



United States Department of Agriculture
Forest Service

Errata for the Final Environmental Impact Statement

Shoshone National Forest

May 2015

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Introduction

This document lists the corrections (known as errata) to the 2014 Shoshone Land Management Plan revision Final Environmental Impact Statement. Errata are entered chronologically by page number from the final EIS.

Corrections or Additions to the Final EIS

Various Errata by Page Number

FEIS, page xvi, second paragraph under “Oil and Gas”

Replace the paragraph that appears on the page:

The analysis also considers the potential loss of the opportunity to discover and develop oil and gas resources when National Forest System lands are withdrawn from development or plan direction states that surface occupancy for oil and gas development is not suitable. The percentage of land with a high potential for oil and gas occurrence (255,000 acres) that is generally available for oil and gas development¹ with surface development ranges from 91 percent in alternative A to 32 percent in alternative C (see table 3).

¹Lands where surface occupancy is allowed or that are within 1 mile of lands where surface occupancy is allowed.

With the following (note: the footnote is deleted; it was referring to a methodology used in the DEIS that was not used in the FEIS):

The analysis also considers the potential loss of the opportunity to discover and develop oil and gas resources when plan direction states that oil and gas surface development is not suitable. The percentage of land with a high potential for oil and gas occurrence (255,000 acres) that is generally suitable for oil and gas surface development ranges from 91 percent in alternative A to 32 percent in alternative C (see table 3).

FEIS, page xxiv, table 3, two rows under “Oil and Gas Development”

Replace rows that appear on the page:

Effect on suitability for oil and gas surface development	Covered by existing leasing decision. Development not tied to management area direction. Most of forest suitable for development.	Reduced availability. Non-motorized management areas are not suitable for development.	Much reduced availability. Non-motorized management areas are not suitable for development. Recommended wilderness unavailable.	Much reduced availability. Non-motorized management areas are not suitable for development. Recommended wilderness unavailable.	Reduced availability. Non-motorized management areas are not suitable for development.	Slightly reduced availability. Small number of non-motorized management areas is not suitable for development.	Much reduced availability. Focus on portion of forest with high potential for oil and gas occurrence, maintaining consistency with direction on adjacent BLM ownership, and not allowing development on key crucial winter range areas.
Percentage of acres with high potential for oil and gas occurrence (255,000 acres) generally available with surface development	91%	71%	32%	47%	74%	87%	38%

With the following rows:

<p>Effect on suitability for oil and gas surface development</p>	<p>Covered by existing leasing decision. Development not tied to management area direction. Most of Forest suitable for development.</p>	<p>Less area suitable for surface development. Non-motorized management areas are not suitable for surface development.</p>	<p>Much less area suitable for surface development. Non-motorized management areas are not suitable for surface development. Recommended wilderness unavailable.</p>	<p>Much less area suitable for surface development. Non-motorized management areas are not suitable for surface development. Recommended wilderness unavailable.</p>	<p>Less area suitable for surface development. Non-motorized management areas are not suitable for surface development.</p>	<p>Slightly less area suitable for surface development. Small number of non-motorized management areas is not suitable for surface development.</p>	<p>Much less area suitable for surface development. Focus on portion of Forest with high potential for oil and gas occurrence, maintaining consistency with direction on adjacent BLM ownership, and not allowing surface development on key crucial winter range areas.</p>
<p>Percentage of acres with high potential for oil and gas occurrence (255,000 acres) generally suitable for surface development</p>	<p>91%</p>	<p>71%</p>	<p>32%</p>	<p>47%</p>	<p>74%</p>	<p>87%</p>	<p>38%</p>

FEIS, page xxiv, table 3, two rows under “Oil and Gas Development”

Replace rows that appear on the page:

Effect on suitability for oil and gas surface development	Covered by existing leasing decision. Development not tied to management area direction. Most of forest suitable for development.	Reduced availability. Non-motorized management areas are not suitable for development.	Much reduced availability. Non-motorized management areas are not suitable for development. Recommended wilderness unavailable.	Much reduced availability. Non-motorized management areas are not suitable for development. Recommended wilderness unavailable.	Reduced availability. Non-motorized management areas are not suitable for development.	Slightly reduced availability. Small number of non-motorized management areas is not suitable for development.	Much reduced availability. Focus on portion of forest with high potential for oil and gas occurrence, maintaining consistency with direction on adjacent BLM ownership, and not allowing development on key crucial winter range areas.
Percentage of acres with high potential for oil and gas occurrence (255,000 acres) generally available with surface development	91%	71%	32%	47%	74%	87%	38%

With the following rows:

<p>Effect on suitability for oil and gas surface development</p>	<p>Covered by existing leasing decision. Development not tied to management area direction. Most of Forest suitable for development.</p>	<p>Less area suitable for surface development. Non-motorized management areas are not suitable for surface development.</p>	<p>Much less area suitable for surface development. Non-motorized management areas are not suitable for surface development. Recommended wilderness unavailable.</p>	<p>Much less area suitable for surface development. Non-motorized management areas are not suitable for surface development. Recommended wilderness unavailable.</p>	<p>Less area suitable for surface development. Non-motorized management areas are not suitable for surface development.</p>	<p>Slightly less area suitable for surface development. Small number of non-motorized management areas is not suitable for surface development.</p>	<p>Much less area suitable for surface development. Focus on portion of Forest with high potential for oil and gas occurrence, maintaining consistency with direction on adjacent BLM ownership, and not allowing surface development on key crucial winter range areas.</p>
<p>Percentage of acres with high potential for oil and gas occurrence (255,000 acres) generally suitable for surface development</p>	<p>91%</p>	<p>71%</p>	<p>32%</p>	<p>47%</p>	<p>74%</p>	<p>87%</p>	<p>38%</p>

FEIS, page xxxi, replace “Table of Contents” entries

Replace:

Table 120. Oil and gas surface occupancy suitability by alternative (page 462)

Table 121. Acres open to oil and gas surface occupancy where suitability is restricted by steep slopes and riparian areas by alternative (page 463)

With the following:

Table 120. Suitability for oil and gas surface development by alternative (page 462)

Table 121. Acres open to oil and gas surface development where suitability is restricted by steep slopes and riparian areas by alternative (page 463)

FEIS, page 19, third paragraph, last three lines

Replace lines:

(Suitability is the determination of where oil and gas development is compatible with the management areas and desired future conditions on the forest. This includes the identification of where oil and gas development could occur with or without surface occupancy.)

With the following:

(Suitability is the determination of where oil and gas development is compatible with the management areas and desired future conditions on the Forest. This includes the identification of where oil and gas surface development could occur.)

FEIS, page 20, last paragraph before “Commercial livestock grazing”

Replace paragraph:

The revised Forest Plan will identify what areas of the Shoshone are suitable for surface occupancy for the purpose of oil and gas development.

With the following:

The revised Forest Plan will identify what areas of the Shoshone are suitable for oil and gas surface development.

FEIS, page 30, second paragraph under “Description of Alternatives Considered in Detail”

Replace paragraph:

Alternatives differ from each other in the way they respond to revision topics. They address changes to each component of the 1986 Forest Plan as amended: standards and guidelines, management area allocations, monitoring and evaluation, allowable sale quantity, surface occupancy for oil and gas leasing, wilderness recommendations, special interest areas, and potential research natural areas.

With the following:

Alternatives differ from each other in the way they respond to revision topics. They address changes to each component of the 1986 Forest Plan as amended: standards and guidelines, management area

allocations, monitoring and evaluation, allowable sale quantity, suitability for oil and gas surface development, wilderness recommendations, special interest areas, and potential research natural areas.

FEIS, page 45, paragraph under “Oil and gas development”

Replace paragraph:

Acres available for leasing are the same as alternative A. This alternative has 708,000 acres suitable for surface occupancy for oil and gas development. This alternative has a large number of inventoried roadless acres that are suitable for surface development. Eighty-seven percent of the acres with high potential for oil and gas occurrence are suitable for surface development.

With the following:

Acres available for leasing are the same as alternative A. This alternative has 708,000 acres suitable for oil and gas surface development. This alternative has a large number of inventoried roadless acres that are suitable for surface development. Eighty-seven percent of the acres with high potential for oil and gas occurrence are suitable for surface development.

FEIS, page 51, heading “No Oil and Gas Surface Occupancy Forest-wide” along with next paragraph

Replace section:

No Oil and Gas Surface Occupancy Forest-wide

At least one commenter suggested the Shoshone consider no surface occupancy Forest-wide. This would be similar to identifying all areas to be withdrawn from mineral and oil and gas entry, which is not consistent with existing law and policy, such as the General Mining Law of 1872, which allows exploration, development, and production of minerals from mining claims on public lands. Therefore, the alternative was considered but not analyzed in detail.

With the following:

No Oil and Gas Surface Development Forest-wide

At least one commenter suggested the Shoshone consider no surface development Forest-wide. This would be similar to identifying all areas to be withdrawn from mineral and oil and gas entry, which is not consistent with existing law and policy, such as the General Mining Law of 1872, which allows exploration, development, and production of minerals from mining claims on public lands. Therefore, the alternative was considered but not analyzed in detail.

FEIS, page 51, paragraph under “Recommend All eligible Rivers for Designation”

Replace the paragraph that appears on the page:

A suggestion was submitted to recommend all eligible rivers for designation as wild and scenic rivers. The interdisciplinary team made the eligibility determinations, which are included in the Plan as per Forest Service Handbook 1909.12,82.1. Forest Service Handbook 1909.12,8 allows the Forest Service to make wild and scenic river suitability determinations, and if suitable, a recommendation after plan revision when there is an identified need, which is what we have elected to do. Therefore, although an alternative to recommend eligible rivers for designation was considered, it was eliminated from detailed analysis because the Forest Service has elected to make to make wild and scenic river suitability determinations, and if suitable, a recommendation after plan revision.

With the following:

A suggestion was submitted to recommend all eligible rivers for designation as wild and scenic rivers. The interdisciplinary team made the eligibility determinations, which are included in the Plan as per Forest Service Handbook 1909.12,82.1. Forest Service Handbook 1909.12.83.1 allows the Forest Service to delay the suitability determination for eligible rivers. Therefore, although an alternative to recommend eligible rivers for designation was considered, it was eliminated from detailed analysis because the Forest Service has elected to delay wild and scenic river suitability determinations.

FEIS, page 62, table 19, two rows under “Oil and Gas Development”

Replace rows that appear on the page:

Effect on suitability for oil and gas surface development	Covered by existing leasing decision. Development not tied to management area direction. Most of forest suitable for development.	Reduced availability. Non-motorized management areas are not suitable for development.	Much reduced availability. Non-motorized management areas are not suitable for development. Recommended wilderness unavailable.	Much reduced availability. Non-motorized management areas are not suitable for development. Recommended wilderness unavailable.	Reduced availability. Non-motorized management areas are not suitable for development.	Slightly reduced availability. Small number of non-motorized management areas is not suitable for development.	Much reduced availability. Focus on portion of forest with high potential for oil and gas occurrence, maintaining consistency with direction on adjacent BLM ownership, and not allowing development on key crucial winter range areas.
Percentage of acres with high potential for oil and gas occurrence (255,000 acres) generally available with surface development	91%	71%	32%	47%	74%	87%	38%

With the following rows:

Effect on suitability for oil and gas surface development	Covered by existing leasing decision. Development not tied to management area direction. Most of Forest suitable for development.	Less area suitable for surface development. Non-motorized management areas are not suitable for surface development.	Much less area suitable for surface development. Non-motorized management areas are not suitable for surface development. Recommended wilderness unavailable.	Much less area suitable for surface development. Non-motorized management areas are not suitable for surface development. Recommended wilderness unavailable.	Less area suitable for surface development. Non-motorized management areas are not suitable for surface development.	Slightly less area suitable for surface development. Small number of non-motorized management areas is not suitable for surface development.	Much less area suitable for surface development. Focus on portion of Forest with high potential for oil and gas occurrence, maintaining consistency with direction on adjacent BLM ownership, and not allowing surface development on key crucial winter range areas.
Percentage of acres with high potential for oil and gas occurrence (255,000 acres) generally suitable for surface development	91%	71%	32%	47%	74%	87%	38%

FEIS, page 112, first full paragraph on page

Replace paragraph:

The greatest area available for surface development associated with oil and gas extraction occurs under alternative A, followed by alternatives F, E, B, D, C and G in descending order. Oil and gas development potential is expected to be low to very low under all alternatives.

With the following:

The greatest area suitable for surface development associated with oil and gas extraction occurs under alternative A, followed by alternatives F, E, B, D, C, and G in descending order. Oil and gas development potential is expected to be low to very low under all alternatives.

FEIS, page 186, second conservation measure listed on top of page

Replace the second conservation measure:

If important denning habitat is identified outside of wilderness (i.e., Beartooth Plateau) snowmobiling in these areas may need to be restricted.

With the following:

Site-specific analysis will consider the impact of all winter recreation activities within suitable denning habitat for wolverines outside of wilderness boundaries (i.e., Beartooth Plateau).

FEIS, page 303, first full paragraph under heading “Effects from Oil and Gas/Mineral and Energy Development” (section on Species of Local Concern, Rocky Mountain Elk, Affected Environment)

Replace the paragraph that appears on the page:

The projected development potential for mineral and oil and gas development on the Forest is low to very low under all alternatives. Because of this low potential, none of the alternatives are expected to have an adverse effect on wildlife.

With the following:

During alternative development, some areas in crucial winter range were identified as suitable for oil and gas surface development based on the following considerations: where there was a high potential for oil and gas occurrence, in the vicinity of existing off- Forest oil and gas development, or in areas with existing oil and gas leases. In these areas the impacts to crucial winter range from development would be addressed at the site-specific, project-analysis stage through design criteria that limit timing and location of surface use.

Also, during the development of alternatives the following areas were identified as unsuitable for oil and gas surface development: the primary conservation area for grizzly bear, “vital” big game crucial winter range areas identified by Wyoming Game and Fish Department as directed by the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission’s Mitigation Policy (2012), and areas where there was less likelihood of oil and gas occurrence.

The effects to big game winter range from oil and gas activities are the same in all alternatives, except alternatives C and G. Oil and gas activities have less of an impact in these two alternatives because they identify fewer acres as suitable for surface development.

In alternative C, oil and gas surface development is not allowed within any crucial winter range. This resulted in 58,000 fewer acres categorized as suitable for oil and gas surface development in alternative C, in addition to what was already excluded from inventoried roadless areas, recommended wilderness, MA 5.4 (managed big game winter range), and the grizzly bear primary conservation area.

Alternative G is a modified version of alternative B and was developed in response to comments on the DEIS. In alternative G, a different approach was taken to identify lands suitable for oil and gas surface development (see FEIS, Leasable Minerals, page 469). The result was that 60,000 acres of crucial winter range was determined not suitable for oil and gas surface development. This includes acres of both MA 5.4 and big game crucial winter range not designated MA 5.4. In addition, in this alternative all big game crucial winter range, whether it is suitable for oil and gas development or not, includes timing restrictions to reduce disturbance effects to wintering animals.

The projected development potential for oil and gas on the Forest is low to very low under all alternatives. This projection applies even in those acres (255,000) that have high potential for oil and gas resources to occur. Given the low potential for development, there is little difference among alternatives. Because of this low potential and limited amount of acres suitable for surface development in key wildlife habitats, none of the alternatives are expected to have an adverse effect on wildlife, including big game crucial winter range.

FEIS, page 332, first paragraph on page

Replace paragraph:

Oil and Gas Development: The possibility of oil and gas development in the planning period is predicted to be low or very low under all alternatives. Potential adverse effects would be from improper roading, land disturbance, effects to ground water, and potential for spills. For oil and gas potential surface occupancy with stipulations, alternative A has the most acreage. Alternatives F, B, and E have less acreage in decreasing order. Alternatives C and D have less land available, and alternative G has the least acreage. If oil and gas development were to occur, Forest standards, guidelines, and project design features with proper implementation, administration, and compliance would minimize the effects to aquatic resources from oil and gas development.

With the following:

Oil and Gas Development: The possibility of oil and gas development in the planning period is predicted to be low or very low under all alternatives. Potential adverse effects would be from improper roading, land disturbance, effects to ground water and potential for spills. For acres suitable for oil and gas surface development, alternative A has the most acreage. Alternatives F, B, and E have less acreage in decreasing order. Alternatives C and D have less suitable land, and alternative G has the least acreage. If oil and gas development were to occur, Forest standards, guidelines, and project design features with proper implementation, administration, and compliance would minimize the effects to aquatic resources from oil and gas surface development.

FEIS, page 406, next to last paragraph on the page

Replace paragraph:

Effects from Oil and Gas/Mineral and Energy Development: The potential for mineral and oil and gas development is low to very low under any alternative. Surface occupancy with stipulations is lowest for alternatives G, C, D, B, E, and A in ascending order. Alternative A is about six times greater than alternative G. Effects from minerals-related activities are anticipated to have little to no impact on

spread or introduction of aquatic invasive species under all alternatives due to the current low probability of development.

With the following:

Effects from Oil and Gas/Mineral and Energy Development: The potential for mineral and oil and gas development is low to very low under any alternative. The area suitable for oil and gas surface development is lowest for alternatives G, C, D, B, E, and A in ascending order. Alternative A is about six times greater than alternative G. Effects from minerals-related activities are anticipated to have little to no impact on spread or introduction of aquatic invasive species under all alternatives due to the current low probability of development.

FEIS, page 417–418

The paragraph at the bottom of page 417 and the one on the top of page 418:

The rangeland capability analysis identified 378,529 acres capable of supporting commercial livestock grazing on the Forest. This represents about 16 percent of the Shoshone.

Acres of capable rangeland by allotment are displayed in table 98. All acres were generated by GIS and may not exactly match actual allotment acres. Even though some allotments contain small amounts of capable acres, grazing may still be occurring based on site-specific conditions not covered in this strategic analysis. Therefore, changes to rangeland capability and suitability may occur at the project scale, using site-specific data.

Replace with the following:

The rangeland suitability/capability analysis identified 378,529 acres of suitable land for livestock grazing on the Forest. This represents about 16 percent of the Shoshone.

Acres of suitable rangeland by allotment are displayed in table 98. All acres were generated by GIS and may not exactly match actual allotment acres. Even though some allotments contain small amounts of suitable acres, grazing may still be occurring based on site-specific conditions not covered in this strategic analysis.

FEIS, page 460, fourth paragraph on the page

Replace paragraph:

The possibility of oil and gas development in the planning period is low or very low under all alternatives. The amount of development is likely similar among the alternatives, though some alternatives such as A, F, E, and B allow oil and gas development with surface occupancy on more acres than alternatives C, D, and G. Given the low likelihood of development, there are no effects predicted on livestock grazing.

With the following:

The possibility of oil and gas development in the planning period is low or very low under all alternatives. The amount of development is likely similar among the alternatives, though some alternatives such as A, F, E, and B have more suitable acres for oil and gas surface development than alternatives C, D, and G. Given the low likelihood of development, there are no effects predicted on livestock grazing.

FEIS, page 468–473, starting from “Leasable minerals” on page 468 and ending on the top of the page before “Cumulative Effects” on page 473

Replace the whole section with the following:

Leasable minerals

The acres available for oil and gas leasing on the Shoshone are set by the Oil and Gas Leasing Record of Decision (USDA Forest Service 1995). The alternatives do not make changes to the acres available for leasing. The alternatives do identify areas where oil and gas surface development is not compatible with management area desired conditions.

Table 120 identifies acres that are suitable for oil and gas development based upon allocation. Lands where allocations are suitable for oil and gas surface development are displayed on maps 35–40 and 75.

Alternative A represents the direction in the current leasing decision. Alternatives B through F assigned acres of surface development suitability based upon the compatibility between oil and gas development and management area desired conditions. Generally, management areas that were outside of special areas and travel corridors that allow summer motorized recreation were considered compatible with oil and gas development. An additional criterion was included in alternatives B, D, and E to address grizzly bear. In those alternatives, any land within the primary conservation area for the grizzly bear was identified as not suitable for surface development. This criterion was designed to maintain the acres of secure habitat within the primary conservation area. This criterion was not used in alternative C, because all primary conservation area acres were assigned to management areas that we designated as not suitable for surface development.

In an effort to respond to public comment, a different tact was taken in alternative G for identifying lands suitable for oil and gas surface development. Three criteria were used to screen for areas that are not suitable for oil and gas surface development. The first was to remove the primary conservation area for the grizzly bear. The second was to remove the most critical crucial big game winter range as identified by Wyoming Game and Fish Department. And the third was to look at allocations made on adjoining BLM lands. In looking at what areas to focus on that are suitable for surface development in alternative G, we used three interrelated criteria to identify areas. The three criteria are (1) areas with a high potential for occurrence of oil and gas resources; (2) areas with some potential for development of those resources; and (3) areas with existing oil and gas leases. We combined these two sets of criteria to develop a final allocation showing what areas are suitable for oil and gas surface development in alternative G.

In addition to the allocation criteria considered in the alternatives, acres may not be suitable for oil and gas surface development because they are too steep or are riparian acres. The acres of steep slopes and riparian do not change by alternative. These acres are displayed in table 120. Steep slopes and riparian acres do not generally result in oil and gas resources being unavailable for development, because they are generally not contiguous and there will be nearby areas that are suitable for surface development that can be used to access oil and gas resources. The following discussion does not consider acres that are steep or within riparian areas.

Table 120. Acres suitable for oil and gas surface development by alternative

	Alt. A	Alt. B	Alt. C	Alt. D	Alt. E	Alt. F	Alt. G
Legally withdrawn	1,416,000	1,416,00	1,416,000	1,416,000	1,416,000	1,416,000	1,416,000
Administratively withdrawn	52,600						
Allocation is not suitable for surface development	171,100	619,000	858,250	796,400	544,400	313,800	892,800
Allocation is suitable for surface development	798,100	402,800	163,600	225,400	477,500	708,000	129,100

Table 121. Acres where allocations are suitable for oil and gas surface development and suitability is restricted by steep slopes and riparian areas by alternative

	Alt. A	Alt. B	Alt. C	Alt. D	Alt. E	Alt. F	Alt. G
Allocation is suitable for surface development (see table 120)	798,100	402,800	163,600	225,400	477,500	708,000	129,100
Steep slopes and riparian are not suitable for surface development	270,800	89,200	23,700	35,100	115,100	199,000	32,900
Acres suitable for surface development once steep slopes and riparian are removed	527,300	313,500	139,900	190,400	362,400	509,000	96,200

The extent of impact alternative allocations will have on oil and gas development is based upon the allocation and how it is associated with potential occurrence of oil and gas resources and the likelihood for future development. In response to public comment and the issues, we conducted additional analysis focusing on those lands with a high potential for oil and gas occurrence. Outside of the area legally withdrawn from mineral development there are 255,000 acres with a high potential for oil and gas occurrence. Table 122 displays by alternative the percentage of the 255,000 acres that are suitable for oil and gas surface development.

Table 122. Percentage of acres with high potential for oil and gas occurrence that is suitable for oil and gas surface development by alternative

	Alt. A	Alt. B	Alt. C	Alt. D	Alt. E	Alt. F	Alt. G
Percentage of high potential lands with an allocation that is suitable for surface development	91	71	32	47	74	87	38

On the lands with high potential for oil and gas occurrence, alternatives A and F provide the greatest percentage of acres that are suitable for oil and gas surface development. Alternative C provides the lowest percentage, alternative G provides the next lowest amount, and alternative E, B, and D provide similar amounts.

Any direct impact on oil and gas development would be dependent upon the actual discovery and development of an oil and gas field. The reasonably foreseeable development projections for the 255,000 acres with high potential for oil and gas occurrence identify 17,400 acres with a low potential for development and 190,200 with a very low potential for development. Table 123 displays by alternative the percentage of the acres that have some potential for development that are suitable for oil and gas surface development.

Table 123. Percentage of acres with high potential for oil and gas occurrence and some potential for development that is suitable for oil and gas surface development by alternative

	Alt. A	Alt. B	Alt. C	Alt. D	Alt. E	Alt. F	Alt. G
Percentage of high potential lands with some potential for development where allocation is suitable for surface development	89	67	31	45	69	86	46

Similar to the comparisons above, alternatives A and F provide the greatest percentage of acres suitable for oil and gas surface development where there is some potential for surface development and high potential of occurrence. Unlike the previous comparisons, alternative G provides more lands than alternatives C and D. This is reflective of the design emphasis used in creating alternative G that tried to feature lands with high occurrence potential, some potential for development, and current lease activity while still excluding big game crucial winter range. The remaining alternatives of B and E rank similar to the previous comparisons.

The overall estimates for low development on the Shoshone are similar to those made 25 years ago (USDA Forest Service 1992). Given these projections and the lack of activity in the last 25 years, the potential for any oil and gas development in the planning period is very low and the same for all alternatives. Despite the difference in the acres suitable for surface development, it is unlikely that any of the alternatives will impact oil and gas development.

Effects from Riparian and Wetland Management: Surface development associated with leasable minerals and mineral materials would not be suitable in riparian or wetland areas and would be restricted for locatable mineral activity. Unless there is no other option for location, activity would not be affected by this direction. This limitation on surface development for leasable and mineral material activity does not vary among alternatives since riparian and wetland areas do not vary among alternatives. Because of the low development potential, there is likely to be little to no effect to leasable minerals. Because of the likely ability in most cases to access mineral resources from outside the riparian and wetland areas, there would be little effect to mineral materials or locatable mineral activities.

Effects from Scenic Resource Management: Surface development associated with minerals activity would be restricted in visually sensitive areas. Unless there is no other option for location or mitigation, mineral activity would not be affected by this direction. Restrictions are tied to sensitive visual areas which vary little among alternatives. There is likely to be little to no effect on mineral activity during the planning period.

Effects from Wildlife Habitat Management: Habitat security requirements for grizzly bear can be expected to affect locatable mineral exploration and development. Where roads, and the access they provide, are necessary, limitations on road construction and operating seasons can be expected to have the effect of prolonging exploration or development work.

Habitat security requirements for grizzly bear can be expected to affect mineral material development. Where roads, and the access they provide, are necessary, limitations on road construction and operating seasons can be expected to have the effect of impacting development work.

Habitat security requirements for grizzly bear can be expected to affect leasable mineral exploration and development. Where roads, and the access they provide, are necessary, limitations on road construction and operating seasons can be expected to have the effect of prolonging exploration or development work. In alternatives B, C, D, E, and G, lands are not suitable for oil and gas surface

development within the grizzly bear primary conservation area. This has no effect on oil and gas in alternative C, because the not suitable acres are already designated as not suitable based upon management area suitability. For alternatives B, D, E, and G, the additional acres designated as not suitable for surface development are 41,700, 24,700, 57,700, and 32,100, respectively. In alternatives A and F, surface development is suitable within the primary conservation area, but the direction on surface development within the primary conservation area still needs to be met. In those alternatives, oil and gas would be limited by access and operating season restrictions. The acres affected are 135,100 in alternative A and 153,900 in alternative F.

Despite the limitations in these alternatives, grizzly bear primary conservation area restrictions are likely to have little effect on oil and gas development, because of the low likelihood of oil and gas development and the fact that very little of the lands with a high potential for oil and gas occurrence fall within the primary conservation area.

Mineral and energy exploration and development is likely to be affected in lynx analysis units in occupied habitat. Guidelines give direction that winter access should be limited to designated routes or designated over-the-snow routes. The direction will create some timing and location restrictions on development. The effect would be the same in all alternatives.

Crucial winter range places timing restrictions on mineral activity. This is likely to increase oil and gas development time and costs to apply the restrictions. The effect is the same in all alternatives, except alternatives C and G. In alternative C, lands are not suitable for oil and gas surface development within crucial winter range. This resulted in an additional 58,000 acres that are unsuitable for surface development in alternative C, beyond what was excluded as the result of management area allocations. In alternative G, some of the crucial winter range is not suitable for oil and gas surface development, resulting in an additional 60,000 acres that are unsuitable for surface development.

Effects from Soil and Watershed Management: Surface development associated with leasable minerals is not suitable on steep slopes, restricting locatable mineral and mineral materials activity. Unless there is no other option for location, activity would not be affected by this direction. This limitation on surface development for leasable activity does not vary among alternatives since steep slopes do not vary among alternatives. Because of the low development potential, there is likely to be little to no effect to leasable minerals. Because of the likely ability in most cases to access mineral resources from outside the steep areas, there would be little effect to mineral material or locatable mineral activities.

Effects from Heritage Management: Surface development associated with minerals activity would be restricted in areas with heritage resources. Unless there is no other option for location or mitigation, mineral activity would not be affected by this direction. This restriction on mineral activity does not vary among alternatives since heritage resources do not vary among alternatives. There is likely to be little to no effect on mineral activity during the planning period.

Summary of Effects to Resource

All alternatives would have areas suitable for mineral activity in some areas with constraints to protect other resources. These constraints would include limiting or prohibiting access and development or controlling the timing or nature of development. All alternatives also have some areas where mineral activity would be unsuitable. For mineral materials and locatable minerals, alternatives ordered such that the ones providing the most suitable area and the least restrictions in suitable areas to those with the least suitable area and most restriction in suitable areas are: F, A, E, B, G, D, and C. This basically illustrates how the alternatives impact the opportunity for mineral materials and locatable mineral

development. For oil and gas surface development, alternative G is different. From an overall acres available standpoint, alternative G has the fewest acres suitable for oil and gas surface development of all the alternatives. If the focus is on the acres with the highest potential of oil and gas occurrence, alternative G ranks between alternatives B and D.

The actual effects on mineral development are tied to the demand associated with leases, claims, and materials, and are based on whether that activity is impacted by plan direction. Based on the last 20 years of activity, the demand for minerals, oil, and gas on the Shoshone is low. That could change in the future as demand and technology change, but for the near term, there is no evidence of a change in demand for mineral resources on the Shoshone. Based on the prospect of low demand, the impact on mineral development during the planning period is low and is similar for all alternatives.

FEIS, page 484, next to last paragraph on the page

Replace paragraph:

The potential for oil and gas development in the planning period is low or very low under all alternatives. The amount of development would likely be similar among the alternatives. It is anticipated that any new roads needed for development would be minimal in number and mileage. Location of any new road would adhere to surface-occupancy and other restrictions in the affected management area. New roads needed for these activities would meet management area prescriptions and might restrict public use. Increases in traffic volume and weight might require additional improvements to the surface, drainage features, and structures of roads. Short-term heavy use is anticipated during exploration and well development. Long-term effects might include additional and more frequent road and structure maintenance.

With the following:

The potential for oil and gas development in the planning period is low or very low under all alternatives. The amount of development would likely be similar among the alternatives. It is anticipated that any new roads needed for development would be minimal in number and mileage. Location of any new road would adhere to surface development suitability and other restrictions in the affected management area. New roads needed for these activities would meet management area prescriptions and might restrict public use. Increases in traffic volume and weight might require additional improvements to the surface, drainage features, and structures of roads. Short-term heavy use is anticipated during exploration and well development. Long-term effects might include additional and more frequent road and structure maintenance.

FEIS, page 492, fifth paragraph under “Methodology”

Replace the paragraph that appears on the page:

Unmapped management areas (MAs 3.2A and 3.2B) were created that are defined as 0.5 mile from the centerline of the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail and Nez Perce National Historic Trail. The direction for these management areas overrides other management area directions that overlap the corridors.

With the following:

Management areas (MAs 3.6A and 3.6B) were created that are defined as 0.5 mile from the centerline of the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail and Nez Perce National Historic Trail. The direction for these management areas overrides other management area direction that overlaps the corridors when the trail management area direction is more restrictive.

FEIS Page 494, last full paragraph on page

Replace the paragraph that appears on the page:

The Shoshone National Forest has approximately 31 miles of the CDNST located in the southwest section of the Forest (see map 41). On the Shoshone, the original and current route was established in a 1998 Decision Notice and Finding of No Significant Impact. This decision recognized that the trail should be managed for pedestrian and horse traffic, but located some segments on existing roads to build as few new trails as possible and avoid sensitive wildlife habitat. Currently, the trail follows a mixture of non-motorized and motorized primitive roadways. Motorized use is allowed to the extent that occurred in 1998. As the trail location is refined, it is expected that the entire length of the trail will be located off roads. At the time of forest plan revision, there were two proposed re-routes that have had cultural resource and botanical surveys completed. Land and resource management plans provide for the development and management of the CDNST as an integrated part of the overall land and resource management direction for the land area through which the trail passes.

With the following:

The Shoshone National Forest has approximately 31 miles of the CDNST located in the southwest section of the Forest (see map 41). On the Shoshone, the original and current route was established in a 1998 Decision Notice and Finding of No Significant Impact. This decision recognized that the trail should be managed for pedestrian and horse traffic, but located some segments on existing roads to build as few new trails as possible and avoid sensitive wildlife habitat. Currently, the trail follows a mixture of non-motorized and motorized primitive roadways. Motorized use is allowed to the extent that occurred in 1998. As the trail location is refined, it is expected that the entire length of the trail will be located off roads. At the time of Forest Plan revision, there were two potential re-routes that have had cultural resource and botanical surveys completed. As part of Forest Plan implementation, the trail may be located on one of the potential re-routes or some other location more consistent with management direction for the CDNST. Relocation of the trail is not being addressed in the plan revision. Relocations will be addressed in project-specific environmental analysis that will occur after the revised plan is completed. Land and resource management plans provide for the development and management of the CDNST as an integrated part of the overall land and resource management direction for the land area through which the trail passes.

FEIS, page 530

Table 153

Table 153. Wilderness evaluation acres by management area and alternative

MA	Description	Alt. A	Alt. B	Alt. C	Alt. D	Alt. E	Alt. F	Alt. G
1.2	Recommended Wilderness			558,924	164,921			
1.2A	Recommended High Lakes Wilderness			15,224				
1.2B	Recommended Dunoir Wilderness			28,879	28,879			
1.3	Back Country Non-Motorized	426,701	353,341	86,595	367,950	324,317	202,266	261,859
1.5A	Clarks Fork Wild River							
1.6A	High Lakes WSA	15,224	15,224		15,224	15,224	15,224	15,224
1.6B	Dunoir SMU	28,879	28,879			28,879	28,879	28,879
2.2A	Line Creek RNA	1,276	1,276	184	1,276	1,276	1,276	1,276
2.3	Potential RNA	1,143	11,361	3,537	14,422			13,065
3.1B	Potential Little Popo Agie Moraine SIA		801	801	801			801
3.1C	Potential Sawtooth Peatbeds SIA		563		563			391
3.3A	Back Country Motorized	115,007	62,766	4,947	8,288	89,870	170,765	78,715
3.3B	Back Country Winter Motorized		86,372	3,157	71,555	43,430		185,175
3.3C	Back Country Summer Motorized		72,091	4,188	10,494	93,927	4,563	45,896
3.5	Back Country Recreation & Restoration		41,458					
4.2	Travel Corridor	61,337	36,181	20,424	36,181	38,153	38,326	38,326
4.3	Back Country Access Corridor		1,612	424	1,609	1,347	156	1,613
4.5A	Proposed Kirwin SIA	173	173	173	173	173		3,782
5.1	Managed Forests & Rangelands	59,578	18,583	7,665	14,142	78,789	283,385	18,583
5.2	Public Water Supply		7,420	1,534	2,645	7,420		7,420
5.4	Managed Big Game Crucial Winter Range	36,321	6,739	8,184	5,717	22,036		6,712
8.2	Ski-based Resort		798	798	798	798	798	798
Grand Total		745,640	745,639	745,639	745,639	745,639	745,639	745,639

Management Area 3.6A, Continental Divide National Scenic Trail is a linear feature that overlaps with the above management areas.

Replace with the following:

Table 153. Wilderness evaluation acres by management area and alternative

MA	Description	Alt. A	Alt. B	Alt. C	Alt. D	Alt. E	Alt. F	Alt. G
1.2	Recommended Wilderness			558,924	164,921			
1.2A	Recommended High Lakes Wilderness			15,224				
1.2B	Recommended Dunoir Wilderness			28,879	28,879			
1.3	Back Country Non-Motorized	426,701	353,341	86,595	367,950	324,317	202,266	261,859
1.5A	Clarks Fork Wild River							
1.6A	High Lakes WSA	15,224	15,224		15,224	15,224	15,224	15,224
1.6B	Dunoir SMU	28,879	28,879			28,879	28,879	28,879
2.2A	Line Creek RNA	1,276	1,276	184	1,276	1,276	1,276	1,276
2.3	Potential RNA	1,143	11,361	3,537	14,422			13,065
3.1B	Potential Little Popo Agie Moraine SIA		801	801	801			801
3.1C	Potential Sawtooth Peatbeds SIA		563		563			391
3.3A	Back Country Motorized	115,007	62,766	4,947	8,288	89,870	170,765	78,715
3.3B	Back Country Winter Motorized		86,372	3,157	71,555	43,430		185,175
3.3C	Back Country Summer Motorized		72,091	4,188	10,494	93,927	4,563	45,896
3.5	Back Country Recreation & Restoration		41,458					
3.5A	Back Country Restoration–Motorized							19,928
3.5B	Back Country Restoration–Winter Motorized							1,941
3.5C	Back Country Restoration–Summer Motorized							5,506
3.5D	Back Country Restoration–Non-Motorized							12,812
4.2	Travel Corridor	61,337	36,181	20,424	36,181	38,153	38,326	38,326
4.3	Back Country Access Corridor		1,612	424	1,609	1,347	156	1,613
4.5A	Proposed Kirwin SIA	173	173	173	173	173		3,782
5.1	Managed Forests & Rangelands	59,578	18,583	7,665	14,142	78,789	283,385	18,583
5.2	Public Water Supply		7,420	1,534	2,645	7,420		7,420
5.4	Managed Big Game Crucial Winter Range	36,321	6,739	8,184	5,717	22,036		6,712
8.2	Ski-based Resort		798	798	798	798	798	798
Grand Total		745,640	745,639	745,639	745,639	745,639	745,639	745,639

Management Area 3.6A, Continental Divide National Scenic Trail is a linear feature that overlaps with the above management areas.

FEIS, page 531

Table 154

Table 154. Wilderness evaluation acres available for motorized use by alternative

Motorized use acres (%)	Alt. A	Alt. B	Alt. C	Alt. D	Alt. E	Alt. F	Alt. G
Summer	272,416 (37)	249,186 (33)	43,781 (6)	59,745 (8)	332,513 (45)	498,488 (67)	222,459 (30)
Winter	607,454 (81)	234,700 (31)	20,582 (3)	132,419 (18)	265,071 (36)	503,052 (67)	344,470 (46)
Total Acres	746,134	746,134	746,134	746,134	746,134	746,134	746,134

Replace with the following:

Table 154. Wilderness evaluation acres available for motorized use by alternative

Motorized use acres (% of total evaluation acres)	Alt. A	Alt. B	Alt. C	Alt. D	Alt. E	Alt. F	Alt. G
Wilderness Evaluation Acres Suitable for Summer Motorized Recreation	272,416 (37)	249,186 (33)	43,781 (6)	59,745 (8)	332,513 (45)	498,488 (67)	222,459 (30)
Wilderness Evaluation Acres Suitable for Winter Motorized Recreation	607,454 (81)	234,700 (31)	20,582 (3)	132,419 (18)	265,071 (36)	503,052 (67)	344,470 (46)
Wilderness Evaluation Acres	746,134	746,134	746,134	746,134	746,134	746,134	746,134

FEIS, page 557, first paragraph under “Effects from Oil and Gas and Mineral and Energy Development:”

Replace paragraph:

Effects from Oil and Gas and Mineral and Energy Development: Oil and gas leasing is allowed, however, no ground-disturbing activities are permitted within the boundaries of the RNA. Protecting recommended RNAs to maintain their consideration for designation would impact oil and gas exploration in proportion to the number of acres where surface occupancy is prohibited. There is expected to be no impact to oil and gas leasing from the designation of RNAs under any alternative.

With the following:

Effects from Oil and Gas and Mineral and Energy Development: Oil and gas leasing is allowed; however, no ground-disturbing activities are suitable within the boundaries of the RNA. Protecting recommended RNAs to maintain their consideration for designation would impact oil and gas exploration in proportion to the number of acres where surface development is unsuitable. There is expected to be no impact to oil and gas leasing from the designation of RNAs under any alternative.

FEIS, page 617

Second full paragraph (under “Economic Efficiency” heading):

Table 179 shows estimated benefits, costs, and cumulative present net value by alternative. All monetary values are expressed in constant dollars with no allowance for inflation. A 4 percent discount

rate was used over a 50-year period (2012 to 2061). The reduction in present net value in any alternative as compared to the most economically efficient solution is the economic trade-off, or opportunity cost, of implementing that alternative.

Replace with the following:

Table 179 shows cumulative present net value by alternative. Values used to calculate present net value are in the FEIS, appendix B, page 1129. All monetary values are expressed in constant dollars with no allowance for inflation. A 4 percent discount rate was used over a 50-year period (2012 to 2061). The reduction in present net value in any alternative as compared to the most economically efficient solution is the economic trade-off, or opportunity cost, of implementing that alternative.

Table 179, Title

Table 179. Economic efficiency by alternative (in millions of dollars)

Replace with the following:

Table 179. Estimated costs and benefits as a cumulative PNV by alternative (in millions of dollars)

FEIS, page 621, second to last bulleted paragraph on the page

Replace paragraph:

- Policy within the Meeteetse Conservation District (MCD) Land Use Plan opposes the restriction of access (including access for mineral production) and any management that might “negatively impact the livelihoods” of their constituents. The MCD views the further restriction of surface occupancy for oil and gas leasing proposed in the preferred alternative of the Shoshone revised plan as being in conflict with their policy. In designating lands available for surface occupancy the forest focused on those lands with a high potential for oil and gas occurrence. No surface occupancy designations were drafted to be consistent with the direction for back country non-motorized management areas, big game crucial winter range and the desire of the public (that commented on the DEIS) to limit oil and gas leasing on the Forest. Economic impacts to the communities within the MCD from restrictions on surface occupancy are not anticipated low potential for oil and gas development during the life of the Forest Plan (10 to 15 years).

With the following:

- Policy within the Meeteetse Conservation District (MCD) Land Use Plan opposes the restriction of access (including access for mineral production) and any management that might “negatively impact the livelihoods” of their constituents. The MCD views the further restriction of surface development for oil and gas leasing proposed in the preferred alternative of the Shoshone revised plan as being in conflict with their policy. In designating lands unsuitable for surface development the Forest focused on those lands with a high potential for oil and gas occurrence. Areas designated as unsuitable for surface development were assigned to be consistent with the direction for back country non-motorized management areas, big game crucial winter range, and the desire of the public (that commented on the DEIS) to limit oil and gas development on the Forest. Economic impacts to the communities within the MCD from less areas being suitable for surface development are not anticipated due to the low potential for oil and gas development during the life of the Forest Plan (10 to 15 years).

FEIS, page 621, fifth bulleted paragraph on the page

The last sentence of that paragraph:

Economic impacts to the communities within the MCD from restrictions on surface occupancy are not anticipated low potential for oil and gas development during the life of the Forest Plan (10 to 15 years).

Replace with the following:

Economic impacts to the communities within the MCD from restrictions on surface occupancy are not anticipated due to low potential for oil and gas development during the life of the Forest Plan (10 to 15 years).

FEIS, page 654, definition for “Wetland”

Replace the definition that appears on the page:

Seasonally flooded basins or flats; the period of inundation is such that the land can usually be used for agricultural purposes. Also, lands transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by shallow water.

With the following:

Wetlands are defined as areas that are inundated by surface or ground water with a frequency sufficient to support and that, under normal circumstances, do or would support a prevalence of vegetation or aquatic life that requires saturated or seasonally saturated soil conditions for growth and reproduction. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas such as sloughs, potholes, wet meadows, river overflows, mud flats, and natural ponds.

FEIS, Glossary, page 635, definition for “Animal unit month”

Replace definition:

An animal unit month is the equivalent to the amount of dry forage consumed by a 1,000-pound non-lactating cow in 1 month (approximately 780 pounds, or 26 pounds per day).

With the following:

The amount of oven-dry forage (forage demand) required by one animal unit for a standardized period of 30 animal-unit-days. Not synonymous with animal month. (Abbreviated AUM) The term AUM is commonly used in three ways: (a) stocking rate, as in "X acres per AUM"; (b) forage allocations, as in "X AUMs in Allotment A"; (c) utilization, as in "X AUMs taken from Unit B." Society for Range Management. 1998. Glossary of terms used in range management, fourth edition. Edited by the Glossary Update Task Group, Thomas E. Bedell, Chairman. Used with permission.

FEIS, appendix B, page 1101, bullet 3 under “Process for Determination of Rangeland Capability”

Replace the following paragraph:

Slopes greater than 60 percent were subtracted. These areas are identified as not suitable for cattle and sheep grazing. In the DEIS analysis, the 40 to 60 percent slope range, which is generally suitable for sheep grazing was identified as not being capable. Most of the Shoshone is not available for sheep grazing and the interdisciplinary team felt the information on capability for sheep was not needed by the decision maker. Sheep are only grazed on two allotments on the south end of the Forest and the terrain is generally less than 40 percent slopes in those areas. Comments received on the DEIS objected

to this approach. They felt it did not follow standard protocols and provided in incorrect display of grazing capability. Based on the comments, we reconsidered our approach and adjusted it to include the 40 to 60 percent slope range as capable acres. Now they are not removed until the suitability screen where suitability for cattle grazing is determined.

With the following:

Slopes greater than 60 percent were subtracted. These areas are identified as not capable for cattle and sheep grazing.

In the DEIS analysis, the 40 to 60 percent slope range, which is generally capable for sheep grazing, was identified as not being capable. Most of the Shoshone is not available for sheep grazing and the interdisciplinary team felt the information on capability for sheep was not needed by the decision maker. Sheep are only grazed on two allotments on the south end of the Forest and the terrain is generally less than 40 percent slopes in those areas. Comments received on the DEIS objected to this approach. They felt it did not follow standard protocols and provided an incorrect display of grazing capability. Based on the comments, we reconsidered our approach and adjusted it to include the 40 to 60 percent slope range as capable acres for sheep.

We also had comments during the DEIS that stated we should show the 40 to 60 percent slope range as capable for cattle grazing. This was based upon maps submitted that show that cattle graze on those slopes in some areas. Our resource professionals verified that in some areas cattle do graze on slopes greater than 40 percent without damaging the resource. The R2 Desk Guide allows forests to modify the 40 percent figure to fit local situations, but we do not have the data needed to make a determination Forest-wide on how the slope break should be applied. For this analysis we stayed with the R2 protocol that shows slopes between 40 to 60 percent as not capable for cattle.

FEIS, appendix B, page 1101, bullet 2 under “Process for Determination of Rangeland Suitability”

Delete paragraph. This step occurs in bullet three under “Capability.

Appendix C, page 1225

Insert this page following page 1225:

Table 7. Details of the need assessment for areas being evaluated for potential wilderness on the Shoshone National Forest

Criteria	Togwotee Pass 02093	Deep Lake 02911	North Boundary 02913	Reef 02914	High Lakes NF915	High Lakes addition NF915
1. Are Yellowstone cutthroat trout present?	low	low	low	low	low	low
2. Are species of concern or species of interest present?	high	high	low	low	high	high
3. Is the area adjacent to existing wilderness?	high	low	high	high	high	low
4. Are ecoregion subsections represented in wilderness?	low	mod	mod	mod	mod	mod
5. Does the grizzly bear primary conservation area or a lynx analysis unit occur in the area?	high	mod	high	high	high	high
Need rating	high	moderate	moderate	moderate	high	moderate

FEIS Maps 35–40 and 75

Replace titles of all maps:

Lands where allocation allows surface occupancy for oil and gas development.

With the following:

Lands where allocation is suitable for oil and gas surface development.

FEIS, maps 35–40 and 75

Within the legend for each map replace these entries:

No surface occupancy

Available

With the following:

Not suitable for surface development

Suitable for surface development

FEIS Appendix E, page 1302 and 1303

Replace titles for maps 35–40 and 75:

- 35 Alternative A Lands Where Allocation Allows Surface Occupancy for Oil and Gas Development
- 36 Alternative B Lands Where Allocation Allows Surface Occupancy for Oil and Gas Development
- 37 Alternative C Lands Where Allocation Allows Surface Occupancy for Oil and Gas Development
- 38 Alternative D Lands Where Allocation Allows Surface Occupancy for Oil and Gas Development
- 39 Alternative E Lands Where Allocation Allows Surface Occupancy for Oil and Gas Development
- 40 Alternative F Lands Where Allocation Allows Surface Occupancy for Oil and Gas Development
- 75 Alternative G Lands Where Allocation Allows Occupancy For Oil and Gas Development

With the following:

- 35 Alternative A Lands Where Allocation Is Suitable for Oil and Gas Surface Development
- 36 Alternative B Lands Where Allocation Is Suitable for Oil and Gas Surface Development
- 37 Alternative C Lands Where Allocation Is Suitable for Oil and Gas Surface Development
- 38 Alternative D Lands Where Allocation Is Suitable for Oil and Gas Surface Development
- 39 Alternative E Lands Where Allocation Is Suitable for Oil and Gas Surface Development
- 40 Alternative F Lands Where Allocation Is Suitable for Oil and Gas Surface Development
- 75 Alternative G Lands Where Allocation Is Suitable for Oil and Gas Surface Development

Addendum to Appendix C (Wilderness Evaluation Areas)

Wilderness Evaluation Areas

Introduction

This section describes the wilderness evaluation areas analyzed for Forest Plan revision. The inventory includes 34 areas totaling 754,640 acres or 30 percent of the Shoshone National Forest. The effects of alternatives on the wilderness evaluation areas are discussed.

Legal and Administrative Framework

The Forest Service is required to inventory, evaluate, and consider all wilderness evaluation areas for possible inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. The Wilderness Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-577) gives the statutory definition of wilderness:

A wilderness, in contrast with those areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain. An area of wilderness is further defined in this Act, as an area of undeveloped federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements of human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and which:

- Generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable.
- Has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.
- Has at least 5,000 acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition.
- May also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, or historical value.

Forest Service Manual (FSM) 1920 provides for an integrated land and resource management planning effort. FSM 1923.04c requires the Forest Supervisor to conduct necessary wilderness studies and prepare a study report/environmental impact statement, either as a part of the forest plan or as a separate study.

Forest Service Handbook (FSH) 1909.12.70.1 describes the process for identifying and evaluating potential wilderness in the National Forest System (NFS). This process is used by the Forest Service to determine whether areas are to be recommended for wilderness designation by Congress.

Methodology

A description of the process used to identify and evaluate wilderness evaluation areas is documented in appendix C.

Affected Environment

On many national forests, including the Shoshone, wilderness evaluation areas have been a major concern for land management planning. Wilderness evaluation areas are valued for many resource benefits including their undeveloped fisheries and wildlife habitat, biological diversity, and recreation. The same areas are also valued for their development potential, particularly for wood products and motorized recreation.

During Forest Plan revision, the Forest Service is required to inventory, evaluate, and consider wilderness evaluation areas for possible inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Areas included in the Forest Plan revision inventory of wilderness evaluation areas met the following criteria from the Wilderness Act and FSH 1909.12:

- Areas contain 5,000 acres or more.
- Areas contain less than 5,000 acres, but can meet one or more of the following criteria:
 - Areas can be preserved due to physical terrain and natural conditions.
 - Areas are self-contained ecosystems, such as an island, that can be effectively managed as a separate unit of the National Wilderness Preservation System.
 - Areas are contiguous to existing wilderness, primitive areas, administration-endorsed wilderness, or potential wilderness in other Federal ownership, regardless of their size.
- Areas do not contain Forest roads (36 CFR 212.1) or other permanently authorized roads.

Wilderness evaluation areas may contain improvements such as motorized trails, unauthorized and user-created roads, fences, outfitter camps, cow camps, and evidence of historic logging activities. Recent timber harvest areas, utility corridors, ski areas, and large reservoirs were excluded from the inventory. Table 1 and map A show the 34 areas included in the revision inventory. The 745,640 acres represent approximately 30 percent of the total Shoshone National Forest. Descriptions of the specific areas are in appendix C of the FEIS. Maps of each individual area are also associated with appendix C of the FEIS.

Table 1. Wilderness evaluation areas

Evaluation Area ID	Evaluation Area Name	Acres
02039	Windy Mountain	35,789
02040	Pat O'Hara	11,786
02041	Sulphur Creek	27,730
02042	Clarks Fork	36,451
02043	Sunlight	15,791
02044	Trout Creek	39,274
02045	Wapiti Valley North	20,656
02046	Rattlesnake	4,702
02048	Wapiti Valley South	50,394
02049	South Fork	66,909
02050	Carter Mountain	9,930
02051	Franc's Peak	67,968
02052	Wood River	57,011
02053	Castle Rock	8,206
02054	Telephone Draw	22,147
02055	Carson Lake	4,741
02056	East Dunoir	6,034
02057	South Dunoir	3,111
02058	Dunoir	28,879
02059	West Dunoir	7,115
02060	Sheridan Pass	11,746
02061	Benchmark	8,931
02062	Salt Creek	7,166
02064	Little Popo Agie	10,737
02065	Canyon Creek	8,662
02066	Pass Creek	4,208
02901	Middle Fork	59,722
02902	Warm Spring Creek	6,026
02903	Togwotee Pass	6,888
02911	Deep Lake	59,205
02914	Reef	16,915
NF915	High Lakes	15,406
Nf915a	High Lakes additional	5,402

Each of the 34 wilderness evaluation areas was studied to determine its potential for wilderness designation. All evaluation areas were assessed for capability and availability. A need analysis was then completed. The steps are described below and are documented in appendix C.

- Capability is defined as the degree to which the area contains the basic characteristics that make it suitable for wilderness designation without regard to its availability for or need as wilderness.
- The availability determination is conditioned on the value of and need for the wilderness resource compared to the value of and need for the area for other resources.
- Need is the determination that the area should be designated as wilderness through an analysis of the degree the area contributes to the local, regional, and national distribution of wilderness.

Table 2. Summary of capability, availability, and need assessment for wilderness evaluation areas

Area Name	Capability	Availability	Need
Windy Mountain 02039	moderate	high	high
Pat O'Hara 02040	moderate	high	moderate
Sulphur Creek 02041	moderate	high	high
Clarks Fork 02042	high	high	moderate
Sunlight 02043	moderate	high	high
Trout Creek 02044	high	high	high
Wapiti Valley North 02045	high	moderate	high
Rattlesnake 02046	low	high	moderate
Wapiti Valley South 02048	high	moderate	high
South Fork 02049	moderate	low	high
Carter Mountain 02050	moderate	moderate	low
Franc's Peak 02051	high	moderate	high
Wood River 02052	high	moderate	high
Castle Rock 02053	moderate	high	moderate
Telephone Draw 02054	moderate	moderate	high
Carson Lake 02055	moderate	high	moderate
East Dunoir 02056	moderate	moderate	moderate
South Dunoir 02057	moderate	high	moderate
Dunoir 02058	high	high	high
West Dunoir 02059	moderate	moderate	moderate
Sheridan Pass 02060	moderate	moderate	moderate
Benchmark 02061	moderate	moderate	moderate
Salt Creek 02062	moderate	moderate	moderate
Little Popo Agie 02064	moderate	high	moderate
Canyon Creek 02065	moderate	moderate	low
Pass Creek 02066	moderate	high	moderate
Middle Fork 02901	moderate	moderate	moderate
Warm Spring Creek 02902	moderate	high	high
Togwotee Pass 02903	high	moderate	high
Deep Lake 02911	high	high	moderate
North Boundary 02913	low	high	moderate
Reef 02914	moderate	high	moderate
High Lakes NF915	high	high	high
High Lakes addition NF915a	low	high	moderate

The wilderness evaluation areas include significant overlap with the inventoried roadless acres on the Shoshone National Forest. The roadless inventory areas for the Shoshone have not been updated since 1978. As a result, they contain areas that no longer meet roadless characteristics (43,000 acres). Inventoried roadless areas may contain improvements such as roads, evidence of historic logging activities, more recent timber harvest areas, utility corridors, and ski areas. Because of this, the inventoried roadless areas were not used to start the wilderness evaluation process. A new inventory was done to start that process (see table 3).

Table 3. Acres of inventoried roadless areas within wilderness evaluation areas

	Wilderness Evaluation Area	Area Acres	Inventoried Roadless Acres	Percent Inventoried Roadless
02039	Windy Mountain	35,789	31,161	87%
02040	Pat O'hara	11,786	10,521	89%
02041	Sulphur Creek	27,730	25,184	91%
02042	Clarks Fork	36,451	32,964	90%
02043	Sunlight	15,791	7,612	48%
02044	Trout Creek	39,274	37,546	96%
02045	Wapiti Valley North	20,656	18,589	90%
02046	Rattlesnake	4,702	4,294	91%
02048	Wapiti Valley South	50,394	48,042	95%
02049	South Fork	66,909	58,847	88%
02050	Carter Mountain	9,930	7,590	76%
02051	Franc's Peak	67,968	62,592	92%
02052	Wood River	57,011	51,820	91%
02053	Castle Rock	8,206	4,529	55%
02054	Telephone Draw	22,147	18,939	86%
02055	Carson Lake	4,741	3,843	81%
02056	East Dunoir	6,034	3,251	54%
02057	South Dunoir	3,111	2,894	93%
02058	Dunoir	28,879	28,879	100%
02059	West Dunoir	7,115	2,443	34%
02060	Sheridan Pass	11,746	7,986	68%
02061	Benchmark	8,931	5,280	59%
02062	Salt Creek	7,166		
02064	Little Popo Agie	10,737	8,060	75%
02065	Canyon Creek	8,662	7,237	84%
02066	Pass Creek	4,208	2,991	71%
02901	Middle Fork	59,722	48,650	81%
02902	Warm Spring Creek	6,026	5,545	92%
02903	Togwotee Pass	6,888	6,802	99%
02911	Deep Lake	59,205	56,547	96%
02914	Reef	16,915	15,807	93%
Nf915	High Lakes	15,406	15,406	100%
Nf915a	High Lakes additional	5,402		
Totals		745,640	641,840	

Table 4 displays the acres with a high potential for oil and gas occurrence that are within wilderness evaluation areas. Wilderness evaluation areas that are not shown do not have any acres with high potential. A high potential of occurrence does not equate to a high potential for development. See FEIS discussion on oil and gas for further information. A total of 118,061 acres within the wilderness evaluation areas have a high potential for oil and gas occurrence.

Table 4. Acres with high potential for oil and gas occurrence within wilderness evaluation areas

	Wilderness Evaluation Area	Area Acres	Acres with High Potential of Oil and Gas Occurrence
02039	Windy Mountain	35,789	1,441
02040	Pat O'Hara	11,786	11,786
02041	Sulphur Creek	27,730	7,768
02042	Clarks Fork	36,451	5,302
02044	Trout Creek	39,274	6,073
02045	Wapiti Valley North	20,656	113
02046	Rattlesnake	4,702	4,702
02048	Wapiti Valley South	50,394	223
02049	South Fork	66,909	12,923
02050	Carter Mountain	9,930	3,647
02051	Franc's Peak	67,968	21
02052	Wood River	57,011	1,066
02054	Telephone Draw	22,147	2,532
02055	Carson Lake	4,741	1,318
02056	East Dunoir	6,034	6,034
02057	South Dunoir	3,111	3,111
02058	Dunoir	28,879	10,679
02059	West Dunoir	7,115	5,431
02060	Sheridan Pass	11,746	2,066
02061	Benchmark	8,931	2,199
02062	Salt Creek	7,166	35
02064	Little Popo Agie	10,737	10,705
02065	Canyon Creek	8,662	721
02066	Pass Creek	4,208	1,243
02901	Middle Fork	59,722	9,545
02903	Togwotee Pass	6,888	713
02911	Deep Lake	59,205	6,666
Total			118,061

Table 5 displays the acres of potential timber production land within wilderness evaluation areas. Forest land not considered as suitable includes land unavailable through statute or administrative action and lands defined as physically unsuitable for timber production. In addition, all inventoried roadless acres are excluded because the 2001 Roadless Rule restrictions are incompatible with managing for timber production. A total of 39,735 acres within wilderness evaluation areas are potential timber production lands.

Table 5. Acres of potential timber production land within wilderness evaluation areas

	Wilderness Evaluation Area	Area Acres	Acres of Potential Timber Production
02039	Windy Mountain	35,789	958
02040	Pat O'hara	11,786	379
02041	Sulphur Creek	27,730	856
02042	Clarks Fork	36,451	1,007
02043	Sunlight	15,791	664
02044	Trout Creek	39,274	257
02045	Wapiti Valley North	20,656	183
02046	Rattlesnake	4,702	59
02048	Wapiti Valley South	50,394	447
02049	South Fork	66,909	877
02050	Carter Mountain	9,930	600
02051	Franc's Peak	67,968	665
02052	Wood River	57,011	1,319
02053	Castle Rock	8,206	1,858
02054	Telephone Draw	22,147	1,692
02055	Carson Lake	4,741	677
02056	East Dunoir	6,034	2,341
02057	South Dunoir	3,111	208
02059	West Dunoir	7,115	2,789
02060	Sheridan Pass	11,746	1,850
02061	Benchmark	8,931	3,095
02062	Salt Creek	7,166	2,568
02064	Little Popo Agie	10,737	1,426
02065	Canyon Creek	8,662	1,153
02066	Pass Creek	4,208	761
02901	Middle Fork	59,722	8,191
02902	Warm Spring Creek	6,026	290
02903	Togwotee Pass	6,888	64
02911	Deep Lake	59,205	372
02914	Reef	16,915	351
NF915a	High Lakes additional	5,402	1,778
Total			39,735

Table 6 displays the acres of potential summer motorized recreation land within wilderness evaluation areas. Land not considered as suitable for summer motorized recreation includes land removed through statute or administrative action. In addition, physically unsuitable lands (slopes greater than 40 percent) are excluded. A total of 277,236 acres within wilderness evaluation areas are potentially suitable for summer motorized recreation.

Table 6. Acres of potential summer motorized land within wilderness evaluation areas

	Wilderness Evaluation Area	Area Acres	Acres of Potential Summer Motorized Recreation
02040	Pat O'hara	11,786	5,408
02041	Sulphur Creek	27,730	37
02042	Clarks Fork	36,451	3,591
02044	Trout Creek	39,274	15,771
02045	Wapiti Valley North	20,656	3,765
02046	Rattlesnake	4,702	2,868
02048	Wapiti Valley South	50,394	10,681
02049	South Fork	66,909	18,879
02050	Carter Mountain	9,930	5,653
02051	Franc's Peak	67,968	26,393
02052	Wood River	57,011	18,708
02053	Castle Rock	8,206	6,745
02054	Telephone Draw	22,147	16,133
02055	Carson Lake	4,741	3,482
02056	East Dunoir	6,034	4,244
02059	West Dunoir	7,115	1,584
02060	Sheridan Pass	11,746	11,163
02061	Benchmark	8,931	8,340
02062	Salt Creek	7,166	6,903
02064	Little Popo Agie	10,737	7,431
02065	Canyon Creek	8,662	7,574
02066	Pass Creek	4,208	3,757
02901	Middle Fork	59,722	51,210
02902	Warm Spring Creek	6,026	5,700
02903	Togwotee Pass	6,888	62
02911	Deep Lake	59,205	31,049
NF915a	High Lakes additional	5,402	105
Total			277,236

Table 7 displays the acres of potential winter motorized recreation land within wilderness evaluation areas. Land not considered as suitable for winter motorized recreation includes land removed through statute or administrative action. A total of 716,760 acres within wilderness evaluation areas is potentially suitable for summer motorized recreation.

Table 7. Acres of potential winter motorized land within wilderness evaluation areas

	Wilderness Evaluation Area	Area Acres	Acres of Potential Winter Motorized Recreation
02039	Windy Mountain	35,789	35,789
02040	Pat O'hara	11,786	11,786
02041	Sulphur Creek	27,730	27,730
02042	Clarks Fork	36,451	36,451
02043	Sunlight	15,791	15,791
02044	Trout Creek	39,274	39,274
02045	Wapiti Valley North	20,656	20,656
02046	Rattlesnake	4,702	4,702
02048	Wapiti Valley South	50,394	50,394
02049	South Fork	66,909	66,909
02050	Carter Mountain	9,930	9,930
02051	Franc's Peak	67,968	67,968
02052	Wood River	57,011	57,011
02053	Castle Rock	8,206	8,206
02054	Telephone Draw	22,147	22,147

	Wilderness Evaluation Area	Area Acres	Acres of Potential Winter Motorized Recreation
02055	Carson Lake	4,741	4,741
02056	East Dunoir	6,034	6,034
02057	South Dunoir	3,111	3,111
02059	West Dunoir	7,115	7,115
02060	Sheridan Pass	11,746	11,746
02061	Benchmark	8,931	8,931
02062	Salt Creek	7,166	7,166
02064	Little Popo Agie	10,737	10,737
02065	Canyon Creek	8,662	8,662
02066	Pass Creek	4,208	4,208
02901	Middle Fork	59,722	59,722
02902	Warm Spring Creek	6,026	6,026
02903	Togwotee Pass	6,888	6,888
02911	Deep Lake	59,205	59,205
02914	Reef	16,915	16,916
NF915	High Lakes	15,406	15,406
NF915a	High Lakes additional	5,402	5,402
Total			716,760

Environmental Consequences

Direct and Indirect Effects

Alternatives C and D are the only two action alternatives that recommend wilderness evaluation areas for wilderness designation. Alternative C recommends 23 areas (628,800 acres) and alternative D recommends 7 areas (194,500 acres). Table 8 displays the specific areas recommended in each alternative.

Table 8. Wilderness evaluation areas included as recommended wilderness in alternatives C and D

Area name	Alt C Recommended Wilderness	Alt D Recommended Wilderness
Pat O'Hara 02040	Yes	
Sulphur Creek 02041	Yes	
Clarks Fork 02042	Yes	
Sunlight 02043	Yes	
Trout Creek 02044	Yes	Yes
Wapiti Valley North 02045	Yes	
Rattlesnake 02046	Yes	
Wapiti Valley South 02048	Yes	
South Fork 02049	Yes	
Carter Mountain 02050	Yes	
Franc's Peak 02051	Yes	Yes
Wood River 02052	Yes	Yes
Castle Rock 02053	Yes	
Telephone Draw 02054	Yes	
East Dunoir 02056	Yes	Yes
South Dunoir 02057	Yes	Yes
Dunoir 02058	Yes	Yes
West Dunoir 02059	Yes	Yes
Middle Fork 02901	Yes	
Warm Spring Creek 02902	Yes	
Deep Lake 02911	Yes	
High Lakes NF915	Yes	
High Lakes addition NF915a	Yes	

The areas recommended for wilderness were selected based on a combination of their higher scores for capability and availability and indications of public support. The evaluation areas that were not recommended in any of the alternatives generally had lower scores for capability and availability and had little or no public support. The seven areas selected for alternative D had high scores for capability and availability and had the highest levels of public support. Alternatives A, B, E, F, and G do not contain any areas recommended for wilderness designation.

Recommendation of lands for wilderness in alternatives C and D could result in a long-term loss of these lands from other uses if Congress ultimately designates them as wilderness. Table 9 displays the acres that would no longer be available to supply oil and gas, timber, and winter and summer motorized recreation in the future. Table 4, table 5, table 6, and table 7 display acres by individual wilderness evaluation area. The numbers in table 9 represent the maximum losses. Actual losses would be dependent upon other administrative decisions associated with any potential alternative that may limit availability.

Table 9. Acres of lost potential resource and recreation supply resulting from wilderness recommendations

Resource opportunity	Alt C	Alt D
Acres with high potential for oil and gas occurrence	97,622	32,415
Acres with potential to supply timber production	26,832	7,579
Acres with potential to supply summer motorized recreation	223,116	66,700
Acres with potential to supply winter motorized recreation	600,976	180,513

Table 10 displays the distribution of the 745,640 acres of wilderness evaluation areas across the range of management areas in each alternative. All of the acres shown are included in the wilderness evaluation inventory conducted for Forest Plan revision. Forest acres outside of the wilderness evaluation areas are not included in this table. Management area allocations for each individual wilderness evaluation area are displayed at the end of this document.

Table 10. Wilderness evaluation acres by management area and alternative

MA	Description	Alt. A	Alt. B	Alt. C	Alt. D	Alt. E	Alt. F	Alt. G
1.2	Recommended Wilderness			558,924	164,921			
1.2A	Recommended High Lakes Wilderness			15,224				
1.2B	Recommended Dunoir Wilderness			28,879	28,879			
1.3	Back Country Non-Motorized	426,701	353,341	86,595	367,950	324,317	202,266	261,859
1.5A	Clarks Fork Wild River							
1.6A	High Lakes WSA	15,224	15,224		15,224	15,224	15,224	15,224
1.6B	Dunoir SMU	28,879	28,879			28,879	28,879	28,879
2.2A	Line Creek RNA	1,276	1,276	184	1,276	1,276	1,276	1,276
2.3	Potential RNA	1,143	11,361	3,537	14,422			13,065
3.1B	Potential Little Popo Agie Moraine SIA		801	801	801			801
3.1C	Potential Sawtooth Peatbeds SIA		563		563			391
3.3A	Back Country Motorized	115,007	62,766	4,947	8,288	89,870	170,765	78,715
3.3B	Back Country Winter Motorized		86,372	3,157	71,555	43,430		185,175
3.3C	Back Country Summer Motorized		72,091	4,188	10,494	93,927	4,563	45,896
3.5	Back Country Recreation & Restoration		41,458					
3.5a	Back Country Recreation & Restoration Motorized							19,928
3.5B	Back Country Recreation & Restoration Winter Motorized							1,941
3.5C	Back Country Recreation & Restoration Summer Motorized							5,506
3.5D	Back Country Recreation & Restoration Non-Motorized							12,812
4.2	Travel Corridor	61,337	36,181	20,424	36,181	38,153	38,326	38,326
4.3	Back Country Access Corridor		1,612	424	1,609	1,347	156	1,613
4.5A	Proposed Kirwin SIA	173	173	173	173	173		3,782
5.1	Managed Forests & Rangelands	59,578	18,583	7,665	14,142	78,789	283,385	18,583
5.2	Public Water Supply		7,420	1,534	2,645	7,420		7,420
5.4	Managed Big Game Crucial Winter Range	36,321	6,739	8,184	5,717	22,036		6,712
8.2	Ski-based Resort		798	798	798	798	798	798
Grand Total		745,640	745,639	745,639	745,639	745,639	745,639	745,639

Management Area 3.6A, Continental Divide National Scenic Trail is a linear feature that overlaps with the above management areas. Alternative A management areas assigned to the nearest equivalent revised plan management area.

Some management area allocations allow activities that are not in conformance with wilderness characteristics that could decrease the capability of lands to be recommended as wilderness in the future. Management areas are suitable or not suitable for a variety of management activities which can impact future wilderness capability. What activities are permitted is based upon the desired condition statements, standards and guidelines, and overall management emphasis for each management area allocation. Management area allocations will not directly affect the capability of wilderness evaluation areas until a planned management activity (e.g., road construction, vegetative treatment) is scheduled. The type and amount of management activities in the future is uncertain and the impact on capability would be limited to the portion of the wilderness evaluation area where the activity occurred.

As mentioned earlier, much of the wilderness evaluation area acreage overlaps with inventoried roadless (table 3). Within inventoried roadless areas in alternatives A, B, C, D, and G, the direction from the 2001 Roadless Rule is applicable. This rule prohibits road construction except under limited circumstances and it limits vegetation treatment to certain conditions. These limitations increase the likelihood that inventoried roadless acres within wilderness evaluation areas will maintain their wilderness capability attributes during plan implementation.

A number of management areas are generally not suitable for vegetation treatment, road construction, and motorized recreation. For the purpose of this discussion this refers to management areas in category 1 and category 2. In alternative A, management area 1.3 is not included in the category 1 acres, because in the 1986 Forest Plan that management area allows snowmobiles. That represents nearly 420,000 acres in alternative A. Wilderness evaluation area acres allocated to these management areas will have the highest likelihood of having their wilderness capability maintained during the planning period. Table 11 displays these acres for each wilderness evaluation area. As discussed previously, this does not mean that other acres will not maintain their wilderness capability, but rather the plan permits some activity that may or may not decrease their wilderness capability depending upon project-level implementation.

Table 11. Wilderness evaluation area acres with highest likelihood of maintaining wilderness capability

	Wilderness Evaluation Area	Area Acres	Alt A	Alt B	Alt C	Alt D	Alt E	Alt F	Alt G
02039	Windy Mountain	35,789		27,889	31,252	29,509	27,344		26,011
02040	Pat O'hara	11,786	19		10,882	10,655			
02041	Sulphur Creek	27,730		20,444	26,288	23,854	20,444	4,461	20,444
02042	Clarks Fork	36,451	965	14,932	34,755	16,078	11,864	6,482	13,713
02043	Sunlight	15,791		12,644	13,794	12,644	12,644	12,276	12,644
02044	Trout Creek	39,274		37,869	38,837	38,837	37,869		37,869
02045	Wapiti Valley North	20,656		16,394	19,507	16,394	15,250	14,051	16,394
02046	Rattlesnake	4,702		3,353	4,640	4,332	3,353		
02048	Wapiti Valley South	50,394		44,821	48,554	44,821	44,431	44,310	44,821
02049	South Fork	66,909		37,912	65,276	64,880	34,740	34,713	42,880
02050	Carter Mountain	9,930		3,743	8,964	8,957			4
02051	Franc's Peak	67,968		57,041	66,159	64,757	40,354	35,142	40,926
02052	Wood River	57,011		44,165	55,546	53,850	40,611	38,113	5,716
02053	Castle Rock	8,206			8,200	4,529			
02054	Telephone Draw	22,147			22,091	18,905			
02055	Carson Lake	4,741		4,466	4,600	4,466	4,036		
02056	East Dunoir	6,034		4,517	5,993	5,993	2,803		
02057	South Dunoir	3,111		3,109	3,109	3,109	3,109		
02058	Dunoir	28,879	28,879	28,879	28,879	28,879	28,879	28,879	28,879
02059	West Dunoir	7,115	159		6,839	6,839			
02060	Sheridan Pass	11,746	8,466		7,986	7,986			
02061	Benchmark	8,931			5,609	5,468			
02062	Salt Creek	7,166							
02064	Little Popo Agie	10,737			8,060	7,927			
02065	Canyon Creek	8,662			5,880	5,851			
02066	Pass Creek	4,208			2,991	2,966			
02901	Middle Fork	59,722		10,947	55,167	49,853	9,377		9,413
02902	Warm Spring Creek	6,026			6,009	5,562			
02903	Togwotee Pass	6,888		280	5,822	1,549			
02911	Deep Lake	59,205	1,092	4,938	57,349	11,380	4,938	3,175	4,938
02914	Reef	16,915		15,477	15,584	15,584	12,060	10,453	

	Wilderness Evaluation Area	Area Acres	Alt A	Alt B	Alt C	Alt D	Alt E	Alt F	Alt G
Nf915	High Lakes	15,406	15,224	15,406	15,406	15,406	15,406	15,406	15,406
Nf915a	High Lakes additional	5,402	184	856	3,317	856	184	184	246
Totals		745,640	54,988	410,081	693,344	592,673	369,697	247,646	320,304

Alternative A management areas are assigned to the nearest equivalent revised plan management area.

Effects from Other Resource Areas

Effects from Timber Management: Timber management and associated road development would have the most impact on wilderness capability. Acres assigned to management areas 5.1, 5.2, and 5.4 contain the suitable timber base for the Shoshone National Forest and included goals for the production of commercial timber. These areas also allow for the construction of roads to facilitate timber management. Table 12 displays the acres of wilderness evaluation areas that are allocated to these management areas. While not all suited acres will be treated in the next planning period, the allocation represents the availability of these acres to be treated. In the next decade between 5,210 and 5,400 acres will be harvested from all suitable timber acres in alternatives A, B, C, D, and G. Under alternatives E and F, 7,560 and 11,000 acres, respectively, will be harvested from all suitable timber lands. If these harvested acres were distributed proportionally to the suitable acres that are allocated within wilderness evaluation areas, approximately 2 percent of the wilderness evaluation area acres would be treated in the next decade.

Table 12. Wilderness evaluation area acres allocated to management areas with suited timber lands contributing to scheduled harvest

	Wilderness Evaluation Area	Area Acres	Alt A	Alt B	Alt C	Alt D	Alt E	Alt F	Alt G
02039	Windy Mountain	35,789	11,130	3,076	2,133	3,050	4,913	7,714	3,076
02040	Pat O'hara	11,786	107	899	899	899	1,440	1,440	899
02041	Sulphur Creek	27,730	351	1,168	18	1,168	4,611	8,401	1,168
02042	Clarks Fork	36,451	3,717	177	150	150	9,243	21,918	150
02043	Sunlight	15,791						368	
02044	Trout Creek	39,274	1,060	1,405	437	437	1,405	1,405	1,405
02045	Wapiti Valley North	20,656	2,869					921	
02046	Rattlesnake	4,702	62	62	62	62	63	63	62
02048	Wapiti Valley South	50,394	10,060	89	5	89	89	510	89
02049	South Fork	66,909	3,937	1,013	618	1,013	9,724	12,501	1,013
02050	Carter Mountain	9,930	3,014	958	958	958	5,205	9,930	958
02051	Franc's Peak	67,968	5,907	634	340	634	8,351	15,783	634
02052	Wood River	57,011	9,452	1,478	435	563	10,248	14,614	1,478
02053	Castle Rock	8,206	201	6	6	6	1,709	8,206	6
02054	Telephone Draw	22,147	2,972	55	55	55	1,611	22,147	55
02055	Carson Lake	4,741	1,376	275	141	275	705	4,741	275
02056	East Dunoir	6,034	1,121	42	42	42	3,232	6,034	42
02057	South Dunoir	3,111	1,561	2		2	2	3,111	2
02058	Dunoir	28,879							
02059	West Dunoir	7,115	3,167	2,761			2,761	6,839	2,761
02060	Sheridan Pass	11,746	938	603	603	603	3,380	6,236	603
02061	Benchmark	8,931	2,795	2,114	2,114	2,114	8,153	8,931	2,114
02062	Salt Creek	7,166	1,797	3,229	3,229	3,229	3,229	3,229	3,229
02064	Little Popo Agie	10,737	1,860	2,015	1,298	1,298	2,642	10,737	2,015
02065	Canyon Creek	8,662	4,287	1,829	652	652	2,228	7,384	1,829
02066	Pass Creek	4,208	2,001					4,208	
02901	Middle Fork	59,722	12,950	7,127	1,513	3,481	18,158	57,000	7,127
02902	Warm Spring Creek	6,026	0	68	17	68	68	6,026	68
02903	Togwotee Pass	6,888	748	20	20	20	20	4,292	20
02911	Deep Lake	59,205	6,156	758	758	758	759	19,687	758
02914	Reef	16,915	303	862	862	862	4,279	5,993	862

	Wilderness Evaluation Area	Area Acres	Alt A	Alt B	Alt C	Alt D	Alt E	Alt F	Alt G
Nf915	High Lakes	15,406							
Nf915a	High Lakes additional	5,402		17	17	17	17	3,017	17
Totals		745,640	95,899	32,742	17,381	22,504	108,244	283,384	32,715

Alternative A management areas are assigned to the nearest equivalent revised plan management area.

Effects from Oil, Gas and Minerals Management: Wilderness evaluation areas that are designated as suitable for surface occupancy for oil and gas could potentially have their capability reduced by infrastructure associated with oil and gas development. Based upon past history and current projections, it is unlikely that any oil and gas development will occur in the planning period. Table 13 displays the acres of wilderness evaluation areas by alternative that are suitable for surface occupancy for oil and gas development.

Table 13. Acres of wilderness evaluation areas suitable for surface occupancy for oil and gas development

	Wilderness Evaluation Area	Area Acres	Alt A	Alt B	Alt C	Alt D	Alt E	Alt F	Alt G
02039	Windy Mountain	35,789	17,112					32,559	
02040	Pat O'hara	11,786	11,786	11,777	899	1,122	11,777	11,777	7,452
02041	Sulphur Creek	27,730	27,650	18		18	18	20,594	18
02042	Clarks Fork	36,451	13,671	718		12	718	27,311	
02043	Sunlight	15,791	1,858					368	
02044	Trout Creek	39,274	11,803	1,405		437	1,405	39,274	
02045	Wapiti Valley North	20,656	10,752					1,201	
02046	Rattlesnake	4,702	4,702	1,346		367	1,348	4,700	682
02048	Wapiti Valley South	50,394	40,943	84		84	84	510	
02049	South Fork	66,909	55,771	24,739		1,013	27,763	31,180	433
02050	Carter Mountain	9,930	9,930	6,171	503	958	9,930	9,930	1,621
02051	Franc's Peak	67,968	67,807	8,351	337	634	21,860	30,250	10,200
02052	Wood River	57,011	56,975	10,248	435	563	13,802	16,300	10,248
02053	Castle Rock	8,206	8,206	8,205	5	3,677	8,206	8,206	
02054	Telephone Draw	22,147	22,147	22,089	55	3,184	22,147	22,147	
02055	Carson Lake	4,741	4,741	275	139	275	705	4,741	1,318
02056	East Dunoir	6,034	6,034	1,142	42	42	2,778	6,034	1,148
02057	South Dunoir	3,111	3,111					3,111	
02058	Dunoir	28,879							
02059	West Dunoir	7,115	5,394	1,978			1,978	6,839	2,176
02060	Sheridan Pass	11,746	11,746	603	603	603	3,380	11,746	2,066
02061	Benchmark	8,931	8,411	8,779	2,602	3,311	8,821	8,931	1,026
02062	Salt Creek	7,166	7,166	7,111	7,111	7,111	7,111	7,166	35
02064	Little Popo Agie	10,737	10,737	10,591	1,888	2,664	10,646	10,737	
02065	Canyon Creek	8,662	8,662	6,819	691	969	7,315	7,384	
02066	Pass Creek	4,208	4,208	4,172	960	1,208	4,173	4,208	
02901	Middle Fork	59,722	59,382	45,501	2,681	6,598	47,138	57,000	
02902	Warm Spring Creek	6,026	6,026	5,998	17	437	5,990	6,026	
02903	Togwotee Pass	6,888	991					5,841	
02911	Deep Lake	59,205	28,678	5,368	519	522	42,283	53,631	3,005
02914	Reef	16,915	2,159					5,993	

	Wilderness Evaluation Area	Area Acres	Alt A	Alt B	Alt C	Alt D	Alt E	Alt F	Alt G
Nf915	High Lakes	15,406	182						
Nf915a	High Lakes additional	5,402	2,427					3,017	
Totals		745,640	531,165	193,490	19,487	35,808	261,375	458,713	41,428

Effects from Recreation: Some management areas allow for motorized summer and winter recreation. Motorized recreation is not allowed in an area once Congress designates it wilderness. The current existence of summer or winter motorized recreation in a wilderness evaluation area does not necessarily reduce its capability for wilderness recommendation. However, well established winter or summer motorized recreation with a strong constituency can lead to formidable opposition to any future wilderness designation. There is generally little infrastructure associated with winter motorized recreation, so it is unlikely to reduce wilderness capability for any area. The trail infrastructure associated with summer motorized recreation does not preclude wilderness recommendation, but it could potentially reduce capability for an area. On the Shoshone all summer motorized recreation is restricted to designated routes, so areas in the alternatives that are newly available for summer use would not have any additional routes until project-specific analysis occurs to designate routes. Only a small percentage of lands without existing designated routes will have designated routes constructed in the next decade. It is projected that constructed miles will range from 0 in alternative C to 60 in alternative F. Table 14 and table 15 display the acres of wilderness evaluation areas that are suitable for summer and winter motorized recreation.

Table 14. Acres of wilderness evaluation areas that are suitable for summer motorized recreation

	Wilderness Evaluation Area	Area Acres	Alt A	Alt B	Alt C	Alt D	Alt E	Alt F	Alt G
02039	Windy Mountain	35,789	16,555	7,900	3,283	4,213	8,444	35,789	6,306
02040	Pat O'hara	11,786	1,323	11,786	901	1,127	11,786	11,786	11,786
02041	Sulphur Creek	27,730	14,708	7,287	1,201	2,384	7,287	23,269	3,876
02042	Clarks Fork	36,451	14,651	4,565	1,670	1,672	14,970	29,968	2,809
02043	Sunlight	15,791	5,023	3,147	1,996	1,996	3,147	3,515	3,147
02044	Trout Creek	39,274	1,339	1,405	437	437	1,405	39,274	1,405
02045	Wapiti Valley North	20,656	8,053	4,262	1,119	1,120	5,405	6,605	4,262
02046	Rattlesnake	4,702	1,334	1,350	62	370	1,350	4,702	4,702
02048	Wapiti Valley South	50,394	17,722	5,573	1,046	1,430	5,964	6,085	5,573
02049	South Fork	66,909	14,162	28,997	1,259	1,655	32,169	32,196	15,319
02050	Carter Mountain	9,930	8,556	6,187	966	973	9,930	9,930	9,926
02051	Franc's Peak	67,968	10,412	10,927	1,808	2,104	24,436	32,826	19,374
02052	Wood River	57,011	16,474	12,846	1,465	1,593	16,399	18,898	12,846
02053	Castle Rock	8,206	1,534	8,206	6	3,677	8,206	8,206	8,206
02054	Telephone Draw	22,147	4,440	22,147	55	3,242	22,147	22,147	6,615
02055	Carson Lake	4,741	4,741	275	141	275	705	4,741	275
02056	East Dunoir	6,034	1,901	1,518	42	42	3,232	6,034	1,146
02057	South Dunoir	3,111	1,561	2	2	2	2	3,111	2
02058	Dunoir	28,879							
02059	West Dunoir	7,115	5,022	3,037	276	276	3,037	7,115	3,235
02060	Sheridan Pass	11,746	3,280	603	603	603	3,380	11,746	603
02061	Benchmark	8,931	8,176	8,931	3,322	3,463	8,931	8,931	8,931
02062	Salt Creek	7,166	7,166	7,166	7,166	7,166	7,166	7,166	7,166
02064	Little Popo Agie	10,737	6,437	10,737	2,677	2,810	10,737	10,737	3,119
02065	Canyon Creek	8,662	8,662	8,662	1,390	1,419	8,662	8,662	8,662
02066	Pass Creek	4,208	4,208	4,208	1,217	1,242	4,208	4,208	4,208
02901	Middle Fork	59,722	50,833	48,775	4,555	8,883	50,346	59,722	50,309
02902	Warm Spring Creek	6,026	2,957	6,026	17	464	6,026	6,026	6,026
02903	Togwotee Pass	6,888	2,364	1,067	86	86	1,067	6,888	1,067
02911	Deep Lake	59,205	21,064	8,179	1,856	1,862	45,005	56,030	8,008
02914	Reef	16,915	2,523	1,331	1,071	1,071	4,747	6,462	1,331

	Wilderness Evaluation Area	Area Acres	Alt A	Alt B	Alt C	Alt D	Alt E	Alt F	Alt G
Nf915	High Lakes	15,406	20						
Nf915a	High Lakes additional	5,402	5,218	2,085	2,085	2,085	2,218	5,218	2,218
Totals		745,640	272,416	249,186	43,781	59,745	332,513	498,488	222,459

Table 15. Acres of wilderness evaluation areas that are suitable for winter motorized recreation

	Wilderness Evaluation Area	Area Acres	Alt A	Alt B	Alt C	Alt D	Alt E	Alt F	Alt G
02039	Windy Mountain	35,789	11,280	2,658		820	4,746	35,789	4,402
02040	Pat O'hara	11,786	11,786	7,457		1,152	7,457	11,786	7,393
02041	Sulphur Creek	27,730	27,379	3,456		306	6,120	23,269	245
02042	Clarks Fork	36,451	34,925	20,044	628	20,887	20,766	29,968	21,969
02043	Sunlight	15,791	15,791	240		2	240	3,097	3,515
02044	Trout Creek	39,274	38,214					39,274	
02045	Wapiti Valley North	20,656	19,437	344		344	5,404	6,605	
02046	Rattlesnake	4,702	4,641	1		1	1	4,702	
02048	Wapiti Valley South	50,394	35,169	551		551	4,571	5,286	
02049	South Fork	66,909	342					27,633	
02050	Carter Mountain	9,930	9,929	3,042		505	3,040	9,930	3,041
02051	Franc's Peak	67,968	66,463	8,582		1,545	13,350	32,826	23,095
02052	Wood River	57,011	48,685	7,050		2,482	7,355	12,323	45,424
02053	Castle Rock	8,206	8,206						
02054	Telephone Draw	22,147	14,577	62		1,547	7	22,147	15,595
02055	Carson Lake	4,741	4,711	274		274	703	4,741	4,741
02056	East Dunoir	6,034	5,658	1,518		42	3,148	6,034	6,034
02057	South Dunoir	3,111	3,111	2		2	2	3,111	3,111
02058	Dunoir	28,879	28,879						
02059	West Dunoir	7,115	7,115	7,115		231	7,115	7,115	7,115
02060	Sheridan Pass	11,746	11,746	11,746	3,761	3,761	11,746	11,746	11,746
02061	Benchmark	8,931	8,448	8,931	2,143	2,853	8,931	8,931	8,931
02062	Salt Creek	7,166	7,166	7,166	7,166	7,166	7,166	7,166	7,166
02064	Little Popo Agie	10,737	10,218	10,737	32	1,982	10,685	10,737	10,737
02065	Canyon Creek	8,662	8,662	8,662	502	2,240	8,555	8,662	8,662

	Wilderness Evaluation Area	Area Acres	Alt A	Alt B	Alt C	Alt D	Alt E	Alt F	Alt G
02066	Pass Creek	4,208	4,208	4,208	939	960	4,178	4,208	4,208
02901	Middle Fork	59,722	59,722	35,886	2,092	9,285	38,744	59,722	50,301
02902	Warm Spring Creek	6,026	6,026	6,026	17	464	6,026	6,026	6,026
02903	Togwotee Pass	6,888	6,888	6,608		5,339	6,888	6,888	6,888
02911	Deep Lake	59,205	58,339	51,605	455	47,482	51,352	57,122	51,605
02914	Reef	16,915	16,635	1,437	758	860	4,625	6,462	16,915
Nf915	High Lakes	15,406	15,406	13,979		13,908	13,979	15,224	13,979
Nf915a	High Lakes additional	5,402	5,402	5,313	2,087	5,191	5,313	5,402	5,340
Totals		745,640	607,545	234,700	20,582	132,419	265,071	503,052	344,470

Management Area Allocations for Wilderness Evaluation Areas

02039 Windy Mountain 35,789 Acres

Management Area Acres

	Description	Alt A	Alt B	Alt C	Alt D	Alt E	Alt F	Alt G
1.2	Recommended Wilderness			30,952				
1.3	Back Country Non-Motorized	19,234	27,889	299	29,509	27,344		26,011
3.3A	Back Country Motorized	2,930					24,846	
3.3B	Back Country Winter Motorized							2,141
3.3C	Back Country Summer Motorized					301		
3.5	Back Country Recreation & Restoration		1,594					
3.5B	Back Country Restoration Winter Motorized							1,253
3.5D	Back Country Restoration Non-Motorized							77
4.2	Travel Corridor	2,495	3,217	2,403	3,217	3,217	3,217	3,217
4.3	Back Country Access Corridor		14	1	14	14	13	14
5.1	Managed Forests & Rangelands	7,317	715		715	2,338	7,714	715
5.4	Managed Big Game Crucial Winter Range	3,813	2,361	2,133	2,335	2,575		2,361

02040 Pat O'Hara 11,786 Acres

Management Area Acres

	Description	Alt A	Alt B	Alt C	Alt D	Alt E	Alt F	Alt G
1.3	Back Country Non-Motorized	10,445		10,153	9,926			
2.3	Proposed RNA	19		729	729			
3.3A	Back Country Motorized	1,215	6,553			6,012	10,337	6,489
3.3C	Back Country Summer Motorized		4,325		223	4,325		4,389
4.2	Travel Corridor		6	6	6	6	6	6
4.3	Back Country Access Corridor		4		4	4	4	4
5.1	Managed Forests & Rangelands	107	899		899	1,440	1,440	899
5.4	Managed Big Game Crucial Winter Range			899				

02041 Sulphur Creek 27,730 Acres

Management Area Acres

	Description	Alt A	Alt B	Alt C	Alt D	Alt E	Alt F	Alt G
1.2	Recommended Wilderness			26,288				
1.3	Back Country Non-Motorized	13,022	20,444		23,854	20,444	4,461	20,444
3.3A	Back Country Motorized	13,486					12,193	
3.5	Back Country Recreation & Restoration		3,410					
3.5D	Back Country Restoration Non-Motorized							3,410
4.2	Travel Corridor	872	2,675	1,424	2,675	2,675	2,675	2,675
4.3	Back Country Access Corridor		33		33			33
5.1	Managed Forests & Rangelands		263		263	3,437	8,401	263
5.4	Managed Big Game Crucial Winter Range	351	905	18	905	1,174		905

02042 Clarks Fork 36,451 Acres**Management Area Acres**

	Description	Alt A	Alt B	Alt C	Alt D	Alt E	Alt F	Alt G
1.2	Recommended Wilderness			28,787				
1.3	Back Country Non-Motorized	20,834	14,932	3,654	13,764	11,864	6,482	11,399
2.3	Proposed RNA	965		2,314	2,314			2,314
3.1C	Proposed Sawtooth Peatbeds SIA		391		391			391
3.3A	Back Country Motorized	5,910					5,393	
3.3B	Back Country Winter Motorized		16,953		17,173	9,616		18,879
3.3C	Back Country Summer Motorized					3,068		
3.5	Back Country Recreation & Restoration		1,338					
3.5B	Back Country Restoration Win Motorized							659
4.2	Travel Corridor	5,024	2,657	1,546	2,657	2,657	2,657	2,657
4.3	Back Country Access Corridor		2	0	2	2	0	2
5.1	Managed Forests & Rangelands		135	135	135	8,516	21,918	135
5.4	Managed Big Game Crucial Winter Range	3,717	42	14	14	728		14

02043 Sunlight 15,791 Acres**Management Area Acres**

	Description	Alt A	Alt B	Alt C	Alt D	Alt E	Alt F	Alt G
1.2	Recommended Wilderness			13,791				
1.3	Back Country Non-Motorized	10,769	12,644	3	12,644	12,644	12,276	12,644
3.3A	Back Country Motorized	4,974						
4.2	Travel Corridor	49	3,017	1,867	3,017	3,017	3,017	3,017
4.3	Back Country Access Corridor		130	130	130	130	130	130
5.1	Managed Forests & Rangelands						368	

02044 Trout Creek 39,274 Acres

Management Area Acres

	Description	Alt A	Alt B	Alt C	Alt D	Alt E	Alt F	Alt G
1.2	Recommended Wilderness			38,515	38,515			
1.3	Back Country Non-Motorized	37,935	37,869	323	323	37,869		37,869
3.3A	Back Country Motorized	254					37,869	
4.2	Travel Corridor	25						
5.1	Managed Forests & Rangelands						1,405	
5.4	Managed Big Game Crucial Winter Range	1,060	1,405	437	437	1,405		1,405

02045 Wapiti Valley North 20,656 Acres

Management Area Acres

	Description	Alt A	Alt B	Alt C	Alt D	Alt E	Alt F	Alt G
1.2	Recommended Wilderness			18,786				
1.3	Back Country Non-Motorized	12,603	12,825	379	12,825	15,250	14,051	12,825
2.3	Proposed RNA		3,569	343	3,569			3,569
3.3A	Back Country Motorized	436					280	
4.2	Travel Corridor	4,747	4,261	1,149	4,261	5,404	5,404	4,261
4.3	Back Country Access Corridor		2		2	2		2
5.1	Managed Forests & Rangelands	1,650					921	
5.4	Managed Big Game Crucial Winter Range	1,219						

02046 Rattlesnake 4,702 Acres**Management Area Acres**

	Description	Alt A	Alt B	Alt C	Alt D	Alt E	Alt F	Alt G
1.3	Back Country Non-Motorized	3,369	3,353	4,622	4,314	3,353		
2.3	Proposed RNA			19	19			
3.3A	Back Country Motorized	921					4,637	
3.3C	Back Country Summer Motorized		1,284		305	1,284		4,637
4.2	Travel Corridor	351						
4.3	Back Country Access Corridor		3		3	2	2	3
5.1	Managed Forests & Rangelands					1	63	
5.4	Managed Big Game Crucial Winter Range	62	62	62	62	62		62

02048 Wapiti Valley South 50,394 Acres**Management Area Acres**

	Description	Alt A	Alt B	Alt C	Alt D	Alt E	Alt F	Alt G
1.2	Recommended Wilderness			48,253				
1.3	Back Country Non-Motorized	32,673	37,701	301	37,701	44,431	44,310	37,701
2.3	Proposed RNA		7,120	0	7,120			7,120
3.3A	Back Country Motorized	350						
4.2	Travel Corridor	7,311	4,385	1,037	4,385	4,776	4,776	4,385
4.3	Back Country Access Corridor		301		301	301	0	301
5.1	Managed Forests & Rangelands	6,696					510	
5.4	Managed Big Game Crucial Winter Range	3,364	89	5	89	89		89
8.2	Ski-based Resort		798	798	798	798	798	798

02049 South Fork 66,909 Acres

Management Area Acres

	Description	Alt A	Alt B	Alt C	Alt D	Alt E	Alt F	Alt G
1.2	Recommended Wilderness			65,276				
1.3	Back Country Non-Motorized	52,747	37,912		64,880	34,740	34,713	42,880
3.3A	Back Country Motorized	3,441					14,116	
3.3C	Back Country Summer Motorized		18,257			21,430	4,563	13,289
3.5	Back Country Recreation & Restoration		8,710					
3.5D	Back Country Restoration Non-Motorized							8,710
4.2	Travel Corridor	6,783	1,016	1,016	1,016	1,016	1,016	1,016
4.3	Back Country Access Corridor		1		1			1
5.1	Managed Forests & Rangelands	37					12,501	
5.4	Managed Big Game Crucial Winter Range	3,901	1,012	618	1,012	9,724		1,012

02050 Carter Mountain 9,930 Acres

Management Area Acres

	Description	Alt A	Alt B	Alt C	Alt D	Alt E	Alt F	Alt G
1.3	Back Country Non-Motorized	1,374	3,743	8,964	8,957			4
3.3A	Back Country Motorized	4,208						
3.3C	Back Country Summer Motorized		2,656			4,725		6,395
3.5	Back Country Recreation & Restoration		2,557					
3.5A	Back Country Restoration Motorized							2,537
3.5C	Back Country Restoration Sum Motorized							20
4.2	Travel Corridor	1,334						
4.3	Back Country Access Corridor		15	7	15			15
5.1	Managed Forests & Rangelands	2,011	503		503	3,041	9,930	503
5.4	Managed Big Game Crucial Winter Range	1,003	455	958	455	2,164		455

02051 Franc's Peak 67,968 Acres**Management Area Acres**

	Description	Alt A	Alt B	Alt C	Alt D	Alt E	Alt F	Alt G
1.2	Recommended Wilderness			64,815	60,563			
1.3	Back Country Non-Motorized	57,556	57,041	1,344	4,195	40,354	35,142	40,926
3.3A	Back Country Motorized						14,467	9,389
3.3B	Back Country Winter Motorized					3,178		5,917
3.3C	Back Country Summer Motorized					13,509		
3.5	Back Country Recreation & Restoration		7,717					
3.5A	Back Country Restoration Motorized							6,402
3.5C	Back Country Restoration Summer Motorized							373
3.5D	Back Country Restoration Non-Motorized							614
4.2	Travel Corridor	4,367	2,432	1,326	2,432	2,432	2,570	1,805
4.3	Back Country Access Corridor		6	5	6	6	6	6
4.5A	Proposed Kirwin SIA	138	138	138	138	138		1,902
5.1	Managed Forests & Rangelands		631		631	8,053	15,783	631
5.4	Managed Big Game Crucial Winter Range	5,907	3	340	3	297		3

02052 Wood River 57,011 Acres

Management Area Acres

	Description	Alt A	Alt B	Alt C	Alt D	Alt E	Alt F	Alt G
1.2	Recommended Wilderness			55,546	50,026			
1.3	Back Country Non-Motorized	40,537	44,165		3,824	40,611	38,113	5,716
3.3A	Back Country Motorized						1,686	
3.3B	Back Country Winter Motorized							37,028
3.3C	Back Country Summer Motorized					3,553		
3.5	Back Country Recreation & Restoration		8,770					
3.5A	Back Country Restoration Motorized							3,837
3.5C	Back Country Restoration Summer Motorized							4,933
4.2	Travel Corridor	6,987	2,562	994	2,562	2,562	2,598	2,138
4.5A	Proposed Kirwin SIA	36	36	36	36	36		1,880
5.1	Managed Forests & Rangelands	8,597	1,388		473	9,270	14,614	1,388
5.4	Managed Big Game Crucial Winter Range	855	89	435	89	979		89

02053 Castle Rock 8,206 Acres

Management Area Acres

	Description	Alt A	Alt B	Alt C	Alt D	Alt E	Alt F	Alt G
1.2	Recommended Wilderness			8,200				
1.3	Back Country Non-Motorized	6,672			4,529			
3.3A	Back Country Motorized	1,334						
3.3C	Back Country Summer Motorized		8,199		3,670	6,497		8,199
4.3	Back Country Access Corridor		0		0			0
5.1	Managed Forests & Rangelands		5		5	1,708	8,206	5
5.4	Managed Big Game Crucial Winter Range	201	1	6	1	1		1

02054 Telephone Draw 22,147 Acres**Management Area Acres**

	Description	Alt A	Alt B	Alt C	Alt D	Alt E	Alt F	Alt G
1.2	Recommended Wilderness			22,091				
1.3	Back Country Non-Motorized	17,707		1	18,905			
3.3A	Back Country Motorized	1,069						
3.3B	Back Country Winter Motorized							15,503
3.3C	Back Country Summer Motorized		21,825		3,129	20,536		6,322
3.5	Back Country Recreation & Restoration		209					
3.5B	Back Country Restoration Winter Motorized							28
3.5C	Back Country Restoration Summer Motorized							180
4.2	Travel Corridor	398						
4.3	Back Country Access Corridor		58		58			58
5.1	Managed Forests & Rangelands	540	55		55	1,402	22,147	55
5.4	Managed Big Game Crucial Winter Range	2,432	0	55	0	209		0

02055 Carson Lake 4,741 Acres**Management Area Acres**

	Description	Alt A	Alt B	Alt C	Alt D	Alt E	Alt F	Alt G
1.3	Back Country Non-Motorized		4,466	4,600	4,466	4,036		
3.3A	Back Country Motorized	3,364						
3.3B	Back Country Winter Motorized							4,466
5.1	Managed Forests & Rangelands	1,346	274		274	703	4,741	274
5.4	Managed Big Game Crucial Winter Range	30	1	141	1	1		1

02056 East Dunoir 6,034 Acres

Management Area Acres

	Description	Alt A	Alt B	Alt C	Alt D	Alt E	Alt F	Alt G
1.2	Recommended Wilderness			5,993	5,993			
1.3	Back Country Non-Motorized	4,134	4,517			2,803		
3.3A	Back Country Motorized	780	1,476					1,105
3.3B	Back Country Winter Motorized							4,888
5.1	Managed Forests & Rangelands	745	42		42	3,148	6,034	42
5.4	Managed Big Game Crucial Winter Range	376		42		84		

02057 South Dunoir 3,111 Acres

Management Area Acres

	Description	Alt A	Alt B	Alt C	Alt D	Alt E	Alt F	Alt G
1.2	Recommended Wilderness			3,109	3,109			
1.3	Back Country Non-Motorized	1,550	3,109		0	3,109		
3.3B	Back Country Winter Motorized							3,109
5.1	Managed Forests & Rangelands	1,561	2		2	2	3,111	2
5.4	Managed Big Game Crucial Winter Range			2				

02058 Dunoir 28,879 Acres

Management Area Acres

	Description	Alt A	Alt B	Alt C	Alt D	Alt E	Alt F	Alt G
1.2B	Recommended Dunoir Wilderness			28,879	28,879			
1.6B	Dunoir SMU	28,879	28,879			28,879	28,879	28,879

02059 West Dunoir 7,115 Acres**Management Area Acres**

	Description	Alt A	Alt B	Alt C	Alt D	Alt E	Alt F	Alt G
1.2	Recommended Wilderness			6,838	6,716			
1.3	Back Country Non-Motorized	1,934		1	123			
2.3	Proposed RNA	159						
3.3A	Back Country Motorized							198
3.3B	Back Country Winter Motorized		4,078			4,078		3,880
4.2	Travel Corridor	1,855	276	276	276	276	276	276
5.1	Managed Forests & Rangelands	2,243	2,761			2,761	6,839	2,761
5.4	Managed Big Game Crucial Winter Range	924						

02060 Sheridan Pass 11,746 Acres**Management Area Acres**

	Description	Alt A	Alt B	Alt C	Alt D	Alt E	Alt F	Alt G
1.3	Back Country Non-Motorized	8,466		7,986	7,986			
3.3A	Back Country Motorized	2,342					5,510	
3.3B	Back Country Winter Motorized		11,143	3,157	3,157	8,366		11,143
5.1	Managed Forests & Rangelands	938	603	603	603	3,380	6,236	603

02061 Benchmark 8,931 Acres

Management Area Acres

	Description	Alt A	Alt B	Alt C	Alt D	Alt E	Alt F	Alt G
1.3	Back Country Non-Motorized	755		5,609	5,468			
3.3A	Back Country Motorized	5,381	6,665		592	669		6,665
3.3C	Back Country Summer Motorized			1,056	605			
4.3	Back Country Access Corridor		152	152	152	110		152
5.1	Managed Forests & Rangelands	2,312	2,114	2,114	2,114	6,215	8,931	2,114
5.4	Managed Big Game Crucial Winter Range	483	0	0	0	1,937		0

02062 Salt Creek 7,166 Acres

Management Area Acres

	Description	Alt A	Alt B	Alt C	Alt D	Alt E	Alt F	Alt G
3.3A	Back Country Motorized	5,230	3,883	3,883	3,883	3,883	3,938	3,883
4.2	Travel Corridor	139						
4.3	Back Country Access Corridor		55	55	55	55		55
5.1	Managed Forests & Rangelands	1,797	3,229	3,229	3,229	3,229	3,229	3,229

02064 Little Popo Agie 10,737 Acres**Management Area Acres**

	Description	Alt A	Alt B	Alt C	Alt D	Alt E	Alt F	Alt G
1.3	Back Country Non-Motorized	4,300		8,060	7,927			
3.3A	Back Country Motorized	3,823	8,575	31	313	7,952		957
3.3B	Back Country Winter Motorized							7,618
3.3C	Back Country Summer Motorized			1,335	1,053	52		
4.2	Travel Corridor	754						
4.3	Back Country Access Corridor		146	13	146	91		146
5.1	Managed Forests & Rangelands	1,341	428		428	1,055	10,737	428
5.2	Public Water Supply		1,588	870	870	1,588		1,588
5.4	Managed Big Game Crucial Winter Range	519	0	428	0	0		0

02065 Canyon Creek 8,662 Acres**Management Area Acres**

	Description	Alt A	Alt B	Alt C	Alt D	Alt E	Alt F	Alt G
1.3	Back Country Non-Motorized			5,880	5,851			
3.1B	Proposed Little Popo Agie SIA		801	801	801			801
3.3A	Back Country Motorized	2,963	4,990	94	294	4,980		4,990
3.3C	Back Country Summer Motorized			244	23	107		
4.2	Travel Corridor	1,412	972	972	972	1,278	1,278	972
4.3	Back Country Access Corridor		70	20	70	70		70
5.1	Managed Forests & Rangelands	4,287				381	7,384	
5.2	Public Water Supply		1,829	652	652	1,829		1,829
5.4	Managed Big Game Crucial Winter Range					17		

02066 Pass Creek 4,208 Acres

Management Area Acres

	Description	Alt A	Alt B	Alt C	Alt D	Alt E	Alt F	Alt G
1.3	Back Country Non-Motorized			2,991	2,966			
3.3A	Back Country Motorized	2,041	4,172	939	956	4,143		4,172
3.3C	Back Country Summer Motorized			271	251	30		
4.2	Travel Corridor	166						
4.3	Back Country Access Corridor		36	7	35	35		36
5.1	Managed Forests & Rangelands	2,001					4,208	

02901 Middle Fork 59,722 Acres

Management Area Acres

	Description	Alt A	Alt B	Alt C	Alt D	Alt E	Alt F	Alt G
1.2	Recommended Wilderness			55,167				
1.3	Back Country Non-Motorized	8,889	10,947		49,853	9,377		9,413
3.3A	Back Country Motorized	31,963	18,334		1,881	17,378		32,749
3.3C	Back Country Summer Motorized		12,889	1,282	1,235	11,602		9
3.5	Back Country Recreation & Restoration		7,151					
3.5A	Back Country Restoration Motorized							7,151
4.2	Travel Corridor	5,921	2,723	1,726	2,723	2,723	2,723	2,723
4.3	Back Country Access Corridor		551	34	549	485		551
5.1	Managed Forests & Rangelands	12,950	3,010	646	2,245	13,994	57,000	3,010
5.2	Public Water Supply		4,003	13	1,123	4,003		4,003
5.4	Managed Big Game Crucial Winter Range		114	854	114	162		114

02902 Warm Spring Creek 6,026 Acres**Management Area Acres**

	Description	Alt A	Alt B	Alt C	Alt D	Alt E	Alt F	Alt G
1.2	Recommended Wilderness			5,987				
1.3	Back Country Non-Motorized	3,069		22	5,562			
3.3A	Back Country Motorized	2,077	5,930		369	5,922		5,930
4.2	Travel Corridor	881						
4.3	Back Country Access Corridor		28		28	36		28
5.1	Managed Forests & Rangelands	0	68	17	68	68	6,026	68

02903 Togwotee Pass 6,888 Acres**Management Area Acres**

	Description	Alt A	Alt B	Alt C	Alt D	Alt E	Alt F	Alt G
1.3	Back Country Non-Motorized	4,525	280	5,822	1,549			
3.3A	Back Country Motorized						1,549	
3.3B	Back Country Winter Motorized		5,542		4,272	5,822		5,822
4.2	Travel Corridor	1,616	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047
5.1	Managed Forests & Rangelands	514	20		20	20	4,292	20
5.4	Managed Big Game Crucial Winter Range	234		20				

02911 Deep Lake 59,205 Acres

Management Area Acres

	Description	Alt A	Alt B	Alt C	Alt D	Alt E	Alt F	Alt G
1.2	Recommended Wilderness			57,349				
1.3	Back Country Non-Motorized	37,050	3,846	0	10,288	3,846	2,083	3,846
2.2A	Line Creek RNA	1,092	1,092		1,092	1,092	1,092	1,092
3.1C	Proposed Sawtooth Peatbeds SIA		172		172			
3.3A	Back Country Motorized	13,815	2,188			38,933	33,944	2,188
3.3B	Back Country Winter Motorized		46,088		44,491	9,262		46,259
3.3C	Back Country Summer Motorized		2,656			2,909		2,656
3.5	Back Country Rec & Restoration		1					
3.5A	Back Country Restoration Motorized							1
4.2	Travel Corridor	1,092	2,398	1,098	2,398	2,398	2,398	2,398
4.3	Back Country Access Corridor		6	0	6	6	1	6
5.1	Managed Forests & Rangelands	564	754	236	754	756	19,687	754
5.4	Managed Big Game Crucial Winter Range	5,592	3	522	3	4		3

02914 Reef 16,915 Acres

Management Area Acres

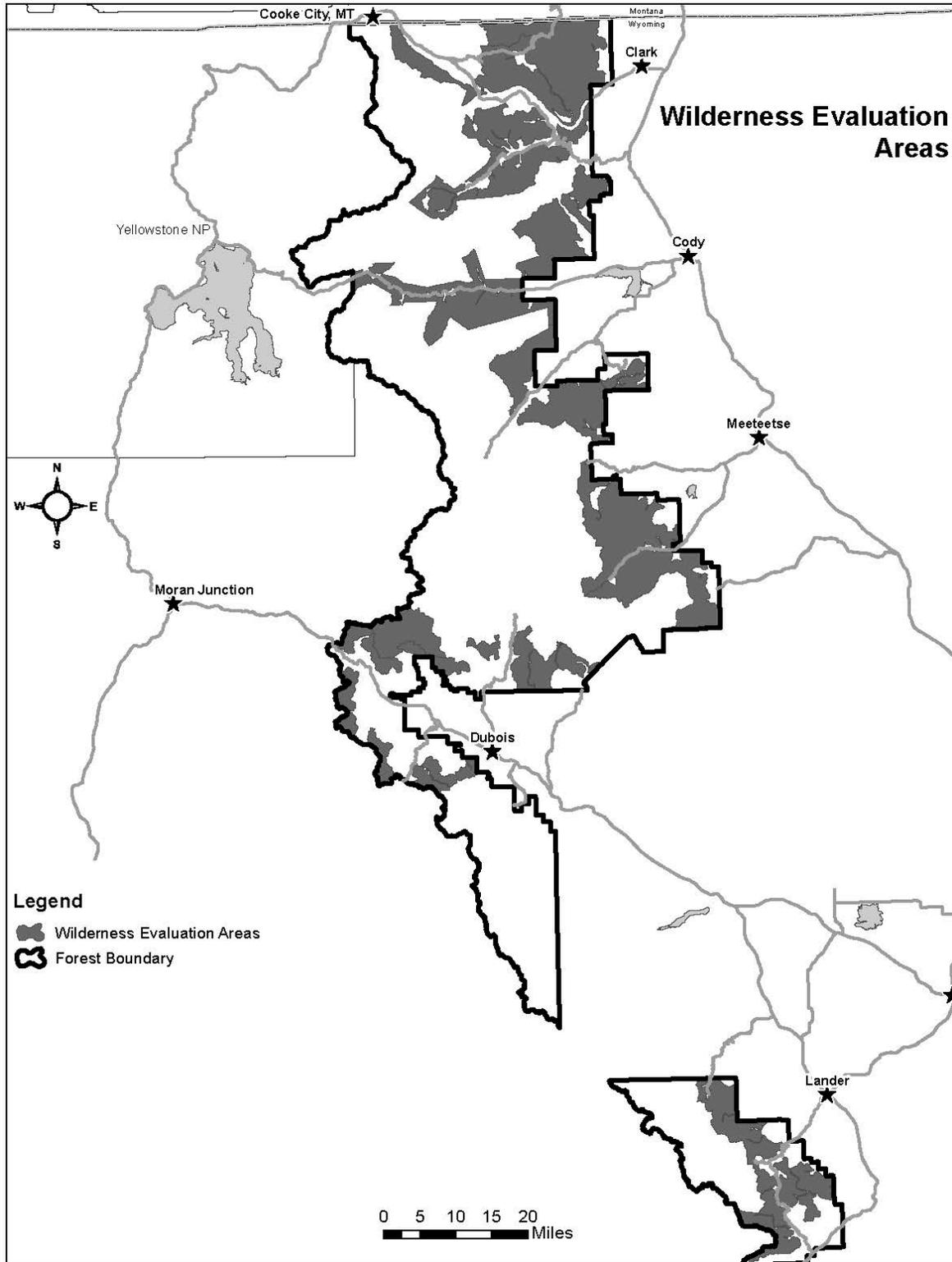
	Description	Alt A	Alt B	Alt C	Alt D	Alt E	Alt F	Alt G
1.3	Back Country Non-Motorized	14,392	15,477	15,584	15,584	12,060	10,453	
3.3A	Back Country Motorized	680						
3.3B	Back Country Winter Motorized		107			107		15,584
4.2	Travel Corridor	1,540	469	469	469	469	469	469
5.1	Managed Forests & Rangelands	23	668	668	668	3,855	5,993	668
5.4	Managed Big Game Crucial Winter Range	280	194	194	194	423		194

NF915 High Lakes 15,406 Acres**Management Area Acres**

	Description	Alt A	Alt B	Alt C	Alt D	Alt E	Alt F	Alt G
1.2	Recommended Wilderness			182				
1.2A	Recommended High Lakes Wilderness			15,224				
1.3	Back Country Non-Motorized	162	182	0	182	182	182	182
1.6A	High Lakes WSA	15,224	15,224		15,224	15,224	15,224	15,224
3.3A	Back Country Motorized	20						

Nf915a High Lakes additional 5,402 Acres**Management Area Acres**

	Description	Alt A	Alt B	Alt C	Alt D	Alt E	Alt F	Alt G
1.2	Recommended Wilderness			3,000				
2.2A	Line Creek RNA	184	184	184	184	184	184	184
2.3	Proposed RNA		672	133	672			62
3.3B	Back Country Winter Motorized		2,461		2,461	3,000		2,938
4.2	Travel Corridor	5,218	2,068	2,068	2,068	2,201	2,201	2,201
5.1	Managed Forests & Rangelands		17	17	17	17	3,017	17



Map A. Wilderness evaluation areas

Appendix D. Wild and Scenic River Eligibility Evaluation, Shoshone National Forest

The September 2013 Wild and Scenic River Eligibility Evaluation appears as a stand-alone document as follows.

United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest Service

Rocky Mountain Region

September 2013



Version 2

Appendix D.

Wild and Scenic River Eligibility Evaluation

Shoshone National Forest



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Introduction

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

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

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

Forest Service Policy

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

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

Background

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

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

¹ Public Law 90-542.

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

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

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

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

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

Identification of potentially eligible rivers

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

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

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

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

Free flowing

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

The Act defines free flow as

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

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

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

³ <http://www.americanrivers.org>

Table 1. Potential eligible rivers

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

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

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

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

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

Outstandingly remarkable values

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Forest Service specialists reviewed the 34 rivers to assess whether the rivers have one or more of these seven outstandingly remarkable values that is regionally or nationally significant. This outstandingly remarkable value must be significant at a regional or national scale for a river to be potentially eligible.

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

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

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

Classification

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Descriptions of the eligible segments

Bear Creek

Location

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

See the Bear Creek map in attachment A.

Mileage

4.7 miles

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

Flow

The segment is free flowing and free of impoundments.

Outstandingly remarkable values

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

Classification

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

Clarks Fork River

Location

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

See the Clarks Fork River map in attachment A.

17.4 (15 USFS, 2 private) miles

Flow

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

Outstandingly remarkable values

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

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

Classification

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

Crandall Creek

Location

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

See the Crandall Creek map in attachment A.

Mileage

10.9 miles

Flow

The segment is free flowing and free of impoundments.

Outstandingly remarkable values

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

Classification

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

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

Dinwoody Creek

Location

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

See the Dinwoody Creek map in attachment A.

Mileage

20.6 miles

Flow

The segment is free flowing and free of impoundments.

Outstandingly remarkable values

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

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

Classification

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

Greybull River

Location

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

See the Greybull River map in attachment A.

Mileage

21.1 miles

Flow

The river segment is free flowing and free of impoundments.

Outstandingly remarkable values

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

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

Classification

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

Middle Fork Popo Agie River

Location

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

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

Mileage

19.9 miles

Flow

The river segment is free flowing and free of impoundments.

Outstandingly remarkable values

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

Classification

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

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

North Fork Popo Agie River

Location

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

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

Mileage

14.5 miles

Flow

The river segment is free flowing and free of impoundments.

Outstandingly remarkable values

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

Classification

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

North Fork Shoshone River

Location

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

See the North Fork Shoshone River maps in attachment A.

Mileage

29.5 miles

Flow

The river segment is free flowing and free of impoundments.

Outstandingly remarkable values

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

Classification

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

South Fork Little Wind River

Location

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

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

Mileage

6 miles

Flow

The river segment is free flowing and free of impoundments.

Outstandingly remarkable values

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

Classification

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

South Fork Shoshone River

Location

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

See the South Fork Shoshone River maps in attachment A.

Mileage

29.4 miles

The complete length studied was determined to be eligible.

Flow

The river segment is free flowing and free of impoundments.

Outstandingly remarkable values

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

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

Classification

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

Sunlight Creek

Location

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

See the Sunlight Creek maps in attachment A.

Mileage

29 miles

Flow

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

Outstandingly remarkable values

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

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

Classification

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

Torrey Creek and tributaries

Location

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

See the Torrey Creek map in attachment A.

Mileage

22.8 miles

Flow

The river segment is free flowing and free of impoundments.

Outstandingly remarkable values

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

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

Classification

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

West Fork Dunoir Creek

Location

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

See the West Dunoir Creek map in attachment A.

Mileage

6.4 miles

Flow

The segment is free flowing and free of impoundments.

Outstandingly remarkable values

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

Classification

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

Wiggins Fork

Location

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

See the Wiggins Fork maps in attachment A.

Mileage

24 miles

Flow

The river segment is free flowing and free of impoundments.

Outstandingly remarkable values

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

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

Classification

Wild: 10.2 miles-The shoreline is primitive and undeveloped, and accessible only by trail.
Recreational: 13.8 miles-The creek is accessible in just a few places by roads, has some development along it, and has some evidence of past vegetation management activities.

Wind River

Location

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

See the Wind River map in attachment A.

Mileage

21.3 miles

The complete length studied was determined to be eligible.

Flow

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

Outstandingly remarkable values

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

Classification

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

Wood River

Location

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

See the Wood River map in attachment A.

Mileage

8.6 miles

Flow

The river segment is free flowing and free of impoundments.

Outstandingly remarkable values

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

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

Classification

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

Attachment A. Maps⁴

Bear Creek
Clarks Fork River
Crandall Creek
Dinwoody Creek
Greybull River
Middle Popo Agie River
North Fork Shoshone River (map 1)
North Fork Shoshone River (map 1A)
North Popo Agie River
South Fork Little Wind River
South Fork Shoshone River (map 1)
South Fork Shoshone River (map 1A)
Sunlight Creek (map 1)
Sunlight Creek (map 1A)
Torrey Creek and Tributaries
West Dunoir Creek
Wiggins Fork (map 1)
Wiggins Fork (map 1A)
Wind River
Wood River

⁴ Maps are available electronically.

Attachment B. IDT River Eligibility Documentation

IDT River Eligibility Notes

RIVER: Bear Creek

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

RIVER: Bull Lake Creek

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

RIVER: Clarks Fork

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

RIVER: Crandall Creek

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

RIVER: Dead Indian

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

RIVER: Dinwoody

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

RIVER: East Fork Dunoir

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

RIVER: East Fork Wind River

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

RIVER: Elk Fork Shoshone

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

RIVER: Francs Fork

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

RIVER: Frontier Creek

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

RIVER: Greybull

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

RIVER: Grinnell

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

RIVER: Horse Creek

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

RIVER: Ishawooa

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

RIVER: Jack Creek

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

RIVER: Jackeys Fork Creek

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

RIVER: Middle Fork Popo Agie

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

RIVER: Middle Fork Wood River

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

RIVER: North Crandall Creek

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

RIVER: North Fork Popo Agie

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

RIVER: North Fork Shoshone

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

RIVER: Owl Creek

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

RIVER: Sheridan Creek

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

RIVER: South Fork Little Wind River

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

RIVER: South Fork Shoshone

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

RIVER: South Fork of Wood River

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

RIVER: Sunlight

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

RIVER: Torrey Creek and tributaries

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

RIVER: Warm Spring

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

RIVER: West Fork Dunoir

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

RIVER: Wiggins Fork (all)

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

RIVER: Wind River

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

RIVER: Wood River (forest boundary to headwaters)

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