



**US Department of Agriculture
US Forest Service
Region 4, Intermountain Region
Ashley National Forest**

Wild and Scenic Rivers Eligibility Study and Report

DRAFT ELIGIBILITY REPORT

May 2019



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Prepared by Environmental Management and Planning Solutions, Inc.

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A	Rivers Evaluated for Eligibility
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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Full Phrase

Forest Service	United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service
FSH	Forest Service Handbook
NHD	National Hydrography Dataset
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NWSRS	National Wild and Scenic Rivers System
ORV	outstandingly remarkable value
USGS	United States Geological Survey
WSR	Wild and Scenic River
WSR Act	Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

I.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 US 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 Ashley National Forest (the Forest) is in the early stages of revising its forest plan, which was written in 1986 and is now outdated in many ways. The Forest is currently in the Assessment phase, with the entire forest plan revision process expected to take a total of 4 years, concluding with the signing of the Record of Decision in late 2019. More information on the forest plan revision is available via the Forest’s website (<https://www.fs.usda.gov/ashley>) and clicking the “Forest Plan Revision Web Application” link.

I.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 last designation), 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. There are no designated rivers on the Ashley National Forest.

I.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.

I.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.”

I.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.

I.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.

I.4 ELIGIBILITY STUDY AREA

The Ashley National Forest's administrative boundary constitutes the study area for this WSR eligibility report. The Forest is located in northeastern Utah and southwestern Wyoming and encompasses 1,400,400 National Forest acres (1,295,700 acres in Utah and 104,700 acres in Wyoming) in seven counties: Daggett, Duchesne, Summit, Uintah, Utah, and Wasatch Counties in Utah and Sweetwater County in Wyoming. Within the administrative boundary of the Ashley National Forest, there are approximately 22,800 acres of non-National Forest System lands.

The Ashley National Forest is located in three major areas: the northern and southern slopes of the Uinta Mountains, the Wyoming Basin, and the Tavaputs Plateau with about 70 percent of the Forest falling within the Uinta Mountains. The Uinta Mountains are the largest east-west trending mountain range in the lower 48 states. Together with the Tavaputs Plateau, the Uinta Mountains provide a unique ecological transition zone connecting the northern and southern Rocky Mountains. Within these diverse areas, the Forest landscape ranges from high desert country to high mountain areas with elevations ranging from a low of 5,500 feet on the Green River below Little Hole to a high of 13,528 feet above sea level at the summit of Kings Peak (the highest point in Utah). Geology and geomorphology are also diverse, including broad glacial plains above treeline, river canyons at lower elevations, and highly dissected plateau lands.

Across these elevations and regions, there is a range of vegetation in the Forest, including high desert vegetation, shrub-steppe, aspen zones, extensive coniferous forests, and high alpine ecosystems. There is also a large lodgepole pine belt that is unique in Utah. The diversity of fish and wildlife species mirrors this range of life zones.

Typical uses and activities include land- and water-based recreation, livestock grazing, commercial timber harvest, oil and gas production, traditional hardrock

mining operations, firewood gathering, hunting, fishing, and viewing scenery and historic sites. Visitors will find a variety of recreation settings, ranging from primitive to highly developed. Historic and prehistoric cultures have used this area extensively, resulting in cultural resources that span all elevations.

I.5 EXISTING INVENTORIES AND DESIGNATIONS

Since the enactment of the WSR Act, there have been three efforts to conduct WSR eligibility or suitability studies and reports on the Ashley National Forest: the 1988 eligibility report, the 2005 eligibility report, and a 2008 suitability report. As with this eligibility study effort, each generation of eligibility studies has sought to update the existing WSR inventory on the Forest to meet the current forest planning directives and guidance under the WSR Act. This section describes those past studies.

As a part of the mid-1980s planning effort for the Ashley National Forest, individual WSR eligibility reports were completed for the six major rivers on the south slope of the Uinta Mountains (Forest Service 1988). These rivers and their eligibility determinations were as follows:

- North Fork of the Duchesne River
 - Ineligible from headwaters to the Forest boundary
- Rock Creek
 - Portion within High Uintas Wilderness eligible
 - Portion outside of the wilderness ineligible
- Lake Fork River
 - Portion within High Uintas Wilderness eligible
 - Portion outside of the wilderness ineligible
- Yellowstone River
 - Portion within High Uintas Wilderness eligible
 - Portion outside of the wilderness ineligible
- Uinta River
 - Portion within High Uintas Wilderness eligible
 - Portion outside of the wilderness ineligible
- Whiterocks River
 - Eligible from headwaters to the Forest boundary

These reports became part of the Ashley National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan by Forest Plan Amendment #07, dated October 23, 1989, and the conclusions and recommendations were included in the plan's Standards and Guidelines.

In 1994, the Bureau of Land Management (Utah State Office), the Forest Service (Intermountain Region), and the National Park Service (Rocky Mountain Region) signed an interagency agreement calling for the three agencies to work cooperatively to define common criteria and processes for use in determining the eligibility and suitability of Utah rivers for potential inclusion by Congress in the NWSRS. In furtherance of the interagency agreement, the agencies released a paper entitled “Wild and Scenic River Review in the State of Utah, Process and Criteria for Interagency Use” in 1996 to provide a common methodology for identification of ORVs (Forest Service et al. 1996).

Beginning in 2004, the Ashley National Forest undertook another eligibility determination effort to meet revised direction in the relevant 1996, 1997, and 1998 guidelines, agreements, and plans for segmentation and identification of tributaries for evaluation. For this study, the inventory of rivers to be studied was identified using the 5th Level Hydrologic Unit Code to a scale of 1:100,000. The study, as documented in the Forest’s 2005 report, considered 141 river segments (either individual rivers or grouped by watershed feature) and determined that 24 segments were eligible for inclusion in the NWSRS (i.e., were free flowing and contained one or more ORVs; Forest Service 2005). The 2005 report also reevaluated the rivers in the 1980s studied, but did not change any of the decisions referenced in Forest Plan Amendment #07. The following rivers were found eligible in the 2005 eligibility study:

- Middle Main Sheep Creek
- Lower Main Sheep Creek
- Carter Creek
- Cart Creek Proper
- Green River
- Pipe Creek
- Upper Whiterocks River
- West Fork Whiterocks River
- Reader Creek
- East Fork Whiterocks River
- Middle Whiterocks River
- Lower Dry Fork Creek
- South Fork Ashley Creek
- Black Canyon
- Ashley Gorge Creek
- Upper Rock Creek

- West Fork Rock Creek, including Fish Creek
- Fall Creek
- Oweep Creek
- Upper Lake Fork River, including Ottoson and East Basin Creeks
- Upper Yellowstone Creek, including Mill Creek
- Garfield Creek
- Upper Uinta River, including Gilbert Creek, Center Fork, and Painter Draw
- Shale Creek and tributaries

In 2008, the Forest Service completed its Final Environmental Impact Statement (Forest Service 2008a) and signed the Record of Decision (Forest Service 2008b) for its *Wild and Scenic River Suitability Study for National Forest System Lands in Utah*. The study evaluated the suitability of 86 eligible rivers (840 miles) on the National Forests in Utah for recommendation for inclusion in the NWSRS. The Forest Service determined 10 rivers (108 miles) on National Forest System lands in Utah were suitable to be designated in the NWSRS by Congress and amended the associated forest plans accordingly. The remaining 76 nonsuitable rivers were released from agency interim protection under the WSR Act and continue to be managed under direction from each respective forest plan. On the Ashley National Forest, two rivers were recommended as suitable. These are as follows:

- Green River (13 miles, scenic classification)
- Upper Uinta River, including Gilbert Creek, Center Fork, and Painter Draw (40 miles, wild classification)

Since the 2008 suitability study, Congress has taken no action on the two rivers determined to be suitable for inclusion in the NWSRS. Congress could either designate these rivers as components of the NWSRS or release them from their status as suitable. To date, Congress has not designated any rivers on the Ashley National Forest as components of the NWSRS. **Figure I**, *Previously Inventoried Segments*, displays rivers previously inventoried and rivers that were found suitable for inclusion in the NWSRS.

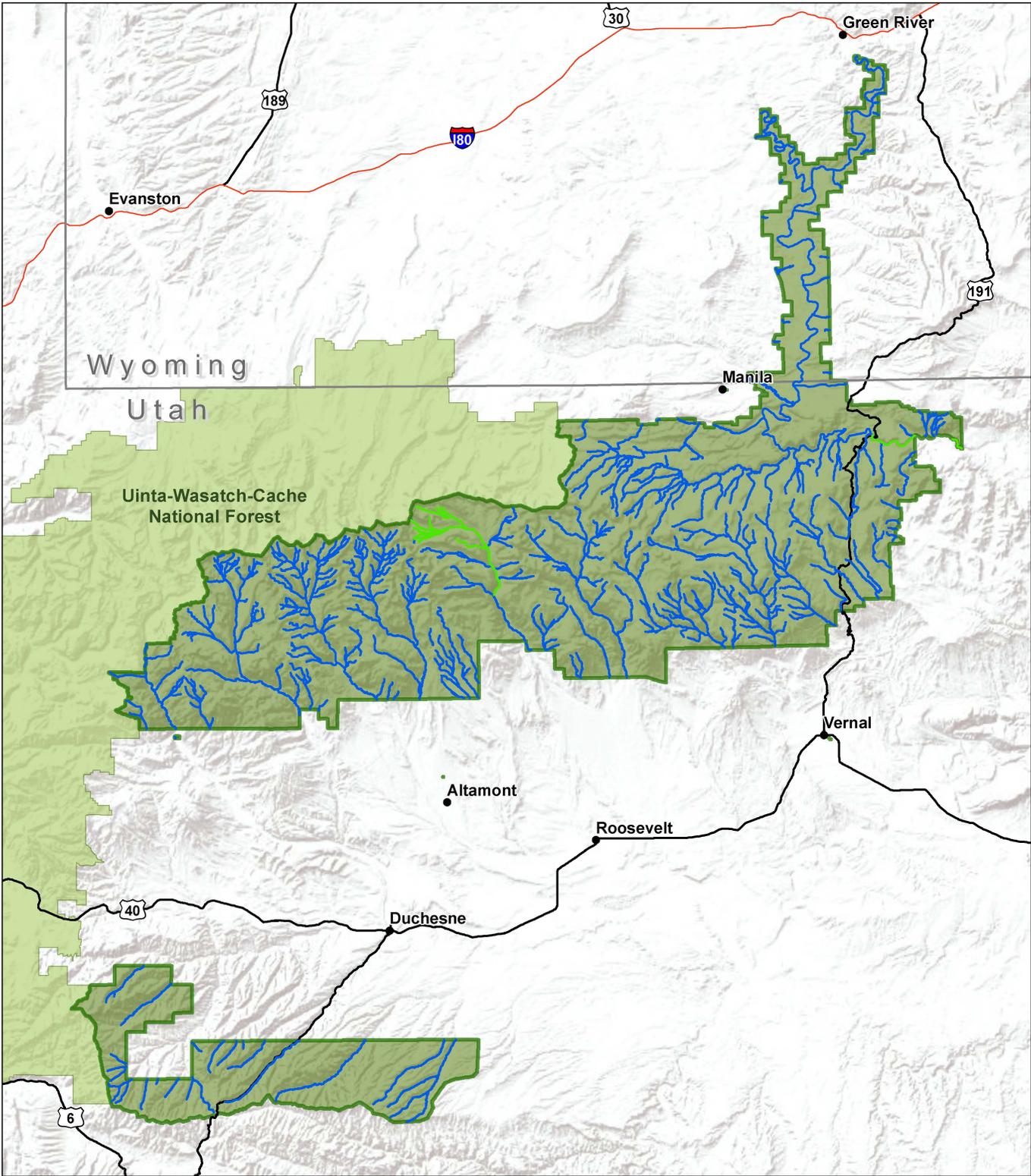
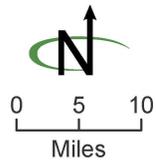


Figure 1: Previously Inventoried Segments

-  Suitable segment
-  Previously inventoried segment
-  Ashley National Forest



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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 Ashley 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 40 rivers with a cumulative length of 82.0 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.

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 outlines the criteria used to evaluate each river, including ORV components,

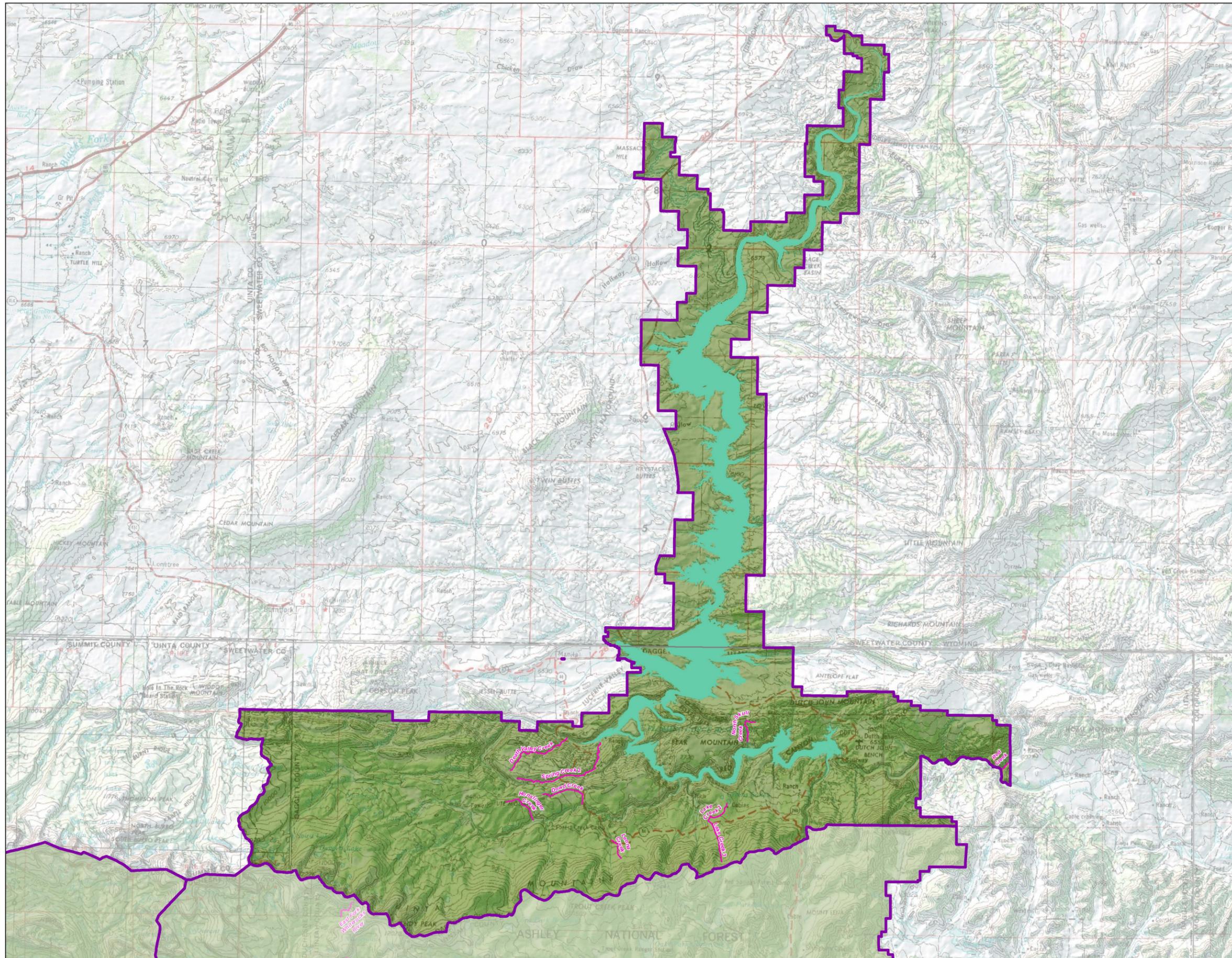
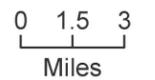
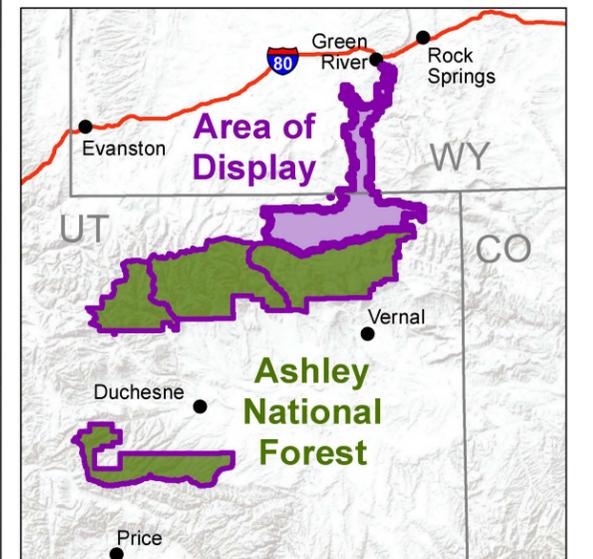


Figure 2A:
Segments Inventoried in this Report
Flaming Gorge Ranger District

-  Inventoried segment
-  Flaming Gorge Reservoir
-  Ranger District boundary
-  Ashley National Forest



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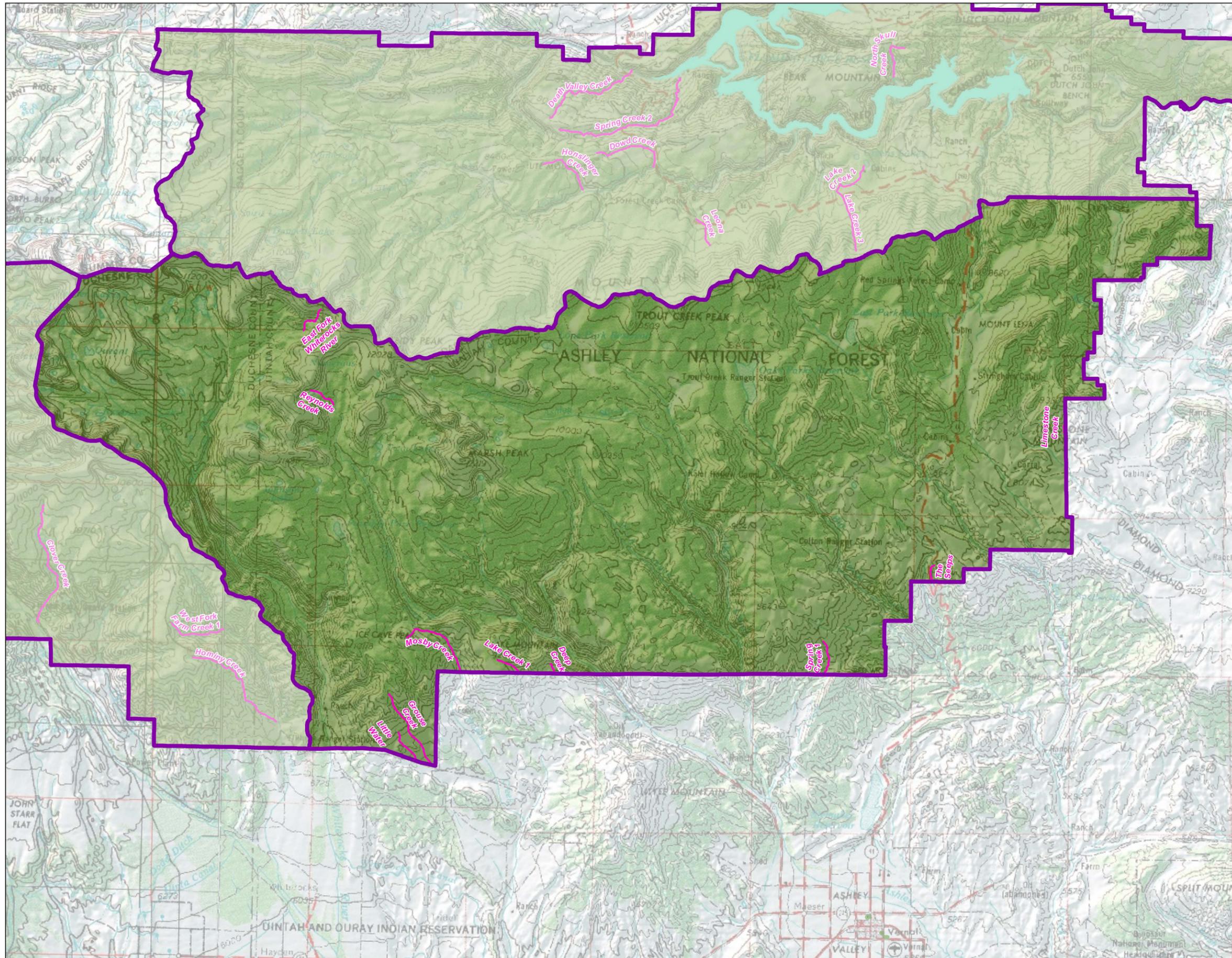
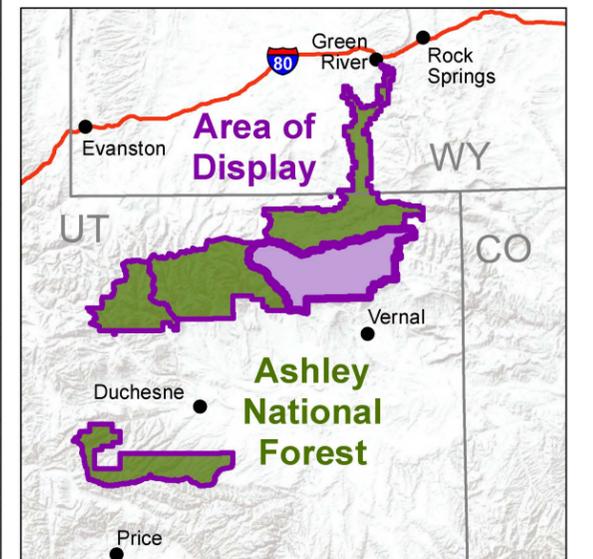


Figure 2B:
Segments Inventoried in this Report
Vernal Ranger District

-  Inventoried segment
-  Flaming Gorge Reservoir
-  Ranger District boundary
-  Ashley National Forest



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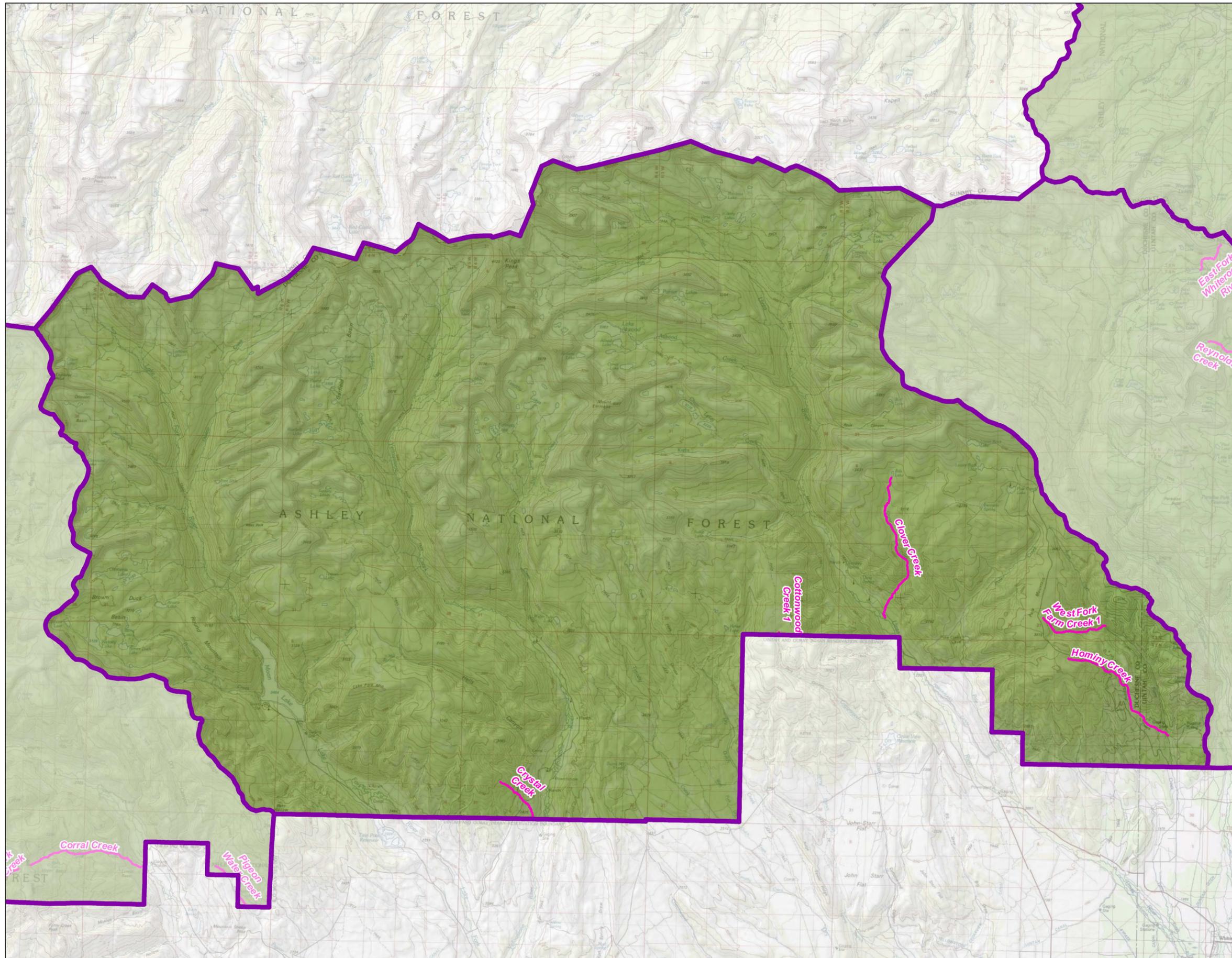
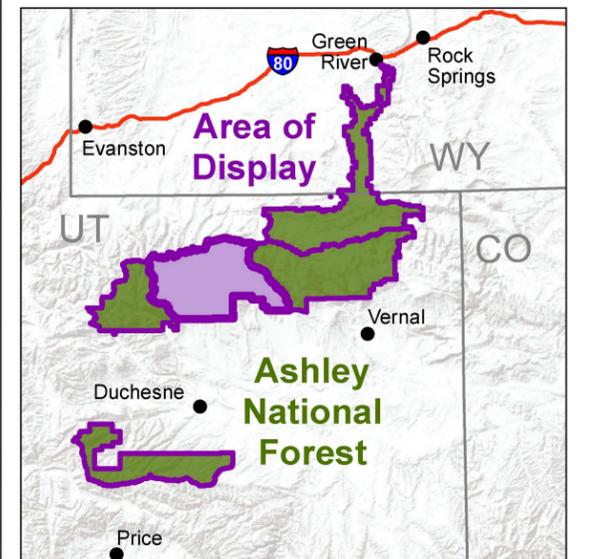


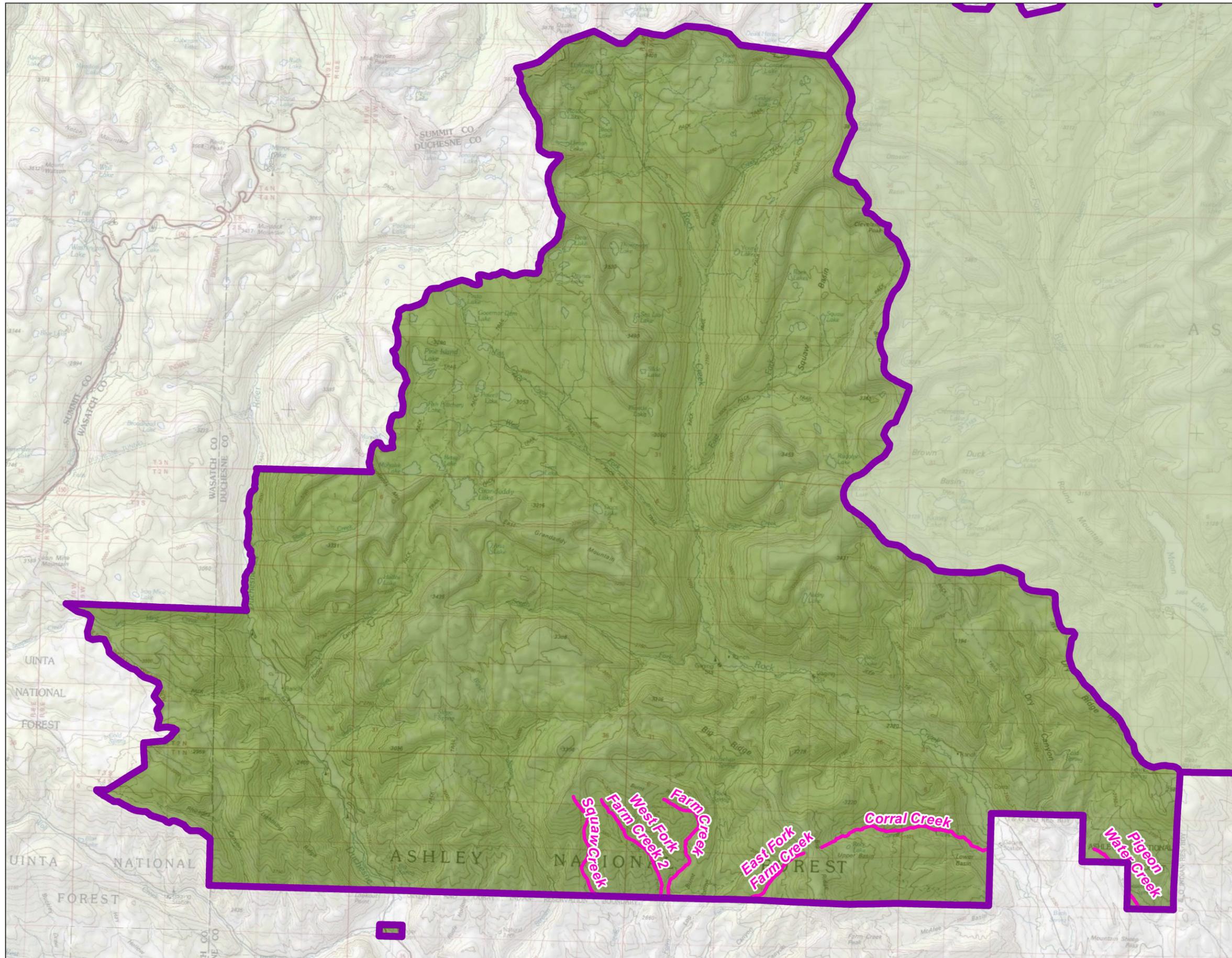
Figure 2C:
Segments Inventoried in this Report
Roosevelt Ranger District

-  Inventoried segment
-  Ranger District boundary
-  Ashley National Forest



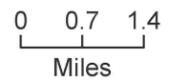
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**Figure 2D:
Segments Inventoried in this Report
Duchesne Ranger District (North)**

-  Inventoried segment
-  Ranger District boundary
-  Ashley National Forest



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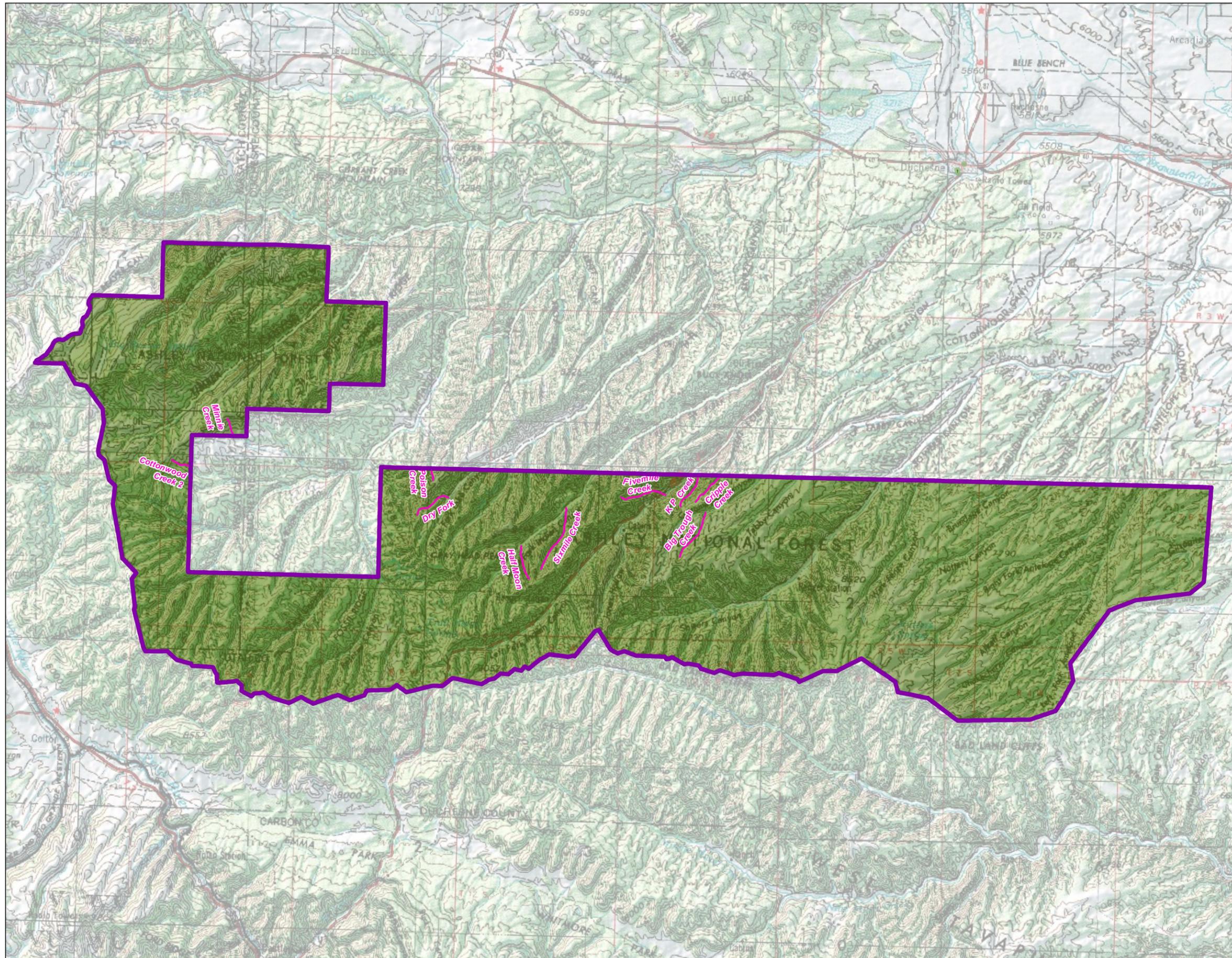
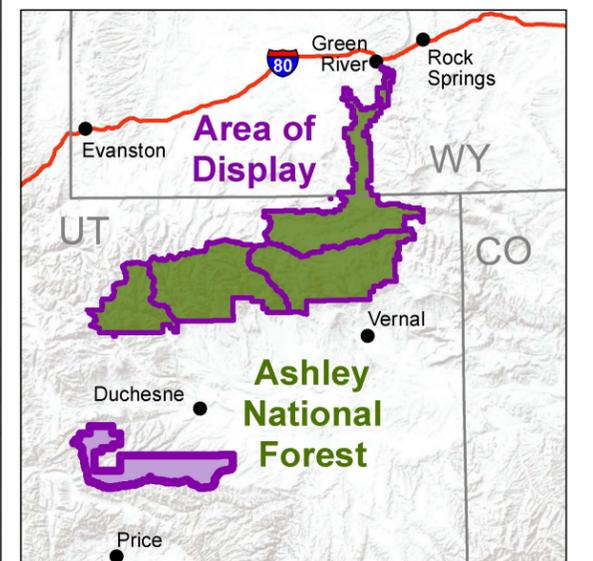


Figure 2E:
Segments Inventoried in this Report
Duchesne Ranger District (South)

-  Inventoried segment
-  Ranger District boundary
-  Ashley National Forest



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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.

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
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.

Attribute	Preliminary Classification Criteria
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 40 rivers studied for eligibility in 2017, 4 rivers were determined to be eligible for inclusion in the NWSRS, for a total of 14.0 miles on the Forest. These rivers, their ORVs, and preliminary classifications are included in **Table 2-2**, Summary of Eligible Rivers from the 2017 Inventory. These rivers are also displayed in **Figure 3**. 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
Dowd Creek	3.1	Cultural	Recreational
Honslinger Creek	2.3	Cultural	Recreational
North Skull Creek	1.8	Cultural	Wild
Spring Creek 2	6.8	Cultural	Recreational

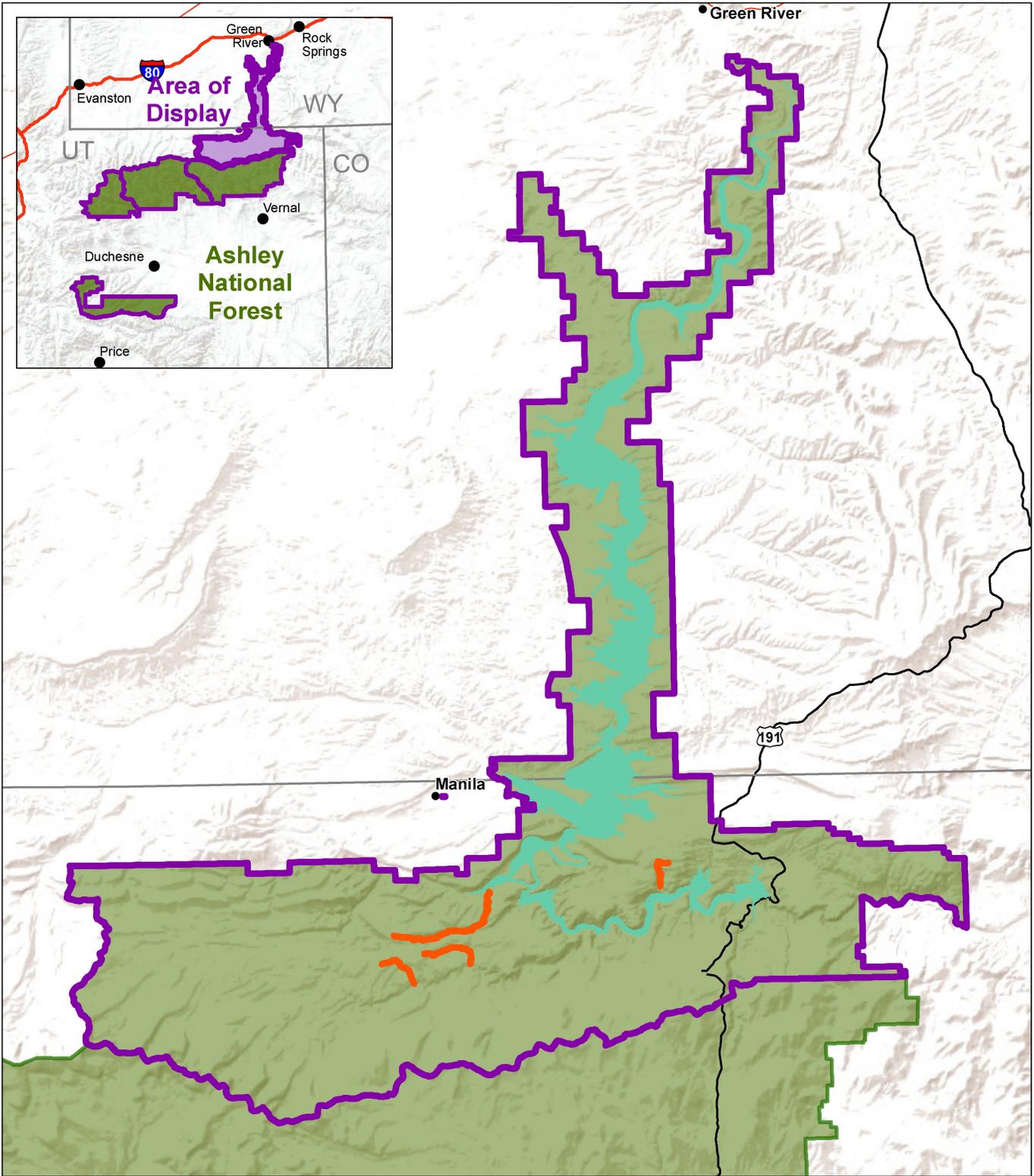
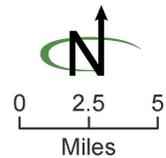


Figure 3: Eligible Rivers

-  Eligible river
-  Flaming Gorge Reservoir
-  Flaming Gorge Ranger District
-  Ashley National Forest



Source: Forest Service GIS 2017
 September 20, 2017
 R4WSR_Ashley_eligibleall_V01.pdf
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CHAPTER 3

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND DETERMINATIONS

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

3.1 DOWD CREEK

Location: From the headwaters south of Windy Ridge and south of Spring Creek in Section 25, T.2N., R.19E. to the confluence with Carter Creek northeast quarter of Section 32, T.2N., R.20E.

Total Segment Length: 3.1 miles

Length on the Forest: 3.1 miles

ORV: Cultural

Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

This segment includes 23 previously identified cultural resources. Nineteen are prehistoric sites (10 are eligible to the National Register of Historic Places [NRHP] and 9 are not eligible), several of which are lithic scatters. Two other sites include both prehistoric and historic components and are eligible to the NRHP, and two sites are historic and considered not eligible to the NRHP. Twelve of the NRHP-eligible prehistoric sites are in close proximity to Dowd Creek, and two large prehistoric campsites surround Dowd Spring (the source of the creek), indicating long-term, repeat usage of the creek corridor during prehistory. The sites' clear relationship to Dowd Creek and the prehistoric occupation demonstrate cultural or historic values that are unique, rare, or exemplary within the region of comparison. Therefore, a cultural or historical ORV was identified for this segment.

Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for this river is **recreational**. Multiple access points from roads exist.

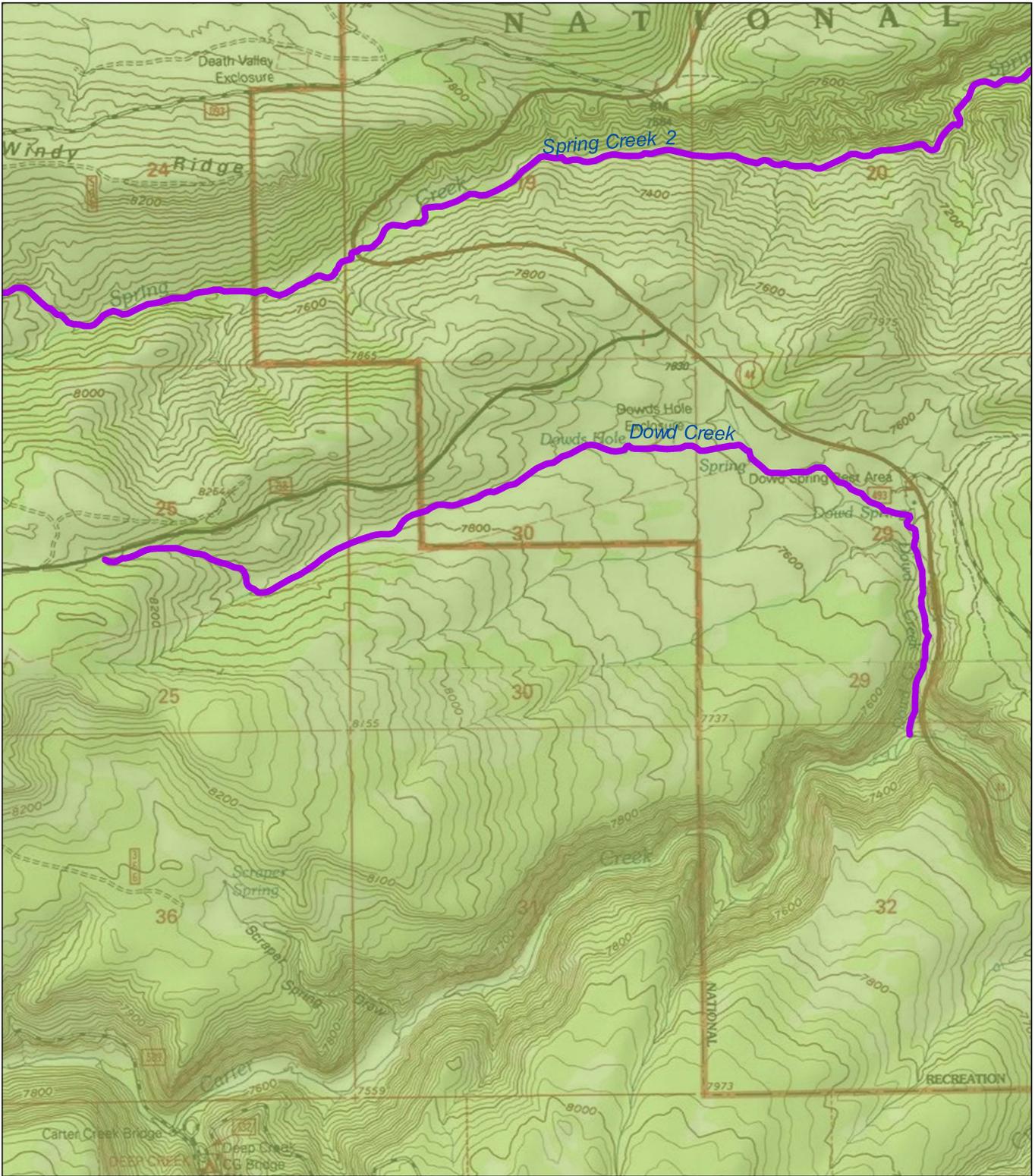
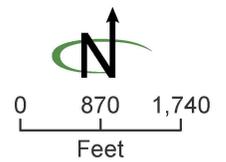


Figure 4: Dowd Creek

 Eligible- recreational



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3.2 HONSLINGER CREEK

Location: From the headwaters east of Ute Mountain in the southwest quarter of Section 27, T.2N., R.19E. to the confluence with Carter Creek west of the Carter Creek Bridge in the southeast quarter of Section 35, T.2N., R.19E.

Total Segment Length: 2.3 miles

Length on the Forest: 2.3 miles

ORV: Cultural

Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

This segment includes 18 previously identified cultural resources. Seventeen are prehistoric sites, including rock shelters and artifact scatters (12 are considered eligible to the NRHP and 5 are not eligible). One additional site was a historic road constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps and considered not eligible to the NRHP. Because many of these resources are eligible to the NRHP and because their clear relationship to Leona Creek demonstrates use of the river corridor from prehistory to the early twentieth century, there are cultural or historic values that are unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison. Therefore, a cultural or historical ORV was identified for this segment.

Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for this river is **recreational**. Multiple access points from roads exist.

3.3 NORTH SKULL CREEK

Location: From the headwaters south of Antelope Flat and east of Bear Top Mountain in the east half of Section 2, T.2N., R.21E. to the junction with the Flaming Gorge Reservoir in Section 11, T.2N., R.21E.

Total Segment Length: 1.8 miles

Length on the Forest: 1.8 miles

ORV: Cultural

Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

This segment includes four previously identified cultural resources, all of which are NRHP-eligible prehistoric sites, including rare prehistoric storage features and a possible burial. The river-related cultural or historic values along this segment are unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison based on these rare, NRHP-eligible resources related to North Skull Creek. Therefore, a cultural or historical ORV was identified for this segment.

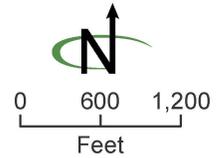
Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for this river is **wild**. There is no access from roads or trails, and it is within a roadless area.



Figure 5: Honslinger Creek

 Eligible- recreational

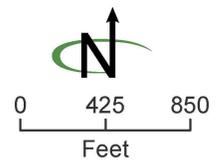


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Figure 6: North Skull Creek

 Eligible- wild



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3.4 SPRING CREEK 2

Location: From the headwaters south of Windy Ridge in the southeast quarter of Section 22, T.2N., R.19E. to the junction with the Flaming Gorge reservoir near the Sheep Creek Boat Ramp in the south half of Section 9, T.2N., R.20E.

Total Segment Length: 6.8 miles

Length on the Forest: 6.8 miles

ORV: Cultural

Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Value

This segment includes 11 previously identified cultural resources. Ten are prehistoric sites (eight are considered eligible to the NRHP and two are not eligible), most of which are artifact scatters or rock shelters. There is also one site with both prehistoric and historic occupations that is considered eligible to the NRHP. Nine of the NRHP-eligible sites are in close proximity to the creek and include prehistoric storage structures and rock shelters that demonstrate long-term usage of the drainage during prehistory. The prehistoric use of the Spring Creek 2 corridor as a significant resource indicates there are cultural or historic values that are unique, rare, or exemplary within the region of comparison. Therefore, a cultural or historical ORV was identified for this segment.

Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification for this river is **recreational**. Spring Creek 2 is accessible from the Flaming Gorge Uinta Scenic Byway, Sheep Creek Bay Road, and Death Valley Road.

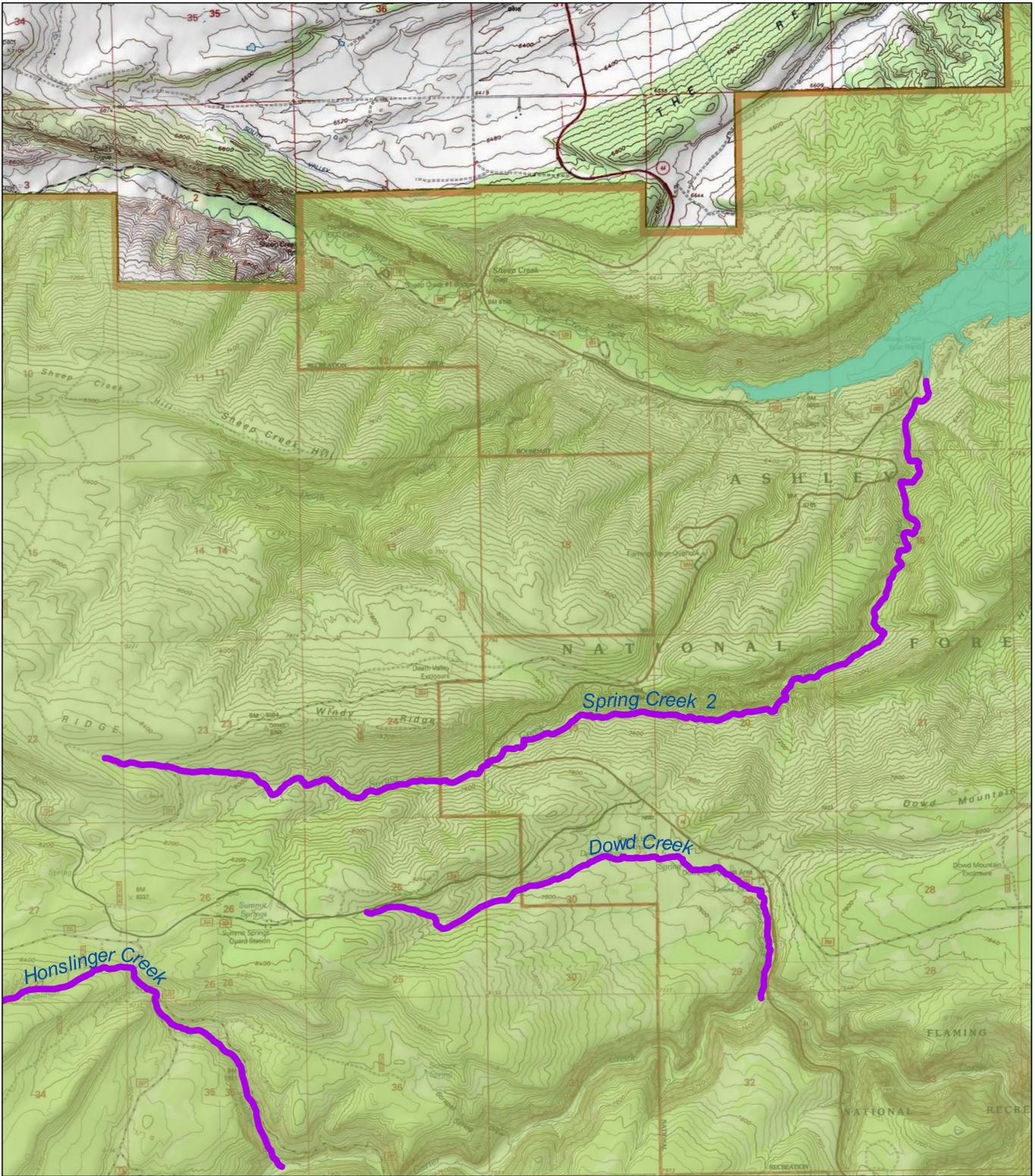
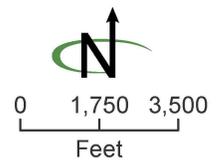


Figure 7: Spring Creek 2

-  Eligible- recreational
-  Flaming Gorge Reservoir



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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 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 FSM 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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Transportation System	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

Issue	Management Prescription/Action
Utility Proposals	<p>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.</p>
Recreation Development	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Motorized Travel	<p>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.</p> <p>Scenic and Recreational: Motorized travel on land or water may be permitted, prohibited, or restricted to protect the river values</p>

Issue	Management Prescription/Action
Wildlife and Fish Projects	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Vegetation Management	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Domestic Livestock Grazing	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

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 Ashley National Forest intends to conduct a suitability evaluation as part of a plan amendment, subsequent to the Record of Decision for its land use plan revision.

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CHAPTER 5

LIST OF PREPARERS

ASHLEY NATIONAL FOREST

Name	Title/Role
Ryan Buerkle	Recreation Program Manager, Technical Point of Contact
Jeff Rust	Archaeologist
Allen Huber	Botanist/Ecologist
Dan Abeyta	Wildlife Biologist
Bob Christensen	Wildlife Biologist
Dave Olsen	Wildlife Biologist
Chris Plunkett	Hydrologist

CONTRACTOR

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING SOLUTIONS, INC.

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Name	Role/Responsibility
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Blake Busse	Deputy Project Manager
Jenna Jonker	GIS
Derek Holmgren	Scenic ORV Specialist
Peter Gower	Recreational ORV Specialist
Morgan Trieger	Fish, Wildlife, Botanic, and Ecological ORVs Specialist
Nicholas Parker	Cultural/Historic ORV Specialist
Francis Craig	Geologic ORV Specialist

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REFERENCES

- Forest Service (United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service). 1988. Wild and Scenic River Eligibility Reports for North Fork of the Duchesne River, Rock Creek, Lake Fork River, Yellowstone River, Uintah River and Whiterocks River. Ashley National Forest. Vernal, Utah. March 1988.
- _____. 2005. Final Eligibility Determination of Wild and Scenic Rivers, Ashley National Forest. Vernal, Utah. July 2005.
- _____. 2008a. Final Environmental Impact Statement for Wild and Scenic River Suitability Study for National Forest System Lands in Utah. Region 4 Office, Ogden, Utah. November 2008.
- _____. 2008b. Record of Decision and Forest Plan Amendments for Wild and Scenic River Suitability Study for National Forest System Lands in Utah. Region 4 Office, Ogden, Utah. November 2008.
- _____. 2015. Forest Service Handbook 1909.12 – Land Management Planning Handbook Chapter 80 – Wild and Scenic Rivers. WO Amendment 1909.12-2015-1. Washington, DC. January 20, 2015.
- Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, and National Park Service (United States Department of Agriculture, National Forest Service; United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management; and United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service). 1996. Wild and Scenic River Review in the State of Utah: Process and Criteria for Interagency Use. Region 4 Office, Ogden, Utah. July 1996.
- 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 Ashley National Forest.¹ The table in this appendix lists the 40 rivers in the 2017 inventory and provides summary results of their eligibility determinations.

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.

Since the previous eligibility study in 2005, the yellow-billed cuckoo has been federally listed under the Endangered Species Act as threatened. This listing is considered a changed circumstance under FSH 1909.12, Chapter 80, Section 82.4. While yellow-billed cuckoo habitat is found throughout the Forest, it is considered marginal and does not meet the specified habitat requirements for yellow-billed cuckoo very well. Therefore, rivers inventoried in 2005 were not reevaluated for yellow-billed cuckoo as a potential wildlife ORV.

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:

- Greendale Canal
- Mosby Canal
- Peoples Canal
- Powerplant Canal
- Sheep Creek Canal

¹ Final Eligibility Study Process for the Ashley National Forest. March 2017. Internet website: <https://www.fs.usda.gov/ashley>.

DATA SOURCES

Scenic	
Scenery Management System inventory - scenic attractiveness classes	Ashley National Forest via email from Ryan Buerkle on April 3, 2017
Recreational	
Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) classifications	Ashley National Forest via email from Ryan Buerkle on April 3, 2017
Forest service recreation amenities/ developed recreation database	Forest Service data clearinghouse - https://data.fs.usda.gov/geodata/edw/datasets.php
Aerial imagery	Google Earth
Inventory roadless data	Forest Service data clearinghouse - https://data.fs.usda.gov/geodata/edw/datasets.php
Trails	Forest Service data clearinghouse - https://data.fs.usda.gov/geodata/edw/datasets.php
Geologic	
USGS physiographic provinces (region of comparison)	USGS - https://water.usgs.gov/GIS/metadata/usgswrd/XML/physio.xml#std_order
Sheep Creek Canyon Geologic area (special management area)	Forest Service data clearinghouse - https://data.fs.usda.gov/geodata/edw/datasets.php
Geologic and geomorphic units mapped in glaciated valleys on the south slope of the Uinta Mountains	Ashley National Forest via email from Ryan Buerkle on April 3, 2017
USGS topographic maps - landform - lava	Forest Service data clearinghouse - https://data.fs.usda.gov/geodata/edw/datasets.php
Quaternary faults	Utah AGRC - https://gis.utah.gov/data/geoscience/
Modern epicenters	Utah AGRC - https://gis.utah.gov/data/geoscience/
Current mineral and selected energy resources point data	Utah AGRC - https://gis.utah.gov/data/geoscience/
Mineral locations from in the Commodity Resource Information Board (CRIB) tabular database as point data	Utah AGRC - https://gis.utah.gov/data/geoscience/
Mineral deposits in Utah	Utah AGRC - https://gis.utah.gov/data/geoscience/
No occurrence in Ashley National forest: volcanic cones, historic districts, quaternary volcanic flow, and quaternary volcanic vents	Utah AGRC - https://gis.utah.gov/data/geoscience/
Surficial geology of Utah	Utah Geological Survey - https://geology.utah.gov/map-pub/maps/gis/#tab-id-3
Utah mining districts	Utah Geological Survey - https://geology.utah.gov/resources/data-databases/utah-mining-districts/

Geologic	
Active faults	Utah Geological Survey - https://geology.utah.gov/resources/data-databases/#tab-id-1
Glacial ice extents	Utah Geological Survey - https://geology.utah.gov/map-pub/maps/gis/#tab-id-4
Geological points of interest – Ashley	Forest Service Intermountain Region, 2017

Fish	
HUC 6 (region of comparison)	NHD/USGS - https://nhd.usgs.gov/data.html
The status of fishes and amphibians on the Flaming Gorge Ranger District	Peterson, D., Osbourne, T., and Abeyta, D. 2009.
Inland Cutthroat Trout Protocol (ICP) web-mapping application	University of Wyoming Geographic Information Science Center. 2017.
NAS - nonindigenous aquatic species	US Geological Survey (USGS). 2017.

Wildlife	
Level III Ecoregion (region of comparison)	EPA - https://www.epa.gov/eco-research/level-iii-and-iv-ecoregions-continental-united-states
The status of fishes and amphibians on the Flaming Gorge Ranger District	Peterson, D., Osbourne, T., and Abeyta, D. 2009.
No occurrence in Ashley National forest: designated critical habitat	FWS - https://catalog.data.gov/dataset/fws-critical-habitat-for-threatened-and-endangered-species-datasetf6b00
RNAs (special management area)	Forest Service data clearinghouse - https://data.fs.usda.gov/geodata/edw/datasets.php
Invasive plant inventory current measurements	Ashley National Forest via email from Ryan Buerkle on April 3, 2017
Bald eagle habitat and locations	Email from Dave Olsen, Forest Service, to Morgan Trieger, EMPSi, on May 4, 2017
Data used to measure departure from historical fire regimes	Ashley National Forest via email from Ryan Buerkle on April 3, 2017
Data used to measure departure from historical disturbance regimes other than fire that are important for habitat variation or quality	Ashley National Forest via email from Ryan Buerkle on April 3, 2017
Data used to determine degree of fragmentation - rights-of-way	Forest Service data clearinghouse - https://data.fs.usda.gov/geodata/edw/datasets.php
Bird habitat and locations	Ashley National Forest via CloudVault from Dan Abeyta on April 10, 2017
Bear Top Mountain Bighorn Sheep Management Area is a management area from the Forest Plan that has a special bighorn sheep emphasis	Ashley National Forest via email from Ryan Buerkle on April 3, 2017
No mammals considered were determined to be river dependent within the Ashley National Forest	N/A

Cultural/Historical	
Forest Service records of cultural sites within a 0.5-mile buffer of streams to be inventoried	Ashley National Forest via email from Jeffrey Rust on April 19, 2017
National Historic Landmarks publicly available points and polygons	NPS web-mapping service - https://mapservices.nps.gov/arcgis/services/cultural_resources/nhl_public
National Register of Historic Places publicly available data	NPS website - https://npgallery.nps.gov/NRHP/Download/
Archaeology sites - hexagonal polygons representing the presence/absence of recorded archaeological sites	AGRC - https://gis.utah.gov/data/history/
No occurrence in Ashley National Forest: historic districts and cemeteries	AGRC - https://gis.utah.gov/data/history/

Ecological	
Level III Ecoregion (region of comparison)	EPA - https://www.epa.gov/eco-research/level-iii-and-iv-ecoregions-continental-united-states
Ashley National Forest Ecosystem Diversity Evaluation Report. Report 3-30-2009, Draft #5	USFS. 2009. Ashley National Forest via email from Ryan Buerkle on April 3, 2017
Bear Top Mountain Bighorn Sheep Management Area is a management area from the Forest Plan that has a special Bighorn Sheep emphasis	Ashley National Forest via email from Ryan Buerkle on April 3, 2017

Botanical	
Level III Ecoregion (region of comparison)	EPA - https://www.epa.gov/eco-research/level-iii-and-iv-ecoregions-continental-united-states
Ashley National Forest Ecosystem Diversity Evaluation Report. Report 3-30-2009, Draft #5	USFS. 2009. Ashley National Forest via email from Ryan Buerkle on April 3, 2017

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Historic/Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Big Trough Creek	Not in SMS Class A. Therefore, no scenic ORV.	This segment crosses an ROS roaded natural, semi-primitive non-motorized, and semi-primitive motorized areas. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing natural or recreational amenities that would draw a visitor to this segment over others in the region of comparison for unique recreational opportunities or experiences. There is little to no access or recreation amenities, which limits visitors' ability to participate in water-based or water-related recreation. Observed streambed conditions also indicate that flow is ephemeral, which limits opportunities for water-based recreation. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No relevant data available; no known ORV identified.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for fish species in the study corridor. There are no known populations of federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered fish species, fish Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked fish species in the study corridor. The study corridor is not an anadromous fish-bearing stream. Though the study corridor does not contain any occurrences of nonindigenous aquatic species tracked by the USGS, this does not in and of itself rise to the level of an ORV. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no fish ORVs are present in this segment.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for river dependent wildlife in the study corridor. There are no known river dependent raptor nests in the study corridor. There is no habitat for other river dependent wildlife species considered in this analysis. While the study corridor is free from highways, roads, trails, or other linear features that would increase habitat fragmentation and/or the frequency of human disturbance, this does not in and of itself rise to the level of an ORV. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no wildlife ORVs are present in this 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.	Data examined included spatial data for Land Type Associations (LTA) described in the ANF Ecosystem Diversity Evaluation Report (USFS 2009). The only LTA present in the study corridor is the Anthro Plateau (AP). The AP LTA contains raw, erosive slopes and ridges of the Green River Formation and Uinta Formations which are habitat for plant Species of Special Concern, including Goldrich blazing star, Untermann daisy, and green threadleaf. However, these SCCs are not considered river-dependent. There are no administratively designated special areas, such as botanical areas, research natural areas, significant caves, or other areas with inherent ecological value in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no ecological ORVs are present in this segment.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, plant Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORVs are present in this segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Historic/Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Clover Creek	Lower half of segment in SMS Class A. Variations in topography. Diverse vegetation species, heights, patterns, colors, and textures. Multiple soil and rock colors (tan, brown, dark yellow, gray, rust, dark white). Moderate to high sinuosity in valley and through canyon, creating various banks and channels. Rock outcrops/slides, hillsides, ridgelines, lakes, meadows, and logs in channel are visible. Almost no visible human disturbances, except for highway at lower end of the segment. Diverse landscape due to length of segment. Considering these features collectively, along with available photo imagery, the visual setting along this segment is not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison. Therefore, no Scenic ORV.	Most this segment is in ROS semi-primitive non-motorized area, with a small portion in an ROS roaded natural area. The creek is a tributary to the Uinta River. The segment of the Uinta River where the creek enters was inventoried in 2005 and found not to be eligible for inclusion in the WSR system due to lack of ORVs. However, the segment of the Uinta River in the Wilderness is eligible. The headwaters of Clover Creek is Bills Lake, a scenic, but not unique setting in the region of comparison. Observed streambed conditions indicate at least some level of flow throughout the year, which would support water-related recreation. However, flows do not appear sufficient to support water-based recreation such as swimming or fishing. There is little to no access and no recreation amenities, which limits visitors' ability to reach the segment for water-based or water-related recreation. There is a small lake and meadow within the study corridor, which contribute to the recreational setting; however, these features are not unique in the region of comparison and would not contribute to unique recreational opportunities or experiences, or result in the creek drawing visitors	No relevant data available; no known ORV identified.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for fish species in the study corridor. There are no known populations of federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered fish species, fish Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked fish species in the study corridor. The study corridor is not an anadromous fish-bearing stream. The study corridor is tributary to the Uinta River, which is good habitat for Colorado River cutthroat trout; however, CRCT are not known from the study corridor. CRCT have been stocked in the Uinta River since 1999. The Uinta River also contains several occurrences of nonindigenous aquatic species tracked by the USGS (including rainbow, brook, and brown trout; USGS 2017), and it is assumed these species could be present in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no fish ORVs are present in this segment.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for river dependent wildlife in the study corridor. There are no known river dependent raptor nests in the study corridor. Two Forest Routes, 118 and 361, are present in the far downstream end of the study corridor, and FR 118 crosses the stream segment. Presence of these routes in the study corridor reduces wildlife habitat quality by disrupting the dispersal corridor, and increasing the degree of habitat fragmentation and frequency of human disturbance. The study corridor contains tall willow (<i>Salix</i> spp.) habitat for riparian dependent avian species. However, when compared to the amount of available habitat for this species in the ROC, this does not rise to the level of ORV. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no wildlife ORVs are present in this segment.	This segment includes three previously identified cultural resources--two historic road segments and one historic bridge that crosses Clover Creek, although these resources are considered not eligible to the NRHP. Because these resources are not significantly related to Clover Creek, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are outstandingly remarkable within the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Data examined included spatial data for Land Type Associations (LTA) described in the ANF Ecosystem Diversity Evaluation Report (USFS 2009). There are six LTAs present in the study corridor; Uinta Bollie (UB), Alpine Moraine (AM), Trout Slope (TS), Stream Canyon (SC), Parks Plateau (PP), and Glacial Bottom (GB). The UB, PP, and SC LTAs do not contain any rare or specialized ecosystems identified in USFS (2009). The AM LTA contains wet meadows including poor fens, quaking bogs or floating mats, and sphagnum bogs are generally widespread in the LTA. Except for a calcareous or rich fen in South Fork Rock Creek, there are no rare habitats in this LTA. The GB LTA contains one rare or specialized ecosystem (USFS 2009); peatlands. These areas are relatively small and scattered in the LTA, and include some of the less common plants of the Uinta Mountains; however, these species are not considered to be river-dependent. The TS LTA does contain specialized and rare habitats, including fens and floating mats, however, these habitats are in the TS9 which is not in the study corridor. There are no administratively designated special areas, such as botanical areas, research natural areas, significant caves, or other	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, plant Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORVs are present in this segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Historic/Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Clover Creek (cont.)	(see above)	from outside the region of comparison for recreation. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	(see above)	(see above)	(see above)	(see above)	areas with inherent ecological value in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no ecological ORVs are present in this segment.	(see above)
Corral Creek	Approximately one-fourth of the segment is in SMS Class A. Varying topography. Diverse vegetation species, heights, patterns, colors, and textures. Most of segment is forested. Multiple soil and rock colors (tan, brown, dark yellow, gray, dark white). Rock outcrops/slides, hillsides, lake, ridgeline, and alpine terrain are visible. Little visible human disturbance. The perennial flow of this small stream begins in a series of springs, flows for approximately one half mile, and then continues subsurface below a stock pond. Considered collectively, along with available photo imagery, the visual setting along this segment is not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison. Therefore, no Scenic ORV.	This segment is in an ROS semi-primitive motorized area. The creek is a tributary to Rock Creek. The segment of Rock Creek where Corral Creek enters was inventoried in 2005 and found not to be eligible for inclusion in the WSR system due to lack of ORVs. Observed streambed conditions indicate low levels of flow, particularly compared with Rock Creek. Flows do not appear sufficient to support water-based recreation such as swimming or fishing, or attract visitors for water-related recreation. There is a trail parallel to the creek, which provides hiking and other trail-based recreation opportunities adjacent to the creek. However, the opportunity or experiences of recreating on this trail would not be unique in the region of comparison. Other than the trail, there is little to no access or other recreation amenities, which limits opportunities for non-trail-based recreation along the segment. Rock Lake is within the study corridor, which contributes to the recreational setting;	No relevant data available; no known ORV identified.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for fish species in the study corridor. There are no known populations of federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered fish species, fish Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked fish species in the study corridor. The study corridor is not an anadromous fish-bearing stream. The study corridor is tributary to Rock Creek, which contains several occurrences of nonindigenous aquatic species tracked by the USGS (including rainbow, brook, and brown trout; USGS 2017), and it is assumed these species could be present in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no fish ORVs are present in this segment.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for river dependent wildlife in the study corridor. There are no known river dependent raptor nests in the study corridor. A number of Forest routes, including the McAfee Bypass, are present in the study corridor. Routes closely parallel and cross stream segment, primarily in the downstream portion. Presence of these routes in the study corridor reduces wildlife habitat quality by disrupting the dispersal corridor, and increasing the degree of habitat fragmentation and frequency of human disturbance. The study corridor contains habitat for White-tailed ptarmigan (<i>Lagopus leucura</i>) which are dependent on riparian vegetation in the alpine zone. However, when compared to the amount of available habitat for this species in the ROC, this does not rise to the level of ORV. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no wildlife ORVs are present in this segment.	This segment includes one previously identified cultural resource--the Corral Creek Sawmill, which is not considered eligible to the NRHP. Because this resource is not clearly related to Corral Creek, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historical values that are outstandingly remarkable within the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Data examined included spatial data for Land Type Associations (LTA) described in the ANF Ecosystem Diversity Evaluation Report (USFS 2009). There are six LTAs present in the study corridor; Uinta Bollie (UB), Alpine Moraine (AM), Parks Plateau (PP), Glacial Canyon (GC), Glacial Bottom (GB), and Dry Moraine (DM). The UB, PP, GC, and DM LTAs do not contain any rare or specialized ecosystems identified in USFS (2009). The AM LTA contains wet meadows including poor fens, quaking bogs or floating mats, and sphagnum bogs are generally widespread in the LTA. Except for a calcareous or rich fen in South Fork Rock Creek, there are no rare habitats in this LTA. The GB LTA contains one rare or specialized ecosystem (USFS 2009); peatlands. These areas are relatively small and scattered in the LTA, and include some of the less common plants of the Uinta Mountains; however, these species are not considered to be river-dependent. There are no	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, plant Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORVs are present in this segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Historic/Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Corral Creek (cont.)	(see above)	however, this features is not unique in the region of comparison and would not contribute to unique recreational opportunities or experiences, or result in the creek drawing visitors from outside the region of comparison for recreation. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	(see above)	(see above)	(see above)	(see above)	administratively designated special areas, such as botanical areas, research natural areas, significant caves, or other areas with inherent ecological value in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no ecological ORVs are present in this segment.	(see above)
Cottonwood Creek I	Not in SMS Class A. Therefore, no Scenic ORV.	This segment is in an ROS semi-primitive non-motorized area. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing natural or recreational amenities that would draw a visitor to this segment over others in the region of comparison for unique recreational opportunities or experiences. The segment is less than a mile long and there is little to no access or recreation amenities, which limits visitors' ability to participate in water-based or water-related recreation. Observed streambed conditions also indicate that flow is ephemeral with likely no flow during the summer, which prevents opportunities for water-based recreation. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No relevant data available; no known ORV identified.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for fish species in the study corridor. There are no known populations of federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered fish species, fish Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked fish species in the study corridor. The study corridor is not an anadromous fish-bearing stream. Though the study corridor does not contain any occurrences of nonindigenous aquatic species tracked by the USGS, this does not in and of itself rise to the level of an ORV. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no fish ORVs are present in this segment.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for river dependent wildlife in the study corridor. There are no known river dependent raptor nests in the study corridor. There is no habitat for other river dependent wildlife species considered in this analysis. The Lowline Trail crosses this study corridor, but does not cross the stream segment. Presence of the trail in the study corridor somewhat increases the degree of habitat fragmentation and frequency of human disturbance. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no wildlife ORVs are present in this 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 analyzing this relevant data, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Data examined included spatial data for Land Type Associations (LTA) described in the ANF Ecosystem Diversity Evaluation Report (USFS 2009). There is one LTA present in the study corridor; Parks Plateau (PP). This LTA does not contain any rare or specialized ecosystems identified in USFS (2009). There are no administratively designated special areas, such as botanical areas, research natural areas, significant caves, or other areas with inherent ecological value in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no ecological ORVs are present in this segment.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, plant Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORVs are present in this segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Historic/Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Cottonwood Creek 2	Not in SMS Class A. Therefore, no Scenic ORV.	This segment is in an ROS semi-primitive motorized area. The study area terminates at the Forest Service boundary. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing natural or recreational amenities that would draw a visitor to this segment over others in the region of comparison for unique recreational opportunities or experiences. The segment is less than a mile long and there is no known access or recreation amenities, which limits visitors' ability to participate in water-based or water-related recreation. Observed streambed conditions also indicate that flow is ephemeral with likely no flow during much of the year, which further limits opportunities for water-based and water-related recreation. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No relevant data available; no known ORV identified.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for fish species in the study corridor. There are no known populations of federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered fish species, fish Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked fish species in the study corridor. The study corridor is not an anadromous fish-bearing stream. Though the study corridor does not contain any occurrences of nonindigenous aquatic species tracked by the USGS, this does not in and of itself rise to the level of an ORV. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no fish ORVs are present in this segment.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for river dependent wildlife in the study corridor. There are no known river dependent raptor nests in the study corridor. There is no habitat for other river dependent wildlife species considered in this analysis. While the study corridor is free from highways, roads, trails, or other linear features that would increase habitat fragmentation and/or the frequency of human disturbance, this does not in and of itself rise to the level of an ORV. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no wildlife ORVs are present in this 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.	Data examined included spatial data for Land Type Associations (LTA) described in the ANF Ecosystem Diversity Evaluation Report (USFS 2009). The only LTA present in the study corridor is the Avintaquin Canyon (AC). This LTA contains one rare or specialized ecosystem identified in USFS (2009); the spiked big sagebrush community. This community is identified as "rather rare" on the ANF, however no relevant data exists to determine if this community occurs in the study segment. There are no administratively designated special areas, such as botanical areas, research natural areas, significant caves, or other areas with inherent ecological value in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no ecological ORVs are present in this segment.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, plant Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORVs are present in this segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Historic/Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Cripple Creek	Not in SMS Class A. Therefore, no Scenic ORV.	This segment is in an ROS semi-primitive non-motorized area. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing natural or recreational amenities that would draw a visitor to this segment over others in the region of comparison for unique recreational opportunities or experiences. There is limited access to the segment and no recreation amenities, which limits visitors' ability to participate in water-based or water-related recreation. Observed streambed conditions also indicate that flow is ephemeral with likely no flow during the summer, which prevents opportunities for water-based recreation. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No relevant data available; no known ORV identified.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for fish species in the study corridor. There are no known populations of federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered fish species, fish Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked fish species in the study corridor. The study corridor is not an anadromous fish-bearing stream. Though the study corridor does not contain any occurrences of nonindigenous aquatic species tracked by the USGS, this does not in and of itself rise to the level of an ORV. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no fish ORVs are present in this segment.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for river dependent wildlife in the study corridor. There are no known river dependent raptor nests in the study corridor. There is no habitat for other river dependent wildlife species considered in this analysis. While the study corridor is free from highways, roads, trails, or other linear features that would increase habitat fragmentation and/or the frequency of human disturbance, this does not in and of itself rise to the level of an ORV. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no wildlife ORVs are present in this 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.	Data examined included spatial data for Land Type Associations (LTA) described in the ANF Ecosystem Diversity Evaluation Report (USFS 2009). The only LTA present in the study corridor is the Anthro Plateau (AP). The AP LTA contains raw, erosive slopes and ridges of the Green River Formation and Uinta Formations which are habitat for plant Species of Special Concern, including Goldrich blazing star, Untermann daisy, and green threadleaf. However, these SCCs are not considered river-dependent. There are no administratively designated special areas, such as botanical areas, research natural areas, significant caves, or other areas with inherent ecological value in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no ecological ORVs are present in this segment.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, plant Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORVs are present in this segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Historic/Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Crystal Creek	Approximately one-sixth of the segment is in SMS Class A. Limited changes in topography. Dramatic waters likely absent. Vegetation nearly absent for approximately half of segment. Lacks soil/rock color diversity. Segment crossed by multiple dirt roads near each other. Nearly featureless landscape in lower half of segment corridor.	This segment is in an ROS roaded natural area. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing natural or recreational amenities that would draw a visitor to this segment over others in the region of comparison for unique recreational opportunities or experiences. The Dry Gulch trail crosses the creek providing trail-based access and recreation opportunities; however, the trail would not provide unique recreational experiences or opportunities compared with those available elsewhere in the region of comparison. In addition to the trail, there are OHV trails within the study corridor. Observed streambed conditions also indicate that flow is ephemeral with likely no flow during most of the year. These observed conditions do not support outstanding or remarkable water-based or water-related recreation opportunities in this segment. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No relevant data available; no known ORV identified.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for fish species in the study corridor. There are no known populations of federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered fish species, fish Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked fish species in the study corridor. The study corridor is not an anadromous fish-bearing stream. Though the study corridor does not contain any occurrences of nonindigenous aquatic species tracked by the USGS, this does not in and of itself rise to the level of an ORV. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no fish ORVs are present in this segment.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for river dependent wildlife in the study corridor. There are no known river dependent raptor nests in the study corridor. There is no habitat for other river dependent wildlife species considered in this analysis. Two Forest Routes, 119 and 227, as well as the Dry Gulch Trail, cross the study corridor and stream segment. Presence of these routes in the study corridor reduces wildlife habitat quality by disrupting the dispersal corridor, and increasing the degree of habitat fragmentation and frequency of human disturbance. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no wildlife ORVs are present in this 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.	Data examined included spatial data for Land Type Associations (LTA) described in the ANF Ecosystem Diversity Evaluation Report (USFS 2009). There are three LTAs present in the study corridor; South Face (SF), Dry Moraine (DM), and Glacial Bottom (GB). The SF and DM LTAs do not contain any rare or specialized ecosystems identified in USFS (2009). The GB LTA contains one rare or specialized ecosystem (USFS 2009); peatlands. These areas are relatively small and scattered in the LTA, and include some of the less common plants of the Uinta Mountains; however, these species are not considered to be river-dependent. There are no administratively designated special areas, such as botanical areas, research natural areas, significant caves, or other areas with inherent ecological value in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no ecological ORVs are present in this segment.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, plant Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORVs are present in this segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Historic/Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Death Valley Creek	All of segment is in SMS Class A. Variations in topography. Dramatic waters with rocks may be present due to changing topography. Diverse vegetation species, heights, patterns, colors, and textures. Multiple soil and rock colors (tan, brown, dark yellow, gray, orange, dark white). Moderate to high sinuosity through canyon. Rock outcrops/slides, hillsides, ridgelines, and terraces are visible. Striking viewpoints likely available from road. Almost no visible human disturbances, except for road at lower end of segment. Diverse landscape due to length of segment. However, considered these features collectively, the visual setting along this segment is not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison. Therefore, no Scenic ORV.	This segment is in an ROS roaded natural area. The creek is a tributary to Sheep Creek. The segment of Sheep Creek where Death Valley Creek enters was inventoried in 2005 and found to be eligible for inclusion in the WSR system for the presence of recreation ORVs. Observed streambed conditions indicate low levels of flow, particularly compared with Sheep Creek. Flows do not appear sufficient to support water-based recreation such as swimming or fishing, or attract visitors for water-related recreation. When flow is present, there is a waterfall, which would contribute to a rare, but not unprecedented, experience in the region of comparison. This feature would not likely result in the creek drawing recreationists from outside the region of comparison. Recreation opportunities would be largely primitive, with no observed developed recreation amenities and little to no access. Overall, the experiences of recreating in this corridor would not be unique in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Interesting formations but they don't appear outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison. Nearby Sheep Creek Geologic Area has better examples and easier access.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for fish species in the study corridor. There are no known populations of federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered fish species, fish Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked fish species in the study corridor. The study corridor is not an anadromous fish-bearing stream. The study corridor is tributary to Sheep Creek, which contains occurrences of nonindigenous aquatic species tracked by the USGS (including Bonneville redband shiner; USGS 2017), and it is assumed these species could be present in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no fish ORVs are present in this segment.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for river dependent wildlife in the study corridor. There are no known river dependent raptor nests in the study corridor. There is no habitat for other river dependent wildlife species considered in this analysis. While the study corridor is free from highways, roads, trails, or other linear features that would increase habitat fragmentation and/or the frequency of human disturbance, this does not in and of itself rise to the level of an ORV. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no wildlife ORVs are present in this segment.	This segment includes five previously identified cultural resources. Three are prehistoric sites (two are considered eligible to the NRHP and one is not eligible) including a rock shelter, one site includes both prehistoric and historic components and is eligible to the NRHP, and one is a historic site considered not eligible to the NRHP. Many of these resources are located along Sheep Creek near where Death Valley Creek joins the larger drainage and more closely relate to Sheep Creek. In addition, the prehistoric rock shelter is located well above Death Valley Creek, so it appears these resources are not related. There are no indications of cultural or historic 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.	Data examined included spatial data for Land Type Associations (LTA) described in the ANF Ecosystem Diversity Evaluation Report (USFS 2009). There are two LTAs present in the study corridor; Red Canyon (RC), and North Flank (NF). The RC and NF LTAs do not contain any rare or specialized ecosystem identified in USFS (2009). There are no administratively designated special areas, such as botanical areas, research natural areas, significant caves, or other areas with inherent ecological value in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no ecological ORVs are present in this segment.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, plant Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORVs are present in this segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Historic/Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Deep Creek	Upper half of segment is in SMS Class A. Limited changes in topography. Dramatic waters likely absent. Lacks vegetation diversity. Lacks soil color diversity. Northward views from segment of nearby prominent hillside.	This segment is in an ROS roaded natural area. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing natural or recreational amenities that would draw a visitor to this short (0.5-mile long) segment over others in the region of comparison for unique recreational opportunities or experiences. There is some OHV access to the segment, but no known recreation amenities. Observed streambed conditions also indicate that flow is ephemeral with likely no flow during most of the year, which prevents opportunities for water-based recreation and limits the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation compared with 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 relevant data available; no known ORV identified.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for fish species in the study corridor. There are no known populations of federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered fish species, fish Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked fish species in the study corridor. The study corridor is not an anadromous fish-bearing stream. Though the study corridor does not contain any occurrences of nonindigenous aquatic species tracked by the USGS, this does not in and of itself rise to the level of an ORV. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no fish ORVs are present in this segment.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for river dependent wildlife in the study corridor. There are no known river dependent raptor nests in the study corridor. There is no habitat for other river dependent wildlife species considered in this analysis. While the study corridor is free from highways, roads, trails, or other linear features that would increase habitat fragmentation and/or the frequency of human disturbance, this does not in and of itself rise to the level of an ORV. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no wildlife ORVs are present in this 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.	Data examined included spatial data for Land Type Associations (LTA) described in the ANF Ecosystem Diversity Evaluation Report (USFS 2009). There is one LTA present in the study corridor; South Face (SF). The SF LTA does not contain any rare or specialized ecosystems identified in USFS (2009). There are no administratively designated special areas, such as botanical areas, research natural areas, significant caves, or other areas with inherent ecological value in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no ecological ORVs are present in this segment.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, plant Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORVs are present in this segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Historic/Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Dowd Creek Eligible	All of segment is in SMS Class A. Limited changes in topography. Dramatic waters likely absent. Sparse vegetation for most of segment. Lacks soil/rock color diversity. Adjacent highway parallel to segment for approximately one mile.	This segment is in an ROS roaded natural area. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing natural or recreational amenities that would draw a visitor to this segment over others in the region of comparison for unique recreational opportunities or experiences. There is some access to the segment, but no known recreation amenities. Observed streambed conditions also indicate that flow is ephemeral with likely no flow during most of the year, which prevents opportunities for water-based recreation and limits the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation compared with 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 relevant data available; no known ORV identified.	A 2009 report "Status of Fishes and Amphibians on the Flaming Gorge Ranger District, ANF (Peterson et al. 2009)" noted that no fish were detected in Dowd Spring. There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for fish species in the study corridor. There are no known populations of federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered fish species, fish Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked fish species in the study corridor. The study corridor is not an anadromous fish-bearing stream. The study corridor is tributary to Carter Creek, which contains several occurrences of nonindigenous aquatic species tracked by the USGS (including rainbow and brook trout; USGS 2017), and it is assumed these species could be present in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no fish ORVs are present in this segment.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for river dependent wildlife in the study corridor. There are no known river dependent raptor nests in the study corridor. State Route 44 (a 2-lane highway), Forest Routes 94 and 218, and the Dowd Mountain XC Ski Area are present in the study corridor. Presence of these routes in the study corridor reduces wildlife habitat quality by disrupting the dispersal corridor, and increasing the degree of habitat fragmentation and frequency of human disturbance. The study corridor contains tall willow (<i>Salix</i> spp.) habitat for riparian dependent avian species. However, when compared to the amount of available habitat for this species in the ROC, this does not rise to the level of ORV. A 2009 report "Status of Fishes and Amphibians on the Flaming Gorge Ranger District, ANF (Peterson et al. 2009)" noted that no amphibian species were detected in Dowd Spring or Dowd Hole. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no wildlife ORVs are present in this segment.	This segment includes 23 previously identified cultural resources. Nineteen are prehistoric sites (10 are eligible to the NRHP and nine are not eligible) several of which are lithic scatters, two other sites include both prehistoric and historic components and are eligible to the NRHP, and two sites are historic and considered not eligible to the NRHP. Twelve of the NRHP-eligible prehistoric sites are near Dowd Creek and two largest prehistoric campsites surround Dowd Spring (the source of the creek), indicating long-term, repeat usage of the creek corridor during prehistory. The sites' clear relationship to Dowd Creek and the prehistoric occupation demonstrate cultural or historic values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable within the region of comparison; therefore, a cultural or historical ORV was identified for this segment.	Data examined included spatial data for Land Type Associations (LTA) described in the ANF Ecosystem Diversity Evaluation Report (USFS 2009). There are two LTAs present in the study corridor; Greendale Plateau (GP) and Red Canyon (RC). The GP and RC LTAs do not contain any rare or specialized ecosystem identified in USFS (2009). There are no administratively designated special areas, such as botanical areas, research natural areas, significant caves, or other areas with inherent ecological value in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no ecological ORVs are present in this segment.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, plant Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORVs are present in this segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Historic/Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Dry Fork	Not in SMS Class A. Therefore, no Scenic ORV.	This segment is in ROS semi-primitive non-motorized and semi-primitive motorized areas. The creek is a tributary to an unknown creek that was inventoried in 2005 and found not to be eligible for inclusion in the WSR system. Observed streambed conditions indicate low levels of flow. Flows do not appear sufficient to support water-based recreation such as swimming or fishing, or attract visitors for water-related recreation. The Right Fork Lake Canyon trail parallels the creek providing trail-based access and recreation opportunities; however, the trail would not provide unique recreational experiences or opportunities compared with those available elsewhere in the region of comparison. In addition to the trail, there are numerous OHV trails within the study corridor. Recreation opportunities would be largely primitive, with no observed developed recreation amenities. Overall, the experiences of recreating in this corridor would not be unique in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No relevant data available; no known ORV identified.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for fish species in the study corridor. There are no known populations of federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered fish species, fish Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked fish species in the study corridor. The study corridor is not an anadromous fish-bearing stream. Though the study corridor does not contain any occurrences of nonindigenous aquatic species tracked by the USGS, this does not in and of itself rise to the level of an ORV. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no fish ORVs are present in this segment.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for river dependent wildlife in the study corridor. There are no known river dependent raptor nests in the study corridor. There is no habitat for other river dependent wildlife species considered in this analysis. The Right Fork Lake Canyon Trail closely parallels this stream segment for nearly the entire length, increasing the degree of habitat fragmentation and frequency of human disturbance. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no wildlife ORVs are present in this 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.	Data examined included spatial data for Land Type Associations (LTA) described in the ANF Ecosystem Diversity Evaluation Report (USFS 2009). There are two LTAs present in the study corridor; the Avintaquin Canyon (AC) and Anthro Plateau (AP). The AC LTA contains one rare or specialized ecosystem identified in USFS (2009); the spiked big sagebrush community. This community is identified as "rather rare" on the ANF. Unknown if this community occurs in the study segment. The AP LTA contains raw, erosive slopes and ridges of the Green River Formation and Uinta Formations which are habitat for plant Species of Special Concern, including Goldrich blazing star, Untermann daisy, and green threadleaf. However, these SCCs are not considered river-dependent. There are no administratively designated special areas, such as botanical areas, research natural areas, significant caves, or other areas with inherent ecological value in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no ecological ORVs are present in this segment.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, plant Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORVs are present in this segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Historic/Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
East Fork Farm Creek	Not in SMS Class A. Therefore, no Scenic ORV.	This segment is in an ROS semi-primitive motorized area. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing natural or recreational amenities that would draw a visitor to this segment over others in the region of comparison for unique recreational opportunities or experiences. There is a trail immediately outside the 1/4-mile study corridor, however, there are no roads or trails directly accessing the creek and no known recreation amenities. Observed streambed conditions also indicate that flow is ephemeral with likely no flow during most of the year, which prevents opportunities for water-based recreation and limits the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation compared with 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 relevant data available; no known ORV identified.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for fish species in the study corridor. There are no known populations of federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered fish species, fish Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked fish species in the study corridor. The study corridor is not an anadromous fish-bearing stream. Though the study corridor does not contain any occurrences of nonindigenous aquatic species tracked by the USGS, this does not in and of itself rise to the level of an ORV. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no fish ORVs are present in this segment.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for river dependent wildlife in the study corridor. There are no known river dependent raptor nests in the study corridor. The study corridor contains habitat for White-tailed ptarmigan (<i>Lagopus leucura</i>) which are dependent on riparian vegetation in the alpine zone. However, when compared to the amount of available habitat for this species in the ROC, this does not rise to the level of ORV. The study corridor contains tall willow (<i>Salix</i> spp.) habitat for riparian dependent avian species. However, when compared to the amount of available habitat for this species in the ROC, this does not rise to the level of ORV. While the study corridor is free from highways, roads, trails, or other linear features that would increase habitat fragmentation and/or the frequency of human disturbance, this does not in and of itself rise to the level of an ORV. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no wildlife ORVs are present in this 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.	Data examined included spatial data for Land Type Associations (LTA) described in the ANF Ecosystem Diversity Evaluation Report (USFS 2009). There are three LTAs present in the study corridor; South Face (SF), Uinta Bollie (UB), and Alpine Moraine (AM). The SF and UB LTAs do not contain any rare or specialized ecosystems identified in USFS (2009). The AM LTA contains wet meadows including poor fens, quaking bogs or floating mats, and sphagnum bogs are generally widespread in the LTA. Except for a calcareous or rich fen in South Fork Rock Creek, which is not in the study corridor, there are no rare habitats in this LTA. There are no administratively designated special areas, such as botanical areas, research natural areas, significant caves, or other areas with inherent ecological value in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no ecological ORVs are present in this segment.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, plant Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORVs are present in this segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Historic/Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
East Fork Whiterocks River	All of segment is in SMS Class A. Limited changes in topography. Dramatic waters likely absent. Vegetation nearly absent for approximately half of segment. Limited soil color diversity. Views from lower segment of upper segment on hillside. Views from upper segment of lower segment and artificial lake.	This segment is in an ROS semi-primitive non-motorized area. The creek is a tributary to White Rocks Lake and the East Fork White Rocks Lake River. The segment of East Fork White Rocks Lake River where East Fork Whiterocks River enters was inventoried in 2005 and found to be eligible for inclusion in the WSR system for the presence of scenic ORVs. There is also a small dam at Whiterocks Lake. The river upstream of the dam was inventoried in 2005 and found not to be eligible for inclusion in the WSR system. Observed streambed conditions indicate perennial flow levels, which could support some localized water-based recreation such as swimming or fishing. The segment is also crossed by the Uinta Highline Trail, which would provide water-related, trail-based recreation opportunities in the study corridor. The trail and setting are not unique in the region of comparison and would not likely draw recreationists from outside the region of comparison. Recreation opportunities would be largely primitive, with no observed developed recreation amenities and	No relevant data available; no known ORV identified.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for fish species in the study corridor. There are no known populations of federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered fish species, fish Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked fish species in the study corridor. The study corridor is not an anadromous fish-bearing stream. The study corridor is the portion of East Fork Whiterocks River above Whiterocks Lake; the dam on the lake prevents Colorado River cutthroat trout, which are present below the dam, from moving any further upstream and into the study corridor. Nonnative brook trout are stocked in Whiterocks Lake. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no fish ORVs are present in this segment.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for river dependent wildlife in the study corridor. There are no known river dependent raptor nests in the study corridor. The Uinta Highline Trail crosses the study corridor and stream segment. Presence of the trail in the study corridor increases the degree of habitat fragmentation and frequency of human disturbance. The study corridor contains habitat for White-tailed ptarmigan (<i>Lagopus leucura</i>) which are dependent on riparian vegetation in the alpine zone. However, when compared to the amount of available habitat for this species in the ROC, this does not rise to the level of ORV. The study corridor contains tall willow (<i>Salix</i> spp.) habitat for riparian dependent avian species. However, when compared to the amount of available habitat for this species in the ROC, this does not rise to the level of ORV. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no wildlife ORVs are present in this segment.	This segment includes three previously identified cultural resources. Two are prehistoric sites and one other site exhibits both prehistoric and historic components; these sites are considered not eligible to the NRHP. Because these resources are not eligible to the NRHP and are at some distance from the East Fork of Whiterocks River, there is no indication of cultural or historic 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.	Data examined included spatial data for Land Type Associations (LTA) described in the ANF Ecosystem Diversity Evaluation Report (USFS 2009). There are two LTAs present in the study corridor; Uinta Bollie (UB), and Alpine Moraine (AM). The UB LTA does not contain any rare or specialized ecosystems identified in USFS (2009). The AM LTA contains wet meadows including poor fens, quaking bogs or floating mats, and sphagnum bogs are generally widespread in the LTA. Except for a calcareous or rich fen in South Fork Rock Creek, which is not in the study segment, there are no rare habitats in this LTA. There are no administratively designated special areas, such as botanical areas, research natural areas, significant caves, or other areas with inherent ecological value in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no ecological ORVs are present in this segment.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, plant Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORVs are present in this segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Historic/Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
East Fork Whiterocks River (cont.)	(see above)	little to no access. Overall, the experiences of recreating in this corridor would not be unique in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	(see above)	(see above)	(see above)	(see above)	(see above)	(see above)
Farm Creek	Not in SMS Class A. Therefore, no Scenic ORV.	This segment is in an ROS semi-primitive motorized area. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing natural or recreational amenities that would draw a visitor to this segment over others in the region of comparison for unique recreational opportunities or experiences. There are some OHV trails directly accessing the creek, but no known recreation amenities. Observed streambed conditions also indicate that flow is ephemeral with likely no flow during most of the year, which prevents opportunities for water-based recreation and limits the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation compared with 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 relevant data available; no known ORV identified.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for fish species in the study corridor. There are no known populations of federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered fish species, fish Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked fish species in the study corridor. The study corridor is not an anadromous fish-bearing stream. Though the study corridor does not contain any occurrences of nonindigenous aquatic species tracked by the USGS, this does not in and of itself rise to the level of an ORV. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no fish ORVs are present in this segment.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for river dependent wildlife in the study corridor. There are no known river dependent raptor nests in the study corridor. Forest Route 416 is within the study corridor for approximately two miles, and crosses the stream segment twice. This route closely parallels the stream segment for approximately 0.25 mile near its downstream end. Presence of Forest Route 416 in the study corridor reduces wildlife habitat quality by disrupting the dispersal corridor, and increasing the degree of habitat fragmentation and frequency of human disturbance. The study corridor contains habitat for White-tailed ptarmigan (<i>Lagopus leucura</i>) which are dependent on riparian vegetation in the alpine zone. However, when compared to the amount of available habitat for this species in the ROC, this does not rise to the level of ORV. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no wildlife ORVs are present in this segment.	This segment includes one previously identified cultural resource--an historic log worm fence, which is considered not eligible to the NRHP. Because this resource is not clearly related to Farm Creek and is not eligible to the NRHP, therefore there are no clear cultural or historic values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Data examined included spatial data for Land Type Associations (LTA) described in the ANF Ecosystem Diversity Evaluation Report (USFS 2009). There are four LTAs present in the study corridor; South Face (SF), Uinta Bollie (UB), Alpine Moraine (AM), and Glacian Canyon (GC). The SF, UB, and GC LTAs do not contain any rare or specialized ecosystems identified in USFS (2009). The AM LTA contains wet meadows including poor fens, quaking bogs or floating mats, and sphagnum bogs are generally widespread in the LTA. Except for a calcareous or rich fen in South Fork Rock Creek, there are no rare habitats in this LTA. There are no administratively designated special areas, such as botanical areas, research natural areas, significant caves, or other areas with inherent ecological value in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no ecological ORVs are present in this segment.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, plant Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORVs are present in this segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Historic/Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Fivemile Creek	All of segment is in SMS Class A. Simple changes in topography. Modest water patterns with rocks likely present due to changing topography. Vegetation mostly found on one side of segment. Limited soil color diversity. Negligible sinuosity through canyon. Rocks/slides, hillsides, and ridgelines are visible. Common views likely available from highway. Almost no visible human disturbances, except for highway at lower end of the segment.	This segment crosses ROS roaded natural and semi-primitive non-motorized areas. The creek is a tributary to an unknown creek, which was inventoried in 2005 and found not to be eligible for inclusion in the WSR system. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing natural or recreational amenities that would draw a visitor to this segment over others in the region of comparison for unique recreational opportunities or experiences. The creek crosses under Highway 191, however there is no access to the segment from the roadway and no recreation amenities, which limits visitors' ability to participate in water-based or water-related recreation. Observed streambed conditions also indicate that flow is ephemeral with likely no flow during the summer, which prevents opportunities for water-based recreation. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No relevant data available; no known ORV identified.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for fish species in the study corridor. There are no known populations of federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered fish species, fish Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked fish species in the study corridor. The study corridor is not an anadromous fish-bearing stream. Though the study corridor does not contain any occurrences of nonindigenous aquatic species tracked by the USGS, this does not in and of itself rise to the level of an ORV. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no fish ORVs are present in this segment.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for river dependent wildlife in the study corridor. There are no known river dependent raptor nests in the study corridor. US Route 191, a 2-lane rural highway, crosses the downstream end of this study corridor, just upstream of the confluence with the unnamed stream in Left Fork Indian Canyon. Flows from Fivemile Creek are directed under US Route 191 via a culvert. Presence of the highway reduces wildlife habitat quality by disrupting dispersal corridor, and increasing the degree of habitat fragmentation and frequency of human disturbance. The study corridor contains tall willow (<i>Salix</i> spp.) habitat for riparian dependent avian species. However, this habitat is likely supported by flows in the unnamed stream in Left Fork Indian Canyon, and thus is not associated with the study segment. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no wildlife ORVs are present in this 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.	Data examined included spatial data for Land Type Associations (LTA) described in the ANF Ecosystem Diversity Evaluation Report (USFS 2009). There are two LTAs present in the study corridor; the Avintaquin Canyon (AC) and Anthro Plateau (AP). The AC LTA contains one rare or specialized ecosystem identified in USFS (2009); the spiked big sagebrush community. This community is identified as "rather rare" on the ANF. Unknown if this community occurs in the study segment. The AP LTA contains raw, erosive slopes and ridges of the Green River Formation and Uinta Formations which are habitat for plant Species of Special Concern, including Goldrich blazing star, Untermann daisy, and green threadleaf. However, these SCCs are not considered river-dependent. There are no administratively designated special areas, such as botanical areas, research natural areas, significant caves, or other areas with inherent ecological value in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no ecological ORVs are present in this segment.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, plant Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORVs are present in this segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Historic/Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Grouse Creek	Not in SMS Class A. Therefore, no Scenic ORV.	This segment is in an ROS semi-primitive motorized area. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing natural or recreational amenities that would draw a visitor to this segment over others in the region of comparison for unique recreational opportunities or experiences. There are some OHV trails directly accessing the creek, but no known recreation amenities. Observed streambed conditions also indicate that flow is ephemeral with likely no flow during the summer months, 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. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No relevant data available; no known ORV identified.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for fish species in the study corridor. There are no known populations of federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered fish species, fish Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked fish species in the study corridor. The study corridor is not an anadromous fish-bearing stream. Though the study corridor does not contain any occurrences of nonindigenous aquatic species tracked by the USGS, this does not in and of itself rise to the level of an ORV. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no fish ORVs are present in this segment.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for river dependent wildlife in the study corridor. There are no known river dependent raptor nests in the study corridor. A number of Forest routes, including FR 442 and 443, are present in the study corridor. Routes closely parallel and cross the stream segment. Presence of these routes in the study corridor reduces wildlife habitat quality by disrupting the dispersal corridor, and increasing the degree of habitat fragmentation and frequency of human disturbance. The study corridor contains tall willow (<i>Salix</i> spp.) habitat for riparian dependent avian species. However, when compared to the amount of available habitat for this species in the ROC, this does not rise to the level of ORV. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no wildlife ORVs are present in this segment.	This segment includes 10 previously identified cultural resources. Nine are prehistoric sites (six are considered not eligible to the NRHP and three are eligible); most of these are lithic scatters. There is also one historic road from the early twentieth century that is considered not eligible to the NRHP. While these resources do relate to Grouse Creek and indicate the area was used during prehistory, most of the sites are ineligible and do not indicate the existence of cultural or historic 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.	Data examined included spatial data for Land Type Associations (LTA) described in the ANF Ecosystem Diversity Evaluation Report (USFS 2009). There are three LTAs present in the study corridor; Parks Plateau (PP), South Face (SF), and Stream Piedmont (SP). The PP, SF, and SP LTAs do not contain any rare or specialized ecosystems identified in USFS (2009), except for wet meadows at Burnt Mill Spring and 77 Flat in the SP LTA, which are not in the study corridor. There are no administratively designated special areas, such as botanical areas, research natural areas, significant caves, or other areas with inherent ecological value in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no ecological ORVs are present in this segment.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, plant Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORVs are present in this segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Historic/Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Half Moon Creek	Not in SMS Class A. Therefore, no Scenic ORV.	This segment crosses ROS semi-primitive motorized and non-motorized areas. The creek is a tributary to an unknown creek, which was inventoried in 2005 and found not to be eligible for inclusion in the VSR system. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing natural or recreational amenities that would draw a visitor to this segment over others in the region of comparison for unique recreational opportunities or experiences. The creek is accessible via primitive OHV roads or trails, but there are no recreation amenities. Observed streambed conditions also indicate that flow is ephemeral with likely no flow during most of the year, which prevents opportunities for water-based recreation. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No relevant data available; no known ORV identified.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for fish species in the study corridor. There are no known populations of federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered fish species, fish Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked fish species in the study corridor. The study corridor is not an anadromous fish-bearing stream. Though the study corridor does not contain any occurrences of nonindigenous aquatic species tracked by the USGS, this does not in and of itself rise to the level of an ORV. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no fish ORVs are present in this segment.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for river dependent wildlife in the study corridor. There are no known river dependent raptor nests in the study corridor. There is no habitat for other river dependent wildlife species considered in this analysis. While the study corridor is free from highways, roads, trails, or other linear features that would increase habitat fragmentation and/or the frequency of human disturbance, this does not in and of itself rise to the level of an ORV. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no wildlife ORVs are present in this 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.	Data examined included spatial data for Land Type Associations (LTA) described in the ANF Ecosystem Diversity Evaluation Report (USFS 2009). There are two LTAs present in the study corridor; the Avintaquin Canyon (AC) and Anthro Plateau (AP). The AC LTA contains one rare or specialized ecosystem identified in USFS (2009); the spiked big sagebrush community. This community is identified as "rather rare" on the ANF. Unknown if this community occurs in the study segment. The AP LTA contains raw, erosive slopes and ridges of the Green River Formation and Uinta Formations which are habitat for plant Species of Special Concern, including Goldrich blazing star, Untermann daisy, and green threadleaf. However, these SCCs are not considered river-dependent. There are no administratively designated special areas, such as botanical areas, research natural areas, significant caves, or other areas with inherent ecological value in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no ecological ORVs are present in this segment.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, plant Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORVs are present in this segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Historic/Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Hominy Creek	All of segment is in SMS Class A. Limited changes in topography. Dramatic waters likely absent. Vegetation nearly absent for approximately half of segment. Lacks soil/rock color diversity. Views from segment of adjacent prominent hillsides. Dirt road crosses or parallel to segment in multiple locations.	This segment is in an ROS roaded natural area. The creek is a tributary to an unknown creek that was inventoried in 2005 and found not to be eligible for inclusion in the WSR system. Observed streambed conditions indicate ephemeral flow levels, which are not likely to support water-based recreation such as swimming or fishing. The segment is also crossed by an unknown trail, which would provide water-related, trail-based recreation opportunities in the study corridor. There are some OHV trails that provide access to the creek. The trails and natural setting are not unique in the region of comparison and would not likely draw recreationists from outside the region of comparison. Recreation opportunities would be largely primitive, with no observed developed recreation amenities. Overall, the experiences of recreating in this corridor would not be unique in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No relevant data available; no known ORV identified.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for fish species in the study corridor. There are no known populations of federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered fish species, fish Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked fish species in the study corridor. The study corridor is not an anadromous fish-bearing stream. The study corridor is tributary to Farm Creek, which is poor habitat for Colorado River cutthroat trout; CRCT are not known from the study corridor. Though the study corridor does not contain any occurrences of nonindigenous aquatic species tracked by the USGS, this does not in and of itself rise to the level of an ORV. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no fish ORVs are present in this segment.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for river dependent wildlife in the study corridor. There are no known river dependent raptor nests in the study corridor. A number of Forest routes, including FR 117, are present in the study corridor. Routes closely parallel and cross the stream segment. Presence of these routes in the study corridor reduces wildlife habitat quality by disrupting the dispersal corridor, and increasing the degree of habitat fragmentation and frequency of human disturbance. The study corridor contains tall willow (<i>Salix</i> spp.) habitat for riparian dependent avian species. However, when compared to the amount of available habitat for this species in the ROC, this does not rise to the level of ORV. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no wildlife ORVs are present in this segment.	This segment includes one historic site that is considered not eligible to the NRHP. Because this resource is not clearly related to Hominy Creek, and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historic values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Data examined included spatial data for Land Type Associations (LTA) described in the ANF Ecosystem Diversity Evaluation Report (USFS 2009). There are three LTAs present in the study corridor; South Face (SF), Parks Plateau (PP), and Stream Canyon (SC). The SF, PP, and SC LTAs do not contain any rare or specialized ecosystems identified in USFS (2009). There are no administratively designated special areas, such as botanical areas, research natural areas, significant caves, or other areas with inherent ecological value in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no ecological ORVs are present in this segment.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, plant Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORVs are present in this segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Historic/Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Honslinger Creek Eligible	Approximately one-sixth of the segment is in SMS Class A. Limited changes in topography. Dramatic waters likely absent. Lacks vegetation diversity. Lacks soil/rock color diversity. Multiple dirt roads cross or parallel to segment in multiple locations.	This segment is in an ROS roaded natural area. The creek is a tributary to Carter Creek, which was inventoried in 2005 and found to be eligible for inclusion in the WSR system for the presence of scenic ORVs. Observed streambed conditions indicate ephemeral flow levels, which would not support water-based recreation such as swimming or fishing. The segment is accessible by OHV trails, which would provide access and water-related recreation opportunities in the study corridor. However, the trails and natural setting are not unique in the region of comparison and would not likely draw recreationists from outside the region of comparison. Recreation opportunities would be largely primitive, with no observed developed recreation amenities. Overall, the experiences of recreating in this corridor would not be unique in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No relevant data available; no known ORV identified.	A 2009 report "Status of Fishes and Amphibians on the Flaming Gorge Ranger District, ANF (Peterson et al. 2009)" noted that no fish were detected in Dowd Spring. There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for fish species in the study corridor. There are no known populations of federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered fish species, fish Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked fish species in the study corridor. The study corridor is not an anadromous fish-bearing stream. The study corridor is tributary to Carter Creek, which contains several occurrences of nonindigenous aquatic species tracked by the USGS (including rainbow and brook trout; USGS 2017), and it is assumed these species could be present in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no fish ORVs are present in this segment.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for river dependent wildlife in the study corridor. There are no known river dependent raptor nests in the study corridor. There is no habitat for other river dependent wildlife species considered in this analysis. A number of Forest routes, including FR 007, 218, 221, 366, 539, and 640, are present in the study corridor. Routes closely parallel and cross the stream segment. Presence of these routes in the study corridor reduces wildlife habitat quality by disrupting the dispersal corridor, and increasing the degree of habitat fragmentation and frequency of human disturbance. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no wildlife ORVs are present in this segment.	This segment includes 18 previously identified cultural resources. Seventeen are prehistoric sites, including rock shelters and artifact scatters--12 are considered eligible to the NRHP and five are not eligible. One additional site was an historic road constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and considered not eligible to the NRHP. Because many of these resources are eligible to the NRHP, have a clear relationship to Leona Creek demonstrate use of the area from prehistory to the early twentieth century, there are cultural or historic values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison. Therefore, a cultural or historical ORV was identified for this segment.	Data examined included spatial data for Land Type Associations (LTA) described in the ANF Ecosystem Diversity Evaluation Report (USFS 2009). There are two LTAs present in the study corridor; Greendale Plateau (GP) and Red Canyon (RC). The GP and RC LTAs do not contain any rare or specialized ecosystem identified in USFS (2009). There are no administratively designated special areas, such as botanical areas, research natural areas, significant caves, or other areas with inherent ecological value in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no ecological ORVs are present in this segment.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, plant Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORVs are present in this segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Historic/Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
K P Creek	Not in SMS Class A. Therefore, no Scenic ORV.	This segment crosses ROS roaded natural and semi-primitive non-motorized areas. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing natural or recreational amenities that would draw a visitor to this segment over others in the region of comparison for unique recreational opportunities or experiences. There is minimal access to the segment and no recreation amenities, which limits visitors' ability to participate in water-based or water-related recreation. The segment is an ephemeral drainage and observed streambed conditions indicate that there is no surface flow during much of the year, which prevents opportunities for water-based recreation. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No relevant data available; no known ORV identified.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for fish species in the study corridor. There are no known populations of federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered fish species, fish Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked fish species in the study corridor. The study corridor is not an anadromous fish-bearing stream. Though the study corridor does not contain any occurrences of nonindigenous aquatic species tracked by the USGS, this does not in and of itself rise to the level of an ORV. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no fish ORVs are present in this segment.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for river dependent wildlife in the study corridor. There are no known river dependent raptor nests in the study corridor. There is no habitat for other river dependent wildlife species considered in this analysis. While the study corridor is free from highways, roads, trails, or other linear features that would increase habitat fragmentation and/or the frequency of human disturbance, this does not in and of itself rise to the level of an ORV. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no wildlife ORVs are present in this 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.	Data examined included spatial data for Land Type Associations (LTA) described in the ANF Ecosystem Diversity Evaluation Report (USFS 2009). There are two LTAs present in the study corridor; the Avintaquin Canyon (AC) and Anthro Plateau (AP). The AC LTA contains one rare or specialized ecosystem identified in USFS (2009); the spiked big sagebrush community. This community is identified as "rather rare" on the ANF. Unknown if this community occurs in the study segment. The AP LTA contains raw, erosive slopes and ridges of the Green River Formation and Uinta Formations which are habitat for plant Species of Special Concern, including Goldrich blazing star, Untermann daisy, and green threadleaf. However, these SCCs are not considered river-dependent. There are no administratively designated special areas, such as botanical areas, research natural areas, significant caves, or other areas with inherent ecological value in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no ecological ORVs are present in this segment.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, plant Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORVs are present in this segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Historic/Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Lake Creek I	Not in SMS Class A. Therefore, no Scenic ORV.	This segment crosses ROS semi-primitive motorized and non-motorized areas. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing natural or recreational amenities that would draw a visitor to this segment over others in the region of comparison for unique recreational opportunities or experiences. The segment is accessible by OHV trails and is near the Lake Mountain Trail, which would provide access and water-related recreation opportunities in and near the study corridor. However, the trails and natural setting are not unique in the region of comparison and would not likely draw recreationists from outside the region of comparison. Recreation opportunities would be largely primitive, with no observed developed recreation amenities. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is no surface flow during much of the year, which prevents opportunities for water-based recreation. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No relevant data available; no known ORV identified.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for fish species in the study corridor. There are no known populations of federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered fish species, fish Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked fish species in the study corridor. The study corridor is not an anadromous fish-bearing stream. Though the study corridor does not contain any occurrences of nonindigenous aquatic species tracked by the USGS, this does not in and of itself rise to the level of an ORV. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no fish ORVs are present in this segment.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for river dependent wildlife in the study corridor. There are no known river dependent raptor nests in the study corridor. There is no habitat for other river dependent wildlife species considered in this analysis. The Lake Mountain Trail is present in this study corridor, but does not cross the stream segment. Presence of the trail in the study corridor somewhat increases the degree of habitat fragmentation and frequency of human disturbance. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no wildlife ORVs are present in this 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.	Data examined included spatial data for Land Type Associations (LTA) described in the ANF Ecosystem Diversity Evaluation Report (USFS 2009). There are three LTAs present in the study corridor; South Face (SF), Parks Plateau (PP), and Stream Canyon (SC). The SF, PP, and SC LTAs do not contain any rare or specialized ecosystems identified in USFS (2009). There are no administratively designated special areas, such as botanical areas, research natural areas, significant caves, or other areas with inherent ecological value in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no ecological ORVs are present in this segment.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, plant Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORVs are present in this segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Historic/Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Lake Creek 2	Not in SMS Class A. Therefore, no Scenic ORV.	This segment is in an ROS roaded natural area. The creek is the only known tributary to Green Lake. There are developed recreation amenities, including cabins, picnic areas, playground, a small marina, and the Red Canyon Lodge. The creek enters the lake near these amenities; however, there are no other observed amenities upstream of this area. Observed streambed conditions indicate perennial flow levels, which could support localized water-based recreation such as swimming or fishing. In addition to access via several Forest Service routes near Green Lake, the segment is also accessible via OHV trails, which would provide additional water-related, trail-based recreation opportunities in the study corridor. Beyond the developed area at Green Lake, recreation opportunities along the creek would be largely primitive, with no observed developed recreation amenities. While there are recreation amenities at Green Lake, perennial flow, and access to the creek, the creek is ancillary to these amenities and not the focal point. Recreation opportunities and experiences are directed toward Green Lake. The overall experience of recreating in the Lake	No relevant data available; no known ORV identified.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for fish species in the study corridor. There are no known populations of federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered fish species, fish Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked fish species in the study corridor. The study corridor is not an anadromous fish-bearing stream. Though the study corridor does not contain any occurrences of nonindigenous aquatic species tracked by the USGS, this does not in and of itself rise to the level of an ORV. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no fish ORVs are present in this segment.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for river dependent wildlife in the study corridor. There are no known river dependent raptor nests in the study corridor. A number of routes, including State Route 44 (a 2-lane highway), Forest Routes 95, 371, and 372, and the Canyon Rim Trail are present in the study corridor and/or cross the stream segment. Presence of these routes in the study corridor reduces wildlife habitat quality by disrupting the dispersal corridor, and increasing the degree of habitat fragmentation and frequency of human disturbance. The study corridor contains tall willow (<i>Salix</i> spp.) habitat for riparian dependent avian species. However, when compared to the amount of available habitat for this species in the ROC, this does not rise to the level of ORV. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no wildlife ORVs are present in this segment.	This segment includes 10 previously identified cultural resources. Eight are prehistoric sites (five are considered not eligible to the NRHP and three are eligible) and most of these are lithic scatters. There is also one historic site eligible to the NRHP and one historic irrigation ditch in Red Canyon considered not eligible. One of the resources--the historic irrigation ditch--is related to Lake Creek 2; however, the site is not eligible to the NRHP and the other sites do not clearly relate to Lake Creek 2. After consideration of this relevant data, particularly that the one related site is not considered not eligible to the NRHP and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historic values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Data examined included spatial data for Land Type Associations (LTA) described in the ANF Ecosystem Diversity Evaluation Report (USFS 2009). There is one LTA present in the study corridor; Greendale Plateau (GP). The GP LTA does not contain any rare or specialized ecosystem identified in USFS (2009). There are no administratively designated special areas, such as botanical areas, research natural areas, significant caves, or other areas with inherent ecological value in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no ecological ORVs are present in this segment.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, plant Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORVs are present in this segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Historic/Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Lake Creek 2 (cont.)	(see above)	Creek corridor upstream of Green Lake would not be unique in the region of comparison. Moreover, aside from Green Lake, there are no distinguishing scenic or natural features within the corridor compared with other segments in the region of comparison that would draw a visitor to the creek. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	(see above)	(see above)	(see above)	(see above)	(see above)	(see above)

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Historic/Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Lake Creek 3	Not in SMS Class A. Therefore, no Scenic ORV.	This segment crosses ROS roaded natural and semi-primitive non-motorized areas. This is the upper reach of the creek, which is the only known tributary to Green Lake. There are developed recreation amenities at Green Lake, but none observed along Lake Creek 3. Recreation opportunities along the creek would be largely primitive. Observed streambed conditions indicate ephemeral flow levels, which would not support water-based recreation. The segment crosses under Highway 44 and is accessible via OHV trails, which would provide access to the study corridor. While there are recreation amenities at Green Lake, there are little to no water-based or water-related recreation opportunities and experiences along this segment. The overall experience of recreating in the Lake Creek corridor upstream of Green Lake would not be unique in the region of comparison. Moreover, aside from Green Lake, there are no distinguishing scenic or natural features within the corridor compared with other segments in the region of comparison that would draw a visitor to the creek. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No relevant data available; no known ORV identified.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for fish species in the study corridor. There are no known populations of federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered fish species, fish Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked fish species in the study corridor. The study corridor is not an anadromous fish-bearing stream. Though the study corridor does not contain any occurrences of nonindigenous aquatic species tracked by the USGS, this does not in and of itself rise to the level of an ORV. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no fish ORVs are present in this segment.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for river dependent wildlife in the study corridor. There are no known river dependent raptor nests in the study corridor. There is no habitat for other river dependent wildlife species considered in this analysis. A number of routes, including State Route 44 (a 2-lane highway), Forest Routes 29, and the Lake Creek XC Ski Trail are present in the study corridor and/or cross the stream segment. Presence of these routes in the study corridor reduces wildlife habitat quality by disrupting the dispersal corridor, and increasing the degree of habitat fragmentation and frequency of human disturbance. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no wildlife ORVs are present in this segment.	This segment includes two previously identified cultural resources--one historic site considered eligible to the NRHP and one prehistoric site considered not eligible to the NRHP. Because these resources are not clearly related to Lake Creek 3, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historic values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Data examined included spatial data for Land Type Associations (LTA) described in the ANF Ecosystem Diversity Evaluation Report (USFS 2009). There are two LTAs present in the study corridor; Trout Slope (TS), and Greendale Plateau (GP). The GP LTA does not contain any rare or specialized ecosystems identified in USFS (2009). The TS LTA does contain specialized and rare habitats, including fens and floating mats, however, these habitats are in the TS9 which is not in the study corridor. There are no administratively designated special areas, such as botanical areas, research natural areas, significant caves, or other areas with inherent ecological value in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no ecological ORVs are present in this segment.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, plant Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORVs are present in this segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Historic/Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Leona Creek	Not in SMS Class A. Therefore, no Scenic ORV.	This segment crosses ROS roaded natural and semi-primitive non-motorized areas. The creek is a tributary to Burnt Creek, which was inventoried in 2005 and found not to be eligible for inclusion in the WSR system. Observed streambed conditions indicate low, but likely perennial flow levels, which could support primitive water-related recreation. The creek passes under Highway 44, but there does not appear to be any other roads, primitive roads, or trails that access the creek. There are no observed developed recreation amenities in the corridor. There do not appear to be any distinguishing scenic or natural features within the corridor compared with other segments in the region of comparison that would draw a visitor to the creek. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No relevant data available; no known ORV identified.	A 2009 report "Status of Fishes and Amphibians on the Flaming Gorge Ranger District, ANF (Peterson et al. 2009)" noted that only 3 individual fish were detected, all nonnative brook trout. No CRCT observed, though they are relatively abundant in the basin.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for river dependent wildlife in the study corridor. There are no known river dependent raptor nests in the study corridor. There is no habitat for other river dependent wildlife species considered in this analysis. State Route 44 (a 2-lane highway), and the Leona Spring-Manila Park Trail are present in the study corridor and cross the stream segment. Presence of these routes in the study corridor reduces wildlife habitat quality by disrupting the dispersal corridor, and increasing the degree of habitat fragmentation and frequency of human disturbance. A 2009 report "Status of Fishes and Amphibians on the Flaming Gorge Ranger District, ANF (Peterson et al. 2009)" noted that no amphibian species were detected in Leona Spring, in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no wildlife ORVs are present in this segment.	This segment includes 11 previously identified cultural resources. Ten are prehistoric sites (six are considered eligible to the NRHP and four are not eligible), most of which are lithic scatters or rock shelters. There is also one site with both prehistoric and historic occupations that is considered eligible to the NRHP. Because many of these resources are ineligible to the NRHP, and do not clearly have a significant relationship to Leona Creek other than to demonstrate the area was used in prehistory, there is no indication of cultural or historic 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.	Data examined included spatial data for Land Type Associations (LTA) described in the ANF Ecosystem Diversity Evaluation Report (USFS 2009). There are two LTAs present in the study corridor; Trout Slope (TS), and Greendale Plateau (GP). The GP LTA does not contain any rare or specialized ecosystems identified in USFS (2009). The TS LTA does contain specialized and rare habitats, including fens and floating mats, however, these habitats are in the TS9 which is not in the study corridor. There are no administratively designated special areas, such as botanical areas, research natural areas, significant caves, or other areas with inherent ecological value in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no ecological ORVs are present in this segment.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, plant Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORVs are present in this segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Historic/Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Limestone Creek	Not in SMS Class A. Therefore, no Scenic ORV.	This segment is in an ROS roaded natural area. The segment is an outlet of an unknown lake and tributary to another, which contributes to the scenic conditions along the segment. Overall, however, the analysis did not reveal any distinguishing natural or recreational amenities that would draw a visitor to this segment over others in the region of comparison for unique recreational opportunities or experiences. The Limestone Trail and other OHV trails are within the 1/4-mile study corridor, which would provide water-related, trail-based recreation opportunities in the study corridor. However, the trails and natural setting are not unique in the region of comparison and would not likely draw recreationists from outside the region of comparison. Recreation opportunities would be largely primitive, with no observed developed recreation amenities. Observed streambed conditions also indicate that flow is ephemeral with likely no flow during the summer, which prevents opportunities for water-based recreation and limits the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation compared with other segments in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant	No relevant data available; no known ORV identified.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for fish species in the study corridor. There are no known populations of federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered fish species, fish Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked fish species in the study corridor. The study corridor is not an anadromous fish-bearing stream. Though the study corridor does not contain any occurrences of nonindigenous aquatic species tracked by the USGS, this does not in and of itself rise to the level of an ORV. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no fish ORVs are present in this segment.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for river dependent wildlife in the study corridor. There are no known river dependent raptor nests in the study corridor. There is no habitat for other river dependent wildlife species considered in this analysis. A number of Forest routes, including FR 062 (Stringham Cabin Road), and the Limestone Trail, parallel the stream segment in the study corridor. Presence of these routes in the study corridor reduces wildlife habitat quality by disrupting the dispersal corridor, and increasing the degree of habitat fragmentation and frequency of human disturbance. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no wildlife ORVs are present in this 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.	Data examined included spatial data for Land Type Associations (LTA) described in the ANF Ecosystem Diversity Evaluation Report (USFS 2009). There is one LTA present in the study corridor; Limestone Hills (LH). This LTA does not contain any rare or specialized ecosystems identified in USFS (2009). There are no administratively designated special areas, such as botanical areas, research natural areas, significant caves, or other areas with inherent ecological value in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no ecological ORVs are present in this segment.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, plant Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORVs are present in this segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Historic/Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Limestone Creek (cont.)	(see above)	data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	(see above)	(see above)	(see above)	(see above)	(see above)	(see above)
Little Water	Not in SMS Class A. Therefore, no Scenic ORV.	This segment is in an ROS semi-primitive motorized area. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing natural or recreational amenities that would draw a visitor to this segment over others in the region of comparison for unique recreational opportunities or experiences. There is minimal access to the segment and no known recreation amenities. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is little to 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. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No relevant data available; no known ORV identified.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for fish species in the study corridor. There are no known populations of federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered fish species, fish Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked fish species in the study corridor. The study corridor is not an anadromous fish-bearing stream. Though the study corridor does not contain any occurrences of nonindigenous aquatic species tracked by the USGS, this does not in and of itself rise to the level of an ORV. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no fish ORVs are present in this segment.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for river dependent wildlife in the study corridor. There are no known river dependent raptor nests in the study corridor. There is no habitat for other river dependent wildlife species considered in this analysis. Murray Springs Road crosses the study corridor and the stream segment. Presence of this road in the study corridor reduces wildlife habitat quality by disrupting the dispersal corridor, and increasing the degree of habitat fragmentation and frequency of human disturbance. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no wildlife ORVs are present in this segment.	This segment includes five previously identified cultural resources, all of which are prehistoric sites and mostly lithic scatters. Four of these are considered not eligible to the NRHP and one is considered eligible. Because most of these resources are ineligible to the NRHP and do not clearly relate to Little Water, there is no indication of cultural or historic 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.	Data examined included spatial data for Land Type Associations (LTA) described in the ANF Ecosystem Diversity Evaluation Report (USFS 2009). There are two LTAs present in the study corridor; South Face (SF), and Stream Piedmont (SP). The SF and SP LTAs do not contain any rare or specialized ecosystems identified in USFS (2009), except for wet meadows at Burnt Mill Spring and 77 Flat in the SP LTA, which are not in the study corridor. There are no administratively designated special areas, such as botanical areas, research natural areas, significant caves, or other areas with inherent ecological value in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no ecological ORVs are present in this segment.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, plant Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORVs are present in this segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Historic/Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Minnie Creek	Not in SMS Class A. Therefore, no Scenic ORV.	This segment is in an ROS semi-primitive motorized area. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing natural or recreational amenities that would draw a visitor to this segment over others in the region of comparison for unique recreational opportunities or experiences. There is minimal access to the segment and no known recreation amenities, which limits visitors' ability to participate in water-based or water-related recreation. The segment is an ephemeral drainage and 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. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No relevant data available; no known ORV identified.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for fish species in the study corridor. There are no known populations of federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered fish species, fish Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked fish species in the study corridor. The study corridor is not an anadromous fish-bearing stream. Though the study corridor does not contain any occurrences of nonindigenous aquatic species tracked by the USGS, this does not in and of itself rise to the level of an ORV. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no fish ORVs are present in this segment.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for river dependent wildlife in the study corridor. There are no known river dependent raptor nests in the study corridor. There is no habitat for other river dependent wildlife species considered in this analysis. While the study corridor is free from highways, roads, trails, or other linear features that would increase habitat fragmentation and/or the frequency of human disturbance, this does not in and of itself rise to the level of an ORV. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no wildlife ORVs are present in this 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.	Data examined included spatial data for Land Type Associations (LTA) described in the ANF Ecosystem Diversity Evaluation Report (USFS 2009). There are two LTAs present in the study corridor; the Avintaquin Canyon (AC) and Anthro Plateau (AP). The AC LTA contains one rare or specialized ecosystem identified in USFS (2009); the spiked big sagebrush community. This community is identified as "rather rare" on the ANF, however no relevant data exists to determine if this community occurs in the study segment. The AP LTA contains raw, erosive slopes and ridges of the Green River Formation and Uinta Formations which are habitat for plant Species of Special Concern, including Goldrich blazing star, Untermann daisy, and green threadleaf. However, these SCCs are not considered river-dependent. There are no administratively designated special areas, such as botanical areas, research natural areas, significant caves, or other areas with inherent ecological value in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no ecological ORVs are present in this segment.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, plant Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORVs are present in this segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Historic/Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Mosby Creek	Not in SMS Class A. Therefore, no Scenic ORV.	This segment is in an ROS roaded natural area. The creek is also in a roadless area. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing natural or recreational amenities that would draw a visitor to this segment for primitive recreation opportunities over others in the region of comparison. The Lake Mountain Trail is within the 1/4-mile study corridor, which would provide water-related, trail-based recreation opportunities in the study corridor. However, the trail and natural setting are not unique in the region of comparison and would not likely draw recreationists from outside the region of comparison. Recreation opportunities would be largely primitive, with no observed developed recreation amenities. Other than the Lake Mountain Trail, there is limited access to the creek. Observed streambed conditions also indicate that flow is ephemeral with likely no flow during the summer, which prevents opportunities for water-based recreation and limits the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation compared with 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 relevant data available; no known ORV identified.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for fish species in the study corridor. There are no known populations of federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered fish species, fish Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked fish species in the study corridor. The study corridor is not an anadromous fish-bearing stream. Though the study corridor does not contain any occurrences of nonindigenous aquatic species tracked by the USGS, this does not in and of itself rise to the level of an ORV. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no fish ORVs are present in this segment.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for river dependent wildlife in the study corridor. There are no known river dependent raptor nests in the study corridor. There is no habitat for other river dependent wildlife species considered in this analysis. A number of Forest routes, including FR 104 and 451, are present in the study corridor. The Lake Mountain Trail is also present in the study corridor and crosses the stream segment. Presence of these routes in the study corridor reduces wildlife habitat quality by disrupting the dispersal corridor, and increasing the degree of habitat fragmentation and frequency of human disturbance. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no wildlife ORVs are present in this 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.	Data examined included spatial data for Land Type Associations (LTA) described in the ANF Ecosystem Diversity Evaluation Report (USFS 2009). There are four LTAs present in the study corridor; Parks Plateau (PP), South Face (SF), Alpine Moraine (AM), and Stream Canyon (SC). The PP, SF, and SC LTAs do not contain any rare or specialized ecosystems identified in USFS (2009). The AM LTA contains wet meadows including poor fens, quaking bogs or floating mats, and sphagnum bogs are generally widespread in the LTA. Except for a calcareous or rich fen in South Fork Rock Creek, which is not located in the study corridor, there are no rare habitats in this LTA. There are no administratively designated special areas, such as botanical areas, research natural areas, significant caves, or other areas with inherent ecological value in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no ecological ORVs are present in this segment.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, plant Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORVs are present in this segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Historic/Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
North Skull Creek Eligible	Approximately one-fifth of the segment is not in SMS Class A. Moderate changes in topography. Dramatic waters with rocks may be present due to changing topography. Moderate vegetation species, heights, patterns, colors, and textures. Multiple soil and rock colors (tan, brown, dark yellow, gray, dark white). Slight sinuosity, following hillside contours. Hillsides, lake, ridgeline, and Green River are visible. Viewpoints available from road/trail on top of hill. Almost no visible human disturbances. However, considered collectively, the visual setting along this segment is not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison. Therefore, no Scenic ORV.	This segment crosses ROS roaded natural and semi-primitive motorized areas. The creek is a tributary to Flaming Gorge. Observed streambed conditions indicate ephemeral flows that would not support water-based recreation or attract visitors for water-related recreation. At the headwaters, there is an anticline geologic feature that would contribute to a rare, but not unprecedented, scenic and recreational experience in the region of comparison. Recreation opportunities would be largely primitive, with no observed developed recreation amenities. The creek is accessible via OHV trails. Overall, the experiences of recreating in this corridor would not be exceptionally unique in the region of comparison and would not draw recreationists from outside the region. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No relevant data available; no known ORV identified.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for fish species in the study corridor. There are no known populations of federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered fish species, fish Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked fish species in the study corridor. The study corridor is not an anadromous fish-bearing stream. Though the study corridor does not contain any occurrences of nonindigenous aquatic species tracked by the USGS, this does not in and of itself rise to the level of an ORV. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no fish ORVs are present in this segment.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for river dependent wildlife in the study corridor. There are no known river dependent raptor nests in the study corridor. There is no habitat for other river dependent wildlife species considered in this analysis. Forest Route 088 crosses a portion of the study corridor, but does not cross the stream segment. Presence of the route in the study corridor reduces wildlife habitat quality by disrupting the dispersal corridor, and increasing the degree of habitat fragmentation and frequency of human disturbance. A portion of the study corridor is in the Bear Top Mountain Bighorn Sheep Management Area. This area is subject to targeted management for bighorn sheep; however, this is not a river dependent species. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no wildlife ORVs are present in this segment.	This segment includes four previously identified cultural resources, all of which are NRHP-eligible prehistoric sites, including rare prehistoric storage features and a possible burial. There appears to be cultural or historic values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison based on these rare, NRHP-eligible resources related to North Skull Creek. Therefore, a cultural or historical ORV was identified for this segment.	Data examined included spatial data for Land Type Associations (LTA) described in the ANF Ecosystem Diversity Evaluation Report (USFS 2009). There are three LTAs present in the study corridor; Red Canyon (RC), Structural Grain (SG), and North Flank (NF). The RC, SG, and NF LTAs do not contain any rare or specialized ecosystem identified in USFS (2009). There are no administratively designated special areas, such as botanical areas, research natural areas, significant caves, or other areas with inherent ecological value in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no ecological ORVs are present in this segment.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, plant Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORVs are present in this segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Historic/Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Pigeon Water Creek	Not in SMS Class A. Therefore, no Scenic ORV.	This segment is in an ROS semi-primitive motorized area. The study segment ends at the National Forest boundary. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing natural or recreational amenities that would draw a visitor to this segment over others in the region of comparison for unique recreational opportunities or experiences. There are no known recreation amenities, which limits visitors' ability to participate in water-based or water-related recreation. The creek is accessible via Pigeon Creek Road. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is little to 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. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No relevant data available; no known ORV identified.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for fish species in the study corridor. There are no known populations of federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered fish species, fish Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked fish species in the study corridor. The study corridor is not an anadromous fish-bearing stream. Though the study corridor does not contain any occurrences of nonindigenous aquatic species tracked by the USGS, this does not in and of itself rise to the level of an ORV. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no fish ORVs are present in this segment.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for river dependent wildlife in the study corridor. There are no known river dependent raptor nests in the study corridor. There is no habitat for other river dependent wildlife species considered in this analysis. While the study corridor is free from highways, roads, trails, or other linear features that would increase habitat fragmentation and/or the frequency of human disturbance, this does not in and of itself rise to the level of an ORV. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no wildlife ORVs are present in this 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.	Data examined included spatial data for Land Type Associations (LTA) described in the ANF Ecosystem Diversity Evaluation Report (USFS 2009). There are two LTAs present in the study corridor; South Face (SF), and Dry Moraine (DM). The SF and DM LTAs do not contain any rare or specialized ecosystems identified in USFS (2009). There are no administratively designated special areas, such as botanical areas, research natural areas, significant caves, or other areas with inherent ecological value in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no ecological ORVs are present in this segment.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, plant Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORVs are present in this segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Historic/Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Poison Creek	Not in SMS Class A. Therefore, no Scenic ORV.	This segment is in an ROS semi-primitive non-motorized area. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing natural or recreational amenities that would draw a visitor to this short (0.4-mile long) segment over others in the region of comparison for unique recreational opportunities or experiences. There is no observed access to the segment and no known recreation amenities. Observed streambed conditions also indicate that flow is ephemeral with likely no surface flow during most of the year, which prevents opportunities for water-based recreation and limits the attractiveness of the corridor for water-related recreation compared with other locations in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No relevant data available; no known ORV identified.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for fish species in the study corridor. There are no known populations of federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered fish species, fish Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked fish species in the study corridor. The study corridor is not an anadromous fish-bearing stream. Though the study corridor does not contain any occurrences of nonindigenous aquatic species tracked by the USGS, this does not in and of itself rise to the level of an ORV. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no fish ORVs are present in this segment.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for river dependent wildlife in the study corridor. There are no known river dependent raptor nests in the study corridor. There is no habitat for other river dependent wildlife species considered in this analysis. While the study corridor is free from highways, roads, trails, or other linear features that would increase habitat fragmentation and/or the frequency of human disturbance, this does not in and of itself rise to the level of an ORV. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no wildlife ORVs are present in this 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.	Data examined included spatial data for Land Type Associations (LTA) described in the ANF Ecosystem Diversity Evaluation Report (USFS 2009). The only LTA present in the study corridor is the Avintaquin Canyon (AC). This LTA contains one rare or specialized ecosystem identified in USFS (2009); the spiked big sagebrush community. This community is identified as "rather rare" on the ANF, however no relevant data exists to determine if this community occurs in the study segment. There are no administratively designated special areas, such as botanical areas, research natural areas, significant caves, or other areas with inherent ecological value in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no ecological ORVs are present in this segment.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, plant Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORVs are present in this segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Historic/Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Red Creek	All of segment is in SMS Class A. Limited changes in topography. Dramatic waters likely during flash floods. Lacks vegetation diversity. Lacks soil/rock color diversity. Views from segment of adjacent prominent hillsides and Green River.	This segment is in an ROS semi-primitive non-motorized area. The creek is a tributary to the Green River. The segment of the Green River where Red Creek enters was inventoried in 2005 and found to be eligible for inclusion in the WSR system for the presence of scenic ORVs. Observed streambed conditions indicate potential perennial flow levels, which would support limited water-based recreation, such as swimming or fishing, especially at the terminus with the Green River and during periods of higher flow. There is a small camp site in the corridor near the Green River, which is accessible by an OHV trails. Upstream, there are no other known recreation amenities to support water-related recreation opportunities in the study corridor. Access to the upper reaches of the segment would be challenging due to the rugged topography of the channel. The scenic values of this corridor are high; however, the natural setting is exemplary of other landscapes in the region of comparison and would not likely attract recreationists from outside the region of comparison for water-based or water-related opportunities. Overall, the experiences of recreating in this corridor would not be unique in the region of comparison.	No relevant data available; no known ORV identified.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for fish species in the study corridor. There are no known populations of federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered fish species, fish Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked fish species in the study corridor. The study corridor is not an anadromous fish-bearing stream. The study corridor is tributary to the Green River, which contains several occurrences of nonindigenous aquatic species tracked by the USGS (including rainbow trout, Channel catfish, burbot, white sucker, creek chub, and New Zealand mudsnail; USGS 2017), and it is assumed these species could be present in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no fish ORVs are present in this segment.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for river dependent wildlife in the study corridor. There are no known river dependent raptor nests in the study corridor. There is no habitat for other river dependent wildlife species considered in this analysis. While the study corridor is free from highways, roads, trails, or other linear features that would increase habitat fragmentation and/or the frequency of human disturbance, this does not in and of itself rise to the level of an ORV. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no wildlife ORVs are present in this 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.	Data examined included spatial data for Land Type Associations (LTA) described in the ANF Ecosystem Diversity Evaluation Report (USFS 2009). There are two LTAs present in the study corridor; Red Canyon (RC) and Structural Grain (SG). The RC and SG LTAs do not contain any rare or specialized ecosystem identified in USFS (2009). There are no administratively designated special areas, such as botanical areas, research natural areas, significant caves, or other areas with inherent ecological value in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no ecological ORVs are present in this segment.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, plant Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORVs are present in this segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Historic/Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Red Creek (cont.)	(see above)	Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	(see above)	(see above)	(see above)	(see above)	(see above)	(see above)
Reynolds Creek	All of segment is in SMS Class A. Varying and moderate changes in topography. Deep narrow stream near headwaters at Reynolds Meadow. Diverse vegetation species, heights, patterns, colors, and textures. Most of segment is forested with intermittent openings. Multiple soil and rock colors (tan, brown, gray, rust). Rock outcrops/slides, hillsides, lake, ridgeline, and alpine terrain are visible. Almost no visible human disturbances. Considering these features collectively, along with available photo imagery, the visual setting along this segment is not rare, unique, or exemplary in the region of comparison. Therefore, no Scenic ORV.	This segment is in an ROS semi-primitive non-motorized area. The creek is a tributary to Dry Fork Creek, which was inventoried in 2005 and found not to be eligible for inclusion in the WSR system. The headwaters of the creek are a small lake in a U-shape glaciated valley, which has high scenic value, but is common in the region of comparison. Observed streambed conditions indicate ephemeral flow levels, which are not likely to support water-based recreation. Recreation opportunities would be largely primitive, with no observed developed recreation amenities or points of access. Overall, the primitive recreation experiences available in this corridor are not unique in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No relevant data available; no known ORV identified.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for fish species in the study corridor. There are no known populations of federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered fish species, fish Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked fish species in the study corridor. The study corridor is not an anadromous fish-bearing stream. An approximately 1-kilometer long portion (Fish ID 14060002cd008) of the study segment starting at the confluence with Dry Fork and extending upstream is considered excellent habitat for Colorado River cutthroat trout, however, this does not in and of itself rise to the level of an ORV. Though the study corridor does not contain any occurrences of nonindigenous aquatic species tracked by the USGS, this does not in and of itself rise to the level of an ORV. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no fish ORVs are present in this segment.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for river dependent wildlife in the study corridor. There are no known river dependent raptor nests in the study corridor. The study corridor contains habitat for White-tailed ptarmigan (<i>Lagopus leucura</i>) which are dependent on riparian vegetation in the alpine zone. However, when compared to the amount of available habitat for this species in the ROC, this does not rise to the level of ORV. The study corridor contains tall willow (<i>Salix</i> spp.) habitat for riparian dependent avian species. However, when compared to the amount of available habitat for this species in the ROC, this does not rise to the level of ORV. While the study corridor is free from highways, roads, trails, or other linear features that would increase habitat fragmentation and/or the frequency of human disturbance, this does not in and of itself rise to the level of an ORV. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no wildlife ORVs are present in this segment.	This segment includes one previously identified cultural resource--a prehistoric site considered not eligible to the NRHP. Because this resource is not clearly related to Reynolds Creek, and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historic values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Data examined included spatial data for Land Type Associations (LTA) described in the ANF Ecosystem Diversity Evaluation Report (USFS 2009). There are two LTAs present in the study corridor; Uinta Bollie (UB), and Alpine Moraine (AM). The UB LTA does not contain any rare or specialized ecosystems identified in USFS (2009). The AM LTA contains wet meadows including poor fens, quaking bogs or floating mats, and sphagnum bogs are generally widespread in the LTA. Except for a calcareous or rich fen in South Fork Rock Creek, which is not in the study segment, there are no rare habitats in this LTA. There are no administratively designated special areas, such as botanical areas, research natural areas, significant caves, or other areas with inherent ecological value in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no ecological ORVs are present in this segment.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, plant Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORVs are present in this segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Historic/Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Sixmile Creek	Not in SMS Class A. Therefore, no Scenic ORV.	This segment crosses ROS semi-primitive motorized and non-motorized areas. The creek is a tributary to an unknown creek, which was inventoried in 2005 and found not to be eligible for inclusion in the VSR system. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing natural or recreational amenities that would draw a visitor to this segment over others in the region of comparison for unique recreational opportunities or experiences. The creek is accessible via primitive OHV roads or trails, but there are no recreation amenities. Observed streambed conditions also indicate that flow is ephemeral with likely no flow during most of the year, which prevents opportunities for water-based recreation. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No relevant data available; no known ORV identified.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for fish species in the study corridor. There are no known populations of federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered fish species, fish Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked fish species in the study corridor. The study corridor is not an anadromous fish-bearing stream. Though the study corridor does not contain any occurrences of nonindigenous aquatic species tracked by the USGS, this does not in and of itself rise to the level of an ORV. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no fish ORVs are present in this segment.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for river dependent wildlife in the study corridor. There are no known river dependent raptor nests in the study corridor. There is no habitat for other river dependent wildlife species considered in this analysis. While the study corridor is free from highways, roads, trails, or other linear features that would increase habitat fragmentation and/or the frequency of human disturbance, this does not in and of itself rise to the level of an ORV. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no wildlife ORVs are present in this 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.	Data examined included spatial data for Land Type Associations (LTA) described in the ANF Ecosystem Diversity Evaluation Report (USFS 2009). There are two LTAs present in the study corridor; the Avintaquin Canyon (AC) and Anthro Plateau (AP). The AC LTA contains one rare or specialized ecosystem identified in USFS (2009); the spiked big sagebrush community. This community is identified as "rather rare" on the ANF. Unknown if this community occurs in the study segment. The AP LTA contains raw, erosive slopes and ridges of the Green River Formation and Uinta Formations which are habitat for plant Species of Special Concern, including Goldrich blazing star, Untermann daisy, and green threadleaf. However, these SCCs are not considered river-dependent. There are no administratively designated special areas, such as botanical areas, research natural areas, significant caves, or other areas with inherent ecological value in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no ecological ORVs are present in this segment.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, plant Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORVs are present in this segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Historic/Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Spring Creek I	Not in SMS Class A. Therefore, no Scenic ORV.	This segment is in an ROS roaded natural area. The study segment ends at the National Forest boundary. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing natural or recreational amenities that would draw a visitor to this segment over others in the region of comparison for unique recreational opportunities or experiences. There are no known recreation amenities, which limits visitors' ability to participate in water-based or water-related recreation. The creek is accessible via primitive OHV trails. Observed streambed conditions indicate that there is little to 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. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No relevant data available; no known ORV identified.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for fish species in the study corridor. There are no known populations of federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered fish species, fish Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked fish species in the study corridor. The study corridor is not an anadromous fish-bearing stream. Though the study corridor does not contain any occurrences of nonindigenous aquatic species tracked by the USGS, this does not in and of itself rise to the level of an ORV. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no fish ORVs are present in this segment.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for river dependent wildlife in the study corridor. There are no known river dependent raptor nests in the study corridor. There is no habitat for other river dependent wildlife species considered in this analysis. A number of Forest routes, including FR 044 (Taylor Mountain Road), 436, 429, and 437, are present in the study corridor. Routes closely parallel and cross the stream segment. Presence of these routes in the study corridor reduces wildlife habitat quality by disrupting the dispersal corridor, and increasing the degree of habitat fragmentation and frequency of human disturbance. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no wildlife ORVs are present in this segment.	This segment includes three previously identified cultural resources. One of the resources is a the NRHP-listed segment of Carter Road (NR 354), a former military road that ran from Fort Bridger, Wyoming to Fort Thornbough near present day Vernal, Utah. The road was constructed in 1881 and included significant use until 1924 with mining traffic and a means for residents to access the Ashley Valley. Three cabin sites, one powder magazine, and a sawmill are also associated with this road. Other resources include an historic phone line considered not eligible to the NRHP and an historic site eligible to the NRHP. Because these resources are not clearly related to Spring Creek I, and therefore do not indicate the existence of cultural or historic values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Data examined included spatial data for Land Type Associations (LTA) described in the ANF Ecosystem Diversity Evaluation Report (USFS 2009). There are two LTAs present in the study corridor; South Face (SF), and Moenkopi Hills (MH). The SF LTA does not contain any rare or specialized ecosystems identified in USFS (2009). The MH LTA contains inherently erosive strata such as the Duchesne River, Morrison, and Moenkopi Formations, which are uncommon in the Uinta Mountains and on the ANF. These formations provide habitat for several endemic plant species, such as Dinosaur buckwheat, short-flower cryptanth, Lake Fork gilia, shrubby bedstraw, thrifty goldenweed, thistleleaf penstemon, and Huber pepperweed. However, these plant species are not considered to be river dependent. There are no administratively designated special areas, such as botanical areas, research natural areas, significant caves, or other areas with inherent ecological value in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no ecological ORVs are present in this segment.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, plant Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORVs are present in this segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Historic/Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Spring Creek 2 Eligible	All of segment is in SMS Class A. Varying changes in topography. Minor water feature present. Diverse vegetation species, heights, patterns, colors, and textures. Multiple soil and rock colors (tan, brown, dark yellow, gray, rust, orange, dark white). Moderate to high sinuosity. Rock outcrops/slides, hillsides, ridgelines, meadows, and Flaming Gorge Reservoir are visible. Viewpoints available where two roads cross segment. Almost no visible human disturbances, except for road crossings. Diverse landscape due to length of segment. However, considering these features collectively, along with available photo imagery, this combination of features is not unique, rare, or exemplary in the region of comparison. Therefore, no Scenic ORV.	This segment crosses ROS roaded natural and semi-primitive motorized areas. It is within a roadless area. The creek is a tributary to Flaming Gorge. At over 7 miles, the segment is one of the longest of the inventoried waters. The corridor contains areas of high scenic values, which are exemplary of the landscape throughout much of the region of comparison. Portions of the creek are accessible via Forest Service roads. The creek crosses under Highway 44, but a large grade difference does not support easy access from the roadway. Where the creek terminates at Flaming Gorge, there is a boat ramp, trailer parking area, and restroom facility. These recreation amenities are oriented toward Flaming Gorge and not Spring Creek 2. Observed streambed conditions indicate ephemeral flows that would not support water-based recreation or attract visitors for water-related recreation. Upstream of the boat ramp area, recreation opportunities would be largely primitive, with no observed developed recreation amenities. Aside from the recreation opportunities at the boat ramp, of which Spring Creek 2 is ancillary, the experiences of recreating	No relevant data available; no known ORV identified.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for fish species in the study corridor. There are no known populations of federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered fish species, fish Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked fish species in the study corridor. The study corridor is not an anadromous fish-bearing stream. Though the study corridor does not contain any occurrences of nonindigenous aquatic species tracked by the USGS, this does not in and of itself rise to the level of an ORV. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no fish ORVs are present in this segment.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for river dependent wildlife in the study corridor. There are no known river dependent raptor nests in the study corridor. There is no habitat for other river dependent wildlife species considered in this analysis. State Route 44 (a 2-lane highway), and Forest Routes 93 and 363 are present in the study corridor and cross the stream segment. Presence of these routes in the study corridor reduces wildlife habitat quality by disrupting the dispersal corridor, and increasing the degree of habitat fragmentation and frequency of human disturbance. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no wildlife ORVs are present in this segment.	This segment includes 11 previously identified cultural resources. Ten are prehistoric sites (eight are considered eligible to the NRHP and two are not eligible), most of which are artifact scatters or rock shelters. There is also one site with both prehistoric and historic occupations that is considered eligible to the NRHP. Nine of the NRHP-eligible sites are near the creek and include prehistoric storage structures and rock shelters that demonstrate long-term usage of the drainage during prehistory. The prehistoric use of the Spring Creek 2 corridor as a significant resource indicates there are cultural or historic values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable within the region of comparison; therefore, a cultural or historical ORV was identified for this segment.	Data examined included spatial data for Land Type Associations (LTA) described in the ANF Ecosystem Diversity Evaluation Report (USFS 2009). There are three LTAs present in the study corridor; Red Canyon (RC), Greendale Plateau (GP), and North Flank (NF). The RC, GP, and NF LTAs do not contain any rare or specialized ecosystem identified in USFS (2009). There are no administratively designated special areas, such as botanical areas, research natural areas, significant caves, or other areas with inherent ecological value in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no ecological ORVs are present in this segment.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, plant Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORVs are present in this segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Historic/Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
Spring Creek 2 Eligible (cont.)	(see above)	in this corridor would not be exceptionally unique in the region of comparison and would not draw recreationists from outside the region. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	(see above)	(see above)	(see above)	(see above)	(see above)	(see above)
Squaw Creek	Not in SMS Class A. Therefore, no Scenic ORV.	This segment is in an ROS semi-primitive non-motorized area. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing natural or recreational amenities that would draw a visitor to this segment over others in the region of comparison for unique recreational opportunities or experiences. There is very limited access to the segment and no known recreation amenities, which limits visitors' ability to participate in water-based or water-related recreation. The segment is an ephemeral drainage and 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. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	Proximity to Red Mountain was considered but the mountain is outside of the river corridor.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for fish species in the study corridor. There are no known populations of federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered fish species, fish Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked fish species in the study corridor. The study corridor is not an anadromous fish-bearing stream. Though the study corridor does not contain any occurrences of nonindigenous aquatic species tracked by the USGS, this does not in and of itself rise to the level of an ORV. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no fish ORVs are present in this segment.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for river dependent wildlife in the study corridor. There are no known river dependent raptor nests in the study corridor. The study corridor contains habitat for White-tailed ptarmigan (<i>Lagopus leucura</i>) which are dependent on riparian vegetation in the alpine zone. However, when compared to the amount of available habitat for this species in the ROC, this does not rise to the level of ORV. While the study corridor is free from highways, roads, trails, or other linear features that would increase habitat fragmentation and/or the frequency of human disturbance, this does not in and of itself rise to the level of an ORV. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no wildlife ORVs are present in this 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.	Data examined included spatial data for Land Type Associations (LTA) described in the ANF Ecosystem Diversity Evaluation Report (USFS 2009). There are three LTAs present in the study corridor; South Face (SF), Uinta Bollie (UB), and Alpine Moraine (AM). The SF and UB LTAs do not contain any rare or specialized ecosystems identified in USFS (2009). The AM LTA contains wet meadows including poor fens, quaking bogs or floating mats, and sphagnum bogs are generally widespread in the LTA. Except for a calcareous or rich fen in South Fork Rock Creek, there are no rare habitats in this LTA. There are no administratively designated special areas, such as botanical areas, research natural areas, significant caves, or other areas with inherent ecological value in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no ecological ORVs are present in this segment.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, plant Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORVs are present in this segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Historic/Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
The Seeps	Not in SMS Class A. Therefore, no Scenic ORV.	This segment is in an ROS roaded natural area. The analysis revealed this as being a typical drainage with no distinguishing natural or recreational amenities that would draw a visitor to this segment over others in the region of comparison for unique recreational opportunities or experiences. There little to no 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 low or 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. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No relevant data available; no known ORV identified.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for fish species in the study corridor. There are no known populations of federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered fish species, fish Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked fish species in the study corridor. The study corridor is not an anadromous fish-bearing stream. Though the study corridor does not contain any occurrences of nonindigenous aquatic species tracked by the USGS, this does not in and of itself rise to the level of an ORV. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no fish ORVs are present in this segment.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for river dependent wildlife in the study corridor. There are no known river dependent raptor nests in the study corridor. There is no habitat for other river dependent wildlife species considered in this analysis. US Route 191, a 2-lane rural highway, parallels the stream segment in the study corridor. Presence of the highway reduces wildlife habitat quality by disrupting dispersal corridor, and increasing the degree of habitat fragmentation and frequency of human disturbance. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no wildlife ORVs are present in this segment.	This segment includes one previously identified cultural resource--an historic transmission line considered not eligible to the NRHP. Because this resource is clearly not related to The Seeps, and therefore does not indicate the existence of cultural or historic values that are unique, rare, exemplary, or outstandingly remarkable in the region of comparison, no cultural or historical ORVs were identified for this segment.	Data examined included spatial data for Land Type Associations (LTA) described in the ANF Ecosystem Diversity Evaluation Report (USFS 2009). There are three LTAs present in the study corridor; South Face (SF), Parks Plateau (PP), and Stream Canyon (SC). The SF, PP, and SC LTAs do not contain any rare or specialized ecosystems identified in USFS (2009). There are no administratively designated special areas, such as botanical areas, research natural areas, significant caves, or other areas with inherent ecological value in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no ecological ORVs are present in this segment.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, plant Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORVs are present in this segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Historic/Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
West Fork Farm Creek I	Approximately one-fifth of the segment is not in SMS Class A. Simple changes in topography. Modest water patterns with rocks likely present due to changing topography. Mixed vegetation species, heights, patterns, colors, and textures. Most of segment is forested. Moderate soil and rock colors (tan, brown, and gray). Negligible sinuosity through canyon. Rock outcrops/slides, hillsides, and ridgelines are visible. Striking viewpoints likely available. Almost no visible human disturbances.	This segment crosses ROS roaded natural and non-motorized areas. The creek is a tributary to Farm Creek, which was inventoried in 2005 and found not to be eligible for inclusion in the WSR system. There is an escarpment near the creek's terminus with Farm Creek that has high scenic value; however, this type of geologic feature is common within the region of comparison and would not likely draw a visitor to this segment over others in the region of comparison. The creek is not readily accessible via road, primitive road or trail and there are no recreation amenities. Observed streambed conditions also indicate that flow is ephemeral with likely no flow during most of the year, which further prevents opportunities for water-based recreation. Overall, the primitive recreation experiences available in this corridor are not unique in the region of comparison. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No relevant data available; no known ORV identified.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for fish species in the study corridor. There are no known populations of federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered fish species, fish Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked fish species in the study corridor. The study corridor is not an anadromous fish-bearing stream. The study corridor is tributary to Farm Creek, which is poor habitat for Colorado River cutthroat trout; CRCT are not known from the study corridor. Though the study corridor does not contain any occurrences of nonindigenous aquatic species tracked by the USGS, this does not in and of itself rise to the level of an ORV. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no fish ORVs are present in this segment.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for river dependent wildlife in the study corridor. There are no known river dependent raptor nests in the study corridor. There is no habitat for other river dependent wildlife species considered in this analysis. Three Forest Routes, 117, 293, and 349, are present in the far upstream end of the study corridor, but do not cross the stream segment. Presence of these routes in the study corridor reduces wildlife habitat quality by disrupting the dispersal corridor, and increasing the degree of habitat fragmentation and frequency of human disturbance. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no wildlife ORVs are present in this 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.	Data examined included spatial data for Land Type Associations (LTA) described in the ANF Ecosystem Diversity Evaluation Report (USFS 2009). There are two LTAs present in the study corridor; Parks Plateau (PP), and Stream Canyon (SC). The PP and SC LTAs do not contain any rare or specialized ecosystems identified in USFS (2009). There are no administratively designated special areas, such as botanical areas, research natural areas, significant caves, or other areas with inherent ecological value in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no ecological ORVs are present in this segment.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, plant Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORVs are present in this segment.

River	Scenic	Recreational	Geologic	Fish	Wildlife	Historic/Cultural	Ecological	Botanical
West Fork Farm Creek 2	Not in SMS Class A. Therefore, no Scenic ORV.	This segment is in an ROS semi-primitive non-motorized area. The analysis did not reveal any distinguishing natural or recreational amenities that would draw a visitor to this segment over others in the region of comparison for unique recreational opportunities or experiences. There very limited access to the segment and no known recreation amenities, which limits visitors' ability to participate in water-based or water-related recreation. The segment is an ephemeral drainage and 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. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no known recreational ORVs were identified for this segment.	No relevant data available; no known ORV identified.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for fish species in the study corridor. There are no known populations of federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered fish species, fish Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked fish species in the study corridor. The study corridor is not an anadromous fish-bearing stream. Though the study corridor does not contain any occurrences of nonindigenous aquatic species tracked by the USGS, this does not in and of itself rise to the level of an ORV. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no fish ORVs are present in this segment.	There is no USFWS designated or proposed critical habitat for river dependent wildlife in the study corridor. There are no known river dependent raptor nests in the study corridor. The study corridor contains habitat for White-tailed ptarmigan (<i>Lagopus leucura</i>) which are dependent on riparian vegetation in the alpine zone. However, when compared to the amount of available habitat for this species in the ROC, this does not rise to the level of ORV. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no wildlife ORVs are present in this 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.	Data examined included spatial data for Land Type Associations (LTA) described in the ANF Ecosystem Diversity Evaluation Report (USFS 2009). There are three LTAs present in the study corridor; South Face (SF), Uinta Bollie (UB), and Alpine Moraine (AM). The SF and UB LTAs do not contain any rare or specialized ecosystems identified in USFS (2009). The AM LTA contains wet meadows including poor fens, quaking bogs or floating mats, and sphagnum bogs are generally widespread in the LTA. Except for a calcareous or rich fen in South Fork Rock Creek, there are no rare habitats in this LTA. There are no administratively designated special areas, such as botanical areas, research natural areas, significant caves, or other areas with inherent ecological value in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no ecological ORVs are present in this segment.	There are no known occurrences of river dependent, federally-listed, state-listed, or candidate threatened or endangered plant species, plant Species of Conservation Concern, or Forest Service-tracked plant species in the study corridor. There are no administratively designated special botanical areas in the study corridor. Accordingly, after an analysis of the relevant data, no botanical ORVs are present in this segment.

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