

# **BRIDGER-TETON NATIONAL FOREST**

## Land and Resource Management Plan

### **Amendment Number 2**

March 19, 1992

This amendment the Bridger-Teton National Forest Land Resource Management Plan. Specifically the amendment:

1. Adds between pages 54 and 55 the following:

#### **RIVERS FOUND ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL RIVERS SYSTEM**

(Note: the number following the river name in the list below corresponds to the number on the accompanying location map.)

#### **SNAKE RIVER SYSTEM**

The Salt River (1) is located in Lincoln County. It springs on Mt. Wagner in the Salt River Range, and flows southwest for about 10 miles. At the forest boundary, it turns sharply to the north, and continues flowing northward through Star Valley into the Snake River. The river's source to the Forest boundary, about 12 miles, is being considered.

**Eligibility criteria met:** Recreational (wildness) and scenic; historic in lower section. Of the drainages on the west slope of the Salt River Range, this river is the range's namesake, and offers the most opportunity for recreation in a wild setting. Its canyon offers primitive recreation opportunities in a very scenic setting; there is a spectacular view at the headwaters of the river, from which 10,709-foot Mt. Wagner is dominant. The Lander Cutoff of the Oregon Trail follows the river in its lower three miles.

**Potential classification:** Wild--source to forest road 10072, 12 miles.

Recreation--downstream segment to Forest boundary, 3 miles.

**Swift Creek (2)** is located in Lincoln County, on the western front of the Salt River Range. It flows from its headwaters near the crest of the mountains through the town of Afton before joining the Salt River.

**Eligibility criteria met:** Geologic, botanical, and scenic. The primary scenic and geologic attraction is Periodic Spring. The spring is tucked into a deep, narrow cleft in the limestone, and pours down a long cascade into Swift Creek. It is considered the largest of only three known cold-water geysers in the world. It is identified as a potential National Geologic Landmark in the Forest Plan. Other features include limestone erosional formations and cliffs, and an active landslide which has dammed up a small area of the creek. There is an excellent viewing area and opportunities for interpretation of the natural

mass wasting process.

The upper canyon of Swift Creek has been identified in the Forest Plan as a recommended research natural area (RNA) for its outstanding example of native vegetation that has not been heavily altered by human activity. This is one of a few areas in the Salt River Range that has not been heavily grazed in the past.

**Potential classification:** Wild--source to Periodic Spring, 8 miles.

Recreation--Periodic Spring to upper dam,  
2 miles.

**The Greys River (3)** is located in Lincoln County. It flows northward from the Tri-Basin Divide through a deep valley between the Salt River and Wyoming Ranges for 58 miles until spilling into Palisades Reservoir on the Snake River.

**Eligibility criteria met:** Scenic, recreation, wildlife, hydrologic and geologic. A distinctive feature of the Greys River is the completeness of the watershed and associated habitats that can be experienced in a relatively short distance. In 58 miles it increases water volume from a spring-fed trickle to a large river. It also has outstanding opportunities for river-related recreation, notably fishing and whitewater floating, and it draws a regional following. Because of the river corridor's diversity of habitats, it hosts great richness of wildlife species diversity as well.

**Potential classification:** Recreation--source to Mile 50, 8 miles.

Scenic--Mile 50 (Kinney Creek) to Forest  
boundary, 50 miles

**The Little Greys River (4)** springs in the mountain basins above Roosevelt Meadows, in the northern Wyoming Range. It flows west and northwest for 15 miles before joining the main Greys River.

**Eligibility criteria met:** Recreation. Opportunities for river-related recreation, including fishing, backcountry travel, and roadside camping, are significant enough to draw regional, even national visitation. The scenic quality is high, with distinctive variety and diversity throughout the river corridor.

**Potential classification:** Wild--source to end of forest road 10047, 7 miles.

Recreation--end of Forest Road 10047 to  
confluence with main stem of the Greys  
River, 13 miles.

**Box Canyon Creek (5)** is a 4-mile tributary of the Greys River, located in Lincoln County. It

falls steeply from Box Canyon Pass on the crest of the Wyoming Range to its confluence with the Greys, 2 miles south of Corral Creek guard station.

**Eligibility criteria met:** Scenic. The undisturbed natural setting, steep canyon surrounded by high peaks, and the creek, tumbling from its source on the west slope of the Wyoming Range to its confluence with the Greys River a few miles away, make Box Canyon Creek a distinctive example of the many scenic waterways in the Wyoming Range.

**Potential classification:** Wild--4 miles, source to confluence with Greys River

**Marten Creek (6)** is a short, steep-gradient stream that flows into the upper Greys River from the Wyoming Range in Lincoln County. Access is via the Greys River Road and Marten Creek Trail, which connects with the Wyoming Range National Recreation Trail.

**Eligibility criteria met:** Scenic and recreation (wildness). There is a high opportunity for solitude in a natural setting, with ready access to the regionally significant Wyoming Range National Recreation Trail. The elements of the landscape are highly diverse over the majority of the river segment.

**Potential classification:** Wild--4 miles, source to confluence with Greys River.

**Cliff Creek (7)** is located in Sublette and Lincoln Counties. It springs near Cliff Creek Pass in the northern Wyoming Range, and flows east and north for 15 miles before joining the Hoback River about 2 miles upstream from Kozy Campground.

**Eligibility criteria met:** Scenic and recreation. The visual variety is distinctive. Red rock cliffs add color and interest to the landscape. The Cliff Creek Trail passes from forest through sagebrush/aspen hillsides, rock outcrops, and dense willow bottoms to Cliff Creek Falls, with high mountains in the background. Cliff Creek Falls is a destination for day hikers, 6 miles from the trailhead. Beyond Cliff Creek Falls, the creek runs through the open basin of Horse Heaven Meadows to Cliff Creek Pass on the crest of the Wyoming Range, giving access to the Wyoming Range National Recreation Trail.

**Potential classification:** Wild--source to Cliff Creek Falls trailhead, 7 miles.

**The Hoback River** (Segments 8 and 9) is located in Sublette, Lincoln and Teton Counties. It springs on the eastern slope of the Wyoming Range east of Deadman Mountain lookout, and flows northeast for 20 miles before meeting U.S. 189/191, which parallels the river for the remainder of its length. It flows into the Snake River at Hoback Junction. Two segments of the Hoback have been found outstanding: the upper canyon from the river's source to the end of Forest Road #30710 (10 miles), and the lower canyon, from Cliff Creek to the confluence with the Snake River (15 miles).

**Eligibility criteria met:** Scenic, wildlife, geologic, and recreation. The visual quality of the corridor is outstanding in its uppermost stretches and the lower canyon, its landscape elements and attractions highly diverse. US 191/189 runs parallel to the river for 30 miles; it is part of the Wyoming Centennial Scenic Byway. The river corridor serves as an important migration route for wildlife, and its lower canyon is especially important for wintering bighorn sheep, elk, deer, and moose. Bald eagles forage along the river. There are outstanding opportunities for viewing wildlife in the lower canyon. Geologic features include Battle Mountain and other landmarks that are described in geologic roadside guides. The lower river segment is becoming increasingly popular for whitewater kayaking and draws boaters from a wide region.

**Potential classification:** Wild--source to end of forest road 30710, 10 miles (Segment 8).

Recreation--Cliff Creek to confluence with Snake River, 18 miles (Segment 9).

**Granite Creek (10)** is a tributary of the Hoback River, located in Teton and Sublette Counties. It begins at Turquoise Lake in the Gros Ventre Wilderness, and flows in a wide arc to the south. It leaves the wilderness just upstream from Granite Hot Springs, then flows into the Hoback River 9 miles south of the hot spring.

**Eligibility criteria met:** Recreation, scenic, and geologic. There are a variety of developments in the lower segment that serve the recreationist, including a resort, trailheads, a 50-unit campground, and Granite Hot Springs mineral pool. The ten-mile gravel road ends at the hot springs. Recreation use is high year-round; Granite Creek is used in the spring and summer for fishing, hiking, camping, and kayaking, for developed recreation and scenic driving all summer, hunting in fall, and for snowmobiling and cross-country skiing in winter. Commercial snowmobile and dog sled trips are offered to the hot springs in winter. The creek corridor attracts visitors from around the region. Granite Falls and Granite Hot Springs are geologic features of special interest.

**Potential classification:** Wild--source to end of Granite Creek Road, 12 miles.

Scenic, Granite Hot Springs to confluence  
with Hoback River, 9 miles.

**Willow Creek (11)** is located in Teton and Lincoln Counties. It heads at Pickle Pass in the Wyoming Range, and flows north for over 20 miles to join the Hoback River just west of Camp Davis.

**Eligibility criteria met:** Recreation (wildness), wildlife, and ecological. The only access to this large drainage is by a network of trails, including the Wyoming Range National Recreation Trail, the northern terminus of which is located at Bryan Flat. There is an

outstanding opportunity for solitude and primitive recreation, and the area attracts visitors from all over the country, particularly during the big game hunting season. Fishing is another activity that attracts visitors from around the region and country; several commercial outfitters operate in the area. There is significant diversity in the vegetation; old growth spruce bottoms, mixed conifer forest, sagebrush-covered slopes, and aspen. The drainage begins in the subalpine forest on the crest of the Wyoming Range at Pickle Pass, and drops to join the Hoback River over 3000 feet lower. With this range of elevations in a relatively short distance, there is a great deal of diversity of habitats, and richness of wildlife species.

**Potential classification:** Wild--source to confluence with Hoback River, 20 miles.

**The Snake River (12)** is located in Teton and Lincoln Counties. The segment described here is a 25-mile section between South Park Bridge and Palisades Reservoir.

**Eligibility criteria met:** Scenic, recreation, wildlife. This segment was studied for inclusion in the Wild and Scenic Rivers system a decade ago, and the lower 13.5 miles were recommended as a Scenic River by the Secretary of Agriculture. Congress has not acted upon that recommendation, but this river segment remains eligible for consideration. Its landscape variety is distinctive, and it attracts great numbers of visitors--over 100,000 in a two-month period--from all over the world. There are several developed campground, picnic sites, and boat launches in the river corridor to serve floaters, fishermen, and travelers. The endangered bald eagle is a year-round resident of this section of the river, using it for nesting, foraging, and winter range.

**Potential classification:** Recreation--South Park Bridge to Cabin Creek, 13 miles.

Scenic--Cabin Creek to Palisades Reservoir, 12.5 miles.

**Bailey Creek (13)** is located in Lincoln County. It runs from the divide with the Little Greys River north for 10 miles into the Snake River.

**Eligibility criteria met:** Wildlife and geologic. Bald eagles are frequently seen, and known to nest in the lower section near Snake River. The corridor is used by moose and elk, and the lake contains a fish population of fine-spotted cutthroat trout (a possible pure native strain) which attracts eagles and osprey. Ducks and other water birds use the lake for nesting and feeding. Bailey Lake, originally a small glacial pond, was greatly enlarged by a massive landslide that continues to build a natural dam at the lake's outlet. The landslide and lake are examples of surficial geologic action that have potential for interpretation.

**Potential classification:** Wild--10 miles.

**Wolf Creek (14)** is located in Lincoln County. It springs near the crest of the Snake River Range at Indian Peak, and flows south to join the Snake River above Palisades Reservoir.

**Eligibility criteria met:** Recreation, with outstanding features being the variety of landscapes and opportunities for primitive recreation in a pristine setting. and

**Potential classification:** Wild--10 miles.

**The Gros Ventre River (15)** is located in Teton County. It springs in the Gros Ventre Mountains, and flows east in the Gros Ventre Wilderness for about 15 miles. The lower river is accessed by the Gros Ventre River Road.

**Eligibility criteria met:** Wildlife, geologic, historic, recreation, and scenic. The Gros Ventre River corridor provides important winter range for elk, moose, and bighorn sheep, is used during the summer by nesting birds, including trumpeter swans, sandhill cranes, and a variety of ducks. It is used by numerous species of birds of prey, including bald eagles and peregrine falcons, both of which nest in the corridor. The river environment and adjacent hillsides have unique geologic features which include the Gros Ventre Slide and Grey, Red, and Lavender Hills. The colored sedimentary rocks have sparse vegetation and are therefore quite striking and unusual features for the northern Rockies; they look more typical of the Colorado Plateau. The Gros Ventre Slide is designated as a geologic area and has a developed interpretive trail. This landslide, which occurred in 1925 and is about 600 acres in size, formed Lower Slide Lake.

Historic values include significant prehistoric sites: one with artifacts up to 10,000 years old, another with the only known petroglyph on the forest. Large stone circle sites of undetermined age are also found in the river corridor. There is one historic cabin currently on the National Register of Historic Places. The river corridor has been used for millennia by humans, and has the most potential to yield significant archeological information on the forest.

**Potential classification:** Wild--source to Horn Ranch, 12 miles

Scenic--Horn Ranch to Forest boundary, or Slide Lake, 28 miles.

**Crystal Creek (16)** is a major tributary of the Gros Ventre River, located in Teton County. It flows northward from the Gros Ventre Divide to the Gros Ventre River, a distance of approximately 15 miles. Most of this creek is located in the Gros Ventre Wilderness.

**Eligibility criteria met:** Wildlife and scenic. The visual variety and diversity of habitats from the source among 11,000-foot peaks to its confluence with the Gros Ventre River are outstanding. Wildlife values include an important migration route for bighorn sheep and elk, and nesting sites for the peregrine falcon.

**Potential classification:** Wild--source to Gros Ventre Wilderness boundary, 12 miles.

Scenic--End of road to confluence with  
Gros Ventre River, 3 miles.

**Blackrock Creek (17)** is located in Teton County. It heads near Togwotee Pass, and flows west south of, and parallel to, U.S. 26/89, before joining the Buffalo Fork near the forest boundary.

**Eligibility criteria met:** Scenic and wildlife. Its distinctive scenic values include the landscape in which it is located, with views of features such as the Teton Range, the Breccia Cliffs, and other mountains. With a segment of the Wyoming Centennial Scenic Byway (U.S. 26/89) running parallel to the creek, there are numerous opportunities for interpretation; currently there are several interpretive sites, campgrounds, and resorts along this road. The creek corridor is used by migrating elk, and by moose, deer, sandhill cranes, Canada geese, and numerous ducks. It offers a variety of riparian habitats, including small ponds of standing water, which attract a rich diversity of wildlife. Its location relative to the highway makes it ideal for wildlife viewing.

**Potential classification:** Scenic--source to Forest boundary, 20 miles.

**Pacific Creek (18)** is located in Teton County. Nearly all of this river segment is located in the Teton Wilderness. The creek begins at Parting of the Waters, where Two Ocean Creek splits into Pacific and Atlantic Creek on the Continental Divide. It flows southwest to the wilderness boundary, downstream of which it is accessed by the Pacific Creek Road from Grand Teton National Park.

**Eligibility criteria met:** Recreation, geologic, ecological, and wildlife. From its source at Parting of the Waters National Natural Landmark to the forest boundary, Pacific Creek lies nearly entirely within the Teton Wilderness. There are trails nearby for much of its length, but these provide little intrusion into the wild character of the river segment. There is a high opportunity for solitude in a primitive setting. One of the more striking features is a large part of the "Teton Tornado" blowdown in part of the creek's corridor, of scientific interest as the highest-elevation windstorm of its type recorded. Parting of the Waters is a unique geographic landmark: at this point, Two Ocean Creek flows directly over the Continental Divide, and splits into two creeks: Pacific Creek, which flows into the Snake, and Atlantic Creek, a tributary of the Yellowstone.

**Potential classification:** Wild--source to Teton Wilderness boundary, 25 miles.

Scenic--Wilderness boundary (end of road)  
to confluence with Snake River, 8 miles.

**The Snake River, headwaters (19)**, is located in Teton County, in the northern Teton

Wilderness. The river flows for about 7 miles through open meadows and forested hills before entering Yellowstone National Park.

**Eligibility criteria met:** Historic. These headwaters of a regionally significant river, its association with historical events that are interpreted for international visitors, and its continuity with eligible river segments downstream (in both Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks), are factors contributing to its eligibility.

**Potential classification:** Wild, 7 miles.

**The Buffalo Fork (20)** of the Snake River consists of three major tributaries and a main stem below their confluence, in Teton County. The North, Soda, and South Forks of the Buffalo are entirely within the Teton Wilderness. Near the wilderness boundary at Turpin Meadows, the branches flow together. From Turpin Meadow downstream to the confluence with the Snake River, the Buffalo Fork is accessed by the Buffalo Valley Road and by U.S. 26/89. The lowermost reach of the river is located within Grand Teton National Park.

**Eligibility criteria met:** Recreation, scenic, and wildlife. Over 80% of the river is in a wilderness or primitive setting, and has a high degree of natural character. Its forks penetrate the Teton Wilderness, and head in the alpine country of the Continental Divide. Numerous falls and lakes are found on the river forks and their tributaries; there are extensive meadows through which the streams meander. The lower segment is well known for its spectacular views of the Teton Range and the pastoral setting of the Buffalo Valley. The river corridor is habitat for two species of special concern: the threatened grizzly bear and the endangered bald eagle, which nests in its lower section. The river valley provides an important migration route for elk, which winter in Jackson Hole, and is well known for its large population of wintering moose. The Buffalo River is a major cold water sport fishery for the native Snake River (fine-spotted) cutthroat trout population.

**Potential classification:** Wild, upstream from Turpin Meadows, 68 miles

Scenic, Turpin Meadows to Grand Teton National Park, 16 miles.

## YELLOWSTONE RIVER SYSTEM

The Yellowstone River (21) is located in Teton and Park Counties. It heads on the slopes of Younts Peak, highest point in the Teton Wilderness, and flows northwest for 25 miles before entering Yellowstone National Park. The upper Yellowstone River and its major tributaries are entirely within the Teton Wilderness.

**Eligibility criteria met:** Scenic, wildlife and fish, historic and ecological. The upper reaches

of the Yellowstone River are located in some of the most remote wilderness in the continental United States. Outstanding scenic features include volcanic cliffs, cascades, narrow gorges, waterfalls, and the broad expanses of riparian vegetation at Yellowstone Meadows. The river's association with the history of wildland conservation in this country, with Yellowstone National Park as the nation's first, gives it historic significance. Its vegetation diversity and productivity as a spawning stream for trout make it important habitat for the grizzly bear and bald eagle, both of which concentrate in the river corridor when the fish are spawning. Peregrine falcons are known to nest in the river corridor as well, and it is likewise used by a variety of more common wildlife species, including ospreys, golden eagles, trumpeter swans, pelicans, sandhill cranes, Canada geese, and big game species.

**Potential classification:** Wild--source to boundary of Teton Wilderness, 28 miles. That segment entering Yellowstone National Park is also eligible.

**The Thorofare River** (22; shown on some maps as Thorofare Creek) is located in Park and Teton Counties. It heads on the Absaroka Crest and flows northwest into Yellowstone National Park before joining the Yellowstone River. Its major tributary, Open Creek, is also considered eligible as a Wild River.

**Eligibility criteria met:** Scenic, wildlife and fish, and ecological. The Thorofare River (also referred to as Thorofare Creek on some maps) is a major tributary of the Yellowstone. Like the main stem, the Thorofare River begins in the high volcanic cliffs of the Absaroka Mountains, tumbling over cascades and falls, in remote and pristine wilderness. Outstanding scenic features include volcanic cliffs, cascades, narrow gorges, waterfalls, and the broad expanses of riparian vegetation in the valley of the lower river. The Thorofare River shares the Yellowstone's attributes as a highly productive fishery for the Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout, and its value as a spawning stream make it important habitat for the grizzly bear and bald eagle.

**Potential classification:** Wild--source to Teton Wilderness boundary, 25 miles main stem; Open Creek, 10 miles. Just north of the boundary lies the confluence of the Thorofare and Yellowstone Rivers; the segment downstream from the Teton Wilderness is also eligible.

**Atlantic Creek** (23) is located in Teton County, a tributary of the Yellowstone River. It begins at Parting of the Waters, where Two Ocean Creek splits to create Pacific and Atlantic Creeks. It flows northeast to join the Yellowstone River at Yellowstone Meadows, near the Yellowstone National Park boundary. Atlantic Creek is located entirely within the Teton Wilderness.

**Eligibility criteria met:** Wildlife, ecologic, geologic. The wilderness setting is outstanding,

with a relatively undisturbed natural landscape and little human intrusion. The river corridor, with its wide meadows and lush riparian area, is used by numerous wildlife species. Parting of the Waters, where Two Ocean Creek splits to become Pacific Creek (draining into the Snake River) and Atlantic Creek (draining into the Yellowstone River) is an existing National Natural Landmark.

**Potential classification:** Wild--10 miles, Parting of the Waters to confluence with Yellowstone River.

### GREEN RIVER SYSTEM

The South Fork of Fontenelle Creek (24) is located in Lincoln County. Its source lies in the remote backcountry of Commissary Ridge, from which it flows south to the Forest boundary.

**Eligibility criteria met:** Scenic and geologic. The narrow, deep gorge of the South Fork provides dramatic scenery of geologic origin. It is the only drainage on the forest with such a readily-identified mix of textbook Overthrust geology with steeply dipping sedimentary beds, and well-preserved glacial features.

**Potential classification:** Wild--9 miles, source to private holding.  
Scenic--1 mile, private land at Forest boundary.

**LaBarge Creek (25)** is located in Lincoln County. It flows southeast from its source on Commissary Ridge for approximately 20 miles before leaving the national forest. It is entirely accessible by Forest Road #10138.

**Eligibility criteria met:** Historic. The Lander Cutoff of the Oregon Trail passes along the creek from Witherspoon Pass to LaBarge Meadows. The trail is part of the National Historic Trail system, and is easily seen by visitors travelling the LaBarge Creek Road, making opportunities for historic interpretation outstanding.

**Potential classification:** Recreation--LaBarge Guard Station to Nameless Creek, 10 miles.

**Big Fall Creek (26)** is located in Sublette and Lincoln Counties, a 4-mile tributary of LaBarge Creek. It springs from the south slope of Deadline Ridge, and meets LaBarge Creek at the Forest boundary. Big Fall Creek is accessed by forest road #10089.

**Eligibility criteria met:** Scenic, hydrologic, and geologic. Multiple waterfalls over spring-deposited travertine and year-round flowing water are distinctive attributes of this creek. The creek's series of travertine terraces, deposited by cold water springs, is unique to the

region. This series of terraces is considered a feature of special interest with regional significance.

**Potential classification:** Scenic--4 miles, source to confluence with LaBarge Creek.

**The Green River (27)** is located in Sublette County. It springs at Green River Pass in the Bridger Wilderness, and flows northwest for 15 miles to Green River Lakes. From that point, the river leaves the wilderness, and flows in a wide arc heading west, then south, to the forest boundary. It is accessed by the Green River Lakes Road.

**Eligibility criteria met:** Scenic, fish and wildlife, recreation (wilderness), and historic. Outstanding scenic values are created by the classic glacial valley through which the river passes, which includes spectacular scenic attractions such as Squaretop Mountain, towering over Green River Lakes. The river is a regional and national recreation attraction. Species of special interest known to inhabit the Green River corridor include the Kendall Warm Springs Dace, of which there is only one population (at Kendall Warm Springs). Whooping cranes have been observed in the corridor in the past, and bald eagles nest and forage on the river. The river corridor provides a regionally important wildlife migration route, particularly for pronghorns which summer in Jackson Hole and spend their winters in the upper Green River valley. Known historic sites include the Gros Ventre Lodge (Billy Wells Dude Ranch), the Tie Camp Cemetery, and Osborne Homestead, all of which are eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Sites. There are outstanding opportunities for interpretation along the river.

**Potential classification:** Wild--15 miles, source to Green River Lakes

Scenic--15 miles, lakes to Forest boundary

**Tosi Creek (28)** is a 12-mile tributary of the upper Green River, located in Sublette County. It springs in the Gros Ventre Wilderness and flows east, joining the Green River approximately one mile south of Dollar Lake.

**Eligibility criteria met:** Recreation (wilderness) and geologic. Tosi Creek contains unique features such as an area of Karst topography, typical of limestone bedrock eroded by water, in an alpine basin, where the creek runs underground in places. The "alpine Karst" area was identified in the Forest Plan as a potential National Natural Landmark. The upper reaches in the Tosi Basin are included in the Gros Ventre Wilderness, in one of its most remote areas.

**Potential classification:** Wild--12 miles, source to end of primitive road.

Scenic--lower 3 miles to confluence with

**Roaring Fork Creek (29)** is a tributary of the upper Green River located in Sublette County. It begins in the northern edge of the Bridger Wilderness, and flows west, to join the Green River four miles downstream from Green River Lakes.

**Eligibility criteria met:** Scenic. The landscape elements and attractions in the creek's corridor are highly diverse over the majority of the river segment, owing in large part to the change in elevation rock types from its source to its confluence with the Green River.

**Potential classification:** Wild--12 miles, source to confluence with Green River.

**Pine Creek (30)** is located in Sublette County, east of Pinedale. It is entirely within the Bridger Wilderness, from its source on the south slope of Green River Pass to its delta at the north end of Fremont Lake.

**Eligibility criteria met:** Recreation (wildness), scenic, and geologic. Pine Creek runs from its source at Green River Pass through a deep, classic glacial valley. Much of the heavily used trail system is beyond the creek corridor; the canyon is remote and there is a high opportunity for solitude. It can be viewed from the Skyline Drive, giving it excellent interpretive possibilities without on-site disturbance.

**Potential classification:** Wild, source to Fremont Lake, 10 miles.

**North Piney Creek (31)** is located on the east side of the Wyoming Range, in Lincoln and Sublette Counties. Roaring Fork, North Piney, Lunch, and Lake Creeks flow together and then proceed east to the forest boundary west of Big Piney.

**Eligibility criteria met:** Scenic and recreation (wildness). Visual quality is enhanced by views of the Wyoming Range and the deep, clear water that forms pools and riffles in the creek. The landscape is diverse and its visual variety is distinctive. There is a high degree of natural diversity in the river corridor and surrounding valley, with mixed coniferous forest, extensive riparian areas with willow and grass communities, and aspen groves intermixed with open sage/grassland. The creek heads near the crest of the Wyoming Range, in the subalpine/alpine vegetation zone. The river corridor is essentially undisturbed by human activity; the only developments are trails. There is an outstanding opportunity for recreation in a backcountry setting.

**Potential classification:** Wild--Roaring Fork and North Piney Creeks, source to confluence of Lake and North Piney Creeks--7 miles.

Forest-wide summary of potential Wild and Scenic Rivers:

Table of standards to apply to corridors of all eligible river segments, regardless of DFC. A corridor is defined as the land on both sides of the river within 1/4 mile of its banks (1/2 mile total).

RESOURCE STANDARD	WILD RIVERS	SCENIC RIVERS	RECREATION RIVERS
Visual quality objectives	<p>Preservation in river corridor.</p> <p>VQO is P or R* within 3 miles of river or adjacent trail.</p>	<p>Retention in corridor</p> <p>VQO is R/PR* within 3 miles of river or access road or trail.</p>	<p>Retention in corridor</p> <p>Same as for Scenic River.</p>
Timber management	<p>None within 1/4 mi of river, except as hazard removal.</p>	<p>Allowed as long as no substantial adverse impacts to the river or its immediate environment are caused. Timber is managed to emphasize visual quality.</p>	<p>Same as for scenic.</p>
Water developments	<p>Prohibited. No flood control, irrigation, or hydroelectric structures or diversions.</p>	<p>Same as for wild river.</p>	<p>Minor diversions and impoundments are acceptable, as long as river is left largely natural-appearing and riverine. Existing structures may be maintained.</p>
Mining	<p>No surface disturbance in corridor, subject to existing rights.</p>	<p>No disturbance within river corridor unless it meets VQO of Retention, subject to existing rights.</p>	<p>No disturbance in corridor that does not meet VQO R, subject to existing rights.</p>

\* The VQO that applies depends on variety class. For a Class A landscape, the more restrictive VQO will apply. This standard is not intended to preclude the construction of visitor facilities in the viewing zones relative to the river; access roads, trails, boat launches, etc. are allowed in eligible scenic and recreation river corridors.

RESOURCE STANDARD	WILD RIVERS	SCENIC RIVERS	RECREATION RIVERS
Energy leasing	Rivers in wilderness withdrawn; NSO in river corridor for rivers not in wilderness, subject to existing rights.	Energy leasing with surface occupancy allowed, subject to visual quality standards, and subject to existing rights.	Same as for Scenic Rivers.
<p>Standards for energy leasing above apply to all eligible National Rivers, and a stipulation will be included in each lease to protect the values of the rivers until suitability studies are complete. After suitability studies have resulted in nomination and classification of rivers, those not nominated will no longer be subject to the stipulations that apply to the river corridor.</p>			
Roads and bridges	Trail bridges allowed, No roads or bridges in corridor or in narrow, incised canyons.	Roads may be located in the corridor, as long as they are not conspicuous for a long segment of the eligible river.	Roads are allowed in the corridor; river access points and bridges may be numerous.
Grazing by livestock	Allowed, subject to riparian area and range utilization standards.	Same as for Wild River.	Same as for Wild River.
Recreation developments	Simple facilities of native materials, for primitive recreation.	Developed facilities for public recreation use are allowed, screened from river, except boat ramps and occasional river access points.	Campgrounds, boat launch and swimming sites, and private developments are common, subject to visual quality standards.
Structures	None in corridor, except existing ones.	Short segments may have concentrations of structures New ones must meet VQOs.	Structures may occur along entire segment. Subject to visual quality standards.
Agriculture	Not applicable.	Traditional pasture and cultivated land is allowed in some areas.	Pastures and cultivation may be evident in entire river segment.

## FOREST PLAN AMENDMENTS AND CORRECTIONS

As the Forest Plan has corrections or amendments are made to the document, it is important to be able to track these changes and keep the plan updated and correct. The changes are included in this folder and displayed in the following manner:

**Pink pages** - These are the current pages of the Plan that have corrections or amendments to update the Forest Plan. The hand written information on each sheet identify what information has changed on that page of the Plan.

At the bottom of each pink sheet a reference is made to the document that made the changes to that page of the Plan.

**White pages** - This is the original or outdated page of the Forest Plan that shows changes made that do not appear on the current pages (pink) of the Plan.

As changes are made to the Plan, this folder is kept current by the replacement of pink pages to show the change as it is made, or white pages to show changes not evident on the current pages (pink) of the Plan.

(All new pages added)

## **RIVERS FOUND ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL RIVERS SYSTEM**

(Note: the number following the river name in the list below corresponds to the number on the accompanying location map.)

### **SNAKE RIVER SYSTEM**

**The Salt River (1)** is located in Lincoln County. It springs on Mt. Wagner in the Salt River Range, and flows southwest for about 10 miles. At the Forest boundary, it turns sharply to the north, and continues flowing northward through Star Valley into the Snake River. The river's source to the Forest boundary, about 12 miles, is being considered.

**Eligibility criteria met:** Recreational (wildness) and scenic; historic in lower section. Of the drainages on the west slope of the Salt River Range, this river is the range's namesake, and offers the most opportunity for recreation in a wild setting. Its canyon offers primitive recreation opportunities in a very scenic setting; there is a spectacular view at the headwaters of the river, from which 10,709-foot Mt. Wagner is dominant. The Lander Cutoff of the Oregon Trail follows the river in its lower three miles.

**Potential classification:** Wild—source to Forest Road 10072, 12 miles.

Recreation—downstream segment to Forest boundary, 3 miles.

**Swift Creek (2)** is located in Lincoln County, on the western front of the Salt River Range. It flows from its headwaters near the crest of the mountains through the town of Afton before joining the Salt River.

**Eligibility criteria met:** Geologic, botanical, and scenic. The primary scenic and geologic attraction is Periodic Spring. The spring is tucked into a deep, narrow cleft in the limestone, and pours down a long cascade into Swift Creek. It is considered the largest of only three known cold-water geysers in the world. It is identified as a potential National Geologic Landmark. Other features include limestone erosional formations and cliffs, and an active landslide which has dammed up a small area of the creek. There is an excellent viewing area and opportunities for interpretation of the natural mass movement process.

The upper canyon of Swift Creek has been identified as a recommended research natural area (RNA) for its outstanding example of native vegetation that has not been heavily altered by human activity. This is one of a few areas in the Salt River Range that has not been heavily grazed in the past.

**Potential classification:** Wild—source to Periodic Spring, 8 miles.

Recreation—Periodic Spring to upper dam, 2 miles.

**The Greys River (3)** is located in Lincoln County. It flows northward from the Tri-Basin Divide through a deep valley between the Salt River and Wyoming Ranges for 58 miles until spilling into Palisades Reservoir on the Snake River.

**Eligibility criteria met:** Scenic, recreation, wildlife, hydrologic and geologic. A distinctive feature of the Greys River is the completeness of the watershed and associated habitats that can be experienced in a relatively short distance. In 58 miles it increases water volume from a spring-fed trickle to a large river. It also has outstanding opportunities for river-related recreation, notably fishing and whitewater floating, and it draws a regional following. Because of the river corridor's diversity of habitats, it hosts great

(Amended 3/30/92 by Forest Plan Amendment No. 2.)

**The Little Greys River (4)** springs in the mountain basins above Roosevelt Meadows, in the northern Wyoming Range. It flows west and northwest for 15 miles before joining the main Greys River.

**Eligibility criteria met:** Recreation. Opportunities for river-related recreation, including fishing, backcountry travel, and roadside camping, are significant enough to draw regional, even national visitation. The scenic quality is high, with distinctive variety and diversity throughout the river corridor.

**Potential classification:** Wild—source to end of Forest Road 10047, 7 miles.

Recreation—end of Forest Road 10047 to confluence with main stem of the Greys River, 13 miles.

**Box Canyon Creek (5)** is a 4-mile tributary of the Greys River, located in Lincoln County. It falls steeply from Box Canyon Pass on the crest of the Wyoming Range to its confluence with the Greys, 2 miles south of Corral Creek guard station.

**Eligibility criteria met:** Scenic. The undisturbed natural setting, steep canyon surrounded by high peaks, and the creek, tumbling from its source on the west slope of the Wyoming Range to its confluence with the Greys River a few miles away, make Box Canyon Creek a distinctive example of the many scenic waterways in the Wyoming Range.

**Potential classification:** Wild—4 miles, source to confluence with Greys River.

**Marten Creek (6)** is a short, steep-gradient stream that flows into the upper Greys River from the Wyoming Range in Lincoln County. Access is via the Greys River Road and Marten Creek Trail, which connects with the Wyoming Range National Recreation Trail.

**Eligibility criteria met:** Scenic and recreation (wildness). There is a high opportunity for solitude in a natural setting, with ready access to the regionally significant Wyoming Range National Recreation Trail. The elements of the landscape are highly diverse over the majority of the river segment.

**Potential classification:** Wild—4 miles, source to confluence with Greys River.  
richness of wildlife species diversity as well.

**Potential classification:** Recreation—source to Mile 50, 8 miles.

Scenic—Mile 50 (Kinney Creek) to Forest boundary, 50 miles

**Cliff Creek (7)** is located in Sublette and Lincoln Counties. It springs near Cliff Creek Pass in the northern Wyoming Range, and flows east and north for 15 miles before joining the Hoback River about 2 miles upstream from Kozy Campground.

**Eligibility criteria met:** Scenic and recreation. The visual variety is distinctive. Red rock cliffs add color and interest to the landscape. The Cliff Creek Trail passes from forest through sagebrush/aspen hillsides, rock outcrops, and dense willow bottoms to Cliff Creek Falls, with high mountains in the background. Cliff Creek Falls is a destination for day hikers, 6 miles from the trailhead. Beyond Cliff Creek Falls, the creek runs through the open basin of Horse Heaven Meadows to Cliff Creek Pass on the crest of the Wyoming Range, giving access to the Wyoming Range National Recreation Trail.

**Potential classification:** Wild—source to Cliff Creek Falls trailhead, 7 miles.

(Amended 3/30/92 by Forest Plan Amendment No. 2.)

**The Hoback River (Segments 8 and 9)** is located in Sublette, Lincoln and Teton Counties. It springs on the eastern slope of the Wyoming Range east of Deadman Mountain lookout, and flows northeast for 20 miles before meeting U.S. 189/191, which parallels the river for the remainder of its length. It flows into the Snake River at Hoback Junction. Two segments of the Hoback have been found outstanding: the upper canyon from the river's source to the end of Forest Road #30710 (10 miles), and the lower canyon, from Cliff Creek to the confluence with the Snake River (15 miles).

**Eligibility criteria met:** Scenic, wildlife, geologic, and recreation. The visual quality of the corridor is outstanding in its uppermost stretches and the lower canyon, its landscape elements and attractions highly diverse. US 191/189 runs parallel to the river for 30 miles; it is part of the Wyoming Centennial Scenic Byway. The river corridor serves as an important migration route for wildlife, and its lower canyon is especially important for wintering bighorn sheep, elk, deer, and moose. Bald eagles forage along the river. There are outstanding opportunities for viewing wildlife in the lower canyon. Geologic features include Battle Mountain and other landmarks that are described in geologic roadside guides. The lower river segment is becoming increasingly popular for whitewater kayaking and draws boaters from a wide region.

**Potential classification:** Wild—source to end of Forest Road 30710, 10 miles  
(Segment 8).

Recreation—Cliff Creek to confluence with Snake River, 18 miles  
(Segment 9).

**Granite Creek (10)** is a tributary of the Hoback River, located in Teton and Sublette Counties. It begins at Turquoise Lake in the Gros Ventre Wilderness, and flows in a wide arc to the south. It leaves the wilderness just upstream from Granite Hot Springs, then flows into the Hoback River 9 miles south of the hot spring.

**Eligibility criteria met:** Recreation, scenic, and geologic. There are a variety of developments in the lower segment that serve the recreationist, including a resort, trailheads, a 50-unit campground, and Granite Hot Springs mineral pool. The ten-mile gravel road ends at the hot springs. Recreation use is high year-round; Granite Creek is used in the spring and summer for fishing, hiking, camping, and kayaking; for developed recreation and scenic driving all summer; hunting in fall; and for snowmobiling and cross-country skiing in winter. Commercial snowmobile and dog sled trips are offered to the hot springs in winter. The creek corridor attracts visitors from around the region. Granite Falls and Granite Hot Springs are geologic features of special interest.

**Potential classification:** Wild—source to end of Granite Creek Road, 12 miles.

Scenic—Granite Hot Springs to confluence with Hoback River, 9 miles.

**Willow Creek (11)** is located in Teton and Lincoln Counties. It heads at Pickle Pass in the Wyoming Range, and flows north for over 20 miles to join the Hoback River just west of Camp Davis.

**Eligibility criteria met:** Recreation (wildness), wildlife, and ecological. The only access to this large drainage is by a network of trails, including the Wyoming Range National Recreation Trail, the northern terminus of which is located at Bryan Flat. There is an outstanding opportunity for solitude and primitive recreation, and the area attracts visitors from all over the country, particularly during the big game hunting season. Fishing is another activity that attracts visitors from around the region and country; several commercial outfitters operate in the area. There is significant diversity in the vegetation; old growth spruce bottoms, mixed conifer forest, sagebrush-covered slopes, and aspen. The drainage begins in the subalpine forest on the crest of the Wyoming Range at Pickle Pass, and drops to join the Hoback River over 3000 feet lower. With this range of elevations in a relatively short distance, there is a great deal of diversity of habitats, and richness of wildlife species.

**Potential classification:** Wild—source to confluence with Hoback River, 20 miles.

(Amended 3/30/92 by Forest Plan Amendment No. 2.)

**The Snake River (12)** is located in Teton and Lincoln Counties. The segment described here is a 25-mile section between South Park Bridge and Palisades Reservoir.

**Eligibility criteria met:** Scenic, recreation, wildlife. This segment was studied for inclusion in the Wild and Scenic Rivers system a decade ago, and the lower 13.5 miles were recommended as a Scenic River by the Secretary of Agriculture. Congress has not acted upon that recommendation, but this river segment remains eligible for consideration. Its landscape variety is distinctive, and it attracts great numbers of visitors—over 100,000 in a two-month period—from all over the world. There are several developed campground, picnic sites, and boat launches in the river corridor to serve floaters, fishermen, and travelers. The endangered bald eagle is a year-round resident of this section of the river, using it for nesting, foraging, and winter range.

**Potential classification:** Recreation—South Park Bridge to Cabin Creek, 13 miles.

Scenic—Cabin Creek to Palisades Reservoir, 12.5 mile

**Bailey Creek (13)** is located in Lincoln County. It runs from the divide with the Little Greys River north for 10 miles into the Snake River.

**Eligibility criteria met:** Wildlife and geologic. Bald eagles are frequently seen, and known to nest in the lower section near Snake River. The corridor is used by moose and elk, and the lake contains a fish population of fine-spotted cutthroat trout (a possible pure native strain) which attracts eagles and osprey. Ducks and other water birds use the lake for nesting and feeding. Bailey Lake, originally a small glacial pond, was greatly enlarged by a massive landslide that continues to build a natural dam at the lake's outlet. The landslide and lake are examples of surficial geologic action that have potential for interpretation.

**Potential classification:** Wild—10 miles.

**Wolf Creek (14)** is located in Lincoln County. It springs near the crest of the Snake River Range at Indian Peak, and flows south to join the Snake River above Palisades Reservoir.

**Eligibility criteria met:** Recreation, with outstanding features being the variety of landscapes and opportunities for primitive recreation in a pristine setting.

**Potential classification:** Wild—10 miles.

**The Gros Ventre River (15)** is located in Teton County. It springs in the Gros Ventre Mountains, and flows east in the Gros Ventre Wilderness for about 15 miles. The lower river is accessed by the Gros Ventre River Road.

**Eligibility criteria met:** Wildlife, geologic, historic, recreation, and scenic. The Gros Ventre River corridor provides important winter range for elk, moose, and bighorn sheep, is used during the summer by nesting birds, including trumpeter swans, sandhill cranes, and a variety of ducks. It is used by numerous species of birds of prey, including bald eagles and peregrine falcons, both of which nest in the corridor. The river environment and adjacent hillsides have unique geologic features which include the Gros Ventre Slide and Grey, Red, and Lavender Hills. The colored sedimentary rocks have sparse vegetation and are therefore quite striking and unusual features for the northern Rockies; they look more typical of the Colorado Plateau. The Gros Ventre Slide is designated as a geologic area and has a developed interpretive trail. This landslide, which occurred in 1925 and is about 600 acres in size, formed Lower Slide Lake.

(Amended 3/30/92 by Forest Plan amendment No.2.)

Historic values include significant prehistoric sites: one with artifacts up to 10,000 years old, another with the only known petroglyph on the forest. Large stone circle sites of undetermined age are also found in the river corridor. There is one historic cabin currently on the National Register of Historic Places. The river corridor has been used for millennia by humans, and has the most potential to yield significant archeological information on the forest.

**Potential classification:** Wild—source to Horn Ranch, 12 miles

Scenic—Horn Ranch to Forest boundary, or Slide Lake, 28 miles.

**Crystal Creek (16)** is a major tributary of the Gros Ventre River, located in Teton County. It flows northward from the Gros Ventre Divide to the Gros Ventre River, a distance of approximately 15 miles. Most of this creek is located in the Gros Ventre Wilderness.

**Eligibility criteria met:** Wildlife and scenic. The visual variety and diversity of habitats from the source among 11,000-foot peaks to its confluence with the Gros Ventre River are outstanding. Wildlife values include an important migration route for bighorn sheep and elk, and nesting sites for the peregrine falcon.

**Potential classification:** Wild—source to Gros Ventre Wilderness boundary, 12 miles.

Scenic—End of road to confluence with Gros Ventre River, 3 miles.

**Blackrock Creek (17)** is located in Teton County. It heads near Togwotee Pass, and flows west south of, and parallel to, U.S. 26/89, before joining the Buffalo Fork near the Forest boundary.

**Eligibility criteria met:** Scenic and wildlife. Its distinctive scenic values include the landscape in which it is located, with views of features such as the Teton Range, the Breccia Cliffs, and other mountains. With a segment of the Wyoming Centennial Scenic Byway (U.S. 26/89) running parallel to the creek, there are numerous opportunities for interpretation; currently there are several interpretive sites, campgrounds, and resorts along this road. The creek corridor is used by migrating elk, and by moose, deer, sandhill cranes, Canada geese, and numerous ducks. It offers a variety of riparian habitats, including small ponds of standing water, which attract a rich diversity of wildlife. Its location relative to the highway makes it ideal for wildlife viewing.

**Potential classification:** Scenic—source to Forest boundary, 20 miles.

**Pacific Creek (18)** is located in Teton County. Nearly all of this river segment is located in the Teton Wilderness. The creek begins at Parting of the Waters, where Two Ocean Creek splits into Pacific and Atlantic Creek on the Continental Divide. It flows southwest to the wilderness boundary, downstream of which it is accessed by the Pacific Creek Road from Grand Teton National Park.

**Eligibility criteria met:** Recreation, geologic, ecological, and wildlife. From its source at Parting of the Waters National Natural Landmark to the Forest boundary, Pacific Creek lies nearly entirely within the Teton Wilderness. There are trails nearby for much of its length, but these provide little intrusion into the wild character of the river segment. There is a high opportunity for solitude in a primitive setting. One of the more striking features is a large part of the "Teton Tornado" blowdown in part of the creek's corridor, of scientific interest as the highest-elevation windstorm of its type recorded. Parting of the Waters is a unique geographic landmark: at this point, Two Ocean Creek flows directly over the Continental Divide, and splits into two creeks: Pacific Creek, which flows into the Snake, and Atlantic Creek, a tributary of the Yellowstone.

**Potential classification:** Wild—source to Teton Wilderness boundary, 25 miles.

Scenic—Wilderness boundary (end of road) to confluence with Snake River, 8 miles.

(Amended 3/30/92 by Forest Plan Amendment No. 2.)

**The Snake River, headwaters (19),** is located in Teton County, in the northern Teton Wilderness. The river flows for about 7 miles through open meadows and forested hills before entering Yellowstone National Park.

**Eligibility criteria met:** Historic. These headwaters are of a regionally significant river, its association with historical events that are interpreted for international visitors, and its continuity with eligible river segments downstream (in both Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks), are factors contributing to its eligibility.

**Potential classification:** Wild, 7 miles.

**The Buffalo Fork (20)** of the Snake River consists of three major tributaries and a main stem below their confluence, in Teton County. The North, Soda, and South Forks of the Buffalo are entirely within the Teton Wilderness. Near the wilderness boundary at Turpin Meadows, the branches flow together. From Turpin Meadow downstream to the confluence with the Snake River, the Buffalo Fork is accessed by the Buffalo Valley Road and by U.S. 26/89. The lowermost reach of the river is located within Grand Teton National Park.

**Eligibility criteria met:** Recreation, scenic, and wildlife. Over 80% of the river is in a wilderness or primitive setting, and has a high degree of natural character. Forks of the river penetrate the Teton Wilderness, and head in the alpine country of the Continental Divide. Numerous falls and lakes are found on the river forks and their tributaries; there are extensive meadows through which the streams meander. The lower segment is well known for its spectacular views of the Teton Range and the pastoral setting of the Buffalo Valley. The river corridor is habitat for two species of special concern: the threatened grizzly bear and the endangered bald eagle, which nests in its lower section. The river valley provides an important migration route for elk, which winter in Jackson Hole, and is well known for its large population of wintering moose. The Buffalo River is a major cold water sport fishery for the native Snake River (fine-spotted) cutthroat trout population.

**Potential classification:** Wild, upstream from Turpin Meadows, 68 miles

Scenic, Turpin Meadows to Grand Teton National Park, 16 miles.

#### YELLOWSTONE RIVER SYSTEM

**The Yellowstone River (21)** is located in Teton and Park Counties. It heads on the slopes of Younts Peak, highest point in the Teton Wilderness, and flows northwest for 25 miles before entering Yellowstone National Park. The upper Yellowstone River and its major tributaries are entirely within the Teton Wilderness.

**Eligibility criteria met:** Scenic, wildlife and fish, historic and ecological. The upper reaches of the Yellowstone River are located in some of the most remote wilderness in the continental United States. Outstanding scenic features include volcanic cliffs, cascades, narrow gorges, waterfalls, and the broad expanses of riparian vegetation at Yellowstone Meadows. The river's association with the history of wildland conservation in this country, with Yellowstone National Park as the nation's first, gives it historic significance. Its vegetation diversity and productivity as a spawning stream for trout make it important habitat for the grizzly bear and bald eagle, both of which concentrate in the river corridor when the fish are spawning. Peregrine falcons are known to nest in the river corridor as well, and it is likewise used by a variety of more common wildlife species, including ospreys, golden eagles, trumpeter swans, pelicans, sandhill cranes, Canada geese, and big game species.

**Potential classification:** Wild—source to boundary of Teton Wilderness, 28 miles. That segment entering Yellowstone National Park is also eligible.

(Amended 3/30/92 by Forest Plan Amendment No.2.)

The Thorofare River (22; shown on some maps as Thorofare Creek) is located in Park and Teton Counties. It heads on the Absaroka Crest and flows northwest into Yellowstone National Park before joining the Yellowstone River. Its major tributary, Open Creek, is also considered eligible as a Wild River.

**Eligibility criteria met:** Scenic, wildlife and fish, and ecological. The Thorofare River (also referred to as Thorofare Creek on some maps) is a major tributary of the Yellowstone. Like the main stem, the Thorofare River begins in the high volcanic cliffs of the Absaroka Mountains, tumbling over cascades and falls, in remote and pristine wilderness. Outstanding scenic features include volcanic cliffs, cascades, narrow gorges, waterfalls, and the broad expanses of riparian vegetation in the valley of the lower river. The Thorofare River shares the Yellowstone's attributes as a highly productive fishery for the Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout, and its value as a spawning stream make it important habitat for the grizzly bear and bald eagle.

**Potential classification:** Wild—source to Teton Wilderness boundary, 25 miles main stem; Open Creek, 10 miles. Just north of the boundary lies the confluence of the Thorofare and Yellowstone Rivers; the segment downstream from the Teton Wilderness is also eligible.

Atlantic Creek (23) is located in Teton County, a tributary of the Yellowstone River. It begins at Parting of the Waters, where Two Ocean Creek splits to create Pacific and Atlantic Creeks. It flows northeast to join the Yellowstone River at Yellowstone Meadows, near the Yellowstone National Park boundary. Atlantic Creek is located entirely within the Teton Wilderness.

**Eligibility criteria met:** Wildlife, ecologic, geologic. The wilderness setting is outstanding, with a relatively undisturbed natural landscape and little human intrusion. The river corridor, with its wide meadows and lush riparian area, is used by numerous wildlife species. Parting of the Waters, where Two Ocean Creek splits to become Pacific Creek (draining into the Snake River) and Atlantic Creek (draining into the Yellowstone River) is an existing National Natural Landmark.

**Potential classification:** Wild—10 miles, Parting of the Waters to confluence with Yellowstone River.

### GREEN RIVER SYSTEM

The South Fork of Fontenelle Creek (24) is located in Lincoln County. Its source lies in the remote backcountry of Commissary Ridge, from which it flows south to the Forest boundary.

**Eligibility criteria met:** Scenic and geologic. The narrow, deep gorge of the South Fork provides dramatic scenery of geologic origin. It is the only drainage on the Forest with such a readily-identified mix of textbook Overthrust geology with steeply dipping sedimentary beds, and well-preserved glacial features.

**Potential classification:** Wild—9 miles, source to private holding.

Scenic—1 mile, private land at Forest boundary.

LaBarge Creek (25) is located in Lincoln County. It flows southeast from its source on Commissary Ridge for approximately 20 miles before leaving the National Forest. It is entirely accessible by Forest Road #10138.

**Eligibility criteria met:** Historic. The Lander Cutoff of the Oregon Trail passes along the creek from Witherspoon Pass to LaBarge Meadows. The trail is part of the National Historic Trail system, and is easily seen by visitors traveling the LaBarge Creek Road, making opportunities for historic interpretation outstanding.

**Potential classification:** Recreation—LaBarge Guard Station to Nameless Creek, 10 miles.

(Amended 3/30/92 by Forest Plan Amendment No.2.)

**Big Fall Creek (26)** is located in Sublette and Lincoln Counties, a 4-mile tributary of LaBarge Creek. It springs from the south slope of Deadline Ridge, and meets LaBarge Creek at the Forest boundary. Big Fall Creek is accessed by Forest Road #10089.

**Eligibility criteria met:** Scenic, hydrologic, and geologic. Multiple waterfalls over spring-deposited travertine and year-round flowing water are distinctive attributes of this creek. The creek's series of travertine terraces, deposited by cold water springs, is unique to the region. This series of terraces is considered a feature of special interest with regional significance.

**Potential classification:** Scenic—4 miles, source to the confluence with LaBarge Creek.

**The Green River (27)** is located in Sublette County. It springs at Green River Pass in the Bridger Wilderness, and flows northwest for 15 miles to Green River Lakes. From that point, the river leaves the wilderness, and flows in a wide arc heading west, then south, to the Forest boundary. It is accessed by the Green River Lakes Road.

**Eligibility criteria met:** Scenic, fish and wildlife, recreation (wilderness), and historic. Outstanding scenic values are created by the classic glacial valley through which the river passes, which includes spectacular scenic attractions such as Squaretop Mountain, towering over Green River Lakes. The river is a regional and national recreation attraction. Species of special interest known to inhabit the Green River corridor include the Kendall Warm Springs Dace, of which there is only one population (at Kendall Warm Springs). Whooping cranes have been observed in the corridor in the past, and bald eagles nest and forage on the river. The river corridor provides a regionally important wildlife migration route, particularly for pronghorns which summer in Jackson Hole and spend their winters in the upper Green River valley. Known historic sites include the Gros Ventre Lodge (Billy Wells Dude Ranch), the Tie Camp Cemetery, and Osborne Homestead, all of which are eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Sites. There are outstanding opportunities for interpretation along the river.

**Potential classification:** Wild—15 miles, source to Green River Lakes

Scenic—15 miles, lakes to Forest boundary

**Tosi Creek (28)** is a 12-mile tributary of the upper Green River, located in Sublette County. It springs in the Gros Ventre Wilderness and flows east, joining the Green River approximately one mile south of Dollar Lake.

**Eligibility criteria met:** Recreation (wilderness) and geologic. Tosi Creek contains unique features such as an area of Karst topography, typical of limestone bedrock eroded by water, in an alpine basin, where the creek runs underground in places. The "alpine Karst" area was identified in the Forest Plan as a potential National Natural Landmark. The upper reaches in the Tosi Basin are included in the Gros Ventre Wilderness, in one of its most remote areas.

**Potential classification:** Wild—12 miles, source to end of primitive road.

Scenic—lower 3 miles to confluence with the Green River.

**Roaring Fork Creek (29)** is a tributary of the upper Green River located in Sublette County. It begins in the northern edge of the Bridger Wilderness, and flows west, to join the Green River four miles downstream from Green River Lakes.

**Eligibility criteria met:** Scenic. The landscape elements and attractions in the creek's corridor are highly diverse over the majority of the river segment, owing in large part to the change in elevation rock types from its source to its confluence with the Green River.

**Potential classification:** Wild—12 miles, source to confluence with Green River.

(Amended 3/30/92 by Forest Plan Amendment No. 2.)

Pine Creek (30) is located in Sublette County, east of Pinedale. It is entirely within the Bridger Wilderness, from its source on the south slope of Green River Pass to its delta at the north end of Fremont Lake.

**Eligibility criteria met:** Recreation (wildness), scenic, and geologic. Pine Creek runs from its source at Green River Pass through a deep, classic glacial valley. Much of the heavily used trail system is beyond the creek corridor; the canyon is remote and there is a high opportunity for solitude. It can be viewed from the Skyline Drive, giving it excellent interpretive possibilities without on-site disturbance.

**Potential classification:** Wild, source to Fremont Lake, 10 miles.

**North Piney Creek (31)** is located on the east side of the Wyoming Range, in Lincoln and Sublette Counties. Roaring Fork, North Piney, Lunch, and Lake Creeks flow together and then proceed east to the Forest boundary west of Big Piney.

**Eligibility criteria met:** Scenic and recreation (wildness). Visual quality is enhanced by views of the Wyoming Range and the deep, clear water that forms pools and riffles in the creek. The landscape is diverse and its visual variety is distinctive. There is a high degree of natural diversity in the river corridor and surrounding valley, with mixed coniferous forest, extensive riparian areas with willow and grass communities, and aspen groves intermixed with open sage/grassland. The creek heads near the crest of the Wyoming Range, in the subalpine/alpine vegetation zone. The river corridor is essentially undisturbed by human activity; the only developments are trails. There is an outstanding opportunity for recreation in a backcountry setting.

**Potential classification:** Wild—Roaring Fork and North Piney Creeks, source to confluence of Lake and North Piney Creeks—7 miles.

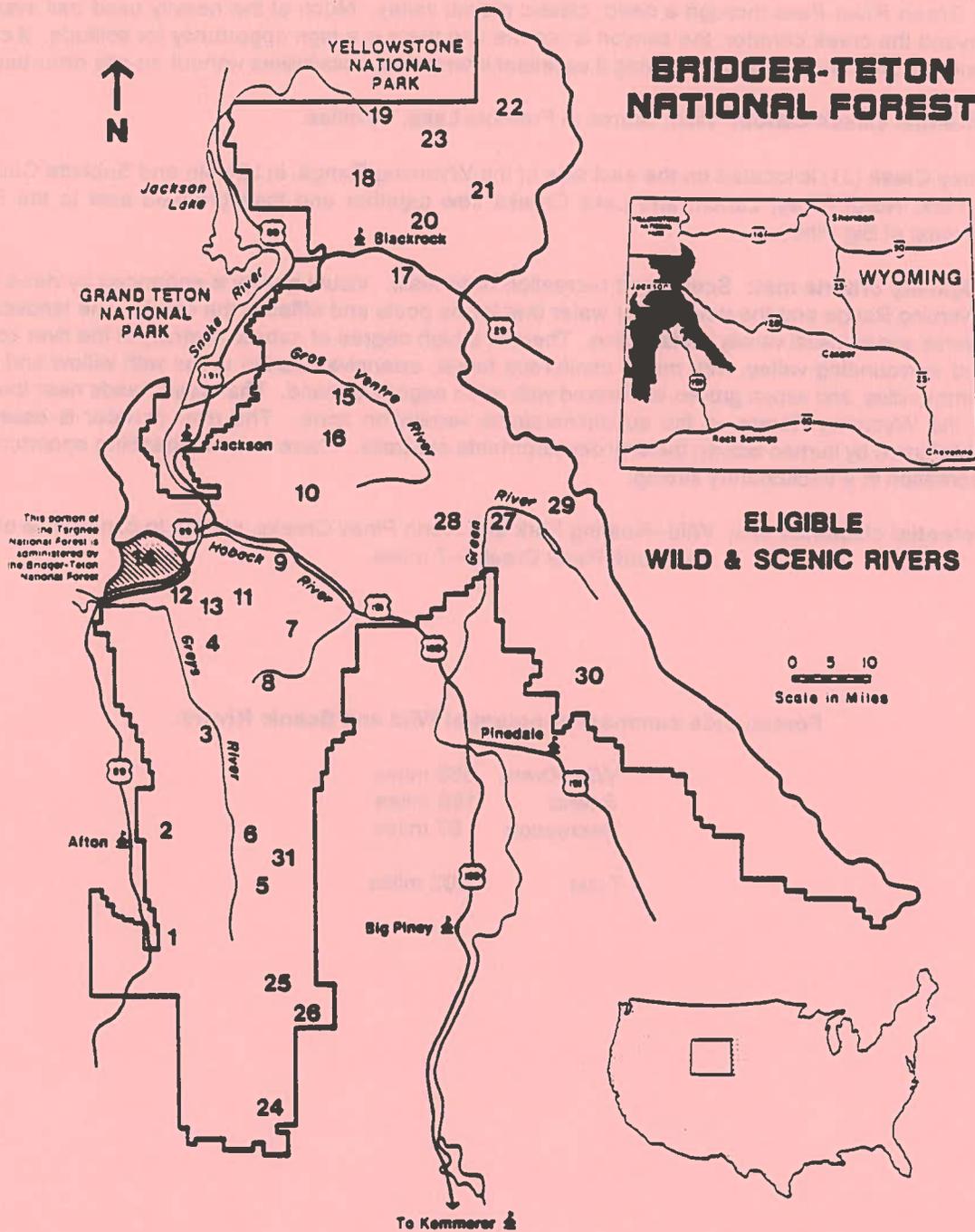
**Forest-wide summary of potential Wild and Scenic Rivers:**

Wild Rivers	366 miles
Scenic	169 miles
Recreation	67 miles
<b>Total</b>	<b>602 miles</b>

(Amended 3/30/92 by Forest Plan Amendment No.2.)

Figure 2-16

Eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers



(Amended 3/30/92 by Forest Plan Amendment No. 2.)

# TABLE OF STANDARDS FOR CORRIDORS OF ELIGIBLE RIVER SEGMENTS

Table of standards to apply to corridors of all eligible river segments, regardless of DFC. A corridor is defined as the land on both sides of the river within 1/4 mile of its banks (1/2 mile total).

RESOURCE STANDARD	WILD RIVERS	SCENIC RIVERS	RECREATION RIVERS
<b>Visual quality objectives</b>	<p>Preservation in river corridor.</p> <p>VQO is P or R* within 3 miles of river or adjacent trail.</p>	<p>Retention in corridor.</p> <p>VQO is P/PR* within 3 miles of river or access road or trail.</p>	<p>Retention in corridor.</p> <p>Same as for Scenic River.</p>
<b>Timber management</b>	<p>None within 1/4 mile of river, except as hazard removal.</p>	<p>Allowed as long as no substantial adverse impacts to the river or it's immediate environment are caused. Timber is manage to emphasize visual quality.</p>	<p>Same as for Scenic River.</p>
<b>Water development</b>	<p>Prohibited. No Flood control, irrigation, or hydroelectric structures or diversions.</p>	<p>Same as for wild rivers.</p>	<p>Minor diversions and impoundments are acceptable, as long as river is left largely natural-appearing and riverline. Existing structures may be maintained.</p>
<b>Mining</b>	<p>No surface disturbance in corridor, subject to existing rights.</p>	<p>No disturbance within river corridor unless it meets VQO of Retention, subject to existing rights.</p>	<p>No disturbance in corridor that does not meet VQO R, subject to existing rights.</p>

Two New Pages

(Amended 3/30/92 by Forest Plan Amenment No.2.)

Bridger-Teton National Forest-138-2

## RESOURCE STANDARD

## WILD RIVERS

## SCENIC RIVERS

## RECREATION RIVERS

**Energy leasing \*\* ( The following standards apply to new leases. Existing leases which convey surface occupancy and other rights take precedence over these standards. )**

	Rivers in wilderness withdrawn; NSO in river corridor for rivers not in wilderness.	Energy leasing with surface occupancy allowed, subject to visual quality standards. ( Lease Notice used)	Same as for Scenic Rivers.
<b>Roads and bridges</b>	Trail bridges allowed. No roads or bridges in corridor or in narrow , incised canyons.	Roads may be located in the corridor, as long as they are not conspicuous for a long segment of the eligible river.	Roads are allowed in the corridor; river access points and bridges may be numerous.
<b>Grazing by livestock</b>	Allowed, subject to riparian areas and range utilization standards.	Same as for Wild River.	Same as for Wild River.
<b>Recreation developments</b>	Simple facilities of native materials, for primitive recreation.	Developed facilities for public recreation use are allowed , screened from river and occasional river access points.	Campgrounds, boat launch and swimming sites, and private developments are common, subject to visual quality standards.
<b>Structures</b>	None in corridor, except existing ones.	Short segments may have concentrations of structures. New ones must meet VQO's.	Structures may occur along entire segment. Subject to visual quality standards.
<b>Agriculture</b>	Not applicable	Traditional pasture and cultivated land is allowed in some areas.	Pastures and cultivation may be evident in entire river segment.

\* The VQO that applies depends in variety class. For a Class A landscape, the more restrictive VQO will apply. This standard is not intended to preclude the construction of visitor facilities in the viewing zones relative to the river; access roads , trails, boat launches, etc. are allowed in eligible scenic and recreation river corridors.

\*\* Standards for energy leasing above to all eligible National Rivers. A Lease Notice ( and a NSO stipulation for eligible Wild Rivers ) will be included in each lease to protect the values of the rivers until suitability studies are complete. After suitability studies have resulted in nomination and classification of rivers, those not nominated will no longer be subject to NSO stipulations that apply to the river corridor.

(Amended 3/30/92 by Forest Plan Amendment No. 2.)

Two New Pages

You can fish the rivers and streams by standing on the streambanks, wading, or floating in a boat or raft. You may find that some spots have too many people trying to fish. Such restrictions as catch-and-release or slot limits may have been applied.

Bald eagles and osprey may be present.

You may find some sheep, cattle, and pack animals throughout the area. Recent livestock grazing is evident in some areas but not in others.

If you have an off-highway vehicle, you are limited to the road system when you drive it.

### Management Prescription 3

**Management Emphasis** – River segments outside of Wilderness that have been determined eligible for potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic River system are protected from activities that could diminish or change the free-flowing characteristic, water quality, or the scenic, recreational, fish and wildlife, and other values which make the river eligible for designation. For further information, see the Wild and Scenic River Act.

Other recreational experiences and commodities are provided from river segments not eligible. If any portion of this area contains grizzly bear habitat, no surface-disturbing activities can occur there until the grizzly bear cumulative effects model can be run to help determine potential effects on the bear.

Land and Resource Management Objectives addressed and, in part, met by achieving this Desired Future Condition include: 1.1(d,e), 2.1(a,b), 2.2(a,b), 2.3(a,b), 3.2(b-f), 4.2(b), 4.3(c), 4.4(a-c), 4.6(b), and 4.7(b).

### Resource Prescriptions, Standards, and Guidelines

Wild and Scenic Rivers

*added*

**Wild and Scenic Rivers Management Standard** – Resource development which would diminish the free-flowing characteristics, water quality, and scenic, recreational, fish and wildlife, or other values of eligible segments will be prohibited.

Recreation

**Recreation Prescription** – Roded Natural opportunities are provided in areas of existing system roads and at major river-access points. All other areas will provide Semi-primitive or Primitive opportunities.

**Facilities Guideline** – Where roads and developed recreation exist, facilities should be provided to enhance existing opportunities. These may include launch ramps, interpretive facilities, campsites and picnic areas, toilets, and parking areas.

**Development Location Guideline** – Developments should be confined to launch and fishing access points, to allow a natural appearing setting for recreationists on the river.

(Amended 3/19/92 by Forest Plan Amendment No.2 and Attachment One of the Record of Decision.)

You can fish the rivers and streams by standing on the streambanks, wading, or floating in a boat or raft. You may find that some spots have too many people trying to fish. Such restrictions as catch-and-release or slot limits may have been applied.

Bald eagles and osprey may be present.

You may find some sheep, cattle, and pack animals throughout the area. Recent livestock grazing is evident in some areas but not in others.

If you have an off-highway vehicle, you are limited to the road system when you drive it.

### Management Prescription 3

**Management Emphasis** — River segments outside of Wilderness that have been determined eligible for potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic River system are protected from activities that could diminish or change the free-flowing characteristic, water quality, or the scenic, recreational, fish and wildlife, and other values which make the river eligible for designation. For further information, see the *Wild and Scenic River Act*.

Other recreational experiences and commodities are provided from river segments not eligible. If any portion of this area contains grizzly bear habitat, no surface-disturbing activities can occur there until the grizzly bear cumulative effects model can be run to help determine potential effects on the bear.

Land and Resource Management Objectives addressed and, in part, met by achieving this Desired Future Condition include: 1.1(d,e), 2.1(a,b), 2.2(a,b), 2.3(a,b), 3.2(b-f), 4.2(b), 4.3(c), 4.4(a-c), 4.6(b), and 4.7(b).

### Resource Prescriptions, Standards, and Guidelines

#### Wild and Scenic Rivers

*Delisted*

**Wild and Scenic Rivers Prescription** — River segments that have been found eligible for inclusion in the Wild and Scenic River system are managed to protect or enhance their wild, scenic, and recreational values.

**Facility Improvement Standard** — Where facilities exist in eligible river corridors, improvements to roads, trails, facilities, and structures will be designed to protect and enhance scenic and recreation values.

**Recreation Prescription** — Routed Natural opportunities are provided in areas of existing system roads and at major river-access points. All other areas will provide Semi-primitive or Primitive opportunities.

**Facilities Guideline** — Where roads and developed recreation exist, facilities should be provided to enhance existing opportunities. These may include launch ramps, interpretive facilities, campsites and picnic areas, toilets, and parking areas.

**Development Location Guideline** — Developments should be confined to launch and fishing access points, to allow a natural appearing setting for recreationists on the river.

#### Recreation

**Research Guideline** – Research that will help resolve Wilderness management problems should be given encouragement and cooperative aid, as administrative time and funding permit.

**Protection: Fire Prescription** – Fire management emphasizes preservation of Wilderness values and allows natural processes of ecological change to operate freely.

**Protection:  
Fire**

Land and Resource Management Objectives addressed and, in part, met by the Wilderness fire prescription include: 4.6(a).

**Fire Protection Guideline** – Wildfires will be managed in accordance with approved Wilderness Fire Management Plans for each Wilderness Area. The favored suppression techniques should be those which have the least long-term impact on Wilderness resources.

**Protection: Pests Prescription** – Insects and Diseases are not controlled.

**Protection:  
Pests**

Land and Resource Management Objectives addressed and, in part, met by the Wilderness insect, disease, and noxious weed prescription include: 4.6(a).

## **Management Prescription 6A**

**Management Emphasis** – Management emphasis is for the protection and perpetuation of pristine biophysical conditions, and a high degree of solitude with essentially no perceptible evidence of human use. Natural biological processes are not adversely or artificially changed over time by human use.

Land and Resource Management Objectives addressed and, in part, met by achieving this Desired Future Condition include: 1.1(g), 2.1(a,b), 3.1(a,b), 3.2(a,d-h), 4.5(a,b), and 4.6(a).

## **Resource Prescriptions, Standards, and Guidelines**

**Recreation**

**Recreation Prescription** – Little evidence of human use or presence exists. Primitive recreation opportunities are available.

(Amended 3/19/92 by the Forest Plan Amendment No. 2.)

**Research Guideline** — Research that will help resolve Wilderness management problems should be given encouragement and cooperative aid, as administrative time and funding permit.

**Wild and Scenic River Standard** — On the following river segments within Wilderness identified as eligible for Wild River status, no actions will be taken that might affect eligibility:

- Buffalo River,
- Yellowstone River, and
- Thorofare River.

**Protection: Fire Prescription** — Fire management emphasizes preservation of Wilderness values and allows natural processes of ecological change to operate freely.

Land and Resource Management Objectives addressed and, in part, met by the Wilderness fire prescription include: 4.6(a).

**Fire Protection Guideline** — Wildfires will be managed in accordance with approved Wilderness Fire Management Plans for each Wilderness Area. The favored suppression techniques should be those which have the least long-term impact on Wilderness resources.

**Protection: Pests Prescription** — Insects, diseases, and noxious weeds are not controlled.

Land and Resource Management Objectives addressed and, in part, met by the Wilderness insect, disease, and noxious weed prescription include: 4.6(a).

## Management Prescription 6A

**Management Emphasis** — Management emphasis is for the protection and perpetuation of pristine biophysical conditions, and a high degree of solitude with essentially no perceptible evidence of human use. Natural biological processes are not adversely or artificially changed over time by human use.

Land and Resource Management Objectives addressed and, in part, met by achieving this Desired Future Condition include: 1.1(g), 2.1(a,b), 3.1(a,b), 3.2(a,d-h), 4.5(a,b), and 4.6(a).

## Resource Prescriptions, Standards, and Guidelines

**Recreation Prescription** — Little evidence of human use or presence exists. Primitive recreation opportunities are available.

**Protection:  
Fire**

**Protection:  
Pests**

**Recreation**

# Community Interest Area I -- Dubois Management Area 61 -- Blackrock

**Location** -- Located in the Teton Division of the Bridger-Teton National Forest, south of the Teton Wilderness and north of Spread Creek. Lands in this management area north of the 11th Parallel are withheld from leasing by the Krug Memorandum.

**Special Features** -- Rosencrans National Historic District.

## Desired Future Condition Acreage

<u>DFC</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
2A	8,500
2B	300
3	5,000
7A	9,000
7B	19,800
9A	700
9B	200
10	6,700
12	12,000
Total	62,200

## Management Area 61 Standards and Guidelines

**Visual Quality Standard** -- The DFC 2A area just south of the Breccia Cliffs and DFC 12 area along Blackrock Creek will be managed under a Visual Quality Objective of Retention in the foreground and middle ground and Partial Retention in the background.

*added* **Grand Teton National Park Visual Quality Standard** -- A Visual Quality Objective of Retention in the foreground and Retention or Partial Retention in the middle ground will be met for all areas visible to visitors to the Signal Mountain Overlook, and to boaters on the Snake River and motorists along roads within Grand Teton National Park.

**Lease Stipulation Standard** -- Leases in the DFC 2A area and DFC 3 area south of the 11th Standard Parallel and along the Buffalo River will be issued with a No Surface-Occupancy stipulation.

**Coordination Standard** -- Sensitivity will be shown towards the documented management needs of Grand Teton National Park.

(Amended 3/19/92 by Forest Plan Amendment No.2 and Attachment One of the Record of Decision.)

# Community Interest Area 1 — Dubois Management Area 61 — Blackrock

**Location** — Located in the Teton Division of the Bridger-Teton National Forest, south of the Teton Wilderness and north of Spread Creek. Lands in this management area north of the 11th Parallel are withheld from leasing by the Krug Memorandum.

**Special Features** — Rosencrans National Historic District.

## Desired Future Condition Acreage

<u>DFC</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
2A	8,500
2B	300
3	5,000
7A	9,000
7B	19,800
9A	700
9B	200
10	6,700
12	12,000
Total	62,200

## Management Area 61 Standards and Guidelines

**Visual Quality Standard** — The DFC 2A area just south of the Breccia Cliffs and DFC 12 area along Blackrock Creek will be managed under a Visual Quality Objective of Retention in the foreground and middle ground and Partial Retention in the background.

**Lease Stipulation Standard** — Leases in the DFC 2A area and DFC 3 area south of the 11th Standard Parallel and along the Buffalo River will be issued with a No-Surface-Occupancy stipulation.

*delete* **River Qualities Standard** — Along the Buffalo River, the DFC 3 area will be managed to protect values that make it eligible for designation as a Scenic or Recreation River.

**Coordination Standard** — Sensitivity will be shown towards the documented management needs of Grand Teton National Park.

# Community Interest Area 2 -- Gros Ventre Management Area 43 -- Ditch Creek

**Location** -- Located in the Teton Division of the Bridger-Teton National Forest, north of the Gros Ventre Wilderness and west of the Slate Creek area.

**Special Features** -- Jurassic Fossils at Lower Slide Lake.

## Desired Future Condition Acreage

<u>DFC</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
3	3,000
8	22,000
9A	15
10	5,200
12	10,600
Total	40,815

## Management Area 43 Standards and Guidelines

**Lease Stipulation Standard** -- Leases will be issued in the crucial elk winter ranges with the Jackson Elk Herd stipulation.

**Visual Quality Standard** -- The DFC 3 area along the Gros Ventre River will be managed to achieve a Visual Quality Objective of Retention in all foreground areas relative to the river and the road.

*added* **Grand Teton National Park Visual Quality Standard** -- A Visual Quality Objective of Retention in the foreground and Retention or Partial Retention in the middle ground will be met for all areas visible to visitors to the Signal Mountain Overlook, and to boaters on the Snake River, and motorists along roads within Grand Teton National Park.

**Coordination Standard** -- Sensitivity will be shown towards the documented management needs of Grand Teton National Park.

(Amended 3/19/92 by Forest Plan Amendment No.2 and Attachment One of the Record of Decision.)

# Community Interest Area 2 — Gros Ventre Management Area 43 — Ditch Creek

**Location** — Located in the Teton Division of the Bridger-Teton National Forest, north of the Gros Ventre Wilderness and west of the Slate Creek area.

**Special Features** — Jurassic Fossils at Lower Slide Lake.

## Desired Future Condition Acreage

<u>DFC</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
3	3,000
8	22,000
9A	15
10	5,200
12	10,600
Total	40,815

## Management Area 43 Standards and Guidelines

**Lease Stipulation Standard** — Leases will be issued in the crucial elk winter ranges with the Jackson Elk Herd stipulation.

*Deleted* **River Qualities Standard** — Along the Gros Ventre River, the DFC 3 area will be managed as a Scenic or Recreation River.

**Visual Quality Standard** — The DFC 3 area along the Gros Ventre River will be managed to achieve a Visual Quality Objective of Retention in all foreground areas relative to the river and the road.

**Coordination Standard** — Sensitivity will be shown towards the documented management needs of Grand Teton National Park.

# Community Interest Area 2 -- Gros Ventre Management Area 46 -- Gros Ventre

**Location** -- Located in the Teton Division of the Bridger-Teton National Forest, northeast of the Gros Ventre Wilderness and adjacent to the Moccasin Basin and Union Pass area.

**Special Features** -- Slate Creek Landslides.

## Desired Future Condition Acreage



<u>DFC</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
3	5,000
10	7,000
12	46,300
Total	58,300

## Management Area 46 Standards and Guidelines

**Lease Stipulation Standard** -- Leases will be issued in the crucial elk winter ranges with the Jackson Elk Herd stipulation.

**Visual Quality Standard** -- The DFC 3 area along the Gros Ventre River will be managed under a Visual Quality Objective of Retention in all foreground areas relative to the river and the road.



(Amended 3/19/92 by Forest Plan Amendment No. 2.)

# Community Interest Area 2 — Gros Ventre Management Area 46 — Gros Ventre

**Location** — Located in the Teton Division of the Bridger-Teton National Forest, northeast of the Gros Ventre Wilderness and adjacent to the Moccasin Basin and Union Pass areas.

**Special Features** — Slate Creek Landslides.

## Desired Future Condition Acreage

<u>DFC</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
3	5,000
10	7,000
12	46,300
Total	58,300

## Management Area 46 Standards and Guidelines

*delete* **River Qualities Standard** — Along the Gros Ventre River, the DFC 3 area will be managed to protect values that make it eligible for designation as a Scenic or Recreation River.

**Lease Stipulation Standard** — Leases will be issued in the crucial elk winter ranges with the Jackson Elk Herd stipulation.

**Visual Quality Standard** — The DFC 3 area along the Gros Ventre River will be managed under a Visual Quality Objective of Retention in all foreground areas relative to the river and the road.

# Community Interest Area 3 -- Jackson Management Area 22 -- Cliff Creek

**Location** – Located in the Bridger-West Division of the Bridger-Teton National Forest, south of the Gros Ventre Wilderness and adjacent to the Willow Creek and Hoback Basin areas.

**Special Features** – Cliff Creek Falls.

## Desired Future Condition Acreage

<u>DFC</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
2B	1,000
10	27,100
12	11,200
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,300</b>

## Management Area 22 Standards and Guidelines

**Lease Stipulation Standard** – Leases will be issued in the crucial winter ranges with a Timing-Limitation stipulation. The DFC 2B area along the Hoback River will be leased with a No-Surface-Occupancy stipulation.

**Visual Quality Standard** – The foreground zones, relative to the Hoback River and U.S. 187, will be managed to meet a Visual Quality Objective of Retention. Partial Retention will apply to middle ground and background.

(Amended 3/19/92 by Forest Plan Amendment No. 2.)



# Community Interest Area 3 — Jackson Management Area 22 — Cliff Creek

**Location** — Located in the Bridger-West Division of the Bridger-Teton National Forest, south of the Gros Ventre Wilderness and adjacent to the Willow Creek and Hoback Basin areas.

**Special Features** — Cliff Creek Falls.

## Desired Future Condition Acreage

<u>DFC</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
2B	1,000
10	27,100
12	11,200
Total	39,300

## Management Area 22 Standards and Guidelines

**Lease Stipulation Standard** — Leases will be issued in the crucial winter ranges with a Timing-Limitation stipulation. The DFC 2B area along the Hoback River will be leased with a No-Surface-Occupancy stipulation.

*Delete* **River Qualities Standard** — The Hoback River in DFCs 2B and 12 will be managed to protect values that make it eligible for designation as a Scenic or Recreation River.

**Visual Quality Standard** — The foreground zones, relative to the Hoback River and U.S. 187, will be managed to meet a Visual Quality Objective of Retention. Partial Retention will apply to middle ground and background.



*Delete*

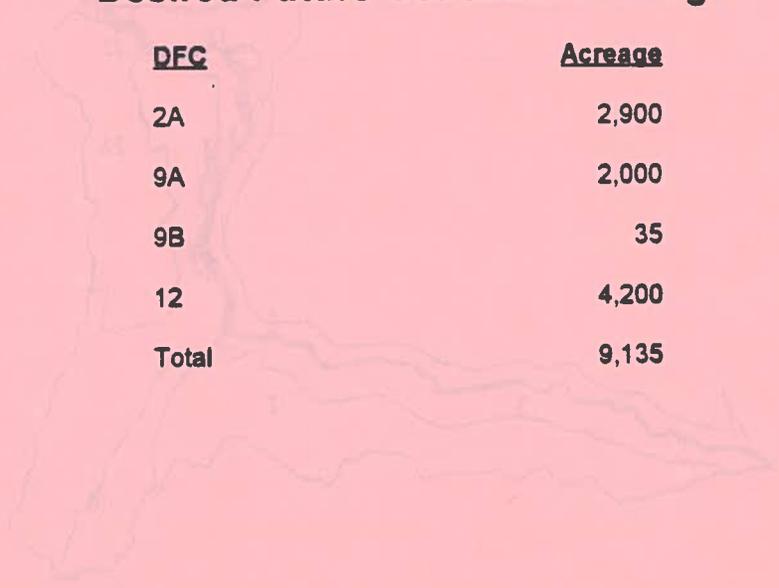


# Community Interest Area 3 -- Jackson Management Area 47 -- Granite Creek

**Location** – Located in the Teton Division of the Bridger-Teton National Forest, south of the Gros Ventre Wilderness and north of the Cliff Creek and Hoback Basin areas.

**Special Features** – Cliff Creek-Granite Creek Thrust Faults and Granite Hot Springs.

## Desired Future Condition Acreage



<u>DFC</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
2A	2,900
9A	2,000
9B	35
12	4,200
Total	9,135

## Management Area 47 Standards and Guidelines

**Lease Standard** – The DFC 2A areas along Granite Creek will not be available for lease.

**Lease Stipulation Standard** – Leases in crucial winter ranges will be issued with a No-Surface-Occupancy stipulation.



(Amended 3/19/95 by Forest Plan Amendment No. 2.)



# Community Interest Area 3 — Jackson Management Area 47 — Granite Creek

**Location** — Located in the Teton Division of the Bridger-Teton National Forest, south of the Gros Ventre Wilderness and north of the Cliff Creek and Hoback Basin areas.

**Special Features** — Cliff Creek-Granite Creek Thrust Faults and Granite Hot Springs.

## Desired Future Condition Acreage

<u>DFC</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
2A	2,900
9A	2,000
9B	35
12	4,200
Total	9,135



## Management Area 47 Standards and Guidelines

**Lease Standard** — The DFC 2A areas along Granite Creek will not be available for lease.

**Lease Stipulation Standard** — Leases in crucial winter ranges will be issued with a No-Surface-Occupancy stipulation.

*Delete* [ **River Qualities Standard** — Along the Hoback River, the DFC 12 area will be managed to protect values that make it eligible for designation as a Scenic or Recreation River.

# Community Interest Area 3 -- Jackson Management Area 48 -- Snake River Canyon

**Location** – Located partially in the Teton Division and in the Bridger West Division of the Bridger-Teton National Forest, north of the Greys River area and west of the Willow Creek area.

**Special Features** – Wyoming Range National Recreation Trail and Snake River.

## Desired Future Condition Acreage

<u>DFC</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
2A	6,500
3	9,200
10	2,500
12	22,000
Total	40,200

## Management Area 48 Standards and Guidelines

**Lease Stipulation Standard** – Leases will be issued in moose winter ranges with a Timing-Limitation stipulation. Leases in crucial elk, moose, and deer winter ranges along the Snake and Hoback Rivers and in DFC 2A and 3 areas will be issued with a No-Surface-Occupancy (NSO) stipulation. Surface occupancy or surface disturbance will not be allowed in a designated area surrounding a bald eagle nesting territory. The specific area where the NSO applies will be based upon consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

(Amended 3/19/92 by Forest Plan Amendment No.2.)

# Community Interest Area 3 — Jackson Management Area 48 — Snake River Canyon

**Location** — Located partially in the Teton Division and in the Bridger West Division of the Bridger-Teton National Forest, north of the Greys River area and west of the Willow Creek area.

**Special Features** — Wyoming Range National Recreation Trail and Snake River.

## Desired Future Condition Acreage

<u>DFC</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
2A	6,500
3	9,200
10	2,500
12	22,000
Total	40,200

## Management Area 48 Standards and Guidelines

**Lease Stipulation Standard** — Leases will be issued in moose winter ranges with a Timing-Limitation stipulation. Leases in crucial elk, moose, and deer winter ranges along the Snake and Hoback Rivers and in DFC 2A and 3 areas will be issued with a No-Surface-Occupancy (NSO) stipulation. Surface occupancy or surface disturbance will not be allowed in a designated area surrounding a bald eagle nesting territory. The specific area where the NSO applies will be based upon consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

*Delete* **River Qualities Standard** — The Snake River, nominated as a Scenic River, and the lower Hoback River, which has been determined eligible for inclusion in the Wild and Scenic River System, will be managed to protect their scenic and recreational values.

# Community Interest Area 4 -- Pinedale Management Area 72 -- Upper Green River

**Location** -- Located in the Bridger-East Division of the Bridger-Teton National Forest, adjacent to the Bridger and the Gros Ventre Wildernesses and south of the Union Pass area.

**Special Features** -- Billy Wells Dude Ranch and Kendall Warm Springs.

## Desired Future Condition Acreage

<u>DFC</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
2A	700
2B	1,200
3	4,500
9A	600
9B	30
10	111,200
12	34,300
Total	152,500

## Management Area 72 Standards and Guidelines

**Lease Standard** -- The DFC 2A area at the east end of New Fork Lake will not be available for lease.

Unless such values are threatened by these limits, the width of the DFC 3 area will be 100 yards from the mean high water level of the Green River to the boundary of the DFC 10 area to the west.

**Lease Stipulation Standard** -- Leases in the DFC 2B area near New Fork Lake will be issued with a No-Surface-Occupancy stipulation. Leases will be issued in the crucial elk winter range along the Upper Green River with a Timing-Limitation stipulation.

*added*  
**Union Pass Road Standard** -- Until a new alignment is chosen and developed, the present alignment will be used. Based on road surface conditions, sight distances, and turning limits, traffic will be restricted along the 4.3 mile link between the Union Pass Road and the Green River Road to a vehicle length of 40 feet. Closure of the link to vehicles exceeding 25,000 pounds will be employed year round to mitigate unacceptable effects to the road surface and prevent stream sedimentation. Exceptions will be granted under special-use permit for passage of occasional larger and heavier vehicles when acceptable safety measures are employed and the road surface will allow passage.

The present standard of the road will not be upgraded. Maintenance will be performed to maintain the current standard and mitigate unacceptable environmental effects. Spot stabilization of the roadbed and improvement

(Amended 3/19/92 by Forest Plan Amendment and Attachment One of the Record of Decision.)

added

of drainage may be necessary to reduce erosion and sedimentation to acceptable levels. For further information, please see Forest-wide Standards and Guidelines for Soil, Water and Air, Riparian Areas, Wetlands and Floodplains, and Wildlife and Fish.

Desired Future Conditions for National Forest System lands in Management Area 72 and 71 support the need for a single-access road built to a Traffic Service Level B or C. Needs, location, standards, and jurisdiction of a new facility have been determined jointly with the State of Wyoming and the Council of County Governments in the 1989 Union Pass Road Study, prepared by David Ohde and Associates. Construction or reconstruction will provide an opportunity for closure of adjacent roads in the area. Size or weight restrictions will meet State of Wyoming limits. A project Environmental Impact Statement will be prepared based on Plan direction and the Record of Decision.

**Kendall Warm Springs Withdrawal Standard** – To protect Kendall Warm Springs, 1200 acres will be recommended for withdrawal from all mineral entry and mineral leasing.

(Amended 3/19/92 by Forest Plan Amendment and Attachment One of the Record of Decision.)

# Community Interest Area 4 — Pinedale Management Area 72 — Upper Green River

**Location** — Located in the Bridger-East Division of the Bridger-Teton National Forest, adjacent to the Bridger and the Gros Ventre Wildernesses and south of the Union Pass area.

**Special Features** — Billy Wells Dude Ranch and Kendall Warm Springs.

## Desired Future Condition Acreage

<u>DFC</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
2A	700
2B	1,200
3	4,500
9A	600
9B	30
10	111,200
12	34,300
Total	152,500

## Management Area 72 Standards and Guidelines

**Lease Standard** — The DFC 2A area at the east end of New Fork Lake will not be available for lease.

**Lease Stipulation Standard** — Leases in the DFC 2B area near New Fork Lake will be issued with a No-Surface-Occupancy stipulation. Leases will be issued in the crucial elk winter range along the Upper Green River with a Timing-Limitation stipulation.

**River Qualities Standard** — Along the Upper Green River, the DFC 3 area will be managed to protect values that make it eligible for designation as a Scenic or Recreation River.

**Union Pass Road Standard** — Base on road surface conditions, site distances, and turning limitations on the present alignment, traffic will be restricted along the 4.3 mile link between the Union Pass Road and the Green River Road to a vehicle length of 40 feet to provide for safe passage of recreational and commercial vehicles. Exceptions will be granted under special-use permit for passage of occasional larger vehicles when acceptable safety measures are employed. Closure of the road section to vehicles exceeding 25,000 pounds will be employed during periods when the roadbed is wet to avoid unacceptable impacts to the road surface and resulting stream sedimentation. Stabilization of the roadbed and improvement of drainage will be made to reduce erosion and resultant sedimentation to acceptable levels. For further information, please see Forest-wide Standards and Guidelines for Soil, Water and Air; Riparian Areas, Wetlands, and Floodplains; and Wildlife and Fish.

The Desired Future Conditions for Management Area 71 require a single Traffic Service Level B or C link road. Closure of adjacent roads will be made to retain the prescribed open road density for the area. The probable future alignment has been determined through a joint study with the surrounding counties and the State of Wyoming. A project Environmental Impact Statement will be prepared using the Standards and Guidelines of the Forest Plan.

The Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) Appendix A discusses the Union Pass issue.

**Kendall Warm Springs Withdrawal Standard** — To protect Kendall Warm Springs, 1200 acres will be recommended for withdrawal from all mineral entry.

# Community Interest Area 5 -- Greys River Management Area 32 -- Lower Greys River

**Location** -- Located in the Bridger West Division of the Bridger-Teton National Forest, adjacent to the Star Valley and Horse Creek areas.

**Special Features** -- Little Greys River Anticline and Wyoming Range National Recreation Trail.

## Desired Future Condition Acreage

<u>DFC</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
1B	18,300
2A	7,900
2B	400
3	18,700
4	1,000
10	49,400
12	46,600
Total	142,400

## Management Area 32 Standards and Guidelines

*added* **Lease Standard** -- The DFC 4 and the DFC 10 area located northwest of the DFC 4 area are not available for lease.

**Lease Stipulation Standard** -- Areas within 0.5 mile of the crests of the Salt River and Wyoming Ranges will be issued with a No-Surface-Occupancy stipulation. Leases will be issued in the DFC 10, 12, and 1B areas in crucial elk winter range with a Timing Limitation stipulation. The DFC 2A areas west of the Absaroka Fault in the Salt River Crest will be leased with a No-Surface-Occupancy stipulation.

**Visual Quality Standard** -- The DFC 3 areas will be managed under a Visual Quality Objective of Retention in the foreground and Partial Retention in the middle ground.

(Amended 3/19/92 by Forest Plan Amendment No. 2 and 9/30/91 by a Decision Memo.)

# Community Interest Area 5 — Greys River Management Area 32 — Lower Greys River

**Location** — Located in the Bridger West Division of the Bridger-Teton National Forest, adjacent to the Star Valley and Horse Creek areas.

**Special Features** — Little Greys River Anticline and Wyoming Range National Recreation Trail.

## Desired Future Condition Acreage

<u>DFC</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
1B	18,300
2A	7,900
2B	400
3	18,700
4	1,000
10	49,400
12	46,600
Total	142,400

## Management Area 32 Standards and Guidelines

**Lease Stipulation Standard** — Areas within 0.5 mile of the crests of the Salt River and Wyoming Ranges will be issued with a No-Surface-Occupancy stipulation. Leases will be issued in the DFC 10, 12, and 1B areas in crucial elk winter range with a Timing-Limitation stipulation. The DFC 2A areas west of the Absaroka Fault in the Salt River Crest will be leased with a No-Surface-Occupancy stipulation.

**Visual Quality Standard** — The DFC 3 areas will be managed under a Visual Quality Objective of Retention in the foreground and Partial Retention in the middle ground.

**River Qualities Standard** — The Greys River will be managed to protect scenic and recreational values that make it eligible for inclusion in the Wild and Scenic River System.

*delete*

# Community Interest Area 7 -- Big Piney Management Area 21 -- Hoback Basin

**Location** – Located in the Bridger West Division of the Bridger-Teton National Forest, south of the Union Pass area and east of the Cliff Creek and Upper Hoback areas.

## Desired Future Condition Acreage

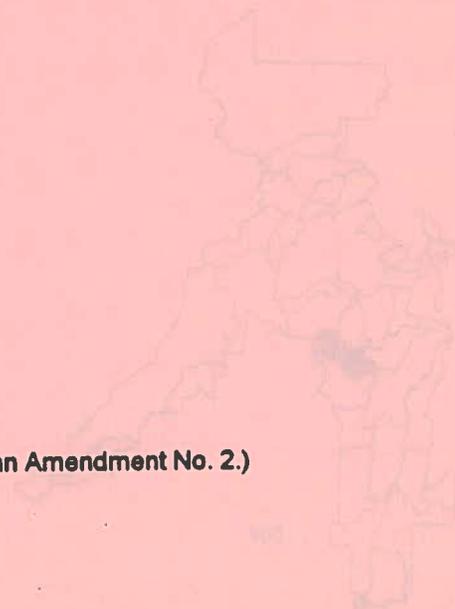


<u>DFC</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
2B	6,600
9A	200
10	55,000
12	10,600
Total	72,400

## Management Area 21 Standards and Guidelines

**Lease Stipulation Standard** – Leases in the Raspberry Ridge crucial elk winter range will be issued with a Timing-Limitation stipulation and a requirement for off-site production facilities.

**Visual Quality Standard** – The foreground zone relative to the Hoback River and U.S. 191 will be managed to meet a Visual Quality Objective of Retention. Middle ground and background zones will be managed to meet Partial Retention.



(Amended 3/19/92 by Forest Plan Amendment No. 2.)

# Community Interest Area 7 — Big Piney Management Area 21 — Hoback Basin

**Location** — Located in the Bridger West Division of the Bridger-Teton National Forest, south of the Union Pass area and east of the Cliff Creek and Upper Hoback areas.

## Desired Future Condition Acreage

<u>DFC</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
2B	6,600
9A	200
10	55,000
12	10,600
Total	72,400

## Management Area 21 Standards and Guidelines

**River Qualities Standard** — Along the Hoback River, the DFC 2B and 12 areas will be managed to protect values that make them eligible for designation as a Scenic or Recreation River.

**Lease Stipulation Standard** — Leases in the Raspberry Ridge crucial elk winter range will be issued with a Timing-Limitation stipulation and a requirement for off-site production facilities.

**Visual Quality Standard** — The foreground zone relative to the Hoback River and U.S. 191 will be managed to meet a Visual Quality Objective of Retention. Middle ground and background zones will be managed to meet Partial Retention.