapweed, nodding plumeless thistle, Canada thistle, and whitetop have infested portions of the study corridor along roads (e.g., Hawley Creek Road), reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.			
Hay Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to the segment via the Hay-Knapp Trail, which parallels the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. The entire study corridor was affected by the 2012 Halstead Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes one previously identified cultural resource, the historic Lightning No. 2 mine, which is considered ineligible to the NRHP. Because this resource does not clearly or significantly relate to Hay Creek and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.						
Hayden Creek	n/a	n/a - Recreational ORV already identified	n/a	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for Chinook salmon, steelhead, and bull trout. It is also one of the few rivers on the Forest outside of the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness that is occupied by Chinook salmon, steelhead, bull trout, and westslope cutthroat trout. Considering these factors, this segment exhibits an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Numerous roads traverse the study corridor, some paralleling and crossing the study segment. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. Noxious weed infestations, including spotted knapweed, nodding plumeless thistle, Canada thistle, hoary alyssum, and black henbane, are present in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. The downstream portion of the study corridor was affected by recent fires, including the 2003 Tobias Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	n/a	n/a	n/a
Herd Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible	The analysis did not reveal the combination of scenic or natural conditions,	n/a	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for	n/a	n/a	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	recreational amenities, flow conditions, and opportunities and experiences that are of such a quality to justify the presence of recreational ORVs. There is access within the corridor via the Toolbox-Herd Creek Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation. The flow is not likely sufficient to support water-based activities, such as boating. While the river segment has trail-based opportunities, there is no evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for multiple land- and water-based recreation experiences would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. However, the study segment contains critical habitat for Chinook salmon, steelhead, and bull trout. It is also one of the few rivers on the Forest outside of the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness that is occupied by Chinook salmon, steelhead, bull trout, and westslope cutthroat trout. Considering these factors, this segment exhibits an ORV for fish.	these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			
Hillside Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison,	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access along or near the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for	Landslide paths; however, these features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.						
Hilts Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is some OHV access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Several roads occur in the study corridor and cross the study segment. Road presence, especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. The noxious weeds spotted knapweed and Canada thistle are present along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Hole-in-Rock Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush	This segment terminates at the District boundary. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90%	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	Shrubland and Steppe, Low Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	comparison. There is some OHV access. Observed streambed conditions indicate that this is an ephemeral drainage with no surface flow during much of the year, which prevents opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.		occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Honeymoon Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Scree fields in river valley; however, these features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segments identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Hoodoo Creek	n/a	The analysis did not reveal the combination of scenic or natural conditions,	n/a	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat	n/a	n/a	Study segment is an anadromous spawning area and is identified as an area	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		recreational amenities, flow conditions, and opportunities and experiences that are of such a quality to justify the presence of recreational ORVs. There is access to portions of the corridor via the Hoodoo Creek Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation. The flow is not likely sufficient to support water-based activities, such as boating. While the river segment has quality scenic characteristics and trail-based opportunities, there is no evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for multiple land- and water-based recreation experiences would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. However, no critical habitat occurs in the segment. Due to the relative abundance of other segments that do contain critical habitat for fish in the region of comparison, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.			providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relatively high number of segments within the region of comparison that are both anadromous spawning areas and are expected to be cold-water sources, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	
Horse Creek 1	Moderate amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison.	Outcrop; however, this feature is not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this	This segment encompasses three previously identified prehistoric cultural resources, including two indeterminate sites (one eligible to the NRHP and another ineligible) and one isolated find that is ineligible. Because these resources are not clearly or significantly related to Horse Creek 1, and therefore doo not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			study segment.			
Horse Creek 3	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	This segment terminates at the District boundary. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Horse Creek 4	n/a	The analysis did not reveal the combination of scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, flow conditions, and opportunities and experiences that are of such a quality to justify the presence of recreational ORVs. There is access to portions of the corridor via the Horse Creek Trail and	n/a	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. This segment is also over 25 miles in length.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive	n/a	Study segments identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		Horse Creek Road. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation. The flow is not likely sufficient to support water-based activities, such as boating. The hot springs are a unique feature. While the river segment has quality scenic characteristics, hot springs, and trail-based opportunities, there is no evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for multiple land- and water-based recreation experiences would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Several roads, including Horse Creek Road/Forest Route 65, Forest Route 044, and others, traverse the study corridor, some paralleling and crossing the study segment. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. Noxious weeds, including spotted knapweed, rush skeletonweed, and oxeye daisy, are present along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. Most of the study corridor was affected by recent fires, including the 2012 Mustang Complex and Lost Packer Fire, the 2011 Saddle Complex, and the 2002 Colt Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.		rise to the level of an ORV.	
Horse Lake Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. One Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife species; Columbia spotted frog (one documented record), has been documented in the study corridor. However, due to the relatively numerous segments supporting this species in the region of comparison, presence of this species does not rise to the level of an ORV. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.			
Horsethief Creek 1	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. Except for the lower reach near FS Road 137, there is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes five previously identified cultural resources, including an indeterminate historic site considered ineligible to the NRHP, a lithic scatter considered eligible to the NRHP, an indeterminate prehistoric site that has not been evaluated for its eligibility to the NRHP, and two isolated finds (one prehistoric and one historic) that are not eligible to the NRHP. Because these resources do not clearly or significantly relate to Horsethief Creek 1 and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Horsethief Creek 2	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or	Steep walls; however, these features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study	This segment includes five previously identified cultural resources, including two prehistoric talus pits, two	Study segments identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low or no surface flow during portions of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. However, no critical habitat occurs in the segment. Due to the relative abundance of other segments that do contain critical habitat for fish in the region of comparison, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	prehistoric lithic scatters, and one multicomponent trail, all of which have not been evaluated for their eligibility to the NRHP. Because these resources do not clearly or significantly relate to Horsethief Creek and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Huffman Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Cliffs at base; however, this feature is not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Most of the study corridor was affected by the 2012 Halstead Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Hughes Creek	n/a	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access within the corridor via Hughes Creek Road and the Hughes Creek Trail, which parallel portions of the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, however, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	n/a	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Several roads, including Hughes Creek Road and other Forest Routes and development, traverse the study corridor, some paralleling and crossing the study segment. Road and other development presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. Noxious weeds, including spotted knapweed, oxeye daisy, and hoary alyssum, are present along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. Most of the study corridor was affected by recent fires, including the 2012 Mustang Complex, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	n/a	n/a	n/a
Hunter Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found	Outcrops at headwaters; however, these features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other	This segment includes two previously identified cultural resources, including an indeterminate prehistoric site that has not been evaluated for its eligibility to the NRHP and an indeterminate historic	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to the segment via the Hunter Creek Trail, which parallels the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	site that is considered ineligible to the NRHP. Because these resources do not clearly or significantly relate to Hunter Creek and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Hurst Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Barren, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Low Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Sparse Vegetation. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	This segment terminates at the District boundary. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to the lower portions of the segment via FS Roads. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation	Exposed carbonate and siliciclastic rocks appear to show a great deal of deformation; however, these features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Several roads occur in the downstream portion of the study corridor and cross and closely parallel the study segment. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent	This segment includes one previously identified cultural resource--a prehistoric pictograph site that has not been evaluated for tis eligibility to the NRHP. Because this site may not be significant, and does not clearly or significantly relate to Hurst Creek, there is no indication of existing cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison. Therefore, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. The noxious weeds diffuse knapweed, leafy spurge, nodding plumeless thistle, and Canada thistle, are present along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			
Indian Creek 3	n/a	The analysis did not reveal the combination of scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, flow conditions, and opportunities and experiences that are of such a quality to justify the presence of recreational ORVs. There is access to portions of the corridor via Indian Creek Road. There is limited access to the upper reach. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during portions the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation. The flow is not likely sufficient to support water-based activities. While the river segment has quality scenic characteristics and trail-based opportunities, there is no evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for multiple land- and water-based recreation experiences would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	n/a	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, the study segment overlaps with a relatively small amount of priority watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. Considering the relative abundance of other stream segments that occur within priority watersheds to a greater extent, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	While a Wildlife ORV was identified for this river, no supporting rationale was provided. Therefore, because there is no new information or changed circumstances to analyze, the existing determination for this ORV remains (i.e., no Wildlife ORV present).	n/a	n/a	n/a
Indian Creek 4	n/a	The analysis did not reveal the combination of scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, flow conditions, and opportunities and experiences that are of such a quality to justify the	n/a	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other	n/a	n/a	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		presence of recreational ORVs. There is access to portions of the corridor via the Indian Creek Trail and some hot springs. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation. While the river segment has trail-based opportunities, there is no evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for multiple land- and water-based recreation experiences would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Moreover, there are no exceptional scenic attributes that contribute to a unique recreation experience. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. Additionally, this tributary to the Middle Fork Salmon River provides significant spawning and rearing habitat for Chinook salmon populations that have not been influenced by hatchery introductions, which is rare in the Columbia River basin. Considering these factors, this segment exhibits an ORV for fish.	rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. The entire study corridor was affected by the 2000 Little Pistol Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			
Inyo Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Barren, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is steady surface flow during much of the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, however, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the	Steep walls with talus; however, these features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segments identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.						
Iron Bog Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access within the corridor via FS Road 137. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is at least some surface flow during much of the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, however, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Wide valley with marshlands and outcrops on valley walls; however, these features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. One Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife species; Columbia spotted frog (one record), has been documented in the study corridor. However, due to the relatively numerous segments supporting this species in the region of comparison, presence of this species does not rise to the level of an ORV. The noxious weed Canada thistle has infested portions of the study corridor along roads (e.g., Iron Bog Road), reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	This segment includes eight previously identified cultural resources. There are two NRHP-eligible prehistoric lithic scatters, one indeterminate prehistoric site that has not been evaluated for its eligibility to the NRHP, and three prehistoric isolated finds that are not eligible. The two historic sites include an ineligible mine and an indeterminate site that has not been evaluated for its eligibility to the NRHP. Because these resources do not clearly or significantly relate to Iron Bog Creek and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is located within a Research Natural Area. However, given the relative abundance of other segments in the region of comparison also located in special designation areas, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river-dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. A portion of the study corridor is in the Iron Bog RNA, which was designated to protect a rare, dry-climate sphagnum bog that lies next to the river segment. (Challis Forest Plan Amendment, p. II-39, Revised 1992). However, no river-dependent plant species considered in this analysis are associated with such habitats, nor have any been documented in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Iron Creek 1	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe,	The analysis did not reveal the combination of scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, flow conditions, and opportunities and experiences that are of such a quality to justify the presence of recreational ORVs. There is access to portions of the corridor via Iron Creek Road and the Lower Iron Lake Trail; however, there is limited	n/a	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. However, the study segment overlaps with a relatively small amount of priority watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. Considering the relative abundance of other stream segments that	n/a	n/a	Study segments identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	access throughout much of the corridor. The Iron Lake Campground is within the study corridor, but mainly oriented toward activities at Iron Lake. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation. While the river segment has quality scenic characteristics and trail-based opportunities, there is no evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for multiple land- and water-based recreation experiences would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		occur within priority watersheds to a greater extent, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.				
Iron Creek 2	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Barren, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. The South Fork Big Creek-Iron Creek Trail is near the segment and the Big Gulch and Snow Bank Trails cross the upper third of the segment. FS Road 104 provides access to the lower reach. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to	Scree fields and erosion; however, these features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Forest Route 104 crosses the study segment. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			The noxious weed Canada thistle is present along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.			
J Fell Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Sparse Vegetation, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Heavy erosion in Tuff units at headwaters and a few outcrops downstream; however, these features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Nearly the entire study corridor was affected by the 2007 Showerbath Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segments identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Jack Creek 2	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife,	This segment encompasses one previously identified cultural resource--the NRHP-eligible historic Thunder Mountain trail. This site does not have a clear or significant relationship to Jack Creek 2, and does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator).	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly,

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	Woodland, Grassland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		for fish.	proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. The noxious weeds hoary alyssum and rush skeletonweed are widespread in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. Most of the study corridor was affected by either the 1996 Jack Creek Fire, the 1999 Norton Creek Fire, the 2003 Prospect Fire, the 2006 Cub Fire, or the 2007 Red Bluff Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	the region of comparison. Therefore, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Jackass Creek 2	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access within the study corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Several roads, including Iron Creek Road and Forest Route 45, occur in the study corridor and cross the study segment multiple times. Presence of roads especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
					anthropogenic disturbance. The noxious weed spotted knapweed is present in infestations along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			
Jackson Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. The Jackson Creek trail is near the segment and the Snow Bank Trail crosses the upper third of the segment, otherwise, there is limited access. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Talus at headwaters; however, this feature is not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Forest Route 104 crosses the study segment. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. Noxious weeds, including nodding plumeless thistle, Canada thistle, and spotted knapweed, are present along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Jeffs Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment.	A few outcrops; however, these features are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90%	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Most of the study corridor was affected by the 2013 Lodgepole Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.		occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Jerrys Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment above the Jerry Creek Campground. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Geology is obscured by trees and soil. No features that are rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. The entire study corridor was affected by the 2000 Rankin Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment encompasses six previously identified historic cultural resources, including the NRHP-eligible Yankee Fork dredge and tailings, the ineligible Challis NF telephone line, and four sites that have not been evaluated for their eligibility to the NRHP (cabin, mine, culvert, and trail). Additionally, a commenter suggested that this segment contains "a wealth of significant modern history sites." The Yankee Fork dredge and tailings are historically significant; however, that site relates to the Yankee Fork rather than Jerrys Creek (a tributary to the Yankee Fork). The previous surveys, research, and other documented sites in the area, however, did not appear to indicate there are cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison. Therefore, no cultural or historical ORVs	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
						were identified for this segment.		
Jimmy Smith Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access within the corridor via the Jimmy Smith Creek Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Jones Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Barren, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation	Massive headwall with heavy erosion at headwaters, exposed cliffs and scree slides with an alluvial fan downstream; however, these features are not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison, either individually or in combination.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes one previously identified cultural resource--an NRHP-eligible historic lithic scatter. Because this resource is not clearly or significantly related to Jones Creek, and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.						
Jordan Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Barren, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. Adjacent to Jordan Mine. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access within the corridor via Loon Creek Road. The segment is adjacent to the Jordan Mine. Dewatering outflow from the mine contributes to the creek's surface flow. Streambed conditions indicate some surface flow during most of the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, however, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Geologic and river erosional features are present in river corridor, none of which are outstanding in the region of comparison. Corridor passes through various tuff, lava, intrusions and quaternary deposit geologic units. A few outcrops but none are remarkable. Active mining operation in the river corridor. No features that are rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. The noxious weed spotted knapweed is present in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. A large portion of the study corridor is disturbed by the Sunbeam Mine, likely significantly reducing habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss and anthropogenic disturbance. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment encompasses 14 previously identified cultural resources, including the NRHP-eligible multicomponent townsite of Sunbeam City. There are two NRHP-eligible historic sites (the Challis-Bonanza toll road and the Yankee Fork dredge and tailings), four ineligible historic sites (the Challis NF telephone line, a road, a headgate, and an indeterminate site), and seven sites that have not been evaluated for their eligibility to the NRHP (cabin, mine, artifact scatter, road, and three indeterminate sites). Additionally, a commenter suggested that this segment contains "a wealth of significant modern history sites." The Yankee Fork dredge and tailings are historically significant; however, that site relates to the Yankee Fork rather than Jordan Creek (a tributary to the Yankee Fork). The previous surveys, research, and other documented sites in the area, however, did not appear to indicate there are cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison. Therefore, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segments identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Juliette Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities	A few outcrops; however, these features are not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study	This segment includes one previously identified cultural resource--the NRHP-listed Bayhorse historic district.	Study segments identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access within the corridor via the Happy Hallow-Juliette Creek Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is at least some surface flow during much of the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, however, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. However, the study segment overlaps with a relatively small amount of priority watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. Considering the relative abundance of other stream segments that occur within priority watersheds to a greater extent, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	Although the district boundaries intersect the Juliette Creek WSR segment, the resources that make the Bayhorse historic district eligible to the NRHP re not within the area of intersection. Because there are no resources clearly or significantly related to Juliette Creek, or cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Kane Creek	n/a - Scenic ORV already identified	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Kelly Creek 2	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is some FS road access at various points within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Creek spills into open meadow where it has created meander scars; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. However, no critical habitat occurs in the segment. Due to the relative abundance of other segments that do contain critical habitat for fish in the region of comparison, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Several roads, including Dry Creek Road/Forest Route 290, Cape Horn Road/Forest Route 203, and Forest Routes 293, and 297, traverse the study corridor, some paralleling and crossing the study segment multiple times. Road presence	This segment encompasses four previously identified historic cultural resources, including the NRHP-eligible Stanley-Bear Valley-Lowman Road and three ineligible sites (Challis NF telephone line, Cape Horn Stock driveway, and a dump). These resources not clearly or significantly relate to Kelly Creek 2, and do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison. Therefore, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is an anadromous spawning area and is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relatively high number of segments within the region of comparison that are both anadromous spawning areas and are expected to be cold-water sources, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
					especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. The entire study corridor was affected by the 2012 Halstead Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.			
Kelly Creek 3	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access within the corridor via Kelly Creek Road and Kelly Creek Trail, which parallel the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Two Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife species; Columbia spotted frog (three documented records) and western toad (one documented record), have been documented in the study corridor. However, due to the relatively numerous segments supporting these species in the region of comparison, presence of these species does not rise to the level of an ORV. Two noxious weeds (i.e., rush skeletonweed and Canada thistle) are present in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. Over half of the study corridor was affected by the 2012 Halstead Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and	This segment includes three previously identified historic cultural resources--one NRHP-eligible historic mine and two indeterminate sites that are ineligible. These resources do not clearly or significantly relate to Kelly Creek 3, and do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison. Therefore, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
					bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.			
Kenney Creek	n/a	n/a	Typical river valley. No features that are rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, the study segment overlaps with a relatively small amount of priority watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. Considering the relative abundance of other stream segments that occur within priority watersheds to a greater extent, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	n/a	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. A commenter, however, suggested that "Lewis and Clark stopped here on their Voyage of Discovery." The Lewis and Clark journals do not specifically name Kenney Creek, but later scholars mention that they may have been in the general area in late August 1805. Given that it is unclear whether Lewis and Clark visited Kenney Creek or if their visit was historically significant, there do not appear to be cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison. Therefore, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is within a Research Natural Area and is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Because there are few other study segments in the region of comparison located within special areas and are expected to be cold-water sources (an ecological function indicator), this segment is found to exhibit an ecological ORV.	n/a
Kerr Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Sparse Vegetation. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	n/a	The public identified a Geologic ORV for this river, but did not provide any supporting rationale. Because there is no new information to consider, the existing determination for this river remains (i.e., no Geologic ORV).	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. A significant portion of the study corridor was affected by the 2007	n/a	n/a	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
					Showerbath Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.			
Kinnikinic Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to the segment via the Kinnikinic Trail and Kinnikinic Creek Road. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. However, the study segment overlaps with a relatively small amount of priority watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. Considering the relative abundance of other stream segments that occur within priority watersheds to a greater extent, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. The noxious weed spotted knapweed is present at several locations in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes three previously identified historic cultural resources, including two indeterminate sites and one cabin, none of which have not been evaluated for their eligibility to the NRHP. Because these resources do not clearly or significantly relate to Kinnikinic Creek and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segments identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Knapp Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Major amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and	The analysis did not reveal the combination of scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, flow conditions, and opportunities and experiences that are of such a quality to justify the presence of recreational ORVs. There is access throughout the corridor via Knapp Creek Road, which access the Knapp Creek Trailhead and Trail. The Knapp-Loon Creek Trail accesses the upper reach of	n/a	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. The study segment also contains important spawning	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland, Western Riparian Woodland and Shrubland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is at least some surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation. The flow is likely not sufficient for many water-based activities. While the river segment has quality scenic characteristics and trail-based opportunities, there is no evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for multiple land- and water-based recreation experiences would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		habitat and critical habitat for Chinook salmon. Considering these factors and the habitat connectivity provided by this segment in the region of comparison, this segment exhibits an ORV for fish.				
Lake Creek 2	n/a - Scenic ORV already identified	n/a - Recreational ORV already identified	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Lake Creek 6	Minor amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison.	Small cliff; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison, either individually or in combination.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.						
Lake Creek 7	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Erosion patterns show evidence of an uplifted formation. This feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Lake Fork	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Barren, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No	The analysis did not reveal the combination of scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, flow conditions, and opportunities and experiences that are of such a quality to justify the presence of recreational ORVs. Except for the Lake Fork Trail, which accesses Yellow Lake, the headwaters for this segment, there is no other access along the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is limited surface flow during portions of the	n/a	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent	n/a	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation. The flow is likely not sufficient for most water-based activities. While the river segment has quality scenic characteristics, there is no evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for multiple land- and water-based recreation experiences would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			
Lavine Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Valley wall erosion; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Leadbelt Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Major amount of sinuosity. No readily visible	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions,	A few outcrops and cliffs; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for	This segment encompasses 12 previously identified cultural resources, including four	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed,

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to the segment via FS Road 754, which parallels the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	the region of comparison.	cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. One Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife species; Columbia spotted frog (one record), has been documented in the study corridor. However, due to the relatively numerous segments supporting this species in the region of comparison, presence of this species does not rise to the level of an ORV. The noxious weed Canada thistle has infested portions of the study corridor along roads (e.g., Forest Route 754), reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	prehistoric sites (two are eligible to the NRHP, one is ineligible, and one has not been evaluated for its eligibility) and two prehistoric isolated finds that are not eligible. There are also six historic resources, including two ineligible mines, one ineligible indeterminate site, one indeterminate historic site that has not been evaluated for its eligibility to the NRHP, and one isolated find that is not eligible. Because these resources do not clearly or significantly relate to Leadbelt Creek and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Left Fork Bear Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the	This segment encompasses nine previously identified cultural resources, including two indeterminate historic sites that are considered ineligible to the NRHP, one indeterminate prehistoric site that has not been evaluated for its eligibility to the NRHP, and six prehistoric isolated finds that are not eligible to the NRHP. Because these resources do not clearly or significantly relate to Left Fork Bear Creek and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.		
Left Fork Cherry Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to the segment via Copper Basin Road, which parallels a portion of the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Valley wall erosion and outcrops; however, these features are not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Cherry Creek Summit Road/Forest Route 135, closely parallels and crosses the study segment. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. Noxious weeds, including leafy spurge and diffuse knapweed, are present along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	This segment includes three previously identified cultural resources, including the historic Cherry Creek Road that is considered ineligible to the NRHP, and two prehistoric isolated finds that are not eligible to the NRHP. Because these resources do not clearly or significantly relate to Left Fork Cherry Creek and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Left Fork Fall Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations	The analysis did not reveal any scenic or natural conditions, unique recreational amenities, or opportunities and	Glacial carved valley; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90%	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to the lower third of the segment via the Highline Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Left Fork Iron Bog Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, unique recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to the segment via the Hurst Canyon Trail and FS Road 220. The Iron Bog Campground is near the terminus of the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is surface flow during much of the year, which supports opportunities for water-based recreation and lends to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. However, overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation	Cirque and other evidence of glaciation; however, these features are not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. One Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife species; Columbia spotted frog (one record), has been documented in the study corridor. However, due to the relatively numerous	This segment encompasses three previously identified cultural resources--an NRHP-eligible prehistoric site, an ineligible historic mine site, and a historic isolated find that is not eligible. Because these resources are not clearly or significantly related to Left Fork Iron Bog Creek, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is located within a Research Natural Area. However, given the relative abundance of other segments in the region of comparison also located in special designation areas, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			segments supporting this species in the region of comparison, presence of this species does not rise to the level of an ORV. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.			
Left Fork Wildhorse Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, unique recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to the segment via the Left Fork Wildhorse Trail, which parallels the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is surface flow during much of the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation. Overall, however, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Cirque and other evidence of glaciation at headwaters and a waterfall downstream; however, these features are not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Leg Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is some access to the segment via the Leg Creek Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and	A few outcrops; however, these features are not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			
Lehman Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access within the corridor via FS Road 205. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Valley walls show color layering; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Forest Route 205 closely parallels the study segment. Development especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. The noxious weeds spotted knapweed and leafy spurge are present along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Lick Creek 1	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality	Cirque at headwaters and downcutting stream further down valley; however, these features are not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be	This segment includes four previously identified cultural resources, including two indeterminate prehistoric sites that have not been evaluated for their eligibility	Study segment is located within an anadromous spawning area. However, given the relative abundance of other segments in the region of comparison also	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Low Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to the segment via Lick Creek Road and Lick Creek Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is surface flow during much of the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, however, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Lick Creek Road/Forest Route 58 parallels and crosses the study segment multiple times. Development especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. Noxious weeds, including spotted knapweed and musk thistle, have infested the road corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	to the NRHP, an indeterminate multicomponent site that has not been evaluated for its eligibility to the NRHP, and the historic Challis NF telephone line, which is considered ineligible to the NRHP. Because these resources are not clearly or significantly related to Lick Creek 1, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	located in anadromous spawning areas, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Lightning Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. In particular, Lightning Lake is surrounded by meadows and prominent mountains before the river meanders down past rockslides, hillsides, and rock faces with various colors of	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access within the corridor via the Lightening Creek Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the	Cliffs and erosion on valley walls; however, these features are not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. The entire study corridor was affected by either the 2006 Potato Fire, or the 2012 Halstead Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segments identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	tan. The moderate amount of vegetation allows for distant views of mountains up the many drainages that feed in to the middle portion of the river, before the river becomes more confined in the lower portion. When compared to the region of comparison, scenic ORV present due to diverse topography and sinuosity, various soil colors and native vegetation, and minimal cultural modifications.	relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			
Lime Creek 2	Major amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Peak at headwaters and steep valley walls show erosion; however, these features are not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Rapid River Road crosses the study segment at its downstream end. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is located within an anadromous spawning area. However, given the relative abundance of other segments in the region of comparison also located in anadromous spawning areas, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Lime Creek 3	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	This segment terminates at the District boundary. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is some OHV access along Forest Road 170 and Lime Creek Road. Observed streambed conditions indicate that this is an ephemeral drainage with no surface flow during much of the year, which prevents opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Lime Creek 4	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			
Lion Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Active erosion scars; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Little Basin Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors,	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of	No geologic features of note.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of	This segment encompasses one previously identified cultural resource--an NRHP-eligible prehistoric lithic scatter with a Paleoindian occupation. This is unique for the region because of the Paleoindian occupation, and	Study segments identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	comparison. There is access to the segment via the East Fork Valley Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. However, no critical habitat occurs in the segment. Due to the relative abundance of other segments that do contain critical habitat for fish in the region of comparison, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. The entire study corridor was affected by the 2012 Halstead Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	indicates there are cultural or historical values that are unique, rare and exemplary in the region of comparison, therefore a cultural ORV was identified for this segment.	abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Little Boone Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Low Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs	A few outcrops; however, these features are not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes two previously identified historic cultural resources, including the Copper Basin Mine Road and an indeterminate site, both of which are considered ineligible to the NRHP. Because these resources are not clearly or significantly related to Little Boone Creek, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		were identified for this segment.						
Little Burnt Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, unique recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is some access to the segment via the Little Burnt Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which combined with limited access to most of the segment, reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	One Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species, park milkvetch (Astragalus leptaleus; G4S3), has been documented in the study corridor in 1981; this same population was extent during surveys in 1991. The occurrence (IDFG EO Number 1, EO ID 2350) is located in a moist meadow at the edge of riparian scrub along the north side of North Fork Big Lost River. Little Burnt Creek is a tributary to North Fork Big Lost River and the confluence is located near this population. However, the Little Burnt Creek flows into North Fork Big Lost River from the south; the population is on the north bank of the river approximately 1,000 feet from the confluence. Therefore, this population is associated with the riparian vegetation of North Fork Big Lost River, and presence of this sensitive plant is not considered to be associated with Little Burnt Creek. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Little Deep Creek 1	n/a	n/a	n/a	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, the study segment overlaps with a relatively small amount of priority watershed compared to other rivers in	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife,	n/a	Study segments identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
				the region of comparison. Considering the relative abundance of other stream segments that occur within priority watersheds to a greater extent, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. One Idaho Department of Fish and Game-managed species, American beaver, has been documented in the study corridor. However, due to the relatively numerous segments supporting this species in the region of comparison, presence of this species does not rise to the level of an ORV. The noxious weeds spotted knapweed and rush skeletonweed have infested portions of the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. A significant portion of the study corridor, especially the upstream portion, was affected by the 2011 Salt Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.			
Little Deep Creek 2	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during portions of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, however, visitors' attraction to this segment for	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the	This segment includes one previously identified cultural resource--the historic, NRHP-eligible Lewis and Clark trail. Because this resource is not clearly or significantly related to Little Deep Creek 2, and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			
Little Ditch Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Grassland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is FS Road access within most of the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during portions of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, however, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Several roads traverse the study corridor, some paralleling and crossing the study segment. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. Noxious weeds, including spotted knapweed, oxeye daisy, hoary alyssum, and gypsyflower, are present along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is located within an experimental research area. However, given the relative abundance of other segments in the region of comparison also located in special designation areas, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	One river-dependent Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species, northern golden-carpet (Chrysosplenium tetrandrum; G5S1), has been documented in the study corridor in 1995, and again in 1996. The rank of "S1" indicates this species is "critically imperiled" in Idaho. The occurrence (IDFG EO Number 4, EO ID 1081) is comprised of approximately 7,600 ramets (individual plants within a clonal colony) growing on moist to saturated moss and mossy rocks and logs in slow-flowing side-channels of the creek. Population vigor in 1996 was assessed as excellent, this EO was given an "A" rank, meaning it has excellent viability. Three other EOs (IDFG EO Numbers 1-3, EO IDs 4571, 2316, and 2876) occur in adjacent Ditch Creek and the North Fork Salmon River; occurrences on the Forest are limited to these four EOs which are separated by approximately seven air-miles. Due to the "critically imperiled" conservation ranking assigned to this species, the excellent ranking of the EO regarding the population's viability along Little Ditch Creek compared to those populations along Ditch Creek and North Fork Salmon River, and its restricted range in the region of comparison (known only from in Lemhi County in

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
								Idaho; known from three additional counties in Montana and Washington, as well as from multiple provinces in Canada) and on the Forest, presence of this species in the study corridor rises to the level of an ORV.
Little East Fork Elk Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is surface flow during most of the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, however, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Some outcrops and meander scars in meadow at downstream end; however, these features are not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Little Fall Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, unique recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the upper reach of the segment via the Squib Canyon Trail and to the lower reach via FS Road 502. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is surface flow during much of the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the	River valley with steep eroding walls; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not	This segment includes three previously identified historic cultural resources--the NRHP-eligible Long Trail mine and two ineligible mines. Because these resources are not clearly or significantly related to Little Fall Creek, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	corridor for water-related recreation. Overall, however, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			
Little Indian Creek	n/a	The analysis did not reveal the combination of scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, flow conditions, and opportunities and experiences that are of such a quality to justify the presence of recreational ORVs. There is limited access along the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is limited surface flow during portions of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation. The flow is likely not sufficient for most water-based activities. Overall, there is no evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for multiple land- and water-based recreation experiences would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	n/a	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Little Jacket Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access within the corridor via the Dry Gulch and Little Jacket	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is located within an anadromous spawning area. However, given the relative abundance of other segments in the region of comparison also located in anadromous spawning areas, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	Trails. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Duck Peak Road/Forest Route 201, occurs in the study corridor. Development especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. The entire study corridor was affected by the 2000 Aperejo Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Little Kane Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access within the corridor via the Little Kane Creek Trail, which parallels the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is some surface flow during much of the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, however, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes one previously identified cultural resource--an indeterminate prehistoric site that has not been evaluated for its eligibility to the NRHP. Because this resource is not clearly or significantly related to Little Kane Creek, and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Little Lake Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	A few outcrops; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Little Loon Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Major amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Introduced Perennial Grassland and Forbland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Low Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Ponderosa Pine Forest, Woodland and Savanna, Sparse Vegetation. No readily	The analysis did not reveal the combination of scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, flow conditions, and opportunities and experiences that are of such a quality to justify the presence of recreational ORVs. There is high quality, scenic access and trail-based recreation along the Little Loon Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation. Overall, however, there is no evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for multiple land- and water-based recreation experiences would be more than other	n/a	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.						
Little Pistol Creek	n/a	The analysis did not reveal the combination of scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, flow conditions, and opportunities and experiences that are of such a quality to justify the presence of recreational ORVs. There is high quality, scenic access and trail-based recreation along the Little Pistol Creek Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation. Overall, however, there is no evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for multiple land- and water-based recreation experiences would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	n/a	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Little West Fork Morgan Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Sparse Vegetation. No readily visible major modifications	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access within a portion of the corridor via Little West Fork Morgan Creek Road. The West Fork Morgan Creek Campground is at the mouth of the creek. Observed	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Forest Route 176 parallels and crosses the study segment. Development especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. The noxious weed spotted knapweed has infested the road corridor, reducing habitat quality. Most of the study corridor was affected by the 2007 Showerbath Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.			study segment.
Lodgepole Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs	Cliffs at downstream end; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Challis Creek Road/Forest Route 80, traverses the study corridor, crossing the study segment. Development especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. The entire study corridor was affected by the	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		were identified for this segment.			2013 Lodgepole Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.			
Lola Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. In particular, the river crosses and passes many lakes in a drainage almost entirely surrounded by prominent peaks with steep hillsides. The yellow, tan, and brown colors of the exposed hillsides contrast with the patchwork of green vegetation. When compared to the region of comparison, scenic ORV present due to diverse topography and sinuosity, various soil colors and native vegetation, and minimal cultural modifications.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access via the Iron-Lola Creek Trail, which parallels the segment within the corridor. The Lola Creek Campground is within the corridor at Marsh Creek. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Cirque at headwaters and glacial till deposited around valley; however, these features are not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Over half of the study corridor was affected by the 2010 Banner Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes three previously identified historic cultural resources--the NRHP-eligible Marsh Creek gauging station and two ineligible sites (Cape Horn Stock driveway and a can dump). Because these resources are not related to Lola Creek, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is located within an anadromous spawning area. However, given the relative abundance of other segments in the region of comparison also located in anadromous spawning areas, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Lone Cedar Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed	Heavy erosion occurring; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive	This segment includes one previously identified historic cultural resource--the Pritchett Mine, which is considered ineligible to the NRHP. Because this resource is not clearly or significantly related to Lone Cedar Creek, and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	Meadow, Barren, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Lone Pine Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Sparse Vegetation, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	A few outcrops; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes two previously identified cultural resources, including an indeterminate historic site, which is considered ineligible to the NRHP, and a prehistoric isolated find that is not eligible to the NRHP. Because these resources are not clearly or significantly related to Lone Pine Creek, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Long Lost Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Barren, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland, Western Riparian Woodland and Shrubland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis demonstrated exceptional scenic attributes, stream corridor geology, and recreational amenities that contribute to unique recreational experiences. The opportunities and experiences, particularly for trail-based recreation, found along the segment are of a higher quality compared with other locations in the region of comparison. For example, there is trail-based access along the corridor from the FS boundary to the Pillars. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is at least some sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor and supports water based and water-related recreation. There are unique waterfalls and stream corridor geology that contribute to unique recreation experiences and draw visitors to this segment. Overall, because of scenic values, trail access, and availability of high quality experiences, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based backcountry recreation would be higher than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, the determination was made that there are recreational ORVs for this segment.	n/a	n/a	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	n/a	n/a	n/a
Long Tom Creek 1	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor:	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is only limited access to the lower	A few outcrops and steep exposed walls; however, these features are not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segments identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	portions of the segment via the Narrow Canyon-Bowery Creek Trail, which crosses the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.		areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Loon Creek (lower - recreational classification)	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Grassland and Steppe, Introduced Annual Grassland, Introduced Perennial Grassland and Forbland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Mountain Mahogany Woodland and Shrubland, Ponderosa Pine Forest, Woodland and Savanna, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir	n/a - Recreational ORV already identified	Hot springs are present along this segment of Loon Creek, but they are not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. It also contains important spawning habitat and critical habitat for Chinook salmon. Considering this information and the habitat connectivity provided by the segment in the region of comparison, this segment exhibits an ORV for fish.	n/a	n/a - Cultural ORV already identified	n/a	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland, Western Riparian Woodland and Shrubland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.							
Loon Creek (lower - wild classification)	n/a - Scenic ORV already identified	n/a - Recreational ORV already identified	n/a - Geologic ORV already identified	n/a - Fish ORV already identified	n/a	n/a - Cultural ORV already identified	n/a	n/a
Loon Creek (upper)	Minor amount of elevation change. Major amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Grassland and Steppe, Introduced Annual Grassland, Introduced Perennial Grassland and Forbland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Mountain Mahogany Woodland and Shrubland, Ponderosa Pine Forest, Woodland and Savanna, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland, Western Riparian Woodland and Shrubland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection	The analysis did not reveal the combination of scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, flow conditions, and opportunities and experiences that are of such a quality to justify the presence of recreational ORVs. There is high quality, scenic access and trail-based recreation along the Knapp-Loon Creek Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation. Overall, however, there is no evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for multiple land- and water-based recreation experiences would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Hot spring are located in the lower reaches of Loon Creek. No geologic features along upper Loon Creek that are unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, the fish values along this upper segment of Loon Creek are not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	n/a	While the public identified a Historic/Cultural ORV for this river, there was no supporting rationale provided. Therefore, because there is no new information or changed circumstances to analyze, the existing determination for this ORV remains (i.e., no Cultural/Historic ORV present). Further, this segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	n/a	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.							
Lower Cedar Creek	n/a	The analysis demonstrated exceptional scenic attributes, stream corridor geology, and recreational amenities that contribute to unique recreational experiences. The opportunities and experiences, particularly for trail-based recreation and photography, found along the segment are of a higher quality compared with other locations in the region of comparison. Most notably, the Lower Cedar Creek Trail to the waterfall is a unique recreation experience. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is at least some sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor and supports water based and water-related recreation. In addition to the waterfall, there are exceptional views from the trail that contribute to unique recreation experiences and draw visitors to this segment. Overall, because of scenic values, trail access, and availability of high quality experiences, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based backcountry recreation would be higher than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, the determination was made that there are recreational ORVs for this segment.	n/a - Geologic ORV already identified	n/a	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Noxious weeds, including Canada thistle and nodding plumeless thistle, are present in the lower portion of the study corridor along Nielson Ditch, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	While the public identified a Historic/Cultural ORV for this river, there was no supporting rationale provided. Therefore, because there is no new information or changed circumstances to analyze, the existing determination for this ORV remains (i.e., no Cultural/Historic ORV present).	n/a	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Lower Harden Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Sparse Vegetation. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to the segment via Lower Harden Creek Road. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. The entire study corridor was affected by the 2012 Halstead Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes four previously identified historic cultural resources--an NRHP-eligible road, two ineligible trails, and one indeterminate ineligible site. Because these resources are not clearly or significantly related to Lower Harden Creek, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Lucinda Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. Except for Rapid River Trail and Rapid River Road, there is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other	Eroding valley walls; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is located within an anadromous spawning area. However, given the relative abundance of other segments in the region of comparison also located in anadromous spawning areas, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.						
Luger Creek	n/a	The analysis did not reveal the combination of scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, flow conditions, and opportunities and experiences that are of such a quality to justify the presence of recreational ORVs. There is limited access along the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation. The flow is insufficient for water-based recreation. Overall, there is no evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for multiple land- and water-based recreation experiences would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	n/a	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Lunch Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is some access to the segment via the Rapid River Trail and Rapid River Road. Observed streambed conditions indicate	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is located within an anadromous spawning area. However, given the relative abundance of other segments in the region of comparison also located in anadromous spawning areas, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Rapid River Road crosses the study segment at its downstream end. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.			relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Lupine Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	A few outcrops; however, these features are not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes one previously identified historic cultural resource--Cherry Creek Road, which is considered ineligible to the NRHP. Because this resource is not clearly or significantly related to Lupine Creek, and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Lynch Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment encompasses two previously identified historic cultural resources, including the Hide Out Mine and an indeterminate site, both of which are considered ineligible to the NRHP. Because these resources are not clearly or significantly related to Lynch Creek, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Lyon Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to	Scree field at the headwaters; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.						
Mahogany Creek 1	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Barren, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	It originates in the Lemhi Mountains then meanders in and out of the District. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to the lower portion of the segment along Bell Creek Road, and along Mahogany Creek Road into the mountains, but no access in the highest reach. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is surface flow during much of the year in the valley, but the flow is channelized, which limits the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Steep stream canyon with exposed walls; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Mahogany Creek 2	Major amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and	A few outcrops and active erosion; however, these features are not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90%	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, however, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Mahogany Creek 3	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Barren, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. In particular, the headwaters are situated in a cirque that drains prominent mountain peaks with exposed rock strata containing earth tone colors. The subalpine vegetation transitions to a forested landscape. The upper half of the river is most notable. When compared to the region of comparison,	The analysis did not reveal the combination of scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, flow conditions, and opportunities and experiences that are of such a quality to justify the presence of recreational ORVs. There is limited access along the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during portions of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation. The flow is insufficient for water-based recreation. Overall, there is no evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for multiple land- and water-based recreation experiences would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Heavy erosion of carbonate rocks at headwaters; however, these features are not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, the study segment overlaps with a relatively small amount of priority watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. Considering the relative abundance of other stream segments that occur within priority watersheds to a greater extent, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is within a Research Natural Area and is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Because there are few other study segments in the region of comparison located within special areas and are expected to be cold-water sources (an ecological function indicator), this segment is found to exhibit an ecological ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	scenic ORV present due to diverse topography and sinuosity, various soil colors and native vegetation, and minimal cultural modifications.							
Main Fork (lower)	The public included this river in its recommendation of eligible rivers but did not identify an ORVs as being present for this river.	The public included this river in its recommendation of eligible rivers but did not identify an ORVs as being present for this river.	No ORV was identified, but the river was identified as eligible by the public. However, because there is no new information to analyze, the existing determination for this river remains (i.e., no Geologic ORV).	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. However, the study segment contains important spawning habitat for bull trout within the Little Lost River basin and contains some of the highest densities of bull trout within the species range. Considering these factors, this segment exhibits an ORV for fish.	The public included this river in its recommendation of eligible rivers but did not identify an ORVs as being present for this river.	This segment was previously determined not eligible as a WSR and did not include any cultural or historical ORVs. The public included this river in its recommendation of eligible rivers but did not identify any ORV. This segment encompasses three previously identified cultural resources--a prehistoric, NRHP-eligible lithic scatter and two historic sites (one eligible and one unevaluated for NRHP eligibility). Because these resources are not clearly or significantly related to Main Fork (lower), and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, the previous finding stands that there are no cultural or historical ORVs for this segment.	The public included this river in its recommendation of eligible rivers but did not identify an ORVs as being present for this river.	The public included this river in its recommendation of eligible rivers but did not identify any ORVs. Because the river's botanical values have previously been evaluated and no new information or changed circumstances were identified, the previous determination that no Botanical ORV is present remains.
Main Fork (upper)	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland,	The analysis did not reveal the combination of scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, flow conditions, and opportunities and experiences that are of such a quality to justify the presence of recreational ORVs. There is access along portions of the segment via the Mill Creek Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation. The flow is insufficient for most water-based recreation. Overall,	Most geology in the corridor is obscured by soils. No features that are unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. However, the study segment contains important spawning habitat for bull trout within the Little Lost River basin and contains some of the highest densities of bull trout within the species range. Considering these factors, this segment exhibits an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife	This segment encompasses two previously identified cultural resources--a prehistoric lithic scatter that has not been evaluated for its eligibility to the NRHP and an ineligible historic site. Because these resources are not clearly or significantly related to Main Fork (upper), and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segments identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	Western Riparian Woodland and Shrubland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	there is no evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for multiple land- and water-based recreation experiences would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			ORV was identified for this study segment.			
Marble Creek	n/a	The analysis demonstrated exceptional scenic attributes, flow conditions, and backcountry recreational amenities that contribute to unique recreational experiences. The opportunities and experiences for water-related and water-based recreation found along the segment are of a higher quality compared with other locations in the region of comparison. Most notably, the Idaho Centennial Trail follows the entire segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is high sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor and supports water based and water-related recreation. There are high quality views from the trail that contribute to unique recreation experiences and draw visitors to this segment. Overall, because of scenic values, water-related and water based-recreation activities, and availability of high quality experiences, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based backcountry, trail-based recreation would be higher than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, the	n/a	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. However, this tributary to the Middle Fork Salmon River provides significant spawning and rearing habitat for Chinook salmon populations that have not been influenced by hatchery introductions, which is rare in the Columbia River basin. Considering this factor, this segment exhibits an ORV for fish.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		determination was made that there are recreational ORVs for this segment.						
Marco Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access within the corridor via the Spud-Marco Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment encompasses two previously identified prehistoric cultural resources--both lithic scatters with one being eligible to the NRHP and one ineligible. Because these resources are not clearly or significantly related to Marco Creek, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Marsh Creek (lower - recreational classification)	n/a - Scenic ORV already identified	The analysis demonstrated exceptional scenic attributes, flow conditions, and backcountry recreational amenities that contribute to unique recreational experiences. The opportunities and experiences for water-related and water-based recreation found along the segment are of a higher quality compared with other locations in the region of comparison. Most notably, the Idaho Centennial Trail follows the Creek from the Marsh Creek Trailhead at the end of Lola Road. The Marsh Creek Campground is also within the corridor and is accessible via Lola Road and nearby Highway 21. Observed streambed	n/a	n/a - Fish ORV already identified	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		conditions indicate that there is high sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor and supports water based and water-related recreation. There are exceptional views from the trail that contribute to unique recreation experiences and draw visitors to this segment. Overall, because of scenic values, water-related and water based-recreation activities, and availability of high quality experiences, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based backcountry and some front country recreation would be higher than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, the determination was made that there are recreational ORVs for this segment.						
Marsh Creek (lower - wild classification)	While a Scenic ORV was identified for this river in comments from the public, no supporting rationale was provided. Therefore, because there is no new information or changed circumstances to analyze, the existing determination for this ORV remains (i.e., no Scenic ORV present).	n/a - Recreational ORV already identified	n/a	Study segment of Marsh Creek was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Marsh Creek (upper)	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe,	Unlike the lower reach, the analysis did not reveal the combination of scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, access, flow conditions, and opportunities and experiences that are of such a quality to justify the presence of recreational ORVs. There is some direct access to the water from Highway 21; however, in general, the	A few rapids or waterfall, eroding canyon sides; however, these features are not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	n/a	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Western Riparian Woodland and Shrubland. Parallels State Highway 21. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	water is not easily accessible from paralleling trails or roads. There are no front country recreational amenities in the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related and water-based recreation. The views from the corridor of the Sawtooth Range are exceptional. Overall, there is no evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for multiple land- and water-based recreation experiences would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. One Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife species; Columbia spotted frog (one documented record), has been documented in the study corridor. However, due to the relatively numerous segments supporting this species in the region of comparison, presence of this species does not rise to the level of an ORV. Cape Horn Road/Forest Route 203 (traverses the study corridor near the study segment), occurs in the study corridor. Development especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.			relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Marshall Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.						
Massacre Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to the lower portion of the segment via the Massacre Creek Trail, but no access to the upper two thirds of the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	A few outcrops; however, these features are not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Mayfield Creek	n/a	n/a	n/a	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for	n/a	n/a	Study segment is an anadromous spawning area and is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relatively high number of segments within the region of comparison that	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
				bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.			are both anadromous spawning areas and are expected to be cold-water sources, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	
McDonald Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Sparse Vegetation, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	This segment terminates at the District boundary. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is trail access along Pine-McDonald and McDonald Taylor Trails, which intersect the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that this segment has low surface flow during much of the year, which prevents opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Evidence of past glaciation in headwaters; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes six previously identified cultural resources, including the two historic arborglyph sites and one historic trail, all of which are considered ineligible to the NRHP, along with three isolated finds (two prehistoric and one historic) that are not eligible to the NRHP. Because these resources are not clearly or significantly related to McDonald Creek, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
McGowan Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor:	This segment terminates at the District boundary. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of	Downcutting river canyon is common in the region of comparison. Most geology obscured by trees and soil cover. No features that are unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90%	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that this is an ephemeral drainage with no surface flow during much of the year, which prevents opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.		occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
McKay Creek 1	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access along the segment via the Custer and McKay-Eleven Trails and Yankee Fork Road. The Homestead Station Interpretive Site is adjacent to the creek. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is surface flow during much of the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, however, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the	River carved channel in quaternary deposits and Eocene volcanic rocks; however, these features are not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Nearly the entire study corridor was affected by the 2015 Elevenmile Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment encompasses four previously identified cultural resources, including an ineligible prehistoric lithic scatter, an NRHP-eligible multicomponent site, the NRHP-eligible Challis-Bonanza toll road, and an ineligible historic trail. Additionally, a commenter suggested that this segment contains "a wealth of significant modern history sites." The previous surveys and research, however, do not appear to support this suggestion given the lack of significant sites documented within this segment. These resources do not clearly or significantly relate to McKay Creek 1, and do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison. Therefore, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segments identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.						
McKee Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	n/a	The public identified a Geologic ORV for this river, but did not provide any supporting rationale. Because there is no new information to consider, the existing determination for this river remains (i.e., no Geologic ORV).	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. A significant portion of the study corridor was affected by the 2007 Showerbath Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	n/a	n/a	n/a
McKenney Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during portions of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Morgan Creek Road/Forest Route 55 occurs in the study corridor and crosses the study	This segment includes one previously identified historic cultural resource--the Challis NF telephone line, which is considered ineligible to the NRHP. Because this resource is not clearly or significantly related to McKenney Creek, and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			segment. Development especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.			
McKey Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Low Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment encompasses four previously identified cultural resources, including one NRHP-eligible prehistoric site, one multicomponent, NRHP-eligible lithic scatter that includes stratified deposits with a pre-Mazama Paleoindian occupation and cultural materials, and two ineligible historic sites--the Cherry Creek corral and road. The multicomponent site with the pre-Mazama component is extremely rare and appears to be related to McKey Creek. This indicates there are cultural or historical values that are unique, rare and exemplary in the region of comparison, therefore a cultural ORV was identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Meadow Creek 2	Moderate amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access within the corridor via the Twelvemile Meadow Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which	A few outcrops; however, these features are not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			study segment.
Meadow Creek 3	Minor amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any unique scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during portions of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation. In most locations, the flow is not sufficient to support water-based recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. However, no critical habitat occurs in the segment. Due to the relative abundance of other segments that do contain critical habitat for fish in the region of comparison, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes 11 previously identified cultural resources, including three prehistoric sites (two lithic scatters and one stone feature) and one multicomponent lithic scatter, none of which have been evaluated for their eligibility to the NRHP; one indeterminate prehistoric site that is ineligible to the NRHP; two historic trails (one ineligible to the NRHP and one unevaluated); and four isolated finds (three prehistoric and one historic) that are not eligible to the NRHP. Because these resources are not clearly or significantly related to Meadow Creek 3, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segments identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Meadow Creek 4	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-	This segment terminates at the District boundary. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of	Deep canyon near downstream end; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. However, the study segment overlaps with a relatively small amount of priority watershed compared to other rivers in the region	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segments identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Barren, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland, Western Riparian Woodland and Shrubland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	comparison. Except for the upper reach, which is accessible via Forest Road 112, there is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that this is an ephemeral drainage with no surface flow during much of the year, which prevents opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		of comparison. Considering the relative abundance of other stream segments that occur within priority watersheds to a greater extent, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Several roads, including Forest Routes 110, 112, and 345, parallel and cross the study segment. Development especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.		areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Meadow Creek 5	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Grassland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Meadow Creek 6	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Barren, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	This segment terminates at the District boundary. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Scree fields and eroding walls; however, these features are not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Meridian Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is surface flow during much of the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation. Overall, however, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be	Outcrops, cliffs, and talus fields; however, these features are not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife	This segment includes one previously identified cultural resource--an indeterminate historic site that is considered not eligible to the NRHP. Because this resource is not clearly or significantly related to Meridian Creek, and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segments identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			ORV was identified for this study segment.			
Methodist Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Barren, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment, especially the upper reach of the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Exposed rock show strong deformation; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Forest Route 429 parallels the study segment in the downstream portion of the study corridor. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. Noxious weeds, including spotted knapweed and Canada thistle, are present along the road, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	This segment includes three previously identified cultural resources, including a prehistoric ruin, a multicomponent guard station (Mountain View Ranger Station), and an historic dump, all of which are considered ineligible to the NRHP. Because these resources are not clearly or significantly related to Methodist Creek, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Middle Fork Bear Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor:	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment.	Cirque and glacial lake at headwaters along with other evidence of glacial processes as well; however, these features are not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or	This segment includes nine previously identified cultural resources, including three prehistoric indeterminate sites, none of which have been evaluated for their eligibility to the NRHP; one historic indeterminate site that is ineligible to the NRHP; and five prehistoric isolated	Study segment is located within a Research Natural Area. However, given the relative abundance of other segments in the region of comparison also located in special designation areas, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	finds that are not eligible to the NRHP. Because these resources are not clearly or significantly related to Middle Fork Bear Creek, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.		special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Middle Fork Cherry Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Low Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes one previously identified historic cultural resource--Cherry Creek Road, which is considered ineligible to the NRHP. Because this resource is not clearly or significantly related to Middle Fork Cherry Creek, and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Middle Fork Lawson Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	This segment terminates at the District boundary. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is some OHV access along Forest Roads 111, 186 and 189. Observed streambed conditions indicate that this is an ephemeral drainage with no surface flow during much of the year, which prevents opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Several roads, including Forest Route 111, 186, and 189, traverse the study corridor, paralleling and crossing the study segment. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. Noxious weeds, including Canada thistle, are present along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Middle Fork Navarre Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Snow-Ice, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest	This segment terminates at the District boundary. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is some limited access to the lower reach of the segment via the West Fork Navarre Trail and OHV trails. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year,	Shallow cirque at headwaters; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			been documented in the study corridor. Several noxious weed infestations (i.e., leafy spurge, Canada thistle, and spotted knapweed) are present in the downstream portion of the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			
Mill Creek 1	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment, especially the upper reach of the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Possible uplifted layering and outcrops; however, these features are not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes one previously identified cultural resource--a multicomponent guard station (Mountain View Ranger Station) that is considered ineligible to the NRHP. Because these resources are not clearly or significantly related to Mill Creek 1, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Mill Creek 2 (includes Mill Creek Lake)	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal the combination of scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, access, flow conditions, and opportunities and experiences that are of such a quality to justify the presence of recreational ORVs. There are access and trail-based recreation opportunities along Mill Creek Trail from the Mill Creek Campground and Trailhead. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during portions of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation. The flows are not sufficient to support most water-based recreation activities. The views from the corridor at Mill Creek Lake are impressive, but not unprecedented in the region of comparison. Overall, there is no evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for multiple land- and water-based recreation experiences would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Corridor exists in quaternary deposits, quartzite and metasedimentary units. Glacial deposits, a canyon and a glacial lake make up much of the river corridor. These features are small and not particularly well-developed examples, and are common in the region of comparison. No features that are unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Mill Creek 3	n/a	The analysis did not reveal the combination of scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, access, flow conditions, and opportunities and experiences that are of such a quality to justify the presence of recreational ORVs. There are access and water-related recreation opportunities along Mill Road, including camping at Mill Creek Campground. Observed	n/a	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. However, the study segment overlaps with a relatively small amount of priority watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. Considering the relative abundance of other stream segments that occur within priority	n/a	n/a - ORV already identified	n/a	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		streambed conditions indicate that there is at least some surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation. The flows are likely not sufficient to support many water-based recreation activities. The views from the corridor are not unprecedented in the region of comparison. Overall, there is no evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for multiple land- and water-based recreation experiences would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		watersheds to a greater extent, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.				
Mill Creek 5	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Barren, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Heavy erosion; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Mill Creek 6	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Barren, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Past glacial erosion evident; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Forest Route 107 closely parallels the study segment. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. Noxious weeds, including Canada thistle and nodding plumeless thistle, are present along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Moonshine Creek 1	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access along or near the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040 and contain similar fish species, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			study corridor. The entire study corridor was affected by the 2006 Mountain Meadows - North Elk Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.			
Moonshine Creek 2	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Scree fields; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. However, no critical habitat occurs in the segment. Due to the relative abundance of other segments that do contain critical habitat for fish in the region of comparison, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes one previously identified historic cultural resource--an indeterminate site that has not been evaluated for its eligibility to the NRHP. Because this resource is not clearly or significantly related to Moonshine Creek 2, and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segments identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Morehead	n/a	n/a	n/a	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
				by 2040 and contain similar fish species, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.				
Morgan Creek 2	Major amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Barren, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to the lower reach of the segment via Little Morgan-Morse Creek Trail; above the trail there is limited access. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Cirque; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, the study segment overlaps with a relatively small amount of priority watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. Considering the relative abundance of other stream segments that occur within priority watersheds to a greater extent, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segments identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Morse Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Barren, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to the segment via Patterson-Morse Creek, Morse-Creek Canyon, and Little Morgan-Morse Creek Trails, as well as FS Road 094. Above the Morse-Creek Canyon Trail,	Glacial valley; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other	This segment includes three previously identified prehistoric cultural resources--one NRHP-eligible site, one ineligible site, and one isolated find that is not eligible to the NRHP. Because these resources are not clearly or significantly related to Morse Creek, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	there is limited access in the corridor. The Morse Creek Campground provides overnight recreational opportunities and experiences in the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is steady surface flow during much of the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, however, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Forest Route 94 closely parallels the study segment. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. Noxious weed infestations, including spotted knapweed, nodding plumeless thistle, Canada thistle, and leafy spurge, are present along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.		study segment.
Moyer Creek	n/a	n/a	n/a	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, the study segment overlaps with a relatively small amount of priority watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. Considering the relative abundance of other stream segments that occur within priority watersheds to a greater extent, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	n/a	n/a	Study segments identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	n/a
Mud Creek 1	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is some access to the segment via FS	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90%	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	Road 213. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	segment.	occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Mud Creek 2	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Mud Lake	Moderate amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Low Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to the segment via the Trail Creek-Cherry Creek Trail, which parallels the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Several roads traverse the study corridor, paralleling and crossing the study segment. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. Noxious weeds, including leafy spurge and Canada thistle, are present along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	This segment includes one previously identified historic cultural resource--Cherry Creek Road, which is considered ineligible to the NRHP. Because this resource is not clearly or significantly related to Mud Lake, and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Muldoon Canyon	Minor amount of elevation change. Major amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine	n/a	n/a - Geologic ORV already identified	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. While mountain whitefish are present in the Big Lost River basin, of which Muldoon Canyon is a part, this study segment was not identified as providing mountain whitefish habitat that is unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison. Further, due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	Woodland and Parkland, Western Riparian Woodland and Shrubland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.			to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.				
Muley Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access within the corridor via the Lower Mulley Creek Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. The noxious weed spotted knapweed is present throughout the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Musgrove Creek	n/a	n/a	n/a	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, the study segment overlaps with a relatively small amount	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
				of priority watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. Considering the relative abundance of other stream segments that occur within priority watersheds to a greater extent, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.				
Muskeg Creek (lower)	Moderate amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	n/a	The Geologic ORV appears to be confined to the upper segment of Muskeg Creek. This lower segment is an unremarkable glacial valley with most of its glacial features obscured by soil and vegetation. No features that are unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Muskeg Creek (upper)	n/a - Scenic ORV already identified	n/a	n/a - Geologic ORV already identified	n/a - Fish ORV already identified	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nameless Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Deciduous Shrubland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Bear Valley Mountain Road/Forest Route 583 traverses the study corridor. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. The noxious weed rush skeletonweed is present along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.			study segment.
Napias Creek	n/a	n/a	Napias Falls is downstream and outside of the river segment being studied. Napias Creek is generally unremarkable from a geologic standpoint. Except for some historic mining scars most geology is obscured by soil and vegetation. No features that are unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Two Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife species; silver-haired bat and little brown bat, have been documented in the study corridor. However, due to the relatively numerous segments supporting these species in the region of comparison, presence of these species does not rise to the level of an ORV. The noxious weeds spotted knapweed and rush skeletonweed have infested	n/a	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
					portions of the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.			
Negro Green Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Barren, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Glacial valley; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. The noxious weed spotted knapweed is present in infestations in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Newman Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. Except for the Iron-Lola Creek Trail, which crosses the segment, there is limited access within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is located within an anadromous spawning area. However, given the relative abundance of other segments in the region of comparison also located in anadromous spawning areas, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.						
Newton Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Several forest roads occur in the study corridor, paralleling and crossing the study segment. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes three previously identified cultural resources, including an indeterminate historic site and the historic Copper Basin Mine Road, both of which are considered ineligible to the NRHP, and a multicomponent site consisting of a lithic scatter and the Wildhorse CCC Camp, which has not been evaluated for its eligibility to the NRHP. Because these resources do not clearly or significantly relate to Newton Creek, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Ninemile Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which	Geologic features include an impressive headwall at the headwaters and boulder fields along the ridgeline adjacent to the river. These features are common in the region of comparison and don't meet the threshold of an ORV.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-	This segment encompasses one previously identified cultural resource--the NRHP-eligible historic Challis-Bonanza toll road. Additionally, a commenter suggested that this segment contains "a wealth of significant modern history sites." The previous surveys and research, however, did not appear to support this suggestion given that there is only one site documented	Study segments identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	within this segment. This resource does not clearly or significantly relate to Ninemile Creek, and do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison. Therefore, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.		ORV was identified in this study segment.
Noho Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Nearly the entire study corridor was affected by the 2012 Halstead Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes one previously identified cultural resource--the historic NRHP-eligible Kelly Creek Mining area. Because this resource is not clearly or significantly related to Noho Creek, and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
North Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access	River canyon with steep exposed walls; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Limber Pine Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	to the lower half of the segment via FS Road 151 and the North Creek Trail, which parallels the segment; there is no access to the upper half of the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	ORVs were identified for this segment.	year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
North Fork Big Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Mountain Mahogany Woodland and Shrubland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient	The analysis did not reveal the combination of scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, access, flow conditions, and opportunities and experiences that are of such a quality to justify the presence of recreational ORVs. There is continuous access along North Fork Big Creek Trail, which provides ample water-related recreation opportunities. While the Big Creek Campground is in the study corridor, it is primarily oriented toward the South Fork Big Creek. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation. The steep topography may not support water-based recreation activities. The	n/a	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, such as South Fork Big Creek, Patterson Creek, Falls Creek, and Morse Creek, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	n/a	Study segments identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	views from the corridor, especially near the headwaters in the Devil's Basin are exceptional. Overall, however, there is not sufficient evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for multiple land- and water-based recreation experiences would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.						
North Fork Big Lost River	Minor amount of elevation change. Major amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Barren, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Low Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland, Western Riparian Woodland and Shrubland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	n/a	River corridor is made up of sedimentary rocks with igneous intrusions. A dramatic cirque and glacial lakes near the headwaters with moraines, glacial scour, and eventually a sediment filled valley further downriver. This river was previously studied and determined not to possess a Geologic ORV at that time. Comments received from the public regarding this segment did not present any changed circumstances or new information that would alter the previous determination.	The Big Lost River basin contains a genetically unique form of mountain whitefish that is found nowhere else in the world. This study segment provides important habitat for these unique fish. Considering this, the segment exhibits an ORV for fish.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
North Fork Bowery Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment, which begins at nearly 11,000 feet at Bowery Peak. Observed streambed conditions indicate that this is low surface flow during much of the year, which, combined with limited access, reduces opportunities for water-based and water-related recreation and the overall attractiveness of the corridor for recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Some outcrops and erosion; however, these features are not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segments identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
North Fork Cabin Fork	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Limber Pine Woodland, Sparse Vegetation. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient	This segment terminates at the District boundary. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to the lower portions of the segment via FS Road 616. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. North Fork Road crosses and closely	This segment includes one previously identified cultural resource--an indeterminate prehistoric site considered ineligible to the NRHP. Because this resource is not clearly or significantly related to North Fork Cabin Fork, and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			parallels the downstream portion of the study segment. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.			
North Fork Cow Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Barren, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is some access to the segment via FS Road 213. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Glacial canyon at headwaters and downcutting stream near terminus; however, these features are not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Several forest roads occur in the study corridor, paralleling and crossing the study segment. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. The noxious weeds spotted knapweed, rush skeletonweed, and nodding plumeless thistle are present along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
North Fork Deer Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions,	Outcrops; however, these features are not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed,

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access within the corridor via the North Fork Deer Creek Trail, which parallels a portion of the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	comparison.	cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
North Fork Elk Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access within the corridor via the North Fork Elk Creek Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is at least some surface flow during much of the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, however, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. A significant portion of the study corridor was affected by the 2006 Mountain Meadows - North	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			Elk Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			
North Fork Hughes Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to a portion of the corridor via the Hughes Creek Trail, which crosses the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during portions of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, however, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Cirque and other glacial features; however, these features are not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. However, no critical habitat occurs in the segment. Due to the relative abundance of other segments that do contain critical habitat for fish in the region of comparison, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Most of the study corridor was affected by recent fires, including the 2012 Mustang Complex, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segments identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
North Fork Lawson Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river	This segment terminates at the District boundary in two locations. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is some OHV access along Forest Road 191. Observed streambed conditions indicate that this is an ephemeral drainage with no surface flow during much of the year, which prevents opportunities	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			
North Fork Morgan Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Barren, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to the lower reach of the segment via Little Morgan-Cow Creek Trail; above the trail there is limited access. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Cirque and other glacial features; however, these features are not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, the study segment overlaps with a relatively small amount of priority watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. Considering the relative abundance of other stream segments that occur within priority watersheds to a greater extent, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. The noxious weed spotted knapweed is present in infestations in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segments identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
North Fork Salmon River	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Developed-Roads, Developed-Upland Evergreen Forest, Developed-Upland Herbaceous, Developed-Upland Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Introduced Annual Grassland, Introduced Perennial Grassland and Forbland, Ponderosa Pine Forest, Woodland and Savanna, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland, Western Riparian Woodland and Shrubland. Parallels Interstate 93. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	n/a	n/a	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. Considering these factors and the habitat connectivity provided by this segment in the region of comparison, this segment exhibits an ORV for fish.	n/a	This segment includes 25 previously identified cultural resources. Twenty-four sites are historic, including seven NRHP-eligible sites, 16 ineligible sites, and one site that has not been evaluated for its NRHP eligibility. These sites include cabins, roads, mines, and culturally modified trees. There is also one multicomponent ineligible site. Additionally, a commenter suggested that this segment of North Fork Salmon River was briefly mentioned (as Fish Creek) in the August and September 1805 journals of Lewis and Clark. The documented historic resources are mostly ineligible, do not clearly or significantly relate to North Fork Salmon River, and it is not clear that the Lewis and Clark reference to Fish Creek relates to this segment of North Fork Salmon River. This information, therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segments identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	n/a
North Fork Squaw Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Barren, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland,	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is some OHV access to the lower third of the segment, but no access to the upper two thirds of the segment. Observed streambed	Large land-slip; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. One Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife species; Columbia spotted frog (one documented record), has been documented in the study corridor. However, due to the relatively numerous segments supporting this species in the region of comparison, presence of this species does not rise to the level of an ORV. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.			ORV was identified in this study segment.
North Fork Sulphur Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access within the corridor via the North Fork Sulphur Creek Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is at least some surface flow during much of the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, however, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	One Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species, Mt. Shasta sedge (Carex straminiformis; G5S2), has been documented in the vicinity of the study corridor, however, this is an historical occurrence from 1956 (IDFG EO Number 4, EO ID 716). The only location data associated with the occurrence is "Deadwood Summit, 10 miles south of Landmark Ranger Station". From this description, it is unclear if this occurrence is located in the study corridor. Further, it is not clear if the population remains extant, as no information on population size, threats, or EO condition are available from the original observation, and this occurrence has not been re-visited. Due to the uncertainty associated with this occurrence, it would not indicate presence of an ORV in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
								of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Opal Creek 2	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is located within an anadromous spawning area. However, given the relative abundance of other segments in the region of comparison also located in anadromous spawning areas, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Owl Creek	n/a	The analysis did not reveal the combination of scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, access, flow conditions, and opportunities and experiences that are of such a quality to justify the presence of recreational ORVs. There is continuous access along Owl Creek Trail, which provides ample water-related recreation opportunities. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related and water-based recreation. The views	n/a	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, the study segment overlaps with a relatively small amount of priority watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. Considering the relative abundance of other stream segments that occur within priority watersheds to a greater extent, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. One Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife species;	n/a	Study segment is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		from the corridor are typical within the region of comparison. Overall, there is not sufficient evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for multiple land- and water-based recreation experiences would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			bald eagle (one documented record), has been documented in the study corridor. However, due to the relatively numerous segments supporting this species in the region of comparison, presence of this species does not rise to the level of an ORV. The noxious weeds spotted knapweed and rush skeletonweed have infested portions of the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. Most of the study corridor was affected by recent fires including the 2012 Mustang Complex, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.			
Pack Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access along the segment via the Pack Creek Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs	No geologic features of note.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. However, no critical habitat occurs in the segment. Due to the relative abundance of other segments that do contain critical habitat for fish in the region of comparison, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		were identified for this segment.						
Packer Basin Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during portions of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes one previously identified historic cultural resource--the Challis NF telephone line, which is considered ineligible to the NRHP. Because this resource is not clearly or significantly related to Packer Basin Creek, and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Pahsimeroi River	n/a - Scenic ORV already identified	The analysis did not reveal the combination of scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, and opportunities and experiences that are of such a quality to justify the presence of recreational ORVs. There is access within the corridor from FS Road 118. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation. While the river segment has exceptional scenic characteristics, there is no evidence to suggest visitors'	n/a - Geologic ORV already identified	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. The bull trout population in this study segment is relatively isolated and the segment contains some of the highest occupied habitat within the species range. It is also unique in that bull trout are the only salmonid species present. Although the study segment only overlaps with a relatively small amount of priority watershed compared to	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Several roads,	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment, although the adjoining segment on BLM-managed land is eligible.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		attraction to this segment for multiple front country land- and water-based recreation experiences would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		other rivers in the region of comparison, considering these other factors, this segment exhibits an ORV for fish.	including Forest Routes 118 and 429, parallel the study segment. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			
Panther Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Major amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Grassland and Steppe, Introduced Annual Grassland, Introduced Perennial Grassland and Forbland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Low Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Mountain Mahogany Woodland and Shrubland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland, Western Riparian Woodland and Shrubland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. The river is most notable between its confluence with Deep Creek 3 and Beaver Creek 2. In this segment, the river meanders past steep canyon walls. The river is closely flanked by vegetation before the	The analysis demonstrated exceptional scenic attributes, flow conditions, and front country recreational amenities that contribute to numerous and diverse recreational experiences. The opportunities and experiences for water-related and water-based recreation found along the segment are of a higher quality and more numerous compared with other locations in the region of comparison. For example, there are four campgrounds in the study corridor, providing access and experiences oriented toward the creek. Panther Creek Road provides continuous access to the creek. The confluences with other creeks entering Panther Creek create unique visual settings. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is high sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor and supports water based and water-related recreation. Overall, because of scenic values, water-related and water based-recreation activities, and availability of high quality experiences, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based front country recreation is substantially higher than other segments in	This segment passes through a number of units and contains many geologic features, none of which are outstanding examples. Several existing or proposed pits mining granite for crusher stone products. Big Creek Hot Springs also known as Panther Creek Hot Springs is outside the river corridor. No features that are unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. Considering these factors and the habitat connectivity provided by this segment in the region of comparison, this segment exhibits an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife have been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Numerous Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife species have been documented within the study corridor; these are Columbia spotted frog (eight records), bald eagle (two records), silver-haired bat (over ten records), and little brown myotis (approximately 8 records). Further, multiple Idaho Department of Fish and Game-managed furbearing species including American beaver and river otter, have been documented in the study corridor. Habitat quality for these species has likely been extensively altered by numerous roads (e.g., Panther Creek Road) and presence of noxious weeds (at least eight noxious weed species have been documented along roads and other developed areas in the study corridor). Nonetheless, the diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife in the study corridor indicates that the Wildlife ORV is present in the study segment.	This segment includes 77 previously identified cultural resources. Twenty-five sites are prehistoric, 21 of which are NRHP eligible and include lithic scatters, rock shelters, talus pits, and a pictograph site, and four sites have not been evaluated for their eligibility to the NRHP. There are also 43 historic sites (14 are eligible to the NRHP, 24 are ineligible, and five are unevaluated), including cabins, roads, mines, trails, and culturally modified trees. There is also one multicomponent ineligible site and six isolated finds (four prehistoric and two historic) that are not eligible to the NRHP. Additionally, a commenter noted that "Panther Creek has significant cultural value because of historic sites and current use by tribal members. Tribal scientists are studying the genetics of the Chinook salmon to determine their origin." Panther Creek is a major route leading to the main Salmon River and prehistoric and historic use of the drainage is well documented, and these WSR segment's ORVs are a continuation of the WSR ORV documented for the main Salmon River. This indicates there are cultural or historical values that are unique, rare and exemplary in	Study segment is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	vegetation becomes sparser with elevation. The hillsides are dotted with green vegetation that contrast with the tan and brown colors of the terrain. When compared to the region of comparison, scenic ORV present due to diverse topography and sinuosity, various soil colors and native vegetation, and minimal cultural modifications.	the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, the determination was made that there are recreational ORVs for this segment.				the region of comparison, therefore a cultural ORV was identified for this segment.		
Park Creek 2	Moderate amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. However, the study segment overlaps with a relatively small amount of priority watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. Considering the relative abundance of other stream segments that occur within priority watersheds to a greater extent, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes two previously identified historic cultural resources--the NRHP-eligible Challis-Bonanza toll road and the ineligible Mill Creek campground. These resources do not clearly or significantly relate to Park Creek 2, and there is no indication of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison. Therefore, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Park Creek 3	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density,	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited	Exposed Rhyolite and Tuff near the headwaters and lateral moraines on the sides of the valley, which are common features in the region of comparison. No features that are unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with more a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of	This segment includes one previously identified cultural resource--an indeterminate historic site considered ineligible to the NRHP. Additionally, a commenter suggested that this segment contains "a wealth of significant modern history	Study segment is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	access to the segment above the Eightmile Trail and Eightmile Creek Road. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. However, no critical habitat occurs in the segment. Due to the relative abundance of other segments that do contain critical habitat for fish in the region of comparison, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	sites." The previous surveys and research in the area, however, did not appear to support this suggestion. This resource does not clearly or significantly relate to Park Creek 3, and the suggestion that this segment includes significant modern history is not borne out by the data. This information, therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Park Creek 4	Minor amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access within the corridor via FS Road 140. The Park Creek Campground is at the mouth of the creek. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Park Fork	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features	The analysis did not reveal the combination of scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, and	n/a	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study	n/a	Study segment is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	opportunities and experiences that are of such a quality to justify the presence of recreational ORVs. There are access and trail-based recreation opportunities along the segment via the Park Fork-Lake Fork Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during portions of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall there is no evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for multiple front country land- and water-based recreation experiences would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. However, no critical habitat occurs in the segment. Due to the relative abundance of other segments that do contain critical habitat for fish in the region of comparison, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.		year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Pass Creek (lower)	n/a - Scenic ORV already identified	The analysis demonstrated exceptional scenic attributes, flow conditions, and front country recreational amenities that contribute to unique recreational experiences. The opportunities and experiences for water-related and water-based recreation found along the segment are of a higher quality and more unique compared with other locations in the region of comparison. Most notably, those engaged in photography, picnicking, driving for pleasure, hiking, or other front country activity would find unique experiences and pleasure along Pass Creek Road in the Pass Creek Gorge. This unique visual setting contributes to an outstanding and remarkable recreational	n/a - Geologic ORV already identified	n/a	While a Wildlife ORV was identified for this river, no supporting rationale was provided. Therefore, because there is no new information or changed circumstances to analyze, the existing determination for this ORV remains (i.e., no Wildlife ORV present).	n/a	n/a	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		experience. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during portions the year and prevents many forms of water-related recreation. Overall, however, because of scenic values and availability of high quality experiences, visitors' attraction to this segment for water-related front country recreation is substantially higher than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, the determination was made that there are recreational ORVs for this segment.						
Pass Creek (upper)	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Low Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Sparse Vegetation. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	Unlike the lower reach, the analysis did not reveal the combination of scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, access, flow conditions, and opportunities and experiences that are of such a quality to justify the presence of recreational ORVs. There is direct access to the water from Pass Creek Road. There are no front country recreational amenities, such as campgrounds or picnic areas, in the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during portions of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related and water-based recreation. The views from the corridor are less impressive than those found within the lower reach. Overall, there is not sufficient evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for multiple land- and water-based recreation experiences would be more than other segments in the region of	Pass Creek Canyon is an outstanding geologic feature in the lower segment of Pass Creek Lower. However, upper Pass Creek does not have any features that are unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Pass Creek Road closely parallels and crosses the study segment multiple times. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. Noxious weeds, including spotted knapweed, leafy spurge, and Canada thistle, are present along the road, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified	This segment encompasses two previously identified historic cultural resources, including NRHP-eligible CCC corrals and an ineligible ranger station. These resources are not clearly or significantly related to Pass Creek (upper), and there is no indication of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		comparison, especially compared with the lower reach of Pass Creek. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			for the study segment.			
Pat Hughes Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. Adjacent to Thompson Creek Mine. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access within the corridor via a mine road from the Thompsen Mine. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	A few outcrops; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. A large portion of the study corridor is disturbed by Buckskin Mine ancillary facilities (e.g., roads), significantly reducing habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss and anthropogenic disturbance. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Pats Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Low Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to the segment via Camas-Eddy Creek Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and	Downcutting river canyon; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding	This segment encompasses five previously identified cultural resources, including three prehistoric sites (two eligible to the NRHP and one unevaluated for NRHP eligibility), the ineligible historic Challis NF telephone line, and an ineligible historic trail. These resources are not clearly or significantly related to Pats Creek, and there is no indication of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Several roads, including Forest Route 173, traverse the study corridor, paralleling and crossing the study segment multiple times. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. Noxious weeds, including spotted knapweed, leafy spurge, and Canada thistle, are present along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.		
Patterson Creek 1	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Barren, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. In particular, blue lakes form the headwaters in a rugged drainage. The drainage is almost entirely surrounded by prominent peaks. Vegetation density varies from sparse in the headwaters to dense in the lower portion. Intermittent meadows form along the river and provide for seasonal	The analysis did not reveal the combination of scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, and opportunities and experiences that are of such a quality to justify the presence of recreational ORVs. There are access and trail-based recreation opportunities along most of the segment via the Patterson-Morse Creek Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, however, there is no evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for multiple front country land- and water-based recreation experiences would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Glacial canyon; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, such as North and South Forks of Big Creek, Falls Creek, and Patterson Creek, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Patterson Creek Road parallels the study segment. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. Noxious weed infestations, including spotted knapweed, nodding plumeless thistle, Canada thistle, and Dalmatian toadflax, are present in the study corridor,	This segment includes two previously identified historic cultural resources--an indeterminate site considered not eligible to the NRHP and the Leadore-Pahsimeroi Road, which was not evaluated for its eligibility to the NRHP. Additionally, a commenter identified a cultural or historical ORV without any supporting rationale, although the previous surveys and research in the area do not appear to support this conclusion. This information, therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is within a Research Natural Area and is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Because there are few other study segments in the region of comparison located within special areas and are expected to be cold-water sources (an ecological function indicator), this segment is found to exhibit an ecological ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	colors. When compared to the region of comparison, scenic ORV present due to diverse topography and sinuosity, various soil colors and native vegetation, and minimal cultural modifications.				reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.			
Peach Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access within the corridor via Peach Creek Road, which parallels the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	A few outcrops; however, these features are not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. However, no critical habitat occurs in the segment. Due to the relative abundance of other segments that do contain critical habitat for fish in the region of comparison, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Several noxious weeds (i.e., diffuse knapweed, spotted knapweed, and Canada thistle) are present in the southern portion of the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes one previously identified historic cultural resource--the Peach Creek irrigation ditch, which is considered ineligible to the NRHP. Although the irrigation ditch is related to Peach Creek, the site is not eligible to the NRHP and there is no indication of cultural or historic values that are outstandingly remarkable within the region of comparison. Therefore, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Pearl Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is located within an anadromous spawning area. However, given the relative abundance of other segments in the region of comparison also located in anadromous spawning areas, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Peel Tree Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to portions of the segment via Peel Tree Road. The Peel Tree Campground is nearby, but not within the study corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Several roads, including Peel Tree Road and Fork Off 083D, occur in the study corridor and cross the study segment multiple times. Presence of roads especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. The noxious weeds spotted knapweed and black henbane, and the invasive plant species butter-and-eggs, are present in infestations along roads in the	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
					study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			
Pete Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Barren, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Downcutting river with a river braiding at terminus; however, these features are not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Phi Kappa Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to the segment via the Phi Kappa Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is surface flow during much of the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall,	Steep walls and erosion; however, these features are not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not	This segment includes three previously identified cultural resources, including an indeterminate site with an unknown temporal affiliation, an historic ruin, and the Silver Dew Prospect Mine, all of which are considered ineligible to the NRHP. Because these resources do not clearly or significantly relate to Phi Kappa Creek, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	however, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.		
Pierson Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	n/a	The public identified a Geologic ORV for this river, but did not provide any supporting rationale. Because there is no new information to consider, the existing determination for this river remains (i.e., no Geologic ORV).	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. However, no critical habitat occurs in the segment. Due to the relative abundance of other segments that do contain critical habitat for fish in the region of comparison, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. A significant portion of the study corridor was affected by the 2003 Trapper Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	n/a	n/a	n/a
Pig Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Low Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during portions of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding	This segment encompasses six previously identified cultural resources, including one NRHP-eligible lithic scatter, two stone cairns (one eligible and one unevaluated for its eligibility), a wagon road and corrals (both considered eligible to the NRHP), and the ineligible Challis NF telephone line. Because these resources do not clearly or significantly relate to Pig Creek, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Morgan Creek Road/Forest Route 55, and Forest Route 50, occur in the study corridor and cross the study segment. Development especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. The noxious weed spotted knapweed has infested the road corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.		
Pine Creek 1	n/a	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to the lower reach of the segment via Pine Creek Road, but limited access to the upper reach. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during portions of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	n/a	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040 and contain a similar diversity of fish species, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	n/a	n/a	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Pine Creek 3	Major amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	This segment terminates at the District boundary. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is trail access along the Upper Pine Creek Trail, which parallels the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that this segment has low surface flow during much of the year, which prevents opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Cirque and glacial valley; however, these features are not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Pine Creek 4	Moderate amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Low Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-	Some outcrops; however, these features are not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not	This segment includes five previously identified cultural resources--all prehistoric isolated finds that are not eligible to the NRHP. Because these resources are not significant and do not clearly relate to Pine Creek 4, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			
Pine Creek 5	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Pinto Creek 2	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density,	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	threatened or endangered river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. One Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife species; Western toad (one documented record), has been documented in the study corridor. However, due to the relatively numerous segments supporting this species in the region of comparison, presence of this species does not rise to the level of an ORV. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	ORVs were identified for this segment.	year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Pioneer Creek	n/a	n/a	n/a	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Pistol Creek	n/a	The analysis did not reveal the combination of scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, flow conditions, and opportunities and experiences that are of such a quality to justify the presence of recreational ORVs. There is high quality, scenic access and trail-based	n/a	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. It also provides important spawning and critical habitat for Chinook salmon. Study segment overlaps with a relatively	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		recreation along the Little Pistol Creek Trail, and hot springs. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation. Overall, however, there is no evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for multiple land- and water-based recreation experiences would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. Considering these factors and the habitat connectivity provided by this segment in the region of comparison, this segment exhibits an ORV for fish.				
Poison Creek 3	Moderate amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Pole Creek 1	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes two previously identified cultural resources--an indeterminate historic site and the Copper Basin Mine Road, both of which are considered ineligible to the NRHP. Because these resources do not clearly or significantly relate to Pole Creek 1, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Pole Creek 3	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is located within an anadromous spawning area. However, given the relative abundance of other segments in the region of comparison also located in anadromous spawning areas, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Pole Creek 4	While a Scenic ORV was identified for this river in comments received from the public, no supporting rationale was provided. Therefore, because there is no new information or changed circumstances to analyze, the existing determination for this ORV remains (i.e., no Scenic ORV present).	The analysis did not reveal the combination of scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, flow conditions, and opportunities and experiences that are of such a quality to justify the presence of recreational ORVs. There is access along the segment via the Pole Creek Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is limited surface flow during portions of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation. The flow is likely not sufficient for most water-based activities. Overall, there is no evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for multiple land- and water-based recreation experiences would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	n/a	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	n/a	n/a	Study segment is an anadromous spawning area and is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relatively high number of segments within the region of comparison that are both anadromous spawning areas and are expected to be cold-water sources, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	n/a
Polecamp Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to	Downcutting river canyon, which is common in the region of comparison. Most geology obscured by trees and soil cover. No features that are unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is a tributary of the Yankee Fork, which was determined to have an ORV for fish (see notes/rationale for this segment). Study segment is within the Lower Yankee Fork Aquatic Priority Watershed, a priority watershed for steelhead protection. Study segment likely contributes to favorable sensitive fisheries habitat conditions within the Yankee Fork, though no sensitive fisheries have been detected in the study segment. No designated or proposed critical habitat is in the study segment. For these reasons, no ORVs are present in the study segment.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes two previously identified historic cultural resources, including the Challis NF telephone line, which is considered not eligible to the NRHP, and the Sunbeam Transmission Line, which has not been evaluated for its eligibility to the NRHP. Additionally, a commenter suggested that this segment contains "a wealth of significant modern history sites." The previous surveys and research in the area, however, did not appear to support this suggestion. The documented resources do not clearly or significantly relate to Polecamp Creek, and the suggestion that this segment includes significant	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.				modern history sites is not borne out by the data. This information, therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.		
Pork Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during portions of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Morgan Creek Road/Forest Route 55 occurs in the study corridor and crosses the study segment. Development especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. The noxious weed spotted knapweed has infested the road corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	This segment includes one previously identified historic cultural resource--the Challis NF telephone line, which is considered ineligible to the NRHP. Because this resource is not clearly or significantly related to Pork Creek, and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Porter Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors,	The analysis did not reveal the combination of scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, flow conditions, and opportunities and experiences that are of such a quality to justify the presence of recreational	Shallow slope creates meadows and leads to stream meanders; however, these features are not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of	Study segment is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland, Western Riparian Woodland and Shrubland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	ORVs. There is access along the segment via the Porter Creek Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation. The flow is likely not sufficient for some water-based activities. Overall, there is no evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for multiple land- and water-based recreation experiences would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. A significant portion of the study corridor, including portions of the Porter Meadows, was affected by the 2004 Porter Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Price Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Several forest roads occur in the study corridor. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. The noxious weed spotted knapweed is present along roads in the study corridor,	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		were identified for this segment.			reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			
Prospect Creek 5	Minor amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is some access within the corridor via the Basin Butte-Prospect Creek Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Quigley Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access along or near the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors'	No geologic features of note.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. However, no critical habitat occurs in the segment. Due to the relative abundance of other segments that do contain critical habitat for fish in the region of comparison, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. One Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife species; Columbia spotted frog (two	This segment includes one previously identified cultural resource--an NRHP-eligible prehistoric lithic scatter. Because this resource does not clearly or significantly relate to Quigley Creek, and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			records), has been documented in the study corridor. However, due to the relatively numerous segments supporting this species in the region of comparison, presence of this species does not rise to the level of an ORV. The noxious weeds Canada thistle and nodding plumeless thistle have infested portions of the study corridor along roads (e.g., Forest Route 523), reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.			
Ramey Creek 1	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Snow-Ice, Sparse Vegetation, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any scenic or natural conditions, unique recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to the lower reach of the segment via FS Roads 138 and 4279. The segment passes through the Star Hope Creek campground. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Heavy erosion at headwaters; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. One Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife species; Columbia spotted frog (one record), has been documented in the study corridor. However, due to the relatively numerous segments supporting this species in the region of comparison, presence of this species does not rise to the level of an ORV. The noxious weed Canada thistle has infested portions of the study corridor along roads (e.g., Forest Route 138), reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	This segment includes three previously identified historic cultural resources--one NRHP-eligible, indeterminate historic site and two ineligible mines. Because these resources do not clearly or significantly relate to Ramey Creek 1, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Ramey Creek 2	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to the segment via Ramey-Fivemile Trail, which parallels the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Evidence of glaciation at headwaters and river erosion further downstream; however, these features are not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment encompasses five previously identified cultural resources, including a prehistoric site that has not been evaluated for its NRHP eligibility, the NRHP-eligible, historic Yankee Fork dredge and tailings, three historic sites that have not been evaluated for their eligibility, and the ineligible Challis NF telephone line. Additionally, a commenter suggested that this segment contains "a wealth of significant modern history sites." The previous surveys, research, and documented sites in the area, however, did not appear to support this given that the Yankee Fork dredge relates to Yankee Fork rather than Ramey Creek 2, which is just a tributary. The resources that may relate to Ramey Creek 2 are either ineligible or unevaluated for eligibility to the NRHP, which does not support the commenter's suggestion that this drainage includes significant modern history. This indicates there are not cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, therefore no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Rankin Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is some access within the corridor via OHV routes. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year,	River carved channel in loose soils; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is a tributary of the Yankee Fork, which was determined to have an ORV for fish (see notes/rationale for this segment). Study segment is within the Lower Yankee Fork Aquatic Priority Watershed, a priority watershed for steelhead protection. Study segment likely contributes to favorable sensitive fisheries habitat conditions within the Yankee	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-	This segment encompasses six previously identified historic cultural resources, the NRHP-eligible, historic Yankee Fork dredge and tailings, four historic sites that have not been evaluated for their eligibility (a dump, two mines, and a trail), and the ineligible Challis NF telephone line. Additionally, a commenter suggested that this segment contains "a wealth of significant modern	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		Fork, and cutthroat trout have been detected in the study segment. However, due to the relatively numerous segments supporting these fisheries in the region of comparison, this does not rise to the level of an ORV. No designated or proposed critical habitat is in the study segment.	dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Numerous noxious weeds (i.e., Canada thistle, oxeye daisy, and spotted knapweed) are present in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. The entire study corridor was affected by either the 1985 East Basin Fire, the 2000 Rankin Fire, or the 2012 Halstead Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	history sites." The previous surveys, research, and documented sites in the area, however, did not appear to support this given that the Yankee Fork dredge relates to Yankee Fork rather than Rankin Creek, which is just a tributary. The resources that may relate to Rankin Creek are either ineligible or unevaluated for eligibility to the NRHP, which does not support the commenter's suggestion that this drainage includes significant modern history. This indicates there are not cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, therefore no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.		ORV was identified in this study segment.
Rapid River (lower)	While a Scenic ORV was identified for this river in comments received from the public, no supporting rationale was provided. Therefore, because there is no new information or changed circumstances to analyze, the existing determination for this ORV remains (i.e., no Scenic ORV present).	The analysis demonstrated exceptional backcountry recreational amenities in an area with high scenic values and access. The opportunities and experiences, particularly for trail-based recreation, found along the segment are more numerous and of a higher quality compared with most other locations in the region of comparison. For example, there is trail-based access along the corridor from the trailhead all the way to the Middle Fork of the Salmon River via the Rapid River Trail. There is also an operator with an SUP for fishing and hunting in the area. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is high sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor and supports water based and water-related recreation. Overall, because of flow	n/a	n/a - Fish ORV already identified	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		conditions, scenic values, trail access, and availability of high quality backcountry experiences in a primitive setting, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based backcountry recreation would be higher than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, the determination was made that there are recreational ORVs for this segment.						
Rapid River (upper)	While a Scenic ORV was identified for this river in comments received from the public, no supporting rationale was provided. Therefore, because there is no new information or changed circumstances to analyze, the existing determination for this ORV remains (i.e., no Scenic ORV present).	Unlike the lower reach, the analysis for the upper reach did not reveal the combination of scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, flow conditions, and opportunities and experiences that are of such a quality to justify the presence of recreational ORVs. There is access along Seafoam and Sheep Mountain Roads. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation. The flow is also sufficient for many water-based activities. Overall, however, there is not sufficient evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for multiple land- and water-based recreation experiences would be more than other segments in the region of comparison, particularly the lower reach of the Rapid River. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	n/a	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. It also provides important spawning and critical habitat for Chinook salmon. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. Considering these factors and the habitat connectivity provided by this segment in the region of comparison, this segment exhibits an ORV for fish.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Rattlesnake Creek 2	Moderate amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions,	No geologic features of note.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely	Study segment is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed,

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access within the study corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. However, the study segment overlaps with a relatively small amount of priority watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. Considering the relative abundance of other stream segments that occur within priority watersheds to a greater extent, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Several roads, including Forest Route 45 and Forest Route 413, occur in the study corridor and cross the study segment multiple times. Presence of roads especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. The noxious weed spotted knapweed is present in infestations along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Rattlesnake Creek 3	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			ORV was identified for this study segment.			
Red Rock Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Loose hillslopes and river carved cliffs with boulder field below; however, these features are not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. The noxious weed musk thistle is present in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. The entire study corridor was affected by the 2006 Potato Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	The public noted that this segment contains significant modern history sites; however, there are no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Redrock Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest	The analysis did not reveal the combination of scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, flow conditions, and opportunities and experiences that are of such a quality to justify the presence of recreational ORVs. There is some access along FS Roads and the Red Rock Creek Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate	Most geology obscured by soils and vegetation. No features that are unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife,	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly,

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation. The flow is insufficient for water-based activities. Overall, there is not sufficient evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for multiple land- and water-based recreation experiences would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		bull trout and/or steelhead. However, it is relatively small and supports only a small population of bull trout; similar to many other rivers on the Forest. Due to the relative abundance of other segments that possess similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Numerous forest routes are present in the study corridor, paralleling and crossing the study segment. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. The noxious weed Canada thistle is present along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.			after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Reservoir Creek 1	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland, Western Riparian Woodland and Shrubland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any unique scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during portions of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation. In most locations, the flow is not sufficient to support water-based recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. However, no critical habitat occurs in the segment. Due to the relative abundance of other segments that do contain critical habitat for fish in the region of comparison, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Several roads, including Reservoir Creek Road, traverse the study corridor, paralleling the study segment. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. Noxious weeds, including spotted knapweed and	This segment includes 27 previously identified cultural resources. There are 23 prehistoric sites and one multicomponent site that have not been evaluated for their eligibility to the NRHP, and 3 isolated finds (two prehistoric and one historic). It is unclear if most of these sites are historically significant and their relationship to Reservoir Creek is also unclear. At present, these sites do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, therefore no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
					nodding plumeless thistle, are present along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.			
Reynolds Creek	n/a	The analysis did not reveal the combination of scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, flow conditions, and opportunities and experiences that are of such a quality to justify the presence of recreational ORVs. There is continuous access and trail-based recreation on the Reynolds Creek Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during portions of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation. The flow is insufficient for water-based activities. Overall, there is not sufficient evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for multiple land- and water-based recreation experiences would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	n/a	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Several roads and private development are in the study corridor. Development presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. Noxious weeds, including spotted knapweed, rush skeletonweed, and oxeye daisy, are present along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. Most of the study corridor was affected by recent fires, including the 2012 Mustang Complex and the 2005 Reynolds Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	n/a	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	n/a
Rider Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study	This segment includes two previously identified cultural resources--an indeterminate historic site and the Copper	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Low Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	Basin Mine Road, both of which are considered ineligible to the NRHP. Because these resources do not clearly or significantly relate to Rider Creek, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Right Fork Bear Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Grassland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes five previously identified cultural resources, an indeterminate historic site that is considered ineligible to the NRHP, a prehistoric site that was not evaluated for its eligibility to the NRHP, and three prehistoric isolated finds that are not eligible to the NRHP. Because these resources do not clearly or significantly relate to Right Fork Bear Creek and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.						
Right Fork Fall Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Snow-Ice, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, unique recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to the lower third of the segment via the Moose Lake Spur Trail. There is no access above Moose Lake. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is surface flow during much of the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation. Overall, however, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Cirque and glacial lakes; however, these features are not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Right Fork Iron Bog Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse	The analysis did not reveal any scenic or natural conditions, unique recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to the segment via the Brockie Lake Trail and FS Road 221. The Iron Bog Campground is near the terminus of the segment and Brockie Lake is at the headwaters. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is surface flow	Glacial scour and a glacial valley; however, these features are not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the	This segment includes three previously identified cultural resources--two prehistoric sites (one eligible to the NRHP and one ineligible), one historic site that has not been evaluated for its NRHP eligibility, and one historic isolated find that is not eligible. Because these resources do not clearly or significantly relate to Right Fork Iron Bog Creek and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in	Study segment is located within a Research Natural Area. However, given the relative abundance of other segments in the region of comparison also located in special designation areas, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	during much of the year, which supports opportunities for water-based recreation and lends to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. However, overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			study corridor. One Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife species; Columbia spotted frog (one record), has been documented in the study corridor. However, due to the relatively numerous segments supporting this species in the region of comparison, presence of this species does not rise to the level of an ORV. The noxious weed leafy spurge has infested portions of the study corridor along roads (e.g., Forest Route 221), reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.		
Right Fork Kane Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, unique recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to the segment via the Kane-Summit Trail, which parallels the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is surface flow during much of the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation. Overall, however, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes one previously identified cultural resource--the Quanta Group Mine that is considered ineligible to the NRHP. Because this resource does not clearly or significantly relate to Right Fork Kane Creek, and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Right Fork Peterson Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90%	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Right Fork Willow Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Ringle Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Road Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Low Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to the segment via Copper Basin Loop Road (FS Road 138), which parallels much of the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Forest Route 138 parallels the study segment in the downstream portion of the study corridor. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through	This segment includes two previously identified cultural resources--an indeterminate historic site and the Copper Basin Mine Road, both of which are considered ineligible to the NRHP. Because these resources do not clearly or significantly relate to Road Creek, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			
Roaring Creek	n/a	n/a	n/a	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	n/a	n/a	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	n/a
Rock Creek 1	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Barren, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Glacial valley; however, these features are not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. However, the study segment overlaps with a relatively small amount of priority watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. Considering the relative abundance of other stream segments that occur within priority watersheds to a greater extent, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Forest Route 666 parallels the study segment in the downstream portion of the study corridor. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. The invasive plant species bull thistle is present along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
					ORV was identified for this study segment.			
Rock Creek 2	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Rock Creek 4	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Barren, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the	Cirque and glacial valley; however, these features are not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. However, the study segment overlaps with a relatively small amount of priority watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. Considering the relative abundance of other stream segments that occur within priority watersheds to a greater extent, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Forest Route	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			118 crosses the study segment. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			
Rocky Run Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Limber Pine Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to the lower half of the segment via FS Road 151 and the North Creek Trail, which parallels the segment; there is no access to the upper half of the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Valley wall erosion; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Rough Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality	Some outcrops; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Rush Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. In particular, the wide drainage is almost entirely surrounded by prominent peaks. Vegetation density varies from moderate in the headwaters to dense in the lower portion. Exposed hillsides are covered with yellow, tan, and white colors. When compared to the	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no	River carved valley with some exposure of the Camas Creek-Black Mountain Tuffs; however, these features are not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. A significant portion of the study corridor was affected by the 2003 Rush Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	region of comparison, scenic ORV present due to diverse topography and sinuosity, various soil colors and native vegetation, and minimal cultural modifications.	known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.						
Rye Grass Creek 1	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Rye Grass Creek 2	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			
Sage Creek 2	Moderate amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Forest Route 56, traverses a portion of the study corridor. Presence of roads especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. The noxious weed spotted knapweed is present along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes three previously identified cultural resources--one NRHP-eligible prehistoric lithic scatter, one ineligible historic road, and one prehistoric isolated find that is not eligible to the NRHP. Because these resources do not clearly or significantly relate to Sage Creek 2, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Sagebrush Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor:	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is trail access along the Sage Brush	Some outcrops; however, these features are not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or	This segment includes one previously identified cultural resources--an indeterminate prehistoric site that has not been evaluated for its eligibility to the NRHP. Because this resource does not clearly or significantly relate to Sagebrush Creek, and therefore does not	Study segment is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Grassland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	Trail, which parallels the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that this segment has low surface flow during much of the year, which prevents opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		the region of comparison. However, no critical habitat occurs in the segment. Due to the relative abundance of other segments that do contain critical habitat for fish in the region of comparison, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Salmon River (from North Fork Salmon River upstream to the Forest boundary)	Minor amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Open Water, Western Riparian Woodland and Shrubland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The segment runs along the FS boundary which creates an interrupted segment. The analysis did not reveal the combination of scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, flow conditions, and opportunities and experiences that are of such a quality to justify the presence of recreational ORVs. There is access from points along Highway 93, however, there are few front country water-related opportunities such as camping or hiking. There is sufficient flow to support water-based activities. Scenic attributes are high, but may be hindered by the proximity of Highway 93. Overall, however, given the lack of diverse front country recreation opportunities, there is not sufficient evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this part of the river would be equivalent to other segments of the Salmon River in the	n/a	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife have been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Numerous Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife species have been documented within the study corridor; these are Bald eagle (many records), and harlequin duck (one record). Further, Idaho Department of Fish and Game protected non-game (osprey; many records), and furbearing species (river otter), have been documented in the study corridor. Habitat quality for these species has likely been extensively altered by numerous roads (e.g., Highway 93 and other development and presence of noxious weeds (at least six noxious weed species and three invasive plant species have been documented along roads and other developed	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. A commenter suggested that this segment has "outstandingly remarkable cultural… values, just like the Wild and Scenic designated section below. . . .and above." After considering this absence of data, however, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			areas in the study corridor). Nonetheless, the diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife in the study corridor indicates that the Wildlife ORV is present in the study segment.			
Salt Creek 3	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes one previously identified historic cultural resource--the Challis NF telephone line, which is considered ineligible to the NRHP. Because this resource is not clearly or significantly related to Salt Creek 3, and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Sands Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to the segment via the Rat Creek Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			
Sawlog Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	A few outcrops; however, these features are not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is located within an anadromous spawning area. However, given the relative abundance of other segments in the region of comparison also located in anadromous spawning areas, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Sawmill Creek 1	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Aspen Forest,	The analysis did not reveal the combination of scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, flow conditions, and opportunities and experiences that are of such a quality to justify the presence of recreational ORVs. There is continuous access and recreation opportunities via Sawmill Canyon Road. Observed	n/a	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV	While a Wildlife ORV was identified for this river, no supporting rationale was provided. Therefore, because there is no new information or changed circumstances to analyze, the existing determination for this ORV remains (i.e., no Wildlife ORV present).	n/a	n/a	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Mountain Mahogany Woodland and Shrubland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Western Riparian Woodland and Shrubland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	streambed conditions indicate that there is sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation. The flow may be insufficient at times for water-based activities. Overall, there is not sufficient evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for multiple land- and water-based recreation experiences would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		for fish.				
Sawmill Creek 2	Moderate amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access within a portion of the corridor via Potato Mountain Road, which crosses the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. One Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife species; Columbia spotted frog (one documented record), has been documented in the study corridor. However, due to the relatively numerous segments supporting this species in the region of comparison, presence of this species does not rise to the level of an ORV. The entire study corridor was affected by the 2012 Halstead Fire,	This segment includes one previously identified historic cultural resource--the Kelly Creek mining area, which is considered ineligible to the NRHP. Because this resource is not clearly or significantly related to Sawmill Creek, and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
					which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.			
Sawmill Creek 3	Major amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	River carved channel in somewhat loose soils; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Nearly the entire study corridor was affected by either the 1985 East Basin Fire, the 2006 Potato Fire, or the 2012 Halstead Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment encompasses five previously identified cultural resources, including two prehistoric sites that have not been evaluated for their eligibility to the NRHP, the NRHP-eligible Yankee Fork subdivision road, and two historic sites that have not been evaluated for their eligibility to the NRHP. Additionally, a commenter suggested that this segment contains "a wealth of significant modern history sites." The previous surveys, research, and documented sites in the area, however, did not appear to support this suggestion given that the Yankee Fork road relates to Yankee Fork rather than Sawmill Creek 3, which is just a tributary. The resources that may relate to Sawmill Creek 3 are either ineligible or unevaluated for eligibility to the NRHP, which does not support the commenter's suggestion that this drainage includes significant modern history. This information, indicates there are not cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, therefore no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Sawmill Creek 4	Moderate amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other	This segment encompasses one previously identified cultural resource--an NRHP-eligible prehistoric lithic scatter with a Paleoindian occupation. This is unique for the region because of the	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during portions of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Morgan Creek Road/Forest Route 55, and Forest Route 226, occur in the study corridor and cross the study segment, and agricultural development is also present in the study corridor. Development especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. The noxious weeds spotted knapweed, Canada thistle, and musk thistle, are associated with developed areas in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	Paleoindian occupation, and indicates there are cultural or historical values that are unique, rare and exemplary in the region of comparison, therefore a cultural ORV was identified for this segment.	habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Seafoam Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is some access within the lower third of the corridor via Seafoam Road, but no access above the road. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is surface flow during much of the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, however, visitors' attraction	No geologic features of note.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, the study segment overlaps with a relatively small amount of priority watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. Considering the relative abundance of other stream segments that occur within priority watersheds to a greater extent, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. The entire study corridor was affected	This segment includes seven previously identified cultural resources--one NRHP-eligible prehistoric talus pit, four eligible historic sites (a homestead, guard station, lodge, and an indeterminate site), and two ineligible historic sites (the Challis NF telephone line and a road). Because these resources do not clearly or significantly relate to Seafoam Creek, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this	Study segment is an anadromous spawning area and is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relatively high number of segments within the region of comparison that are both anadromous spawning areas and are expected to be cold-water sources, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	scenic ORV.	to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			by the 2012 Halstead Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	segment.		
Second Creek 2	Major amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	A few outcrops; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes one previously identified historic cultural resource--the Challis NF telephone line, which is considered ineligible to the NRHP. Because this resource is not clearly or significantly related to Second Creek 2, and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Sevenmile Creek 2	Major amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which	Some moraine features as well as evidence of river erosion; however, these features are not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-	This segment encompasses two previously identified historic cultural resources--the NRHP-eligible Challis-Bonanza toll road and an indeterminate site that has not been evaluated for its NRHP eligibility Additionally, a commenter suggested that this segment contains "a wealth of significant modern history sites." The previous surveys, research, and documented sites in the area,	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	however, did not appear to support this and it is unclear that these resources relate to Sevenmile Creek 2. This indicates there are not cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, therefore no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.		ORV was identified in this study segment.
Sheep Creek 4	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Grassland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment and observed streambed conditions indicate that this segment is an ephemeral drainage with no surface flow during much of the year, which prevents opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes two previously identified cultural resources--both prehistoric talus pits that have not been evaluated for their eligibility to the NRHP. Because these resources are not clearly or significantly related to Sheep Creek 4, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Sheep Creek 5	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of	A few outcrops; however, these features are not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	comparison. There is trail access along the Sheep Creek Trail, which parallels the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that this segment has low surface flow during much of the year, which prevents opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Sheep Creek 6	Major amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Barren, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the	Landslide paths near headwaters; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Sheep Creek Road closely parallels and crosses the study segment. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. No Wildlife	This segment includes one previously identified historic cultural resource--an indeterminate site that has not been evaluated for its eligibility to the NRHP. Because this resource is not clearly or significantly related to Sheep Creek 6, and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			ORV was identified for the study segment.			
Sheep Creek 7	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Steep eroding valley walls; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. However, no critical habitat occurs in the segment. Due to the relative abundance of other segments that do contain critical habitat for fish in the region of comparison, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Sheep Creek 8	n/a	n/a	n/a	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for Chinook salmon, steelhead, and bull trout. Additionally, it is one of the few streams outside of the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness that is occupied by Chinook salmon, steelhead, bull trout, and	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
				westslope cutthroat, and habitat quality is known to be high. Considering these factors, the segment exhibits an ORV for fish.				
Shep Creek 1	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access within the corridor via the Silver Moon Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Exposed igneous rock; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. However, no critical habitat occurs in the segment. Due to the relative abundance of other segments that do contain critical habitat for fish in the region of comparison, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. The noxious weed rush skeletonweed is widespread in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. The entire study corridor was affected by the 2007 Red Bluff Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes one previously identified historic cultural resource--the NRHP-eligible Thunder Mountain trail. Because this resource is not clearly or significantly related to Shep Creek 1, and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Shep Creek 2	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient	This segment terminates at the District boundary. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is no trail or OHV access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that this is an ephemeral drainage with no surface flow during much of the year,	A few outcrops; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	which prevents opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			
Ship Island Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Grassland and Steppe, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Open Water, Ponderosa Pine Forest, Woodland and Savanna, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. Corridor includes Ship Island Lake and Airplane Lake. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	n/a	Headwall with abundant scouring visible. Several glacial lakes and an excellent example of a terminal moraine. Steep glacial carved valley with steep sides moving downstream. This segment presents a good example of the processes of glaciation, but it is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Short Creek 3	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. The entire study corridor was affected by the 2012 Halstead Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Shotgun Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	This short segment terminates at the District boundary. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is no trail or OHV access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that this is an ephemeral drainage with no surface flow during much of the year, which prevents opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.						
Silver Creek 1	n/a	n/a	n/a	Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, the study segment's habitat quality has been heavily impacted by a road and mining activities. Considering the degraded habitat, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	n/a	n/a	Study segment is an anadromous spawning area and is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relatively high number of segments within the region of comparison that are both anadromous spawning areas and are expected to be cold-water sources, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	n/a
Silver Creek 3	Major amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to the segment via Silver Creek Trail, which parallels the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for	Most geology in the corridor is obscured by soils and vegetation. No features that are unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is a tributary of the Yankee Fork, which was determined to have an ORV for fish (see notes/rationale for this segment). Study segment is within the Lower Yankee Fork Aquatic Priority Watershed, a priority watershed for steelhead protection. Study segment likely contributes to favorable sensitive fisheries habitat conditions within the Yankee Fork, though no sensitive fisheries have been detected in the study segment. No designated or proposed critical habitat is in the study segment. For these reasons, no ORVs are present in the study segment.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment encompasses seven previously identified cultural resources, including a prehistoric site that has not been evaluated for its eligibility to the NRHP, the NRHP-eligible Yankee Fork dredge and tailings, two ineligible historic sites (the Challis NF telephone line and a mine), and three historic sites that have not been evaluated for their NRHP eligibility (a mine, trail, and dump). Additionally, a commenter suggested that this segment contains "a wealth of significant modern history sites." The previous surveys, research, and documented sites in the area, however, did not appear to support this suggestion given that the Yankee Fork dredge	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.				relates to Yankee Fork rather than Silver Creek 3, which is just a tributary. The resources that may relate to Silver Creek 3 are either ineligible or unevaluated for eligibility to the NRHP, which does not support the commenter's suggestion that this drainage includes significant modern history. This information, indicates there are not cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, therefore no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.		
Silver Moon Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. A significant portion of the study corridor was affected by the 2006 Mountain Meadows - North Elk Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Sixmile Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions,	Active erosion occurring in this segment. Exposed dikes and plugs near the	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for	This segment encompasses two previously identified historic cultural resources--	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed,

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	headwaters. However, these features are not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	the NRHP-eligible Challis-Bonanza toll road and the Greylock campground, which has not been evaluated for its NRHP eligibility. Additionally, a commenter suggested that this segment contains "a wealth of significant modern history sites." The previous surveys, research, and documented sites in the area, however, did not appear to support this suggestion and it appears that there are no cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison. Therefore, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Slide Creek 3	Moderate amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal the combination of scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, flow conditions, and opportunities and experiences that are of such a quality to justify the presence of recreational ORVs. There is continuous access and recreation opportunities via Slide Creek Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation. The flow is insufficient for water-based activities. Overall, there is not sufficient evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for multiple land- and water-based recreation experiences would be more	Some outcrops; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, the segment is relatively small and only supports a small population of bull trout; similar to many other rivers on the Forest. Considering these factors, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes one previously identified historic cultural resource--the NRHP-eligible Timber Creek trail. Because this resource is not clearly or significantly related to Slide Creek 3, and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.						
Slim Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. Except for the lower reach near the Hurst Canyon Trail, there is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Smiley Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland,	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which	Some outcrops; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			ORV was identified in this study segment.
Smithie Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland, Western Riparian Woodland and Shrubland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal the combination of scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, flow conditions, and opportunities and experiences that are of such a quality to justify the presence of recreational ORVs. There is continuous access and recreation opportunities via Sawmill Canyon Road. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation. The flow is insufficient for water-based activities. Overall, there is not sufficient evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for multiple land- and water-based recreation experiences would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Some outcrops; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. Additionally, the study segment contains important spawning habitat for bull trout within the Little Lost River basin and contains some of the highest densities of bull trout within the species range. Considering the region of comparison, and the relatively few segments that exhibit all characteristics described above, this segment was determined to rise to the level of an ORV.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Forest Route 101 closely parallels the study segment. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. The noxious weed Canada thistle is present along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	This segment includes two previously identified cultural resources, including an indeterminate prehistoric site that has not been evaluated for its eligibility to the NRHP and an indeterminate historic site that is considered ineligible to the NRHP. Because these resources are not clearly or significantly related to Smithie Creek, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Snowslide Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found	Active erosion and deposition; however, these features are not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. However, the study segment overlaps with	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After	Study segment is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator).	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Barren, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access along or near the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		a relatively small amount of priority watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. Considering the relative abundance of other stream segments that occur within priority watersheds to a greater extent, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Soldier Creek 1 (lower)	Major amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Ponderosa Pine Forest, Woodland and Savanna, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special	n/a	Upper segment of Soldier Creek has a Geologic ORV already identified. Lower segment does not appear to have any outstanding geologic features. It is a typical glacial valley without any remarkable features.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.							
Soldier Creek 1 (upper)	n/a - Scenic ORV already identified	n/a	n/a - Geologic ORV already identified	n/a - Fish ORV already identified	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a - "Natural Vegetation" ORV already identified
South Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Barren, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Limber Pine Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to the lower third of the segment via the South Creek Trail, which parallels the segment; there is no access to the upper two thirds of the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Exposed walls; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment encompasses four previously identified cultural resources, including two NRHP-eligible prehistoric sites (both rock shelters and one with pictographs), one eligible historic cabin ruin, and one ineligible mine prospect. Because these resources are not clearly or significantly related to South Creek, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
South Fork Alder Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits	Some outcrops; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-	This segment includes one previously identified historic cultural resource--an indeterminate prehistoric site that has not been evaluated for its eligibility to the NRHP. Because this resource is not clearly or significantly related to South Fork Alder Creek, and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. The noxious weed leafy spurge is present in multiple infestations in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.		ORV was identified in this study segment.
South Fork Big Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Mountain Mahogany Woodland and Shrubland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal the combination of scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, flow conditions, and opportunities and experiences that are of such a quality to justify the presence of recreational ORVs. There is nearly continuous access and recreation opportunities via South Fork Big Creek-Iron Creek Road. The Big Creek Campground is in the study corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is sustained surface flow during much of the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related and some water-based recreation. Overall, however, there is not sufficient evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for multiple land- and water-based recreation experiences would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	n/a	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, this is similar to other rivers in the region of comparison, such as North Fork Big Creek, Patterson Creek, Falls Creek, and Morse Creek; therefore, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	n/a	Study segment is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
South Fork Camas Creek	n/a	n/a	n/a	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	n/a	n/a	Study segment is an anadromous spawning area and is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relatively high number of segments within the region of comparison that are both anadromous spawning areas and are expected to be cold-water sources, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	n/a
South Fork Cottonwood Creek	n/a	n/a	n/a	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
South Fork Deer Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access within the corridor via the Blacktail-Mud Lake Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during	River valley with steep exposed walls. This feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	much of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			ORV was identified in this study segment.
South Fork Lawson Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	This segment terminates at the District boundary. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is some OHV access along Forest Road 186. Observed streambed conditions indicate that this is an ephemeral drainage with no surface flow during much of the year, which prevents opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Several roads, including Forest Route 110 and 186, traverse the study corridor, paralleling the study segment. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
South Fork Warm Spring Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Sparse Vegetation, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	n/a	The public identified a Geologic ORV for this river, but did not provide any supporting rationale. Because there is no new information to consider, the existing determination for this river remains (i.e., no Geologic ORV).	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. A significant portion of the study corridor was affected by the 2007 Showerbath Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	n/a	n/a	n/a
Spring Creek 3	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Introduced Annual Grassland, Introduced Perennial Grassland and Forbland, Mountain Mahogany Woodland and Shrubland, Ponderosa Pine Forest, Woodland and Savanna, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When	The analysis did not reveal scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access within the lower half of the corridor via Spring Creek Road, which parallels the segment. There is no access beyond the road. The Spring Creek Boat Ramp and Campground are at the creek confluence with the Salmon River. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation. The flow may not be sufficient for water-based recreation during periods of	n/a	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Two Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife species; Columbia spotted frog and Western toad, have been documented in the study corridor. However, due to the relatively numerous	n/a	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	low flow. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Most recreation users to the Spring Creek Campground and boat ramp are engaging in activities oriented toward the Salmon River, not Spring Creek. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			segments supporting this species in the region of comparison, presence of this species does not rise to the level of an ORV. The noxious weeds spotted knapweed and rush skeletonweed have infested portions of the study corridor along roads (e.g., Spring Creek Road), reducing habitat quality. Most of the study corridor was affected by recent fires including the 2012 Mustang Complex, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.			
Spud Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access within the corridor via the Spud-Marco Creek Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Squaw Creek 1	n/a	The analysis did not reveal the combination of scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, flow conditions, and opportunities and experiences that are of	n/a	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment	While a Wildlife ORV was identified for this river, no supporting rationale was provided. Therefore, because there is no new information or changed circumstances to	While a Historic/Cultural ORV was identified for this river, no supporting rationale was provided. Therefore, because there is no new information or changed	n/a	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		such a quality to justify the presence of recreational ORVs. There is access via Squaw Creek Road and access and trail-based recreation above the Squaw Creek Trailhead via the Squaw Creek Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is sustained surface flow during much of the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related and some water-based recreation. Overall, however, there is not sufficient evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for multiple land- and water-based recreation experiences would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	analyze, the existing determination for this ORV remains (i.e., no Wildlife ORV present).	circumstances to analyze, the existing determination for this ORV remains (i.e., no Cultural/Historic ORV present).		
Squaw Creek 2	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Barren, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation	This segment terminates at the District boundary. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is motorized access to the segment along FS Road 102. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and	Downcutting river with exposed outcrops; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Several forest routes, including Sawmill Canyon Road and others, cross and closely parallel the study segment. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat	This segment includes one previously identified multicomponent cultural resource--the Fairview guard station, which is considered ineligible to the NRHP. Because this resource is not clearly or significantly related to Squaw Creek 2, and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is located within a Research Natural Area. However, given the relative abundance of other segments in the region of comparison also located in special designation areas, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. Noxious weed infestations, including spotted knapweed, nodding plumeless thistle, Canada thistle, and black henbane, are present along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.			
Squaw Creek 3	n/a	The analysis did not reveal scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access within the corridor via NF Road 039 and Squaw Creek Trail, which parallel the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during portions of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation. The flow is likely not sufficient for water-based recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	n/a	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. However, the study segment overlaps with a relatively small amount of priority watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. Considering the relative abundance of other stream segments that occur within priority watersheds to a greater extent, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Several roads, including Forest Route 39 and others, traverse the study corridor, some paralleling and crossing the study segment. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. Noxious weeds, including spotted knapweed and hoary alyssum, are present along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. Most of the study corridor was affected by recent fires, including the 2012 Mustang Complex, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and	n/a	n/a	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
					bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.			
Squaw Creek 4	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Active erosion; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Squaw Creek 6	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.						
Stag Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Exposed outcrops; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes three previously identified cultural resources, including two indeterminate historic sites and the Copper Basin Mine Road, all of which are considered ineligible to the NRHP. Because these resources do not clearly or significantly relate to Stag Creek, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Star Hope Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Major amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and	n/a	n/a - Geologic ORV already identified	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Low Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland, Western Riparian Woodland and Shrubland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.							
Stephens Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during portions of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Morgan Creek Road/Forest Route 55 occurs in the study corridor and crosses the study segment. Development especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. The noxious weeds spotted knapweed and field bindweed, have infested the road corridor, reducing habitat	This segment includes one previously identified historic cultural resource--the Challis NF telephone line, which is considered ineligible to the NRHP. Because this resource is not clearly or significantly related to Stephens Creek, and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
					quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.			
Steve Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Cirque; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Forest Route 138 traverses the study corridor, crossing the study segment. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	This segment encompasses nine previously identified cultural resources, including two NRHP-eligible prehistoric sites, one eligible historic corral, and six ineligible historic sites (two guard stations, a landing strip, mine road, and two indeterminate sites). Because these resources are not clearly or significantly related to Steve Creek, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Stinking Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			
Sulphur Creek 1	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is some access to the segment via the Hardscrabble Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Sulphur Creek 2	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland,	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is some access within the corridor via the Hardscrabble and Rapid River Trails, which cross the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-	This segment encompasses three previously identified cultural resources, including the Rufus Adit Mine and the Challis NF telephone line, both of which are considered ineligible to the NRHP, along with an indeterminate historic site that has not been evaluated for its eligibility to the NRHP. Because these resources are not clearly or significantly related to Sulphur Creek 2, and therefore do	Study segment is located within an anadromous spawning area. However, given the relative abundance of other segments in the region of comparison also located in anadromous spawning areas, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. A small portion of the study corridor is disturbed by private developments and ancillary facilities (e.g., outbuildings, roads, including a road that crosses the study corridor), reducing habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss and anthropogenic disturbance. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.		ORV was identified in this study segment.
Sulphur Creek 3	n/a	The analysis did not reveal the combination of scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, flow conditions, and opportunities and experiences that are of such a quality to justify the presence of recreational ORVs. There is continuous access and trail-based recreation via the Sulphur Creek Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is sustained surface flow during much of the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related and some water-based recreation. Overall, however, there is not sufficient evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for multiple land- and water-based recreation experiences would be substantially more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	n/a	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. However, this tributary to the Middle Fork Salmon River provides significant spawning and rearing habitat for Chinook salmon populations that have not been influenced by hatchery introductions, which is rare in the Columbia River basin. As a result, this segment exhibits an ORV for fish.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Summit Creek 1	While a Scenic ORV was identified for this river in comments received from the	The analysis demonstrated exceptional front country recreational amenities in an	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	public, no supporting rationale was provided. Therefore, because there is no new information or changed circumstances to analyze, the existing determination for this ORV remains (i.e., no Scenic ORV present).	area with high scenic values and access. The opportunities and experiences, particularly for water-based recreation and camping, found along the segment are more numerous and of a higher quality compared with most other locations in the region of comparison. For example, there is motorized access along the entire corridor via FS Road 208. There are camping opportunities at Phi Kappa and Park Creek Campgrounds. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is high sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor and supports water based and water-related recreation. Overall, because of flow conditions, scenic values, motorized access, and availability of high quality backcountry experiences in a primitive setting, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based backcountry recreation would be higher than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, the determination was made that there are recreational ORVs for this segment.						
Summit Creek 1	n/a - Scenic ORV already identified	The analysis demonstrated exceptional front country recreational amenities in an area with high scenic values and access. The opportunities and experiences, particularly for water-based recreation and camping, found along the segment are more numerous and of a higher quality compared with most other locations in the region of comparison. For example, there is motorized access	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		along the entire corridor via FS Road 208. There are camping opportunities at Phi Kappa and Park Creek Campgrounds. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is high sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor and supports water based and water-related recreation. Overall, because of flow conditions, scenic values, motorized access, and availability of high quality backcountry experiences in a primitive setting, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based backcountry recreation would be higher than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, the determination was made that there are recreational ORVs for this segment.						
Summit Creek 2	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Sparse Vegetation, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less	No geologic features of note.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. However, no critical habitat occurs in the segment. Due to the relative abundance of other segments that do contain critical habitat for fish in the region of comparison, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.						
Sunday Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Sparse Vegetation, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to the segment via the Sunday Creek Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. The entire study corridor was affected by the 2012 Halstead Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes one previously identified historic cultural resource--the NRHP-eligible Sunday Creek trail. Because this resource is not clearly or significantly related to Sunday Creek, and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Swamp Creek 1	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland,	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access within the corridor via Swamp Creek Trail and Highway 21. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is some surface flow during much of the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor	Scree fields and lake at headwaters; however, these features are not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is an anadromous spawning area and is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relatively high number of segments within the region of comparison that are both anadromous spawning areas and are expected to be cold-water sources, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	Western Riparian Woodland and Shrubland. Intersects with State Highway 21. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, however, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	been documented in the study corridor. One Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife species; Columbia spotted frog (one documented record), has been documented in the study corridor. However, due to the relatively numerous segments supporting this species in the region of comparison, presence of this species does not rise to the level of an ORV. Several roads, including State Route 21 (crosses the study segment), and Forest Routes 195 and 495 (traverse the study corridor near the study segment), occur in the study corridor. Development especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.			
Swartz Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Forest roads traverse the study corridor. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. Noxious weed infestations, including spotted knapweed, nodding plumeless thistle, and Canada thistle, are present in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. Nearly all of the study corridor was affected by recent fires, including the 2003 Tobias Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.			
Tango Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	n/a	n/a	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	n/a	n/a	Study segment is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	n/a
Tater Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe,	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is some access to the segment via the Little Morgan-Morse Creek	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive	This segment includes one previously identified cultural resource--an indeterminate historic site that is considered ineligible to the NRHP. Because this resource is not clearly or significantly related to Tater Creek, and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	Trail; otherwise there is limited access. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Most of the study corridor was affected by the 2000 Morse Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Taylor Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Sparse Vegetation, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access along the lower half of the segment via the Taylor and MacDonald-Taylor Trails. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Additionally, there is very limited access to the upper half of the segment, which further reduces opportunities, even for primitive recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis	Glacial valley; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment encompasses three previously identified cultural resources, including two NRHP-eligible prehistoric lithic scatters and an ineligible historic trail. Because these resources are not clearly or significantly related to Taylor Creek, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.						
Tenmile Creek 1	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Several forest roads occur in the study corridor. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. The noxious weed spotted knapweed is present along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. Most of the study corridor was affected by the 2003 Withington Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Tenmile Creek 2	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed	Several mapped faults in the river corridor, some appear to be visible. Glacial scour and other glacial features are also visible. Geologic ORV due to the rarity of finding several accessible faults in a such a small area.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive	This segment encompasses two previously identified cultural resources, including an NRHP-eligible prehistoric lithic scatter and the NRHP-eligible Challis-Bonanza toll road. Commenters also noted that This segment includes a "wealth of significant modern history sites," which presumably	Study segment is an anadromous spawning area and is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relatively high number of segments within	One Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species, Mt. Shasta sedge (Carex straminiformis; G5S2), has been documented in the study corridor in 2011. The occurrence is located in riparian scrub in a streamside meadow in the study corridor, and is comprised of at least one individual. This

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. A large portion of the study corridor was affected by the 2015 Elevenmile Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	relates to the aforementioned resources. Although these resources are historically significant, they are not clearly or significantly related to Tenmile Creek 2, and do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison. Therefore, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	the region of comparison that are both anadromous spawning areas and are expected to be cold-water sources, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	occurrence is not associated with an IDFG Element Occurrence, so few other details are available to assess whether presence of this population would be considered outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison. However, due to the abundance of suitable habitat for this species in the region of comparison, presence of this species in the study corridor would not likely rise to the level of an ORV. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Tenmile Creek 3	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Tennessee Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Thatcher Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Western Riparian Woodland and Shrubland. Intersects with State Highway 21. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is some access near the corridor via FS Road 195. The Thatcher Creek Campground is off of Highway 21 within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is at least some surface flow during much of the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, however, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the	Scree fields; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. However, no critical habitat occurs in the segment. Due to the relative abundance of other segments that do contain critical habitat for fish in the region of comparison, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Several roads, including State Route 21 (crosses the study segment), and Forest Routes 542 and 195F (traverse the study corridor near the study segment) are present in the	This segment encompasses three previously identified historic cultural resources, including the NRHP-eligible Stanley-Bear Valley-Lowman road and two ineligible sites (the Cape Horn Stock driveway and Challis NF telephone line). Because these resources are not clearly or significantly related to Thatcher Creek, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is an anadromous spawning area and is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relatively high number of segments within the region of comparison that are both anadromous spawning areas and are expected to be cold-water sources, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			study corridor. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.			
Third Spring	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Third Spring Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits	A few outcrops; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-	This segment encompasses two previously identified cultural resources, including an NRHP-eligible multicomponent ruin and an ineligible trail. Because these resources are not clearly or significantly related to Third Spring Creek, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.		ORV was identified in this study segment.
Timber Creek 1	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal the combination of scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, flow conditions, and opportunities and experiences that are of such a quality to justify the presence of recreational ORVs. There is continuous access and recreation opportunities via Timber Creek Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation. The flow is insufficient for water-based activities. Overall, there is not sufficient evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for multiple land- and water-based recreation experiences would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Erosion near headwaters and a wide stream valley; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, within the region of comparison, the quality of these characteristics is similar to other rivers. Therefore, this segment does not exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Numerous forest routes are present in the study corridor, paralleling and crossing the study segment. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. The noxious weed Canada thistle is present along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	This segment includes one previously identified cultural resource--an NRHP-eligible historic trail. Because this resource is not clearly or significantly related to Timber Creek 1, and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Timber Creek 2	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	A few outcrops; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Tincup Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. The Tin Cup Campground is at the base of the segment along Loon Creek. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. The entire study corridor was affected by the 2008 Trail Creek Fire,	This segment includes two previously identified cultural resources--the Challis NF telephone line and the Tin Cup Campground Mine, both of which are considered ineligible to the NRHP. Because these resources are not clearly or significantly related to Tincup Creek, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is located within an anadromous spawning area. However, given the relative abundance of other segments in the region of comparison also located in anadromous spawning areas, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			
Toolbox Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to the segment via the Toolbox-Herd Creek Trail, which parallels the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes one previously identified cultural resource--an NRHP-eligible indeterminate prehistoric site. Because this resource is not clearly or significantly related to Toolbox Creek, and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Trail Creek 10	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors,	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of	A few outcrops; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of	This segment includes one previously identified cultural resource--an indeterminate historic site that is considered ineligible to the NRHP. Because this resource is not clearly or significantly related to Trail Creek 10, and	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	comparison. There is access to the segment via the Fish Creek Summit Trail, which parallels the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Trail Creek 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. The entire study corridor was affected by either the 2012 Halstead Fire or the 2008 Trail Creek Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	n/a	Study segment is an anadromous spawning area and is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relatively high number of segments within the region of comparison that are both anadromous spawning areas and are expected to be cold-water sources, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Trail Creek 5	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Low Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Sparse Vegetation, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during portions of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Loose soils and abundant erosion; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. The noxious weed spotted knapweed has infested the lower portions of the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	This segment encompasses six previously identified cultural resources, including three NRHP-eligible prehistoric lithic scatters, two NRHP-eligible historic sites (a wagon road and corrals), and one ineligible site--the Challis NF telephone line. Because these resources are not clearly or significantly related to Trail Creek 5, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is located within an anadromous spawning area. However, given the relative abundance of other segments in the region of comparison also located in anadromous spawning areas, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Trail Creek 6	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is FS Road access to portions of the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. One Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife species; Columbia spotted frog (one	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			documented record), has been documented in the study corridor. However, due to the relatively numerous segments supporting this species in the region of comparison, presence of this species does not rise to the level of an ORV. The noxious weed spotted knapweed is present in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.			
Trail Creek 8	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	This segment terminates at the District boundary. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is some OHV access along Forest Road 109. Observed streambed conditions indicate that this is an ephemeral drainage with no surface flow during much of the year, which prevents opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Noxious weeds, including nodding plumeless thistle, are present in the downstream portion of the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Trail Creek 9	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to the segment via Trail Creek-Cherry Creek Trail, which parallels much of the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. The noxious weeds spotted knapweed, Canada thistle, leafy spurge, and black henbane, are present in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Trandsfer Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the	No geologic features of note.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. However, the study segment overlaps with a relatively small amount of priority watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. Considering the relative abundance of other stream segments that occur within priority watersheds to a greater extent, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			ORV was identified for this study segment.			
Trapper Creek 1	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland, Western Riparian Woodland and Shrubland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	n/a	The public identified a Geologic ORV for this river, but did not provide any supporting rationale. Because there is no new information to consider, the existing determination for this river remains (i.e., no Geologic ORV).	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	n/a	n/a	n/a
Trealor Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to the lower half of the segment via FS Road 045.	Prominent pinnacle near headwaters; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive	This segment includes two previously identified cultural resources, including the Challis NF telephone line that is considered ineligible to the NRHP and the Trealor Creek Cow Camp, which has not been evaluated for its eligibility to the NRHP. Because these resources are not clearly or significantly	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Several noxious weeds and invasive plant species (i.e., spotted knapweed, rush skeletonweed, butter-and-eggs) are present in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	related to Trealor Creek, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Twelvemile Creek 2	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Some rocky exposed slopes, but most of corridor is obscured by vegetation and soils. No features that are unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment encompasses four previously identified cultural resources, including three NRHP-eligible prehistoric sites and the historic NRHP-eligible Challis-Bonanza toll road. Additionally, a commenter suggested that this segment contains "a wealth of significant modern history sites." The previous surveys and research, however, did not appear to support this suggestion given that there are only four sites documented within this segment. These resources do not clearly or significantly relate to Twelvemile Creek 2, and do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison. Therefore, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Twin Bridges Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90%	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been	This segment includes seven previously identified cultural resources--all prehistoric isolated finds that are not eligible to the NRHP. Because	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	these resources are not significant and do not clearly relate to Twin Bridges Creek, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Twin Creek 1	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. Aside from Twin Peaks Road near the segment terminus, there is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the	Glacial valley largely filled by till; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. However, the study segment overlaps with a relatively small amount of priority watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. Considering the relative abundance of other stream segments that occur within priority watersheds to a greater extent, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Several roads, including Twin Peaks Road/Sleeping Deer Road/Forest Route 86, and Forest Route 537, traverse the study corridor, paralleling and crossing the study segment. Development especially near the river likely	This segment includes two previously identified historic cultural resources, including the Challis NF telephone line and a trail, both of which are considered ineligible to the NRHP. Because these resources are not clearly or significantly related to Twin Creek 1, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. Most of the study corridor was affected by the 2013 Lodgepole Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.			
Twin Creek 2	n/a	The analysis did not reveal the combination of scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, flow conditions, and opportunities and experiences that are of such a quality to justify the presence of recreational ORVs. There are access and recreation opportunities along the lower reach via the Twin Creek Trail. Access and recreational opportunities in the upper reaches are more limited. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is sustained surface flow during much of the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation. The flow may be insufficient for some water-based activities. Overall, there is not sufficient evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for multiple land- and water-based recreation experiences would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	n/a	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Forest roads traverse the study corridor, especially in the downstream portion. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. Noxious weed infestations, including spotted knapweed, Canada thistle, and hoary alyssum are present along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	n/a	n/a	n/a
Uncle Ike Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality	A few outcrops; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be	This segment includes three previously identified cultural resources, including two indeterminate prehistoric sites that have not been evaluate for their eligibility to	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is motorized access along much of the segment via the Uncle Ike Trail, which parallels the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	the NRHP and the historic UI No. 6-7 Prospect Mine, which is considered ineligible to the NRHP. Because these resources are not clearly or significantly related to Uncle Ike Creek, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Upper Harden Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the	No geologic features of note.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. However, the study segment overlaps with a relatively small amount of priority watershed. Considering the relative abundance of other stream segments that occur within priority watersheds to a greater extent, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Several noxious weeds (i.e., spotted knapweed and rush skeletonweed) are present in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. The entire study corridor was affected	This segment includes six previously identified historic cultural resources, including an NRHP-eligible road and five ineligible sites (a mine prospect, a road, and three mining trails). Because these resources are not clearly or significantly related to Upper Harden Creek, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			by the 2012 Halstead Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			
Vader Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland. Intersects with State Highway 21. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is some access within the lower reach of the corridor via FS Road 883 and Highway 21. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. However, no critical habitat occurs in the segment. Due to the relative abundance of other segments that do contain critical habitat for fish in the region of comparison, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Several roads, including State Route 21 (crosses the study segment), and Forest Routes 303, 541, and 883 (traverse the study corridor near the study segment), occur in the study corridor. Development especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is an anadromous spawning area and is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relatively high number of segments within the region of comparison that are both anadromous spawning areas and are expected to be cold-water sources, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Valley Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Douglas-fir Forest	The analysis did not reveal the combination of scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, flow conditions, and opportunities and experiences that are of such a quality to justify the presence of recreational ORVs. There are access and recreation opportunities along the Valley Creek Trail. Observed streambed	A few cliffs and lakes; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife,	This segment includes one previously identified cultural resource--a segment of the Cape Horn Stock Driveway, which is considered ineligible to the NRHP. Because this resource is not clearly or significantly related to Valley Creek, and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare,	Study segment is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly,

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	and Woodland, Grassland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	conditions indicate that there is sustained surface flow during much of the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation. The flow may be insufficient for some water-based activities. Overall, there is not sufficient evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for multiple land- and water-based recreation experiences would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.		after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Van Horn Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to the lower half of the trail via FS Road 061 and the upper half of the segment via the Van Horn Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during portions of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were	Segment has created a steep canyon; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Forest Route 61 occurs in the study corridor and crosses the study segment, and agricultural development is also present in the study corridor. Development especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. The noxious weeds spotted knapweed, Canada thistle,	This segment includes two previously identified historic cultural resources, including the Van Horn Creek irrigation ditch and the Challis NF telephone line and a trail, both of which are considered ineligible to the NRHP. Although the irrigation ditch is related to Van Horn Creek, the ditch and the telephone line are not eligible to the NRHP and there is no indication of cultural or historic values that are outstandingly remarkable within the region of comparison. Therefore, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is located within an anadromous spawning area. However, given the relative abundance of other segments in the region of comparison also located in anadromous spawning areas, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		identified for this segment.			and field bindweed, are associated with developed areas in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.			
Vanity Creek	n/a	The analysis did not reveal the combination of scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, flow conditions, and opportunities and experiences that are of such a quality to justify the presence of recreational ORVs. There are access and recreation opportunities along Beaver Creek/Seafoam Road. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is sustained surface flow during much of the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation, however, the flow may be insufficient for some water-based activities during drier months. Overall, there is not sufficient evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for multiple land- and water-based recreation experiences would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	n/a	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	n/a	n/a	Study segment is an anadromous spawning area and is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relatively high number of segments within the region of comparison that are both anadromous spawning areas and are expected to be cold-water sources, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	n/a
Wagon Box Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is some OHV access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			ORV was identified in this study segment.
Walter Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Forest roads traverse the study corridor. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. Noxious weed infestations, including spotted knapweed, are present along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Warm Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No	The analysis did not reveal the combination of scenic or natural conditions,	Steep walls and erosion occurring; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for	This segment includes one previously identified historic cultural resource--the Warm	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed,

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Barren, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	recreational amenities, flow conditions, and opportunities and experiences that are of such a quality to justify the presence of recreational ORVs. There are access and recreation opportunities along the Warm Creek Trail, which parallels the entire segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is at least some surface flow during much of the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation, however, the flow may be insufficient for some water-based activities during drier months. Overall, there is not sufficient evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for multiple land- and water-based recreation experiences would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	exemplary in the region of comparison.	cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	Creek irrigation ditch, which is considered ineligible to the NRHP. Although the irrigation ditch is related to Warm Creek, the site is not eligible to the NRHP and there is no indication of cultural or historic values that are outstandingly remarkable within the region of comparison. Therefore, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Warm Spring Creek 2	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality	The analysis demonstrated a portion of the segment as having unique recreational opportunities in an area with high scenic values and extensive access. The most notable feature along this segment is the Warm Springs Trail to Goldbug Hot Springs, which provides visitors with a unique, water-related experience in a primitive setting. The views, water features, and unique geology in the canyon along the trail are exceptional and attract visitors to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the	Hot spring and dramatic quartzite exposures. ORV status due to its popularity and the rarity of hot springs in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Forest Route 007 and other forest roads occur in the study corridor.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	One Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species, giant helleborine (Epipactis gigantea; G4S3), has been documented in the study corridor in 1986 and again in 1990. The occurrence (IDFG EO Number 9, EO ID 2207) is located at the Elk Bend Hot Springs within the study corridor, and (as of 1990) was comprised of nine clumps of ramets (individual plants within a clonal colony) growing in a few square yards of creek bed. Numbers of ramets in each clump ranged from 20 to 200+. The EO is ranked "B" which indicates good estimated viability, and this population is assumed to be extant. However, due to

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	attractiveness of the corridor for water based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be higher than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, the determination was made that there are recreational ORVs for this segment. The remaining portion of the segment above the hot springs provides extensive access and trail-based recreation opportunities along the Lime Creek Trail. While the analysis did not reveal any exceptional or distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences along this portion of the trail, flow conditions and the overall attraction to the corridor for trail-based recreation is high.			Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. The noxious weed spotted knapweed is present along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			the relatively numerous streams supporting this species in the region of comparison (IDFG lists 69 separate EOs for this species) and on the Forest (four other study segments on the Forest support populations of this species), presence of this species in the study corridor does not rise to the level of an ORV. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Warm Spring Creek 3	n/a - Scenic ORV already identified	This segment is within the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness. The analysis demonstrated this long segment as having unique water-related, back country recreational opportunities in an area with high scenic values and extensive access. Opportunities for backcountry, trail-based experiences are extensive along the Warm Springs Trail, which parallels the entire segment. The views, water features, hot springs, and unique geology along the trail are exceptional and attract hikers and backpackers to the segment. The confluence of several other creeks enhances the water-related recreation experiences along the segment. Observed	n/a - Geologic ORV already identified	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. It also contains spawning and critical habitat for Chinook salmon. Considering these factors and the habitat connectivity provided by the segment, this segment exhibits an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. An airstrip and ancillary facilities occur in the study corridor. Development especially near the river likely reduces	n/a	n/a	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		streambed conditions indicate that there is sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water based recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be higher than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, the determination was made that there are recreational ORVs for this segment.			habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. Noxious weeds including Canada thistle and spotted knapweed are associated with development in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. Nearly the entire study corridor was affected either by the 2003 Falconberry Fire or the 2007 Showerbath Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.			
Warren Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Waterfall Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible	n/a	River corridor features a cirque, high alpine glacial lakes, an example of multiple	n/a	While a Wildlife ORV was identified for this river, no supporting rationale was	n/a	n/a	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Introduced Annual Grassland, Introduced Perennial Grassland and Forbland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland, Western Riparian Woodland and Shrubland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.		lateral moraines showing glacial advance and retreat, as well as other glacial features and an impressive waterfall. Though several geologic features are present, these are not outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, because they are not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison, either individually or in combination.		provided. Therefore, because there is no new information or changed circumstances to analyze, the existing determination for this ORV remains (i.e., no Wildlife ORV present).			
Webfoot Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access within the corridor via Webfoot Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. One Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife species; silver-haired bat, has been documented in the study corridor. However, due to the relatively numerous segments supporting these species in the region of	This segment includes three previously identified historic cultural resources, including two NRHP-eligible cabin ruins and one ineligible site. Because these resources are not clearly or significantly related to Webfoot Creek, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			comparison, presence of these species does not rise to the level of an ORV. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.			
West Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Scree fields and deposition meadows near headwaters; however, these features are not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. However, the study segment overlaps with a relatively small amount of priority watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. Considering the relative abundance of other stream segments that occur within priority watersheds to a greater extent, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes one previously identified cultural resource--the historic West Creek Prospect Mine, which is considered ineligible to the NRHP. Because this resource is not clearly or significantly related to West Creek, and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
West Fork Big Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Barren, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Subalpine	The analysis did not reveal the combination of scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, flow conditions, and opportunities and experiences that are of such a quality to justify the presence of recreational ORVs. There limited access along the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation. Flows are insufficient for	n/a	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. However, no critical habitat occurs in the segment. Due to the relative abundance of other segments that do contain critical habitat for fish in the region of comparison,	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent	n/a	Study segment is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	most water-based activities, especially during drier months. Overall, there is not sufficient evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for multiple land- and water-based recreation experiences would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			
West Fork Burnt Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Barren, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Steep valley with exposed walls; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. However, the study segment overlaps with a relatively small amount of priority watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. Considering the relative abundance of other stream segments that occur within priority watersheds to a greater extent, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
West Fork Camas Creek (lower)	While a Scenic ORV was identified for this river in comments received from the public, no supporting rationale was provided. Therefore, because there is no new information or changed circumstances to	n/a	n/a	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. However, this tributary to the Middle Fork Salmon River	n/a	n/a	Study segment is located within an anadromous spawning area. However, given the relative abundance of other segments in the region of comparison also located in anadromous spawning areas, this segment	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	analyze, the existing determination for this ORV remains (i.e., no Scenic ORV present).			provides significant spawning and rearing habitat for Chinook salmon populations that have not been influenced by hatchery introductions, which is rare in the Columbia River basin. Therefore, this segment exhibits exhibit an ORV for fish.			does not rise to the level of ORV.	
West Fork Camas Creek (upper)	n/a - Scenic ORV already identified	n/a	n/a	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. However, this tributary to the Middle Fork Salmon River provides significant spawning and rearing habitat for Chinook salmon populations that have not been influenced by hatchery introductions, which is rare in the Columbia River basin. Therefore, this segment exhibits exhibit an ORV for fish.	n/a	n/a	Study segment is located within an anadromous spawning area. However, given the relative abundance of other segments in the region of comparison also located in anadromous spawning areas, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	n/a
West Fork Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. Aside from Twin Peaks Road near the segment terminus, there is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the	Glacial valley, which is common in the region of comparison. No features that are unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. However, the study segment overlaps with a relatively small amount of priority watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. Considering the relative abundance of other stream segments that occur within priority watersheds to a greater extent, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Several roads, including Twin Peaks Road/Sleeping Deer Road/Forest Route 86, and Forest Route 537, traverse the study corridor, paralleling and crossing the study segment. Development especially near the river likely	This segment includes one previously identified historic cultural resource--the Challis NF telephone line, which is considered ineligible to the NRHP. Because this resource is not clearly or significantly related to West Fork Creek, and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. A significant portion of the study corridor was affected by the 2013 Lodgepole Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.			
West Fork Elk Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to the segment via the West Fork Elk Creek Trail, which parallels the lower half of the segment. The North Fork Elk Trail also crosses the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is surface flow during much of the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, however, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Some outcrops; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	One Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species, Mt. Shasta sedge (Carex straminiformis; G5S2), has been documented in the vicinity of the study corridor, however, this is an historical occurrence from 1956 (IDFG EO Number 4, EO ID 716). The only location data associated with the occurrence is "Deadwood Summit, 10 miles south of Landmark Ranger Station". From this description, it is unclear if this occurrence is located in the study corridor. Further, it is not clear if the population remains extant, as no information on population size, threats, or EO condition are available from the original observation, and this occurrence has not been re-visited. Due to the uncertainty associated with this occurrence, it would not indicate presence of an ORV in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
West Fork Lehman Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and	Large cut-bank; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90%	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access within the corridor via FS Road 205. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
West Fork Mayfield Creek	n/a	n/a	Some examples of glaciation features; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	n/a	n/a	Study segment is an anadromous spawning area and is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relatively high number of segments within the region of comparison that are both anadromous spawning areas and are expected to be cold-water sources, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	n/a
West Fork Morgan Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access to the segment along West Fork Morgan Creek Road (FS	Some outcrops and active erosion; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	Road 057) and the West Fork Morgan Creek Trail. The West Fork Morgan Creek Campground and Blowfly Trailhead provide recreation amenities along the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. West Fork Road/Forest Route 057 parallels the study segment for nearly half its length. Development especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. The noxious weed spotted knapweed has infested the road corridor, reducing habitat quality. A portion of the study corridor was affected by the 2007 Showerbath Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.		ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
West Fork Navarre Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	This segment terminates at the District boundary. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is some limited access to the segment via the West Fork Navarre Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and	Active erosion; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Several noxious weed infestations (i.e., leafy spurge and Canada thistle) are present in the downstream portion of the study corridor, reducing	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			
West Fork Pahsimeroi River	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Barren, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. In particular, dramatic peaks almost entirely surround the headwaters. The exposed terrain contains gray, tan, brown, and white colors. These colors contrast with the green vegetation, which increases as elevation decreases. Meadows form in the lower portion, which provide for seasonal colors. When compared to the region of comparison, scenic ORV present due to diverse topography and sinuosity, various soil colors and native vegetation, and minimal cultural modifications.	The analysis did not reveal the combination of scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, and opportunities and experiences that are of such a quality to justify the presence of recreational ORVs. There is access within the corridor from FS Road 118 and the Leatherman Pass Trail. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation. The flow is not likely sufficient to support water-based activities, such as boating. While the river segment has unique scenic characteristics, there is no evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for multiple front country land- and water-based recreation experiences would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Mix of sedimentary and metamorphic rocks in the river corridor with igneous extrusions in a few places. Abundant evidence of glacial forces in the valley. None of the features, nor their combination, are unique, rare, or exemplary examples in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. The study segment overlaps with a relatively small amount of priority watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. However, the segment contains a relatively isolated population of bull trout and contains some of the highest occupied habitat within the species range. Additionally, it is unique that bull trout are the only salmonid species present. Considering these factors, this segment exhibits an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	One Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species, Farr's willow (Salix farriae; G4S1), has been documented in the study corridor by surveys in 1944, 1979, 1994, and 1997. The rank of "S1" indicates this species is "critically imperiled" in Idaho. The occurrence (IDFG EO Number 2, EO ID 1369) is comprised of a "vigorous" population scattered in meadows below Leatherman Pass, associated with stream channels and spring-fed rivulets. Population vigor in 1994 was assessed as good, this EO was given a "B" rank, meaning it has good viability, and is assumed to be extant. Two other EOs (IDFG EO Number 1, EO ID 3029 and EO Number 4, EO ID 551) also occur in the West Fork Pahsimeroi River watershed; occurrences on the Forest are limited to these three EOs which are separated by approximately 1.5 air-miles. Due to the "critically imperiled" conservation ranking assigned to this species, the good EO viability rank, and its restricted range in the region of comparison (known only from Custer County in Idaho; known from five additional counties in Oregon and Wyoming, as well as from multiple provinces in Canada) and on the Forest, presence of this species in the study corridor rises to the level of an ORV.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
West Fork Yankee Fork	n/a - Scenic ORV already identified	The analysis did not reveal the combination of scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, and opportunities and experiences that are of such a quality to justify the presence of recreational ORVs. There are access and trail-based recreation opportunities along the West Fork Yankee Fork Trail. The West Fork Yankee River Trailhead is within the study corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation. The flow, especially in the upper reach, may be insufficient to support water-based activities, such as boating. While the river segment has unique scenic characteristics, there is no evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for multiple front country land- and water-based recreation experiences would be more than other segments in the region of comparison, especially compared with the main fork of the Yankee. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	River corridor displays a variety of geologic features including landslides and active stream erosion features like braiding and oxbows. None of the features, nor their combination, are unique, rare, or exemplary examples in the region of comparison.	Study segment is within the West Fork Yankee Fork Aquatic Priority Watershed, a priority watershed for chinook salmon protection. Numerous sensitive fisheries have been detected in the study segment, including bull trout, steelhead, cutthroat trout, and chinook salmon, and other native fisheries including mountain whitefish. Designated critical habitat for steelhead, bull trout, and chinook salmon is present in the study segment. Forest Service fisheries biologists have recorded numerous chinook salmon redds in the study segment. Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Together, these values rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	n/a	While a Historic/Cultural ORV was identified for this river, no supporting rationale was provided. Therefore, because there is no new information or changed circumstances to analyze, the existing determination for this ORV remains (i.e., no Cultural/Historic ORV present).	Study segment is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	n/a
West Horse Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Douglas-fir	The analysis did not reveal the combination of scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, and opportunities and experiences that are of such a quality to justify the presence of recreational ORVs. There are access and trail-based recreation opportunities along portions of the segment via the West Horse Cut-off	n/a	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. However, the study segment overlaps with a relatively small amount of priority watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. Considering the relative abundance of	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife,	n/a	Study segment is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	Forest and Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Introduced Annual Grassland, Introduced Perennial Grassland and Forbland, Ponderosa Pine Forest, Woodland and Savanna, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	Trail; however, there is limited access to the lower half of the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related and water-based recreation. While the river segment has unique scenic characteristics, there is no evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for multiple front country land- and water-based recreation experiences would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		other stream segments that occur within priority watersheds to a greater extent, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Most of the study corridor was affected by recent fires, including the 2012 Mustang Complex, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.			
Wet Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Barren, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland, Western Riparian Woodland and Shrubland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal the combination of scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, and opportunities and experiences that are of such a quality to justify the presence of recreational ORVs. There are some access and trail-based recreation opportunities along portions of the segment via FS Roads and the Long Lost-Wet Creek Trail; however, there is limited access to many portions of the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during portions of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related and water-based recreation. While the river segment has exceptional and unique scenic characteristics, there is no evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for multiple land- and water-based	n/a	Study segment was not identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Due to the relative abundance of segments in the region of comparison that are expected to provide cold-water habitat by 2040, this segment was not found to exhibit an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Several roads, including Forest Route 122/Pass Creek Road, and others, traverse the study corridor, some paralleling and crossing the study segment. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic	n/a	n/a	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		recreation experiences would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			disturbance. Noxious weeds, including spotted knapweed, Canada thistle, nodding plumeless thistle, and black henbane, are present along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.			
Wheetip Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Western Riparian Woodland and Shrubland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any unique scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during portions of the year, which reduces the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation. In most locations, the flow is not sufficient to support water-based recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Some outcrops; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. However, no critical habitat occurs in the segment. Due to the relative abundance of other segments that do contain critical habitat for fish in the region of comparison, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment encompasses five previously identified prehistoric cultural resources, including three lithic scatters and one stone feature, none of which have been evaluated for their eligibility to the NRHP, along with an indeterminate isolated find that is not eligible to the NRHP. Because these resources are not clearly or significantly related to Wheetip Creek, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
White Valley Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is access within the corridor via White Valley Road. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for	Deep glacial deposition near headwaters; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. However, no critical habitat occurs in the segment. Due to the relative abundance of other segments that do	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other	This segment encompasses nine previously identified cultural resources, including one NRHP-eligible lithic scatter, two ineligible lithic scatters, and six ineligible historic sites. Because these resources are not clearly or significantly related to White Valley Creek, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	Woodland, Grassland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Low Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		contain critical habitat for fish in the region of comparison, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Several roads, including Challis Creek Road/Forest Route 80, and Twin Peaks Road/Forest Route 86, traverse the study corridor, some paralleling and crossing the study segment multiple times. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. Noxious weeds, including spotted knapweed and Canada thistle, are present along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. A significant portion of the study corridor was affected by the 2013 Lodgepole Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.		study segment.
Wildhorse Creek (lower)	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Low Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Snow-Ice, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine	The analysis demonstrated unique front country recreational amenities in an area with high scenic values and extensive access. The opportunities and experiences found along the segment are more numerous and diverse compared with most other locations in the region of comparison. For example, there is continuous motorized and trail-based access along the corridor via Wildhorse Road and the Wildhorse Trail. The Wildhorse Campground is in the corridor providing visitors with opportunities to engage in water-based and water related recreation activities. The views of the Pioneer Mountains from the	The lower segment of Wildhorse Creek is far less impressive from a geologic standpoint than upper Wildhorse Creek segment. Lower Wildhorse Creek features a meandering stream valley with hills rising up on either side. A common scenario in the region of comparison. No features that are unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Neither cutthroat trout nor bull trout are native to this river basin; however, the river basin does contain a genetically unique form of mountain whitefish that is found nowhere else in the world. This study segment provides important habitat for this unique species. Considering these factors, this segment exhibits an ORV for fish.	While a Wildlife ORV was identified for this river, no supporting rationale was provided. Therefore, because there is no new information or changed circumstances to analyze, the existing determination for this ORV remains (i.e., no Wildlife ORV present).	n/a	n/a	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	segment and trail are exceptional. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water based and water-related recreation. However, flows in the drier months are likely insufficient to support water-based activities. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be higher than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, the determination was made that there are recreational ORVs for this segment.						
Wildhorse Creek (upper)	n/a - Scenic ORV already identified	The analysis demonstrated unique backcountry recreational amenities in an area with high scenic values and access. The opportunities and experiences found along the segment have the potential to create more profound recreational experiences compared with other locations in the region of comparison. For example, there is continuous trail-based access along the corridor via the Wildhorse Trail. The views of the Pioneer Mountains (e.g., Old Hyndman Peak) from the segment and trail are exceptional. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be higher than other segments in	n/a - Geologic ORV already identified	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. However, no critical habitat occurs in the segment. Due to the relative abundance of other segments that do contain critical habitat for fish in the region of comparison, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	While a Wildlife ORV was identified for this river, no supporting rationale was provided. Therefore, because there is no new information or changed circumstances to analyze, the existing determination for this ORV remains (i.e., no Wildlife ORV present).	n/a	n/a	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, the determination was made that there are recreational ORVs for this segment.						
Williams Creek 1	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Steep stream canyon and exposed walls; however, these features are not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. However, no critical habitat occurs in the segment. Due to the relative abundance of other segments that do contain critical habitat for fish in the region of comparison, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Noxious weeds including spotted knapweed, rush skeletonweed, and field bindweed, are present in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. Nearly the entire study corridor was affected by the 2005 Nine Shot Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	This segment encompasses seven previously identified cultural resources, including two prehistoric pictograph sites (one NRHP-eligible and one ineligible), two multicomponent sites that have not been evaluated for their eligibility to the NRHP, and three historic sites (one eligible trail, one unevaluated ruin, and one ineligible phone line). Because these resources are not clearly or significantly related to Williams Creek 2, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Williams Creek 2	Major amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Barren, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest	This segment terminates at the District boundary. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is OHV access to the lower reach, but limited access to the upper two thirds of the	River cut valley with exposed rock walls; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. However, no critical habitat occurs in the segment. Due to the relative abundance of	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	and Woodland, Limber Pine Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		other segments that do contain critical habitat for fish in the region of comparison, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.			ORV was identified in this study segment.
Willow Creek 1	Moderate amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access within the corridor. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is at least some surface flow during much of the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation. Overall, however, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	A few outcrops; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Willow Creek 2	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and	Wide open valley with rolling hills on either side; however, this feature is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been	This segment includes two previously identified historic cultural resources, including the Duffy Creek Trail, which is considered ineligible to the	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is extensive motorized access to the segment via Doublespring Pass Road and the Earthquake Picnic Area is near the segment terminus at the District Boundary. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. However, no critical habitat occurs in the segment. Due to the relative abundance of other segments that do contain critical habitat for fish in the region of comparison, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Numerous roads closely parallel and cross the study segment. Road presence especially near the river likely reduces habitat quality for river-dependent species through habitat loss or anthropogenic disturbance. Numerous noxious weed species infestations, including black henbane, nodding plumeless thistle, Canada thistle, whitetop, leafy spurge, and field bindweed, are present along roads in the study corridor, reducing habitat quality. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.	NRHP, and the ruins of the Doublespring CCC Camp, which has not been evaluated for its eligibility to the NRHP. Because these resources do not clearly or significantly relate to Willow Creek 2, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Willow Creek 3	Moderate amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the	No geologic features of note.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. However, no critical habitat occurs in the segment. Due to the relative abundance of other segments that do contain critical habitat for fish in the region of comparison, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife	This segment includes three previously identified cultural resources--a multicomponent lithic scatter, an indeterminate historic site, and the Copper Basin Mine Road, all of which are considered ineligible to the NRHP. Because these resources do not clearly or significantly relate to Willow Creek 3, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	One Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species, park milkvetch (Astragalus leptaleus; G4S3), has been documented in the study corridor in 1991. The occurrence (IDFG EO Number 11, EO ID 4010) is located on saturated bottomland along the East Fork Big Lost River. Willow Creek 3 is a tributary to East Fork Big Lost River and the confluence is located approximately 500 feet upstream of this population. This population is primarily associated with the riparian vegetation of East Fork Big Lost River. Willow Creek 3

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.			ORV was identified for this study segment.			lacks suitable habitat for this species except at the immediate confluence with Wildhorse Creek. Therefore, presence of this sensitive plant is not considered to be associated with Willow Creek 3. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Willow Creek 4	Moderate amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	This segment terminates at the District boundary. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. However, no critical habitat occurs in the segment. Due to the relative abundance of other segments that do contain critical habitat for fish in the region of comparison, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Willow Creek 5	Minor amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and	No geologic features of note.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.		probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. However, no critical habitat occurs in the segment. Due to the relative abundance of other segments that do contain critical habitat for fish in the region of comparison, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.
Wilson Creek	Moderate amount of elevation change. Major amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Waterfall at the outlet of Wilson Lake. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Introduced Perennial Grassland and Forbland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Low Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Mountain Mahogany Woodland and Shrubland, Ponderosa Pine Forest, Woodland and Savanna,	The analysis did not reveal the combination of scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, and opportunities and experiences that are of such a quality to justify the presence of recreational ORVs. There are access and trail-based recreation opportunities along portions of the segment via the Wilson Creek and Harbor Lake Trails; however, there is limited access to many portions of the segment. The views and small lakes found along the segment have the potential to create unique backcountry recreation experiences. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related and water-	n/a	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. However, no critical habitat occurs in the segment. Due to the relative abundance of other segments that do contain critical habitat for fish in the region of comparison, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	n/a	n/a	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland, Western Riparian Woodland and Shrubland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	based recreation. While the river segment has exceptional and unique scenic characteristics, there is no evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for multiple land- and water-based recreation experiences would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.						
Winnemucca Creek	Minor amount of elevation change. Moderate amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland, Fell-field and Meadow, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal the combination of scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, and opportunities and experiences that are of such a quality to justify the presence of recreational ORVs. There are access and trail-based recreation opportunities along portions of the segment via the Winnemucca Creek Trail; however, there is limited access to the upper portion of the segment. The views and small lakes found along the segment are typical of the region of comparison. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low, but sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation. Overall, however there is no evidence to suggest visitors' attraction to this segment for multiple land- and water-based recreation experiences would be more than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Glacial lake and headwall in headwaters; however, these features are not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead. However, considering the relatively abundant number of segments within the region of comparison that exhibit similar characteristics, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. Two Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife species; Columbia spotted frog (one documented record) and Western toad (one documented record), have been documented in the study corridor. However, due to the relatively numerous segments supporting this species in the region of comparison, presence of these species does not rise to the level of an ORV. The entire study corridor was affected by the 2012 Halstead Fire, which likely resulted in reduced habitat quality for river-dependent raptor and bat species. No Wildlife ORV	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is an anadromous spawning area and is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relatively high number of segments within the region of comparison that are both anadromous spawning areas and are expected to be cold-water sources, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
					was identified for the study segment.			
Yankee Fork Salmon River (lower)	n/a	n/a - Recreational ORV already identified	n/a - Geologic ORV already identified	NOTE: Yankee Fork Upper and Lower segments are not differentiated in the 2017 corridors. Analysis combines both. Study segment is within the Upper, Middle, and Lower Yankee Fork Aquatic Priority Watersheds, priority watersheds for steelhead, chinook salmon, and bull trout protection. Numerous sensitive fisheries have been detected in the study segment, including bull trout, steelhead, cutthroat trout, and chinook salmon, and other native fisheries. Designated critical habitat for steelhead, bull trout, and chinook salmon is present in the study segment. Forest Service fisheries biologists have recorded numerous chinook salmon redds in the study segment. Together, these values rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	n/a	n/a - Cultural ORV already identified	Study segment is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	n/a
Yankee Fork Salmon River (upper)	Minor amount of elevation change. Major amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland, Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Deciduous Shrubland, Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland, Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Grassland, Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodland, Low Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe, Sparse Vegetation, Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland, Subalpine Woodland and Parkland, Western Riparian Woodland	The analysis demonstrated unique front country recreational amenities in an area with high scenic values and extensive access. The opportunities and experiences found along the segment are more numerous and diverse compared with most other locations in the region of comparison. For example, there is continuous motorized and trail-based access along the corridor via the East Mayfield-Yankee Fork and Custer Trails. There are several campgrounds and interpretive sites in the corridor providing visitors with numerous and unique opportunities to engage in water-based and water related recreation activities. There is also a wilderness outfitter operator with a SUP	Upper Yankee Fork has some exposed boulder fields, cliffs, and waterfalls. Most geology is obscured by soils and vegetation. No features that are unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison.	NOTE: Yankee Fork Upper and Lower segments are not differentiated in the 2017 corridors. Analysis combines both. Study segment is within the Upper, Middle, and Lower Yankee Fork Aquatic Priority Watersheds, priority watersheds for steelhead, chinook salmon, and bull trout protection. Numerous sensitive fisheries have been detected in the study segment, including bull trout, steelhead, cutthroat trout, and chinook salmon, and other native fisheries. Designated critical habitat for steelhead, bull trout, and chinook salmon is present in the study segment. Forest Service fisheries biologists have recorded numerous chinook salmon redds in the study segment. Together,	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. One Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife species; Columbia spotted frog, has been documented in the study corridor. However, due to the relatively numerous	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). However, given the relative abundance of other segments located in cold-water refuge areas, this segment does not rise to the level of an ORV.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
	and Shrubland. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. In particular, the segment above the confluence with McKay Creek 1 is most notable. Rolling foothills surround the river as it passes multiple lakes. Green vegetation almost entirely surrounds the river. Sparse exposed terrain contains tan, brown, and white colors. Intermittent meadows provide for seasonal colors. When compared to the region of comparison, scenic ORV present due to diverse topography and sinuosity, various soil colors and native vegetation, and minimal cultural modifications.	in the area. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water based and water-related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be higher than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, the determination was made that there are recreational ORVs for this segment.		these values rise to the level of an ORV for fish.	segments supporting this species in the region of comparison, presence of this species does not rise to the level of an ORV. No Wildlife ORV was identified for the study segment.			
Yellowjacket Creek	n/a	The analysis demonstrated unique front country recreational amenities in an area with moderate scenic values and extensive access. The opportunities and experiences found along the segment are more numerous compared with most other locations in the region of comparison. The Beagle Creek Camping area is in the study corridor. Although Yellowjacket Lake and the Yellowjacket Lake campground are just outside the corridor, these features contribute to the attraction of the corridor for recreation opportunities and experiences. There is continuous access along the corridor via FS Road 112 and the Upper and Lower Yellowjacket Creek Trails. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is sustained surface flow during the year, which contributes to the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-	n/a	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison, and contains critical habitat for bull trout and/or steelhead.	While a Wildlife ORV was identified for this river, no supporting rationale was provided. Therefore, because there is no new information or changed circumstances to analyze, the existing determination for this ORV remains (i.e., no Wildlife ORV present).	n/a	This segment is both a Research Natural Area and anadromous spawning area. In addition, it is identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. There are few other segments in the region of comparison that have dual special designations, and are expected to be cold-water sources (an ecological function indicator). As such, this segment exhibits an ecological ORV.	n/a

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
		related recreation. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be higher than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, the determination was made that there are recreational ORVs for this segment.						
Zipper Creek	Major amount of elevation change. Minor amount of sinuosity. No readily visible special features from aerial imagery. Seasonal variations are affected by the following vegetation cover/conditions and associated colors, density, and diversity in the corridor: Big Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe. No readily visible major modifications from aerial imagery. When compared to the region of comparison, insufficient unique collection and quality of elevation change, river sinuosity, special features, and vegetation to establish a scenic ORV.	The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing scenic or natural conditions, recreational amenities, or opportunities and experiences of such a quality that they cannot be found elsewhere in the region of comparison. There is limited access to the segment. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is low surface flow during much of the year, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation and the attractiveness of the corridor for water-based and water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Overall, visitors' attraction to this segment for land- and water-based recreation would be similar to or less than other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No geologic features of note.	Study segment is identified as providing suitable cold-water habitat for juvenile cutthroat and/or bull trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability. Study segment overlaps with a relatively large amount of Aquatic Priority Watershed compared to other rivers in the region of comparison. However, no critical habitat occurs in the segment. Due to the relative abundance of other segments that do contain critical habitat for fish in the region of comparison, this segment does not rise to the level of ORV.	The diversity and abundance of river-dependent wildlife, and the quality of habitat for these species within the study corridor, have not been documented to be outstanding relative to other rivers within the region of comparison. Presence of threatened or endangered or Forest Service R4 Sensitive river-dependent wildlife, proposed or designated critical habitat for river-dependent wildlife, or other indicators of outstanding habitat for river-dependent wildlife species, have not been documented in the study corridor. No Wildlife ORV was identified for this study segment.	This segment includes no previously identified cultural resources, most likely because there have been limited or no previous archaeological surveys conducted in this area. After considering this absence of data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Study segment is not located with an anadromous spawning area, experimental research area, or Research Natural Area. Additionally, the segment is not identified as an area providing cold-water habitat for juvenile bull trout and/or cutthroat trout by the year 2040, with a 90% occupancy probability (an ecological function indicator). Therefore, an ecological ORV was not identified.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, proposed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, or Forest Service Region 4 Sensitive plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively-designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORV was identified in this study segment.