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Forest Service

Intermountain
Region

Ashley
National Forest

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Final Eligibility Determination of Wild & Scenic Rivers



Photo – South End of Painter Draw – High Uintas Wilderness

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Final Eligibility Determination of Wild and Scenic Rivers on the Ashley National Forest

Abstract

The Ashley National Forest followed the direction contained in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1969 and connected interagency agreements and procedures to inventory and evaluate watercourses (rivers, streams and creeks) on the National Forest. The Ashley National Forest inventoried and evaluated 141 watercourse segments (rivers, streams and creeks) on the National Forest. These 141 watercourse segments included individual or grouped rivers/streams/creeks, depending on watershed features and river/stream/creek relationships. The inventory and evaluation process included the following steps: 1) Mapping watercourses at the “5th Level Hydrologic Unit Code” to a scale of 1:100,000; [This inventory restriction was done in order to eliminate watercourses with extremely limited length, size, and identifiable characteristics.]; 2) Evaluating each mapped watercourse for potential outstandingly remarkable values; 3) Determining if the watercourses with potential outstandingly remarkable values were free-flowing and significant at a regional or national geographic level; 4) Assigning a tentative classification of “Wild”, “Scenic” or “Recreational”; and 5) Conducting reviews and requesting comments from concerned City and County government offices, and publics. **Steps 2, 3 and 4 were based on definitions and directions contained in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968.** Chapter III of the Report provides detailed information on the five (5) inventory and evaluation steps discussed above.

Of the 141 watercourse segments inventoried and evaluated on the Ashley National Forest, there were **24 watercourse segments** with outstanding remarkable values that were determined as free-flowing and significant at the regional or national geographic level (**and therefore considered “eligible”**). These 24 watercourses are listed in the following five tables, along with the tentative Wild and Scenic Rivers classification. The 24 eligible watercourses are listed by: a) geographical location on the National Forest, b) Ranger District, c) State and d) associated County. Each eligible watercourse is described in Chapter IV of the report, including map locations. Overview maps of all inventoried watercourses with potential outstandingly remarkable values and eligible watercourses (in relationship to each other on the Ashley National Forest) are included in the Chapter VI – Appendices A and B of the Report.

**Eligible Watercourses for Suitability Study in the Wild and
Scenic Rivers Designation Process
as defined by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968**

**Eastern Section/Uinta Mountains
Flaming Gorge Ranger District
Daggett County, State of Utah
(6 Eligible Watercourses)**

Table 1

Watercourse	Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Scale of Importance	Tentative Classification
Middle Main Sheep Creek – From the canyon rim above Palisades Memorial Park to the confluence with Lodgepole Creek – 5.10 miles	Scenic, Geologic/Hydrologic Wildlife	National National Regional	Recreational
Lower Main Sheep Creek – From the common boundary of private land and the Ashley National Forest in the SW ¼ Section 1, T.2N. R.19E. to its confluence with Sheep Creek Bay, Flaming Gorge Reservoir – 3.64 miles	Recreation, Geologic/Hydrologic Fisheries Wildlife Other Similar Values	Regional Regional Regional Regional Regional	Recreational
Carter Creek – From Browne Lake dam to the point of entry in Flaming Gorge Reservoir – 15.89 miles	Historic Cultural	Regional Regional	Scenic
Cart Creek Proper – From the Flaming Gorge/Uintas National Scenic Byway to the confluence with Flaming Gorge Reservoir – 10.19 miles	Cultural	Regional	Scenic
Green River – From the outlet works of Flaming Gorge Dam to the boundary of the National Forest/Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area – 12.60 miles	Scenic Recreation Fisheries Wildlife Historic Cultural	National National National Regional National National	Scenic
Pipe Creek – From the headwaters to the confluence with the Green River – 5.59 miles	Cultural	Regional	Scenic

Eastern Section/Uinta Mountains
Vernal Ranger District
Duchesne County, State of Utah
(3 Eligible Watercourses)

Table 2

Watercourse	Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Scale of Importance	Tentative Classification
Upper Whiterocks River – From the outlet structure of Chepeta Dam to the junction with East Fork Whiterocks River – 3.93 miles	Scenic Recreation	Regional Regional	Scenic
West Fork Whiterocks River – From Fox/Queant Pass to the junction with Middle Whiterocks River – 11.19 miles	Scenic Recreation	Regional Regional	Scenic
Reader Creek – From Reader Lakes to the junction with Upper Whiterocks River – 5.58 miles	Scenic Recreation Geologic/Hydrologic Fisheries Wildlife Other Similar Values	Regional Regional Regional Regional Less than Regional National	Scenic

Eastern Section/Uinta Mountains
Vernal Ranger District
Duchesne & Uinta Counties, State of Utah
(2 Eligible Watercourses)

Table 3

Watercourse	Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Scale of Importance	Tentative Classification
<p>East Fork Whiterocks River – From the from the outlet structure of Whiterocks Lake Dam and to a confluence with Upper Whiterocks River – 4.33 miles</p> <p>Note: The mileage by County is as follows: -Duchesne County – 2.79 miles -Uintah County – 1.54 miles</p>	Scenic	Regional	Scenic
<p>Middle Whiterocks River – From the junction with East Fork Whiterocks River to the northern end of Forest Development Road 492 in Whiterocks Canyon - 8.46 miles</p> <p>Note: The mileage by County is as follows: -Duchesne County – 8.31 miles -Uintah County – 0.15 miles</p>	Scenic	Regional	Wild

Eastern Section/Uinta Mountains
Vernal Ranger District
Uintah County, State of Utah
(4 Eligible Watercourses)

Table 4

Watercourse	Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Scale of Importance	Tentative Classification
Lower Dry Fork Creek – From the USGS Gauging Station at the large "sinks" area to the USGS Gauging Station located on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management approximately 1.75 miles south of the Ashley National Forest boundary – 7.35 miles	Geologic/Hydrologic Wildlife Historic Cultural	Regional Regional Regional Regional	Recreational
South Fork Ashley Creek – From headwaters in Lakeshore Basin to the junction with North Fork Ashley Creek – 14.53 miles	Scenic Geologic/Hydrologic Wildlife	Regional Regional Less than Regional	Scenic
Black Canyon – From the upper end of Frenches Park to the confluence with Ashley Gorge Creek - 9.86 miles	Scenic Geologic/Hydrologic Wildlife	Regional Regional National	Wild
Ashley Gorge Creek – From the common junction with North Fork and South Fork of Ashley Creek to 1.07 miles beyond the National Forest Boundary – 10.16 miles	Scenic Recreation Geologic/Hydrologic Wildlife Historic Other Similar Value	National Regional National Regional Regional National	Wild

Western Section/Uinta Mountains
Duchesne and Roosevelt Ranger Districts
Duchesne County, State of Utah
(9 Eligible Watercourses)

Table 5

Watercourse	Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Scale of Importance	Tentative Classification
Upper Rock Creek – From the headwaters to the southern boundary of the High Uintas Wilderness – 21.26 miles	Scenic	Regional	Wild
West Fork Rock Creek, including Fish Creek – From the headwaters to the confluence with Upper Rock Creek – 13.42 miles	Scenic Historic	Regional Regional	Wild
Fall Creek – From the headwaters to the confluence with Upper Rock Creek – 5.90 miles	Scenic	Regional	Wild
Oweep Creek – From the headwaters to the confluence with Upper Lake Fork River – 20.32 miles	Scenic	Regional	Wild
Upper Lake Fork River, including Ottoson & East Basin Creeks – From the headwaters to the southern boundary of the High Uintas Wilderness – 34.88 miles	Scenic	Regional	Wild
Upper Yellowstone Creek, including Mill Creek – From the headwaters along the crest of the Uinta Mountains at Smith's Fork Pass and Anderson Pass to the southern boundary of the High Uintas Wilderness – 33.46 miles	Scenic Geologic/Hydrologic Wildlife	Regional Regional Less than Regional	Wild
Garfield Creek – From the headwaters and Five Point Lake area to the confluence with Upper Yellowstone Creek – 17.26 miles	Cultural	Regional	Wild

Western Section/Uinta Mountains
Duchesne and Roosevelt Ranger Districts
Duchesne County, State of Utah
(9 Eligible Watercourses)

Table 5 *continued*

Watercourse	Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Scale of Importance	Tentative Classification
Upper Uinta River, including Gilbert Creek, Center Fork & Painter Draw – From the headwaters along the crest of the Uinta Mountains to the Uinta River crossing at the southern boundary of the High Uintas Wilderness – 39.87 miles	Geologic/Hydrologic Wildlife	National Less than Regional	Wild
Shale Creek & tributaries– From the headwaters to the confluence with Upper Uinta River – 12.19 miles	Historic Cultural	Regional Regional	Wild

Maps in the body of the Report show:

a) **GENERAL LOCATION OF ASHLEY NATIONAL FOREST AND ASSOCIATED COUNTIES OF UTAH AND WYOMING;** and

b) **INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBLE WATERCOURSES**

Note:

The map products are reproduced from geospatial information prepared by the USDA Forest Service. GIS data and product accuracy may vary. They may be: 1) developed from sources of differing accuracy, 2) accurate only at certain scales, 3) based on modeling or interpretation, and 4) incomplete while being created or revised, etc.

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The maps are for illustrative purposes and may or may not be to scale.

The maps of the Eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers on the Ashley National Forest show relative locations, and beginning and ending on National Forest System lands and other ownership.

Maps of all inventoried and eligible watercourses in relationship to each other are included in Chapter VI - Appendices A and B.

Report – Eligibility Determination Wild and Scenic Rivers on the Ashley National Forest

I. Introduction

A. Wild and Scenic Rivers Act

The U.S. Congress passed the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act in 1968. The Act and accompanying regulations give direction to state and federal land management agencies for the protection and management of free-flowing rivers. Section 1. (b) of the Act summarizes the basic goal of this congressional action.

It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States that certain selected rivers of the Nation which, with their immediate environments, possess outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values shall be persevered in free-flowing condition, and that they and their immediate environments shall be protected for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations.

Rivers are defined in the WSR Act as "a flowing body of water or estuary or section, portion, or tributary thereof, including rivers, streams, creeks, runs, kills, rills, and small lakes". The term "river", although used singularly throughout this report, represents the broader definition from the WSR Act.

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act legislation addresses three main objectives:

1. Establishment of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (WSR System).
2. Establishment of a policy for managing designated rivers.
3. Creation of a process for designating rivers to the system.

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act contains a process by which rivers can be evaluated and added to the Wild and Scenic Rivers system. The Act has focused the attention of state and federal agencies and local government groups on the values of America's watercourses. This focus and accompanying dialogue has resulted in state, federal and county policies for watercourse management, and has demonstrated the need for interagency coordination at all levels of government.

The U. S. Forest Service is charged with implementing the nation's laws on federal lands, including the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. In compliance with this responsibility, this report documents the inventory and evaluation of watercourses on the Ashley National Forest and partially fulfills the Forest's obligation as defined in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. The document lists and describes the character of rivers within National Forest boundaries, and identifies

those that are eligible for potential inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

This report is not a National Environmental Policy Act document. In addition the report does not contain a decision regarding designation, since this authority lies solely with the U.S. Congress. Prior to the final process of designation, the Ashley National Forest will initiate and complete a suitability study that will contain recommendations on designation of suitable rivers. *Specific information about the Suitability Process is included in Chapter V, Appendix G.*

B. Eligibility Phase of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968

Regulations for the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 were approved in 1982. These regulations defined the basics of adding rivers to the system and established an “eligibility” phase for determining whether a river should be considered for inclusion in the WSR System.

A brief description of this “eligibility” phase is as follows:

1. Watercourses are inventoried and evaluated according to “screening criteria”.

Screening criteria - (Section 2 of the WSR Act)

- a. Free flowing

The watercourse must be free flowing.

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act definition of free flowing is:

"Free Flowing, as applied to any river or section of river, means existing or flowing in natural condition without impoundment, diversion, straightening, rip-rapping, or other modification, of the waterway. The existence, however, of low dams, diversion works, and other minor structures at the time any river is proposed for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system shall not automatically bar its consideration from such inclusion: Provided, that this shall not be construed to authorize, intend, or encourage future construction of such structures within components of the national wild and scenic rivers system."

Further clarifications of the definition from the WSR Act enunciate the following:

'The fact that a large river may flow between large impoundments will not necessarily preclude its designation. The intent of the U.S. Congress and federal regulations is that rivers must be generally free-flowing, but not completely without human modification.'

b. Outstandingly remarkable values

The watercourse must possess one or more outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geological, fish, wildlife, historical, cultural, or other similar values including ecological values.

c. Minimum Size and Flow

The size of a watercourse is NOT a criterion of eligibility. Rivers are defined in the WSR Act as "a flowing body of water or estuary, portion, or tributary thereof, including rivers, streams, creeks, runs, kills, rills, and small lakes". Rivers considered eligible do not have to be outstanding white-water or boatable. Smaller rivers may be important as large rivers given their context within different ecosystems.

The flow will be considered to the extent that it must be sufficient to sustain the outstandingly remarkable value that makes a river or river segment eligible for consideration.

2. Eligible watercourses are given a tentative classification as Wild, Scenic or Recreational.

To complete the inventory phase of eligible rivers, federal land managers must determine the tentative classification of any eligible river. This is based on the condition of the river and the adjacent lands, as they exist at the time of the inventory. Different segments of the same river can have different classifications. Eligible rivers are classified according to the evidence of man's activities. The following descriptions define the three potential tentative classifications that are given to eligible rivers.

Wild River:

Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and generally are inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted.

Scenic River:

Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive or shorelines largely undeveloped but accessible in places by roads.

Recreational River:

Those rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad that may have some development along their shorelines, and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past.

C. Guides, Agreements and Plans Used During the Eligibility Phase

Congressional direction contained in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, and the following Interagency Guides, Agreements, Planning Documents and Reports guided the Wild and Scenic Rivers inventory and evaluation process for the Ashley National Forest. ***(The following agreements and documents are on file at the Ashley National Forest Supervisor's Office.)***

- Wild and Scenic River Reference Guide

This guide was published by the Interagency Wild and Scenic Rivers Coordination Council and includes the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, Final Revised Guidelines for Eligibility Classification and Management of River Areas [Federal Register/Vol.47, No. 173/Tuesday, September 7, 1982], and various Technical Papers. (See the following web site address: www.nps.gov/rivers/publications.html)

- Wild and Scenic River Review in the State of Utah Agreement, December 13, 1994

The Bureau of Land Management (Utah State Office), the National Park Service (Rocky Mountain Region), and the USDA Forest Service (intermountain Region) signed this agreement. The agreement calls for the three agencies to "work cooperatively to define common criteria and processes for use in determining the eligibility and suitability of Utah Rivers for potential inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers (WSR) System". The common criteria include the role and responsibility that agencies have in determining the significance of potential outstandingly remarkable values.

- Wild and Scenic River Review in the State of Utah Process and Criteria for Interagency Use, July 1996

In July 1996, the above three agencies adopted and published a process and criteria for achieving consistency in the inventory methodologies,

subsequent eligibility determinations and reviews, and public involvement and local government coordination.

The published document also addresses the following three key points regarding the nature of Outstandingly Remarkable Values as addressed in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968.

- 1) River related -
All values assessed should be directly river related.
 - 2) Regionally significant -
Resources should be at least regionally significant to be deemed outstandingly remarkable.
 - 3) Rare, unique or exemplary -
Features that are regionally exemplary, as well as those that are rare or unique should be considered.
- Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Governor (State of Utah), Regional Forester (Intermountain Region-U.S. Forest Service), State Director (Utah Bureau of Land Management), Regional Director (Rocky Mountain Region-National Park Service, and the Counties of Utah, dated December 1997

Federal and State agency and local government coordination has been further defined in this MOU. It contains agreements for conducting and coordinating studies, planning efforts, and public education and information outreach programs.

- Wild and Scenic River Studies - Inventories and Evaluation, January 5, 1998

In addition to the above agreements, the USDA Intermountain Region-U.S. Forest Service issued additional guidance on pursuing further Wild and Scenic River studies during Forest Plan revision efforts. This document contains guidelines on Eligibility Determination and direction on initiating Suitability Studies.

- Inventory and Process for Potentially Eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers on the Ashley National Forest, October 10, 2000.

This document contains working papers and technical data from Forest specialists developed during the inventory and evaluation of watercourses.

D. Existing Forest Plan Amendment for Wild and Scenic Rivers

As part of the mid-1980's planning effort for the Ashley National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan, individual wild and scenic river eligibility reports were completed for the six (6) major rivers on the south slope of the Uinta Mountains. These reports are entitled: *Wild and Scenic River Eligibility Reports for North Fork of the Duchesne River, Rock Creek, Lake Fork River, Yellowstone River, Uintah River and Whiterocks River- Ashley National Forest, March 1988.* The reports became part of the Land and Resource Management Plan by Forest Plan Amendment #07, dated October 23, 1989, and conclusions and recommendations were included in the Plan's Standards and Guidelines.

As part of the Ashley National Forest Eligibility Determination process of 2004, the Forest Interdisciplinary Team (ID Team) reviewed the 1988 reports to determine if additional evaluations were needed to comply with current Interagency and State WSR guidelines and agreements. The conclusions and recommendations from the 1988 reports were either accepted or modified to comply with Wild and Scenic River agreements, processes and criteria listed in Chapter 1, item C. **The modifications did not change the decisions of the referenced Forest Plan Amendment #07 (10/23/89).**

In summary, the conclusions and direction in regards to the above referenced 1988 Wild and Scenic Reports, and the current 2004 Eligibility Determination Process are displayed in the following table.

**Table
Conclusions and Direction
1988/1989 Wild & Scenic Rivers Reports/Forest Plan Amendment
&
2004 Eligibility Determination Process**

Watercourse	1988/1989 Wild & Scenic Rivers Reports/Forest Plan Amend	2004 Eligibility Determination Process
North Fork of the Duchesne River	Watercourse from headwaters to Forest Boundary was ineligible	Watercourse was re-evaluated under the Name of Lower North Fork Duchesne River to comply with direction contained in the 1996, 1997 and 1998 Guides, Agreements and Plans mentioned in Item C above. *

*

The watercourse segments were reevaluated to meet revised direction in the 1996, 1997 and 1998 Guides, Agreements and Plans for segmentation and identification of tributaries.

References to the 1988 reports, including the direction for the 2004 Eligibility Determination process are noted on tables and narratives for inventoried rivers in Chapter III of this report. (Refer to Chapter III. Item D – Tables 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 & 7.)

Table continued
Conclusions and Direction
1988/1989 Wild & Scenic Rivers Reports/Forest Plan Amendment
&
2004 Eligibility Determination Process

Watercourse	1988/1989 Wild & Scenic Rivers Reports/Forest Plan Amend	2004 Eligibility Determination Process
Rock Creek	Watercourse segment within High Uintas Wilderness was eligible Segment outside of the wilderness boundary was ineligible	Both segments were re-evaluated under the names Upper and Lower Rock Creek to comply with direction contained in the 1996, 1997 and 1998 Guides, Agreements and Plans mentioned in Item C above. *
Lake Fork River	Watercourse segment within High Uintas Wilderness was eligible Segment outside of the wilderness boundary was ineligible	Segment within the High Uintas Wilderness was re-evaluated under the name Upper Lake Fork to comply with direction contained in the 1996, 1997 and 1998 Guides, Agreements and Plans mentioned in Item C above. * Segment outside of the wilderness was not re-evaluated. The 1988 evaluation met the direction contained in the 1996, 1997 and 1998 Guides, Agreements and Plans mentioned in Chapter II. C above. *
Yellowstone River	Watercourse segment within High Uintas Wilderness was eligible Segment outside of the wilderness boundary was ineligible	Segment within the High Uintas Wilderness was re-evaluated under the name Upper Yellowstone Creek & tributaries to comply with direction contained in the 1996, 1997 and 1998 Guides, Agreements and Plans mentioned in Chapter II. C above. * Segment outside of the wilderness was not re-evaluated. The 1988 evaluation met the direction contained in the 1996, 1997 and 1998 Guides, Agreements and Plans mentioned in Chapter II. C above. *

*

The watercourse segments were reevaluated to meet revised direction in the 1996, 1997 and 1998 Guides, Agreements and Plans for segmentation and identification of tributaries.

References to the 1988 reports, including the direction for the 2004 Eligibility Determination process are noted on tables and narratives for inventoried rivers in Chapter III of this report. (Refer to Chapter III. Item D – Tables 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 & 7.)

II. The Wild and Scenic Rivers Inventory, Evaluation and Eligibility Determination Process

A. Definitions and Guidelines Used by the Ashley National Forest In the Eligibility Determination Process

1. Definitions

a. Watercourse Segment –

Reaches or lengths of rivers and streams that have the same or similar character, values, and features.

b. Regions of Comparison –

Geographical areas or regions that are located beyond the boundary of any particular region, and used to compare values between regions. (Ecological Sections were used as Regions of Comparison.)

Maps of the regions of comparison for all values are included in Chapter VI, Appendix C. (The Regions of Comparison for the Historic Value are based on State boundaries, political divisions and subdivisions and are listed in Chapter VI, Appendix D.)

c. Ecological Sections –

Broad areas of similar regional climate, geomorphic process, stratigraphy, geologic origin, and drainage networks.

d. Scale of Importance –

The level assigned to any one particular outstandingly remarkable value, based on the significance of that value within and between Regions of Comparison. These scales or levels are named: “National”, “Regional”, and “Less than Regional”.

2. General Guidelines

a. Watercourse (River & Stream) Segments

- Watercourses were divided into reaches or segments of essentially similar character.
- Each watercourse was inventoried and evaluated as a whole; and was only divided into segments when there was a significant change in the character of the watercourse or watercourse corridor.

Examples:

- existence of dams and reservoirs and/or
 - significant changes in types or amount of development, physiographic character, tributaries, features, land status, etc.
- Impoundments and dams, which generally impounded a large portion of the annual stream flow were simply eliminated from the segment, i.e., they became segmentation points.
 - Watercourses were not necessarily broken into segments, simply because there are several small private sections interspersed along the watercourse.
- b. Tributaries to watercourses
- Tributaries of main watercourse were included as part of the main watercourse if the following applied:
 - 1) The tributaries were integral to the values of the main watercourse and had the same or very near the same natural resource values, including potential outstandingly remarkable values; and
 - 2) Separating the tributary from the main watercourse diminished the values of the tributary and the main watercourse.
 - Tributaries that were not integral to the principal watercourse and did not have the same or very near the same natural resource values were considered separately.

B. Inventory and Evaluation Steps

Forest staff and specialists initiated and completed the following steps as part of the eligibility determination process:

1. Watersheds and associated watercourses were mapped at the "5th Level Hydrologic Unit Code" with a scale of 1:100,000.

2. Each watercourse was evaluated for the following outstandingly remarkable values:

Scenic	Cultural
General Recreation	Historic
White-water Recreation	Other Similar Values, i.e.
Geologic/Hydrologic	(Ecological/Biological Diversity
Fisheries	Paleontologic and Botanical)
Wildlife	

3. The outstandingly remarkable values were rated “High”, “Medium” or “Low” according to the significance of the resource values and associated attributes. This rating was done to address the requirement included in the Wild and Scenic River Review in the State of Utah - Process and Criteria for Interagency Use, dated July 1996 to of determine significance of the criteria and attributes of potential outstandingly remarkable values.

The following is a sample of watercourse attributes used as part of the evaluation process: quality of resources, diversity, values of species, feature abundance, character, experience and habitat quality, level of use, attraction, opportunities, access, site integrity, rarity, educational/scientific, etc.

4. Watercourses with no outstandingly remarkable values were dismissed from further evaluation.
5. Watercourses with all the outstanding remarkable values rated “Low” or “Moderate” were considered ineligible.
6. Outstandingly remarkable values and associated criteria and attributes were also rated “National”, “Regional”, or “Less than Regional” in scale of importance, based on Regions of Comparison.
7. Watercourses that had at least one outstandingly remarkable value rated “High”, with a “National” or “Regional” Scale of Importance, and considered “free-flowing” were considered eligible for a tentative classification as defined by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, i.e., “Recreational”, “Scenic”, or “Wild”.
8. Watercourses that had at least one outstandingly remarkable value rated “High”, with a “Less than Regional” Scale of Importance, and considered “free-flowing” were considered ineligible for a tentative classification as defined by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

C. Guidelines for Determining Rating and Scale of Importance for Outstandingly Remarkable Values:

1. **Ratings** – The rating for each Outstandingly Remarkable Value was determined to be High, Moderate, or Low based on the following:

High (H) when a majority or all of the attributes for the Value existed, as included in the standard and criteria of the Value. *

Moderate (M) when half of the attributes for the Value existed, as included in the standard and criteria of the Value. *

Low (L) when less than half of the attributes for the Value existed, as included in the standard and criteria of the Value. *

*

The definitions and attributes of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values are included in Chapter VI, Appendix D.

2. **Scale of Importance** – The Scale of Importance for each Outstandingly Remarkable Value was established as follows:

National Importance (N) if the attributes for the corresponding criteria and Value for a particular watercourse would be considered significant in the majority of the Regions of Comparison;

Regional Importance (R) if the attributes for the corresponding criteria and Value for a particular watercourse would be considered significant in half of the Regions of Comparison; and

Less the Regional Importance (L) if the attributes for the corresponding criteria and Value would be considered significant in less than half for the Regions of Comparison.

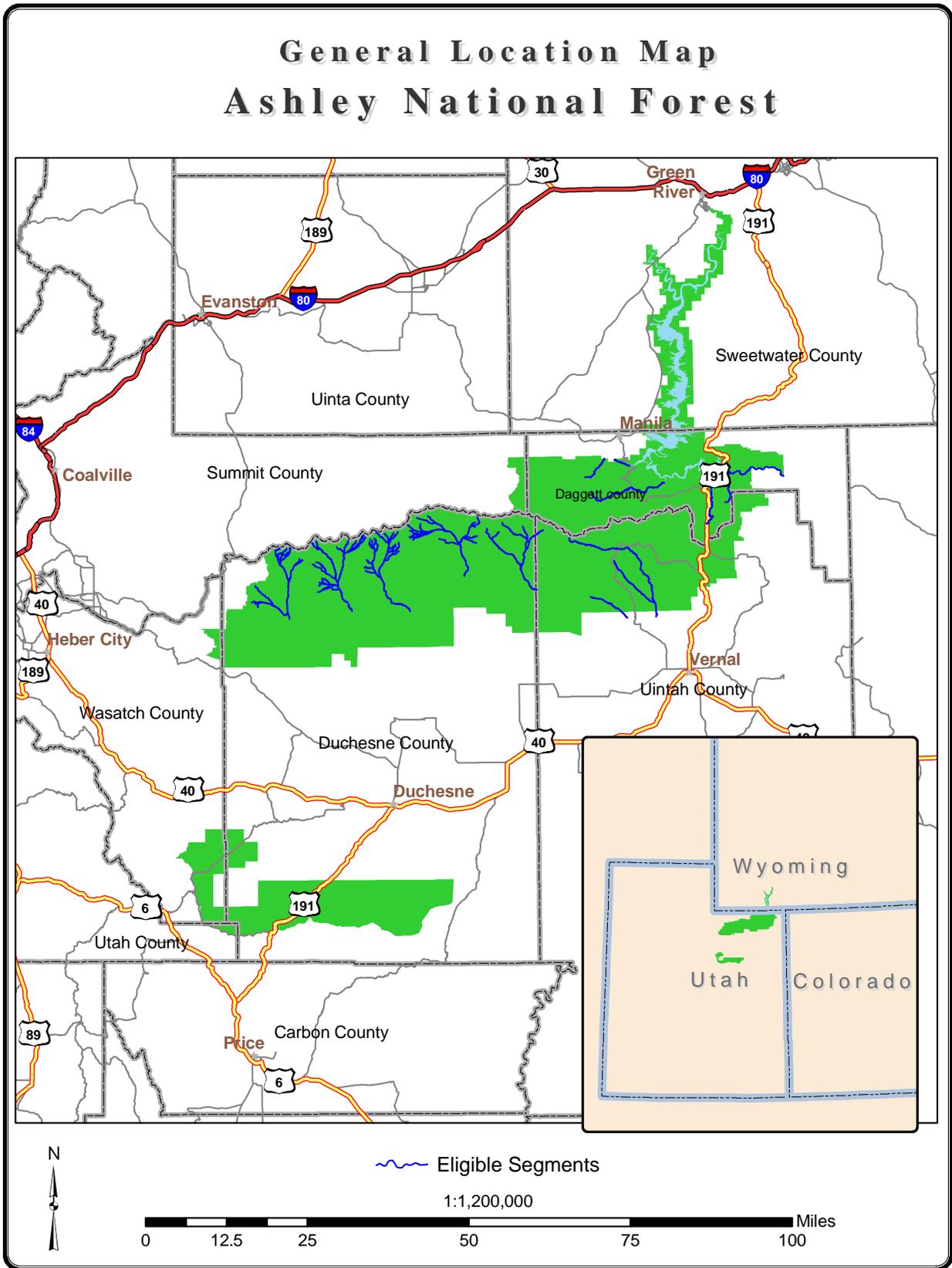
D. Interagency and Local Government Coordination and Other Public Involvement

Although the inventory and evaluation process for the Eligible phase was not a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process, the Ashley National Forest solicited participation by federal and state agencies, local government groups, Native American tribes and interested publics. The objective of this solicitation was to determine if the data collected for watercourses with potential outstandingly remarkable values was accurate and complete (data on potential outstandingly remarkable values, watercourse segments, free-flowing characteristics, and other related natural, physical and socioeconomic values). Regulations, policy, procedures and agreements associated with the Wild and

Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 prohibited changes or modifications to definitions, terms, and guidelines and procedures for determining eligibility. Comments on these items were accepted and noted, but did not affect changes.

A map of the general location of the Ashley National Forest and concerned counties in Utah and Wyoming is included on the following page. The map is followed by a description of the coordination process between federal land management agencies, local government and other interested publics.

Chapter VI, Appendix E includes a list of federal and state agencies, local government groups, Northern Ute Tribal Offices, and publics that participated or were otherwise involved in the process.



The following coordination occurred during the Eligibility Determination process:

1. Mailings, Meetings and Documentation

The Ashley National Forest provided meeting notification letters and information packets, and/or scheduled and convened coordination meetings with the following offices and entities:

(Each of the following offices and entities were mailed introductory cover letters, an overview of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Process, and an "Information Packet for the Draft Wild and Scenic Rivers Eligibility Determination Process". The information packet contained a listing of all inventoried rivers, potential outstandingly remarkable values, free-flowing characteristics, potential eligibility ratings, and tentative Wild and Scenic Rivers classifications.)

- a. Utah Bureau of Land Management (Utah BLM) – Vernal Field Office; and the National Park Service (NPS) – Dinosaur National Monument in Uintah County.

Representatives from the Ashley National Forest and the above BLM and NPS offices coordinated, compared and agreed upon watershed boundaries, watercourses, potential outstandingly remarkable values, ratings, scales of importance and tentative classifications. When and where needed, changes were made the eligibility determination factors.

- b. Wyoming Bureau of Land Management (Wyoming BLM) – Rock Springs Field Office in Sweetwater County.

Although meetings were not held with these offices, the cover letter and information packet included a request for reviews and comments on the watercourses of joint concern along the Utah/Wyoming border.

- c. Utah Counties of Daggett, Duchesne, and Uintah.

Meetings were held with each office after they had reviewed the information packets mentioned above. A representative of the State of Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget conducted the initial meetings with the counties. Representatives from the State and Ashley National Forest discussed and illustrated the inventory and evaluation process, and potentially eligible watercourses, after which they addressed comments and questions from participants. State of Utah and Forest representatives asked county officials to provide "subject matter experts" to review and/or assist the Forest in checking the accuracy of the data gathered during the eligibility phase.

Each meeting was followed with a letter and visits to county offices, with the objective of continuing the dialog on details of the eligibility phase, and validating the accuracy of inventory and evaluation data.

d. Utah Counties of Summit, Utah and Wasatch

Although meetings were not held with these offices, the cover letter and information packet included a request for reviews and comments on the watercourses of joint concern within the counties.

e. Northern Ute Tribal Offices

The above-mentioned mailing was sent to the Northern Ute Tribal Offices

f. Other interested publics and groups

The above-mentioned mailing was sent to publics and groups who had indicated an interest in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Process, with a request for review and comment: *A list of these publics and groups is included in Chapter VI, Appendix E.*

Open houses were held in Duchesne, Manila, Vernal and Salt Lake City in July 2004. The "Information Packet for the Draft Wild and Scenic Rivers Eligibility Determination Process" was presented and discussed. Questions were taken and addressed.

2. Follow up Responses and Changes by Ashley National Forest Staff and Specialists

- a. Forest staff and specialists reviewed all comments that were received on the accuracy of the inventory and analysis data. As appropriate, changes were made to correct errors in ratings of outstandingly remarkable values, free-flowing characteristics, scales of importance and tentative Wild and Scenic River classifications. *These changes are documented in a document entitled "Tracking Report - Changes, Modifications & Additions to the Inventory and Evaluation Process for Potentially Eligible Wild & Scenic Rivers on the Ashley National Forest". This report is available upon request from the Ashley National Forest Supervisor's Office.*

As mentioned previously, comments on definitions, terms, guidelines and procedures for determining eligibility (as included in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and associated Agreements) were accepted and documented, but regulations and established policy, procedures and agreements prohibited changes or modifications.

III. Inventoried Watercourses, including Ratings and Scales of Importance

The Ashley National Forest inventoried and evaluated 141 watercourse segments (rivers, streams and creeks) on the National Forest. These 141 watercourse segments included individual or grouped rivers/streams/creeks, depending on watershed features and river/stream/creek relationships, i.e., many individual watercourses were grouped together as one segment when they exhibited similar or same character, were interrelated and tributary in nature, and/or were integral to each other. The watercourses and watercourse segments were mapped at the “5th Level Hydrologic Unit Code” to a scale of 1:100,000.

The following tables (Items III.A, III.B, III.C and III.D) display the watersheds and corresponding inventoried watercourses or watercourse segments. The display includes the rating of potential outstandingly remarkable value, scales of importance, and free-flowing determination. **Watercourses with Values rated as High, with National or Regional Scale of Importance and Free-flowing are shown in bold letters (Eligible Rivers).** (Refer to the overview maps in Chapter VI - Appendices A and B for the location of all inventoried and eligible watercourses.)

A. Eastern Section/Uinta Mountains – Flaming Gorge Ranger District

Table 1 – Carter Creek Watershed
Daggett County, State of Utah

Watercourse Segments (<i>names of rivers, streams and creeks listed for each segment</i>)	Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Rating of ORV's H = High M = Moderate L = Low	Scale of Importance N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	Free Flowing Determination
Upper Beaver – Weyman	Scenic Fisheries Wildlife Cultural	L M M M	L R L R	Yes
Lower Beaver-Weyman	Recreation Fisheries Wildlife Historic Cultural	M L M H H	L L L R R	No

Table 1 – Carter Creek Watershed *continued*
Daggett County, State of Utah

Watercourse Segment Name (names of rivers, streams and creeks listed for each segment)	Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Rating of ORV's H = High M = Moderate L = Low	Scale of Importance N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	Free Flowing
Upper Forks Carter Creek	Scenic Recreation Fisheries Wildlife Cultural	M L M M M	L L R L R	Yes
Lower Forks Carter Creek	Scenic Recreation Fisheries Wildlife Historic Cultural	L L L M H M	L L L L R R	No
Carter Creek	Scenic Recreation Geologic/Hydrologic Historic Cultural	M M M H H	R R R R R	Yes
Young Springs	Geologic/Hydrologic Historic Cultural	L M M	L R R	Yes
Deep Creek, including East Fork Deep Creek	Historic Cultural	L L	R L	Yes
Elk Creek, Little Elk Creek & Burnt Creek	Fisheries Wildlife Historic Cultural	L M L L	L L L L	Yes
Cub Creek, including Leona Springs	Recreation Wildlife Historic Cultural	L M M H	L R N R	No

**Table 2 – Lower Flaming Gorge Watershed
Daggett County, State of Utah**

Watercourse Segment Name <i>(names of rivers, streams and creeks listed for each segment)</i>	Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Rating of ORV's H = High M = Moderate L = Low	Scale of Importance N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	Free Flowing
Upper Eagle Creek, Lake Fork, Skull Creek, Trail Creek & Allen Creek	Scenic Recreation Wildlife	M L M	L L L	Yes
Lower Eagle Creek (including Ross Springs & Greens Lakes); Skull Creek, Trail Creek & Allen Creeks	Recreation Geologic/Hydrologic Fisheries Wildlife Historic Cultural	L L L L M H	L L L L N R	No
Francis Creek	Scenic Recreation Wildlife Historic Cultural Other Similar Values	M M M L L L	L L L L L L	Yes
Cart Creek	Scenic Recreation Fisheries Wildlife Other Similar Values	M M M M L	L L L L L	Yes
Cart Creek Proper	Scenic Fisheries Cultural	M M H	L R R	Yes
Spruce Creek	Dismissed – no known Outstandingly Remarkable Values			
Pipe Creek	Cultural	H	R	Yes
Gorge Creek & Little Davenport Creek	Dismissed – no known Outstandingly Remarkable Values			
Goslin Mountain Creek & tributaries & three unnamed creeks	Historic Cultural Other Similar Values	M M L	L L R	Yes
Dripping Springs Creek	Dismissed – no known Outstandingly Remarkable Values			

**Table 2 – Lower Flaming Gorge Watershed *continued*
Daggett County, State of Utah**

Watercourse Segment Name <i>(names of rivers, streams and creeks listed for each segment)</i>	Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Rating of ORV's H = High M = Moderate L = Low	Scale of Importance N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	Free Flowing
Green River	Scenic Recreation Whitewater Geologic/Hydrologic Fisheries Wildlife Historic Cultural Other Similar Values	H H M M H H H H M	N N R R N R N N L	Yes

**Table 3 – Sheep Creek Watershed
Daggett County, State of Utah**

Watercourse Segment Name <i>(names of rivers, streams and creeks listed for each segment)</i>	Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Rating of ORV's H = High M = Moderate L = Low	Scale of Importance N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	Free Flowing
North Fork Sheep Creek	Fisheries Other Similar Values	L L	L L	Yes
Middle Fork Sheep Creek & tributaries	Recreation Fisheries Historic Cultural Other Similar Values	M L L L L	L L L L L	Yes
South Fork Sheep Creek & tributaries	Geologic/Hydrologic Fisheries Other Similar Values	M M M	L L L	Yes
Upper Main Sheep Creek	Cultural	L L	L L	Yes
Manns Creek	Fisheries Historic Cultural Other Similar Values	M M M L	L R L L	Yes

**Table 3 – Sheep Creek Watershed *continued*
Daggett County, State of Utah**

Watercourse Segment Name <i>(names of rivers, streams and creeks listed for each segment)</i>	Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Rating of ORV's H = High M = Moderate L = Low	Scale of Importance N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	Free Flowing
Middle Main Sheep Creek	Scenic Recreation Geologic/Hydrologic Wildlife Historic Other Similar Values	H M H H L L	N L N R L L	Yes
Lodgepole Creek	Historic Cultural	H M	R L	No
Lower Main Sheep Creek	Scenic Recreation Geologic/Hydrologic Fisheries Wildlife Historic Cultural Other Similar Values	M H H H H M L H	R R R R R L L R	Yes
Hope Creek	Dismissed – no known Outstandingly Remarkable Values			

**Table 4 – Upper Henrys Fork Watershed
Daggett County, State of Utah**

Watercourse Segment Name <i>(names of rivers, streams and creeks listed for each segment)</i>	Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Rating of ORV's H = High M = Moderate L = Low	Scale of Importance N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	Free Flowing
Birch Creek	Dismissed – no known Outstandingly Remarkable Values			

**Table 5 – Lower Blacks Fork Watershed
Sweetwater County, State of Wyoming**

Watercourse Segment Name <i>(names of rivers, streams and creeks listed for each segment)</i>	Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Rating of ORV's H = High M = Moderate L = Low	Scale of Importance N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	Free Flowing
Blacks Fork	Dismissed – no known Outstandingly Remarkable Values			

**Table 6 – Big Dry Creek Watershed
Sweetwater County, State of Wyoming**

Watercourse Segment Name <i>(names of rivers, streams and creeks listed for each segment)</i>	Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Rating of ORV's H = High M = Moderate L = Low	Scale of Importance N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	Free Flowing
Little Dry Creek	Dismissed – no known Outstandingly Remarkable Values			
Big Dry Creek	Dismissed – no known Outstandingly Remarkable Values			

**Table 7– Lower Henrys Fork Watershed
Sweetwater County, State of Wyoming**

Watercourse Segment Name <i>(names of rivers, streams and creeks listed for each segment)</i>	Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Rating of ORV's H = High M = Moderate L = Low	Scale of Importance N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	Free Flowing
Henrys Fork	Dismissed – majority of segment within the National Forest is considered part of Flaming Gorge Reservoir and not a definable watercourse.			

**Table 8– Upper Flaming Gorge Reservoir Watershed
Sweetwater County, State of Wyoming**

Watercourse Segment Name (names of rivers, streams and creeks listed for each segment)	Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Rating of ORV's H = High M = Moderate L = Low	Scale of Importance N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	Free Flowing
Little Firehole Canyon	Dismissed – no known Outstandingly Remarkable Values			
Middle Firehole Canyon	Dismissed – no known Outstandingly Remarkable Values			
Firehole Canyon	Dismissed – no known Outstandingly Remarkable Values			
Sage Creek	Dismissed – no known Outstandingly Remarkable Values			
Chicken Springs Draw	Dismissed – no known Outstandingly Remarkable Values			
Logan Draw	Dismissed – no known Outstandingly Remarkable Values			
Slippery Jim Canyon	Dismissed – no known Outstandingly Remarkable Values			

**Table 9 – Middle Flaming Gorge Reservoir Watershed
Sweetwater County, State of Wyoming**

Watercourse Segment Name (names of rivers, streams and creeks listed for each segment)	Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Rating of ORV's H = High M = Moderate L = Low	Scale of Importance N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	Free Flowing
Halfway Hollow	Dismissed – no known Outstandingly Remarkable Values			
Buckboard Wash	Dismissed – no known Outstandingly Remarkable Values			
Squaw Hollow	Dismissed – no known Outstandingly Remarkable Values			
Anvil Draw	Dismissed – no known Outstandingly Remarkable Values			
Twin Buttes Draw	Dismissed – no known Outstandingly Remarkable Values			
Spring Creek	Dismissed – no known Outstandingly Remarkable Values			
Rawlins Draw	Dismissed – no known Outstandingly Remarkable Values			
Wildhorse Draw	Dismissed – no known Outstandingly Remarkable Values			
Middle Marsh Creek	Dismissed – no known Outstandingly Remarkable Values			
Upper Marsh Creek	Dismissed – no known Outstandingly Remarkable Values			
Lowe Canyon	Dismissed – no known Outstandingly Remarkable Values			
Currant Creek	Dismissed – no known Outstandingly Remarkable Values			

B. Eastern Section/Uinta Mountains – Vernal Ranger District

**Table 1 – Whiterocks River Watershed
Duchesne County, State of Utah**

Watercourse Segment Name (names of rivers, streams and creeks listed for each segment)	Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Rating of ORV's H = High M = Moderate L = Low	Scale of Importance N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	Free Flowing
Upper Whiterocks River <i>Note: (Re-evaluated the 1988 Eligibility Report due to changes in segmentation and tentative WSR classifications, i.e. Wild, Scenic & Recreational)</i>	Scenic Recreation Fisheries Wildlife Historic Cultural Other Similar Values	H H M M M M L	R R L R R R L	Yes
West Fork Whiterocks River	Scenic Recreation Fisheries Wildlife Cultural Other Similar Values	H H M M M M	R R R L R R	Yes
Reader Creek	Scenic Recreation Geologic/Hydrologic Fisheries Wildlife Historic Cultural Other Similar Values	H H H H M M H	R R R R L R R N	Yes

**Table 2 – Whiterocks River Watershed
Duchesne & Uintah Counties, State of Utah**

Watercourse Segment Name <i>(names of rivers, streams and creeks listed for each segment)</i>	Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Rating of ORV's H = High M = Moderate L = Low	Scale of Importance N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	Free Flowing
East Fork Whiterocks River <i>Duchesne County - 2.79 mile</i> <i>Uintah County – 1.54 miles</i>	Scenic Recreation Geologic/Hydrologic Fisheries Wildlife Historic Other Similar Values	H H M M M L L M	R R R R L L L R	Yes
Middle Fork Whiterocks River <i>Duchesne County – 8.31 miles</i> <i>Uintah County – 0.15 miles</i> Note: (Re-evaluated the 1988 Eligibility Report due to changes in segmentation and tentative WSR classifications, i.e. Wild, Scenic & Recreational)	Scenic Geologic/Hydrologic Fisheries Wildlife Other Similar Values	H M M M M	R R R L R	Yes
Lily Lake Creek	Scenic Cultural Other Similar Values	M M M	L R R	Yes

**Table 3 – Whiterocks River Watershed
 Uintah County, State of Utah**

Watercourse Segment Name <i>(names of rivers, streams and creeks listed for each segment)</i>	Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Rating of ORV's H = High M = Moderate L = Low	Scale of Importance N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	Free Flowing
Johnson Creek	Scenic Recreation Fisheries Wildlife Other Similar Values	M M M M L	R L L L L	Yes
Paradise Creek & tributaries	Recreation Historic	M M	R L	Yes
Lower Whiterocks River <i>Note: (Re-evaluated the 1988 Eligibility Report due to changes in segmentation and tentative WSR classifications, i.e. Wild, Scenic & Recreational)</i>	Scenic Recreation Geologic/Hydrologic Fisheries Wildlife Other Similar Values	M M M M H M	R L L R L R	Yes

**Table 4 – Dry Creek Watershed
 Uintah County, State of Utah**

Watercourse Segment Name <i>(names of rivers, streams and creeks listed for each segment)</i>	Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Rating of ORV's H = High M = Moderate L = Low	Scale of Importance N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	Free Flowing
Kaibah Creek	Scenic Recreation Geologic/Hydrologic Wildlife Cultural	M L M L M	L L L L L	Yes
Upper Dry Fork Creek & tributaries	Scenic Recreation Geologic/Hydrologic Fisheries Wildlife Historic Cultural	M M M M M L M	L L L R L L L	Yes
North Fork Dry Fork Creek & tributaries, including Split Creek	Recreation Fisheries Wildlife	M M M	L R L	Yes
Brownie Creek & tributaries, including North & South Brownie Creek	Scenic Recreation Geologic/Hydrologic Fisheries Wildlife Cultural	M L M L M M	L L R L L L	
Lower Dry Fork Creek	Scenic Recreation Whitewater Geologic/Hydrologic Wildlife Historic Cultural	M M L H H H H	L L L R R R R	
Middle Dry Fork Creek, including watercourse originating at Julius Park	Scenic Recreation Geologic/Hydrologic Fisheries Wildlife Historic	M L H M H H	L L N R L R	

**Table 4 – Dry Creek Watershed *continued*
 Uintah County, State of Utah**

Watercourse Segment Name <i>(names of rivers, streams and creeks listed for each segment)</i>	Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Rating of ORV's H = High M = Moderate L = Low	Scale of Importance N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	Free Flowing
South Fork Dry Fork Creek	Recreation Wildlife	M M	L L	Yes
Alma Taylor/ Charlies Fork	Scenic Wildlife	M M	L L	Yes

**Table 5 – Upper Ashley Creek Watershed
 Uintah County, State of Utah**

Watercourse Segment Name <i>(names of rivers, streams and creeks listed for each segment)</i>	Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Rating of ORV's H = High M = Moderate L = Low	Scale of Importance N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	Free Flowing
North Fork Ashley Creek	Scenic Recreation Geologic/Hydrologic Fisheries Wildlife Historic Cultural Other Similar Values	M M L M M M L M	L R L R L R L L	Yes
South Fork Ashley Creek	Scenic Recreation Geologic/Hydrologic Fisheries Wildlife Historic Cultural Other Similar Values	H M H M H L L M	R R R R L L L R	Yes
Cow Hollow	Geologic/Hydrologic Fisheries Wildlife Historic Other Similar Values	M L H L L	L L L L L	Yes

Table 5 – Upper Ashley Creek Watershed *continued*
Uintah County, State of Utah

Watercourse Segment Name <i>(names of rivers, streams and creeks listed for each segment)</i>	Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Rating of ORV's H = High M = Moderate L = Low	Scale of Importance N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	Free Flowing
Black Canyon	Scenic Recreation Geologic/Hydrologic Fisheries Wildlife Other Similar Values	H M H M H M	R R R L N R	Yes
Ashley Gorge Creek	Scenic Recreation Whitewater Geologic/Hydrologic Fisheries Wildlife Historic Cultural Other Similar Values	H H M H M H H M H	N R L N R R R R N	Yes

Table 6 – Big Brush Creek Watershed
Uintah County, State of Utah

Watercourse Segment Name <i>(names of rivers, streams and creeks listed for each segment)</i>	Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Rating of ORV's H = High M = Moderate L = Low	Scale of Importance N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	Free Flowing
Upper Big Brush Creek, including Mill Park Creek	Recreation Fisheries Wildlife Historic Other Similar Values	M M M L M	L R L L R	Yes
Middle Big Brush Creek, including Government Park	Scenic Recreation Fisheries Wildlife Historic Other Similar Values	L M M M H M	L R R L R R	No

**Table 6 – Big Brush Creek Watershed *continued*
 Uintah County, State of Utah**

Watercourse Segment Name (names of rivers, streams and creeks listed for each segment)	Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Rating of ORV's H = High M = Moderate L = Low	Scale of Importance N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	Free Flowing
Anderson Creek	Recreation Geologic/Hydrologic Fish Wildlife Historic Other Similar Values	M H M H H M	L L R L L R	Yes
Lower Big Brush	Scenic Recreation Geologic/Hydrologic Fisheries Wildlife Historic Cultural Other Similar Values	M M M M M M L M	L R R R L L L R	Yes
Kabell Hollow & Hole-in-the Wall Canyon	Scenic Recreation Geologic/Hydrologic Wildlife Historic Cultural Other Similar Values	M M M L M L M	L L L L L L R	Yes

**Table 7 – Little Brush Creek Watershed
 Uintah County, State of Utah**

Watercourse Segment Name (names of rivers, streams and creeks listed for each segment)	Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Rating of ORV's H = High M = Moderate L = Low	Scale of Importance N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	Free Flowing
Upper Little Brush Creek	Recreation Fisheries Wildlife Other Similar Values	M M L M	L R L R	Yes

**Table 7 – Little Brush Creek Watershed *continued*
 Uintah County, State of Utah**

Watercourse Segment Name (names of rivers, streams and creeks listed for each segment)	Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Rating of ORV's H = High M = Moderate L = Low	Scale of Importance N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	Free Flowing
West Fork Little Brush Creek, including Round Park	Recreation Fisheries Wildlife Historic Other Similar Values	L L L M M	L R L L R	Yes
Little Brush Creek & Kane Hollow	Recreation Geologic/Hydrologic Fisheries Historic Other Similar Values	M M M M M	L L R L R	Yes
Bassett & Reader Creek	Scenic Recreation Wildlife Historic Cultural	M M M M L	L L L R L	Yes
Burnt Cabin Gorge/Little Brush Creek Gorge	Scenic Recreation Wildlife Historic Other Similar Values	M M M M M	L L L R R	Yes

**Table 8 – Jones Hole Creek Watershed
 Uintah County, State of Utah**

Watercourse Segment Name (names of rivers, streams and creeks listed for each segment)	Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Rating of ORV's H = High M = Moderate L = Low	Scale of Importance N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	Free Flowing
Pot Hole Creek, including East Draw & Diamond Gulch	Recreation Fisheries Wildlife	M L M	L L L	Yes

**Table 9 – Green River - Crouse Creek Watershed
Daggett County, State of Utah**

Watercourse Segment Name <i>(names of rivers, streams and creeks listed for each segment)</i>	Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Rating of ORV's H = High M = Moderate L = Low	Scale of Importance N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	Free Flowing
Kettle Creek	Recreation Fisheries Wildlife	M L L	L L L	Yes
Pot Creek & tributaries	Recreation Fisheries Wildlife	M L L	M L L	Yes

C. Southern Section – Duchesne & Roosevelt Ranger Districts

**Table 1 – Antelope Creek Watershed
Duchesne County, State of Utah**

Watercourse Segment Name <i>(names of rivers, streams and creeks listed for each segment)</i>	Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Rating of ORV's H = High M = Moderate L = Low	Scale of Importance N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	Free Flowing
Sowers Canyon & tributaries	Wildlife	M	L	Yes
Left & Right Forks Antelope Creek, including Alkali Canyon & Choke Cherry Canyon	Wildlife	M	L	Yes

**Table 2 – Indian Canyon Watershed
Duchesne County, State of Utah**

Watercourse Segment Name (names of rivers, streams and creeks listed for each segment)	Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Rating of ORV's H = High M = Moderate L = Low	Scale of Importance N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	Free Flowing
Right Fork Indian Canyon	Wildlife Historic	M L	L L	Yes
Left Fork Indian Canyon	Scenic Wildlife Historic	M M M	R L R	Yes

**Table 3 – Lower Strawberry River Watershed
Duchesne County, State of Utah**

Watercourse Segment Name (names of rivers, streams and creeks listed for each segment)	Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Rating of ORV's H = High M = Moderate L = Low	Scale of Importance N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	Free Flowing
Dry Fork & Right Fork Lake Canyon	Wildlife	M	L	Yes
Left Fork Lake Canyon	Wildlife	M	L	Yes
Bear Gulch	Wildlife	M	L	Yes

**Table 4 – Middle Strawberry River Watershed
Duchesne County, State of Utah**

Watercourse Segment Name (names of rivers, streams and creeks listed for each segment)	Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Rating of ORV's H = High M = Moderate L = Low	Scale of Importance N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	Free Flowing
Timber Canyon	Fisheries Wildlife Other Similar Values	L M L	L L L	Yes

**Table 4 – Middle Strawberry River Watershed *continued*
Duchesne County, State of Utah**

Watercourse Segment Name (names of rivers, streams and creeks listed for each segment)	Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Rating of ORV's H = High M = Moderate L = Low	Scale of Importance N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	Free Flowing
Slab Canyon, including Beaver Canyon	Scenic Geologic/Hydrologic Wildlife	M M M	R R L	Yes

**Table 5 – Avintaquin Creek Watershed
Duchesne, Utah & Wasatch Counties, State of Utah**

Watercourse Segment Name (names of rivers, streams and creeks listed for each segment)	Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Rating of ORV's H = High M = Moderate L = Low	Scale of Importance N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	Free Flowing
Wilbur Canyon	Dismissed – no known Outstandingly Remarkable Values			
South Fork Avintaquin Canyon	Scenic Fisheries Wildlife Other Similar Values	M L M M	L L L R	Yes
Reserve Canyon	Scenic Fisheries Wildlife Other Similar Values	M L M M	L L L R	Yes
First Canyon	Scenic Fisheries Wildlife Other Similar Values	M L M M	L L L R	Yes
Flat Ridge Canyon, Horse Canyon, Mill Hollow & West Fork Avintaquin Canyon	Scenic Recreation Geologic/Hydrologic Fisheries Wildlife Other Similar Values	M M M L M M	L L L L L R	Yes

D. Western Section/Uinta Mountains – Duchesne & Roosevelt Ranger Districts

**Table 1 – Headwaters Duchesne River Watershed
Duchesne & Wasatch Counties, State of Utah**

Watercourse Segment Name (names of rivers, streams and creeks listed for each segment)	Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Rating of ORV's H = High M = Moderate L = Low	Scale of Importance N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	Free Flowing
Shale Creek	Dismissed – no known Outstandingly Remarkable Values			
Hades & Swift Creek	Recreation Historic	M L	R L	Yes
Lower North Fork Duchesne River <i>Note: (Re-evaluated the 1988 Eligibility Report to address new direction on segmentation & tributaries.)</i>	Recreation Whitewater Fisheries Historic Other Similar Values	M M L L	R L R L R	No
Iron Mine/Trail Hollow Creek	Dismissed – no known Outstandingly Remarkable Values			
Rhoades Canyon	Dismissed – no known Outstandingly Remarkable Values			

**Table 2 – Rock Creek Watershed
Duchesne & Summit Counties, State of Utah**

Watercourse Segment Name (names of rivers, streams and creeks listed for each segment)	Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Rating of ORV's H = High M = Moderate L = Low	Scale of Importance N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	Free Flowing
Upper Rock Creek <i>Note: (Re-evaluated the 198 Eligibility Report evaluation of "Segment A" to address new direction on segmentation & tributaries.)</i>	Scenic Recreation Fisheries	H M M	R R R	Yes

**Table 3 – Rock Creek Watershed
Duchesne County, State of Utah**

Watercourse Segment Name (names of rivers, streams and creeks listed for each segment)	Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Rating of ORV's H = High M = Moderate L = Low	Scale of Importance N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	Free Flowing
Fall Creek	Scenic Recreation	H M	R R	Yes
West Fork Rock Creek, including Fish Creek	Scenic Recreation Geologic/Hydrologic Fisheries Historic	H M M L H	R R R L R	Yes
East Fork Rock Creek	Recreation	M	R	Yes
Cabin Creek	Fisheries	M	R	Yes
South Fork Rock Creek	Scenic Fisheries Wildlife Other Similar Values	M L M M	R L R R	Yes
Lower Rock Creek <i>Note: (Re-evaluated the 1988 Eligibility Report evaluation of "Segment B" to address new direction on segmentation & tributaries.)</i>	Scenic Recreation Whitewater Fisheries Wildlife	M M M M H	R R L L L	No
Miners Gulch & Peterson Gulch	Dismissed – no known Outstandingly Remarkable Values			
Dry Canyon	Dismissed – no known Outstandingly Remarkable Values			

**Table 4 – Farm Creek - Duchesne River Watershed
Duchesne County, State of Utah**

Watercourse Segment Name (names of rivers, streams and creeks listed for each segment)	Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Rating of ORV's H = High M = Moderate L = Low	Scale of Importance N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	Free Flowing
Blind Stream	Geologic/Hydrologic	L	L	No

**Table 5 – Headwaters Lake Fork River Watershed
Duchesne County, State of Utah**

Watercourse Segment Name <i>(names of rivers, streams and creeks listed for each segment)</i>	Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Rating of ORV's H = High M = Moderate L = Low	Scale of Importance N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	Free Flowing
Oweep Creek & tributaries	Scenic Recreation Fisheries Other Similar Values	H M M M	R R L R	Yes
Upper Lake Fork River & upper most tributaries in headwaters; Ottoson Creek & tributaries & East Basin & tributaries <i>Note: (Re-evaluated the 1988 Eligibility Report evaluation of "Segment A" to address new direction on segmentation & tributaries.)</i>	Scenic Recreation Fisheries Other Similar Values	H M M M	R R L R	Yes
West Park	Dismissed – no known Outstandingly Remarkable Values			
Clements & Brown Duck Creek, including Atwood Creek & Slate Creek	Recreation Fisheries Historic Other Similar Values	M L M M	R R R R	Yes
Fish Creek	Scenic Fisheries	L L	R R	Yes
Middle Fork Lake Fork River, including Mule Creek, Petty Creek & Salt Creek	<i>Accept 1988 Eligibility Report evaluation of "Segment B" – not eligible</i>			

**Table 6 – Yellowstone River Watershed
Duchesne County, State of Utah**

Watercourse Segment Name <i>(names of rivers, streams and creeks listed for each segment)</i>	Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Rating of ORV's H = High M = Moderate L = Low	Scale of Importance N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	Free Flowing
Upper Yellowstone Creek & upper most tributaries in headwaters, including tributaries into King Lake; & Milk Creek & tributaries <i>Note: (Re-evaluated 1986 Eligibility Report evaluation of "Segment A" to address new direction on segmentation & tributaries.)</i>	Scenic Recreation Geologic/Hydrologic Fisheries Wildlife	H M H M H	R R R R L	Yes
Garfield Creek & tributaries	Scenic Recreation Fisheries Wildlife Historic Cultural	M M M M M H	R R R L R R	Yes
Swift, Owl & Buffalo Creeks	Scenic Recreation Fisheries Wildlife	M M L M	R R L R	Yes
Swasey Creek	Recreation	L	L	Yes
Hells Canyon	Scenic Recreation Geologic/Hydrologic Fisheries Wildlife	M M L L M	L L R L R	Yes
Middle Yellowstone River	<i>Accept 1988 Eligibility Report evaluation of "Segment B" – Not eligible</i>			
Timothy Creek	Dismissed – no known Outstandingly Remarkable Values			

**Table 7 – North Fork Uinta River Watershed
Duchesne County, State of Utah**

Watercourse Segment Name <i>(names of rivers, streams and creeks listed for each segment)</i>	Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Rating of ORV's H = High M = Moderate L = Low	Scale of Importance N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	Free Flowing
Upper Uinta River & tributaries, including Gilbert Creek, Center Fork & Painter Draw <i>Note: (Re-evaluated the 1986 Eligibility Report evaluation of "Segment A" to address new direction on segmentation & tributaries.)</i>	Scenic Recreation Geologic/Hydrologic Fisheries Wildlife	M M H L H	R R N L L	Yes
Shale Creek & tributaries	Recreation Historic Cultural	M H H	R R R	Yes
Chain Lakes, Atwood Creek & Krebs Creek	Scenic Recreation Fisheries	M M M	R R R	Yes
Rock Canyon & Blue Bell Creek	Dismissed – no known Outstandingly Remarkable Values			
Lower Uinta River	<i>Accept 1988 Eligibility Report evaluation of "Segment" B –Not eligible</i>			
Pole Creek & tributaries, including Big Bend Hollow, Bull Elk Creek, Hamston Canyon & Dark Canyon	Geologic/Hydrologic Fisheries Wildlife	L M M	L R L	Yes

**Table 8 – Uinta River Watershed
Duchesne County, State of Utah**

Watercourse Segment Name <i>(names of rivers, streams and creeks listed for each segment)</i>	Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Rating of ORV's H = High M = Moderate L = Low	Scale of Importance N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	Free Flowing
Farm Creek & East Gart Hollow	Dismissed – no known Outstandingly Remarkable Values			

**Table 9 – Dry Gulch Watershed
Duchesne County, State of Utah**

Watercourse Segment Name <i>(names of rivers, streams and creeks listed for each segment)</i>	Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Rating of ORV's H = High M = Moderate L = Low	Scale of Importance N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	Free Flowing
Dry Gulch	Fisheries	M	R	Yes
Crow Canyon	Scenic Recreation Fisheries Wildlife	M M L M	R R R R	Yes
Timothy Creek	Dismissed – no known Outstandingly Remarkable Values			

IV. Watercourses or Watercourse Segments Considered Eligible for Suitability Study in the Wild and Scenic River Designation Process

Chapters IV.A through IV.F display watercourses or watercourse segments with outstandingly remarkable values rated “High”, with a “National” or “Regional” Scale of Importance, and free flowing determinations. These watercourses are displayed by National Forest Section (Eastern/Uinta Mountains & Western/Uinta Mountains) Ranger District, and County. As noted in Chapter II.B on page 41, watercourses with ratings of “High” are considered Eligible for a tentative Wild and Scenic River Classification of “Wild”, “Scenic” or “Recreational”. (Refer to the maps in Chapter VI – Appendix B for the location of the “Eligible” watercourses.)

A. Eastern Section/Uinta Mountains – Flaming Gorge Ranger District

Table 1
Daggett County, State of Utah
(6 Eligible Watercourses)

Watercourse	Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Scale of Importance	Tentative Classification
Middle Main Sheep Creek – From the canyon rim above Palisades Memorial Park to the confluence with Lodgepole Creek – 5.10 miles	Scenic, Geologic/Hydrologic Wildlife	National National Regional	Recreational
Lower Main Sheep Creek – From the common boundary of private land and the Ashley National Forest in the SW ¼ Section 1, T.2N. R.19E. to its confluence with Sheep Creek Bay, Flaming Gorge Reservoir – 3.64 miles	Recreation, Geologic/Hydrologic Fisheries Wildlife Other Similar Values	Regional Regional Regional Regional	Recreational
Carter Creek – From Browne Lake dam to the point of entry in Flaming Gorge Reservoir – 15.89 miles	Historic Cultural	Regional Regional	Scenic
Cart Creek Proper – From the Flaming Gorge/Uintas National Scenic Byway to the confluence with Flaming Gorge Reservoir – 10.19 miles	Cultural	Regional	Scenic

A. Eastern Section/Uinta Mountains – Flaming Gorge Ranger District

Table 1 *continued*
Daggett County, State of Utah

Watercourse	Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Scale of Importance	Tentative Classification
Green River – From the outlet works of Flaming Gorge Dam to the boundary of the National Forest/Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area – 12.60 miles	Scenic Recreation Fisheries Wildlife Historic Cultural	National National National Regional National National	Scenic
Pipe Creek – From the headwaters to the confluence with the Green River – 5.59 miles	Cultural	Regional	Scenic

B. Eastern Section/Uinta Mountains – Vernal Ranger District

Table 2
Duchesne County, State of Utah
(4 Eligible Watercourse)

Watercourse	Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Scale of Importance	Tentative Classification
Upper Whiterocks River – From the outlet structure of Chepeta Dam to the junction with East Fork Whiterocks River – 3.93 miles	Scenic Recreation	Regional Regional	Scenic
West Fork Whiterocks River – From Fox/Queant Pass to the junction with Middle Whiterocks River – 11.19 miles	Scenic Recreation	Regional Regional	Scenic
Reader Creek – From Reader Lakes to the junction with Upper Whiterocks River – 5.58 miles	Scenic Recreation Geologic/Hydrologic Fisheries Wildlife Other Similar Values	Regional Regional Regional Regional Less than Regional National	Scenic

C. Eastern Section/Uinta Mountains – Vernal Ranger District

**Table 3
 Uintah & Duchesne Counties, State of Utah
 (1 Eligible Watercourse)**

Watercourse	Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Scale of Importance	Tentative Classification
<p>East Fork Whiterocks River – From the from the outlet structure of Whiterocks Lake Dam and to a confluence with Upper Whiterocks River – 4.33 miles</p> <p><i>Note:</i> The mileage by County is as follows: -Duchesne County – 2.79 miles -Uintah County – 1.54 miles</p>	<p>Scenic</p>	<p>Regional</p>	<p>Scenic</p>
<p>Middle Whiterocks River – From the junction with East Fork Whiterocks River to the northern end of Forest Development Road 492 in Whiterocks Canyon - 8.46 miles</p> <p><i>Note:</i> The mileage by County is as follows: -Duchesne County – 8.31 miles -Uintah County – 0.15 miles</p>	<p>Scenic</p>	<p>Regional</p>	<p>Wild</p>

D. Eastern Section/Uinta Mountains – Vernal Ranger District

Table 4
Uintah County, State of Utah
(4 Eligible Watercourses)

Watercourse	Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Scale of Importance	Tentative Classification
Lower Dry Fork Creek – From the USGS Gauging Station at the large "sinks" area to the USGS Gauging Station located on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management approximately 1.75 miles south of the Ashley National Forest boundary – 7.35 miles	Geologic/Hydrologic Wildlife Historic Cultural	Regional Regional Regional Regional	Recreational
South Fork Ashley Creek – From headwaters in Lakeshore Basin to the junction with North Fork Ashley Creek – 14.53 miles	Scenic Geologic/Hydrologic Wildlife	Regional Regional Less than Regional	Scenic
Black Canyon – From the upper end of Frenches Park to the confluence with Ashley Gorge Creek - 9.86 miles	Scenic Geologic/Hydrologic Wildlife	Regional Regional National	Wild
Ashley Gorge Creek – From the common junction with North Fork and South Fork of Ashley Creek to 1.07 miles beyond the National Forest Boundary – 10.16 miles	Scenic Recreation Geologic/Hydrologic Wildlife Historic Other Similar Value	National Regional National Regional Regional National	Wild

E. Western Section/Uinta Mountains – Duchesne Ranger District

Table 5
Duchesne County, State of Utah
(9 Eligible Watercourse)

Watercourse	Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Scale of Importance	Tentative Classification
Upper Rock Creek – From the headwaters to the southern boundary of the High Uintas Wilderness – 21.26 miles	Scenic	Regional	Wild
West Fork Rock Creek, including Fish Creek – From the headwaters to the confluence with Upper Rock Creek – 13.42 miles	Scenic Historic	Regional Regional	Wild
Fall Creek – From the headwaters to the confluence with Upper Rock Creek – 5.90 miles	Scenic	Regional	Wild
Oweep Creek – From the headwaters to the confluence with Upper Lake Fork River – 20.32 miles	Scenic	Regional	Wild
Upper Lake Fork River, including Ottoson & East Basin Creeks – From the headwaters to the southern boundary of the High Uintas Wilderness – 34.88 miles	Scenic	Regional	Wild
Upper Yellowstone Creek, including Mill Creek – From the headwaters along the crest of the Uinta Mountains at Smith's Fork Pass and Anderson Pass to the southern boundary of the High Uintas Wilderness – 33.46 miles	Geologic/Hydrologic Wildlife	Regional Less than Regional	Wild
Garfield Creek – From the headwaters and Five Point Lake area to the confluence with Upper Yellowstone Creek – 17.26 miles	Cultural	Regional	Wild

E. Western Section/Uinta Mountains – Duchesne Ranger District

**Table 5 continued
Duchesne County, State of Utah**

Watercourse	Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Scale of Importance	Tentative Classification
<p>Upper Uinta River, including Gilbert Creek, Center Fork & Painter Draw – From the headwaters along the crest of the Uinta Mountains to the Uinta River crossing at the southern boundary of the High Uintas Wilderness – 39.87 miles</p>	Geologic/Hydrologic Wildlife	National Less than Regional	Wild
<p>Shale Creek & tributaries– From the headwaters to the confluence with Upper Uinta River – 12.19 miles</p>	Historic Cultural	Regional Regional	Wild

V. Descriptions of Eligible Watercourses or Watercourse Segments

Chapters V.A through V. G include descriptions of the Eligible Watercourses or Watercourse Segments, along with photos and maps. These watercourses descriptions are by **National Forest Section (Eastern and Western/Uinta Mountains), Ranger District, and County.**

These descriptions cover a ½ -mile wide corridor (¼ - mile on either side of the watercourse). The outstandingly remarkable value(s) of the Eligible Watercourses and Watercourse Segments are described, along with general information on other associated resource values, including free-flowing determinations. *(Refer to Chapter VI. Appendix D for explanations and listings of the Standards, Criteria and Attributes for Outstandingly Remarkable Values.)*

A. Eastern Section/Uinta Mountains – Flaming Gorge Ranger District

1. Daggett County, State of Utah

Middle Main Sheep Creek		
Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Scale of Importance	Tentative WSR Classification
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scenic • Geologic/Hydrologic • Wildlife 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National • National • Regional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Recreational

Location and Length – The watercourses extends 5.10 miles from the canyon rim above Palisades Memorial Park to the confluence with Lodgepole Creek

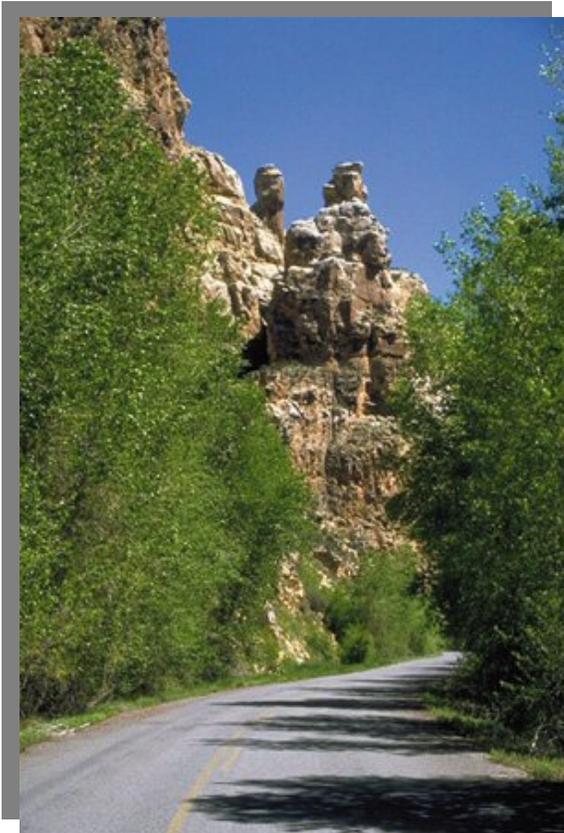
5.10 miles on National Forest System Lands

Description of the Outstanding Remarkable Values –

Scenic Value – Middle Main Sheep Creek is located within the Sheep Creek Canyon National Geological Area. Steep canyon walls, color variations in geologic features and formations, deciduous trees, riparian vegetation, and forested side slopes attract thousands of regional, national and international visitors to this segment. The Sheep Creek Cave located adjacent to the creek is also an attraction to many visitors.

Geologic/Hydrologic Value – Middle Main Sheep Creek has high-altered stream morphology due to flooding and debris flows. Flash flooding occurred in the 1060's from an ice jam that dammed water and then failed. In the 1980's, a large debris flow came out of Mahogany Draw, scoured the stream, and washed out the road in numerous places. The stream itself is relatively confined in a very steep canyon comprised of steep bedrock cliffs. Faulting has created some of the most spectacular bedrock exposures, and the area is part of the Sheep Creek National Geological Area. Big Spring within this segment contributes flows to the drainage, as is part of an underground karst system.

Photo – Middle Main Sheep Creek adjacent to Sheep Creek Canyon Road (FDR 218)



Wildlife Value – The Townsend's Big-Eared Bat is located in the Big Springs cave during winter months. Numerous other bat species utilize the canyon with a known variety of at least twelve species. The drainage is habitat for Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep. The drainage also provides habitat for Neotropical birds.

Description of the Physical/Biological Setting –

Ecology – This segment has extensive, very steep rugged canyon side slopes with Uinta Mountain Group, Mississippian Limestone, and other various formations. High incidence of faulting provides high diversity of geologic features. Vegetation is highly variable and related to aspect and

geology with Douglas-fir on north aspects and mountain brush, sagebrush, and grass on southerly aspects. Colluvial and debris flows are common along the side canyons and tributaries.

Fish – There is a mix of natives and non-natives in this segment, and the segment has moderate value fisheries.

Other Similar Values – The corridor associated with this segment has habitat for Townsend Big Ear Bat.

Description of the Human Uses –

Transportation Routes – Sheep Creek/Spirit Lake Scenic Backway Loop (FDR 218) is located immediately adjacent to the creek for half of its length.

Existing Features, Infrastructure and Current Uses – This segment receives moderate to heavy recreation use year round. Driving for pleasure, picnicking, hiking, fishing and hunting are the primary uses. The segment is also part of a popular cross-country and snowmobiling route during winter months. The segment parallels the Sheep Creek Canyon/Spirit Lake Scenic Backway (FDR 218).

Historic and Cultural – An historic Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC) site exists near the creek. Due to deterioration and removal of some of the facilities, the site is not eligible for listing to the National Register.

Evidence of prehistoric and Native American use of the area is unknown.

Diversions and Channel Modifications – One bridge and one small diversion exist on this segment, but natural flows are not impaired.

Detailed Evaluation of Eligibility

Evaluation of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Scenic Value					
Segment	Criteria and Rating				
Name	Diversity of View	Special Features	Seasonal Variations	Cultural Modifications	Overall Rating & Scale
Middle Main Sheep Creek	High	High	Moderate	Highly Appropriate	High & National

Geologic/Hydrologic Value				
Segment	Criteria and Rating			
Name	Feature Abundance	Diversity of Features	Educational and Scientific	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Middle Main Sheep Creek	High	High	High	High & National

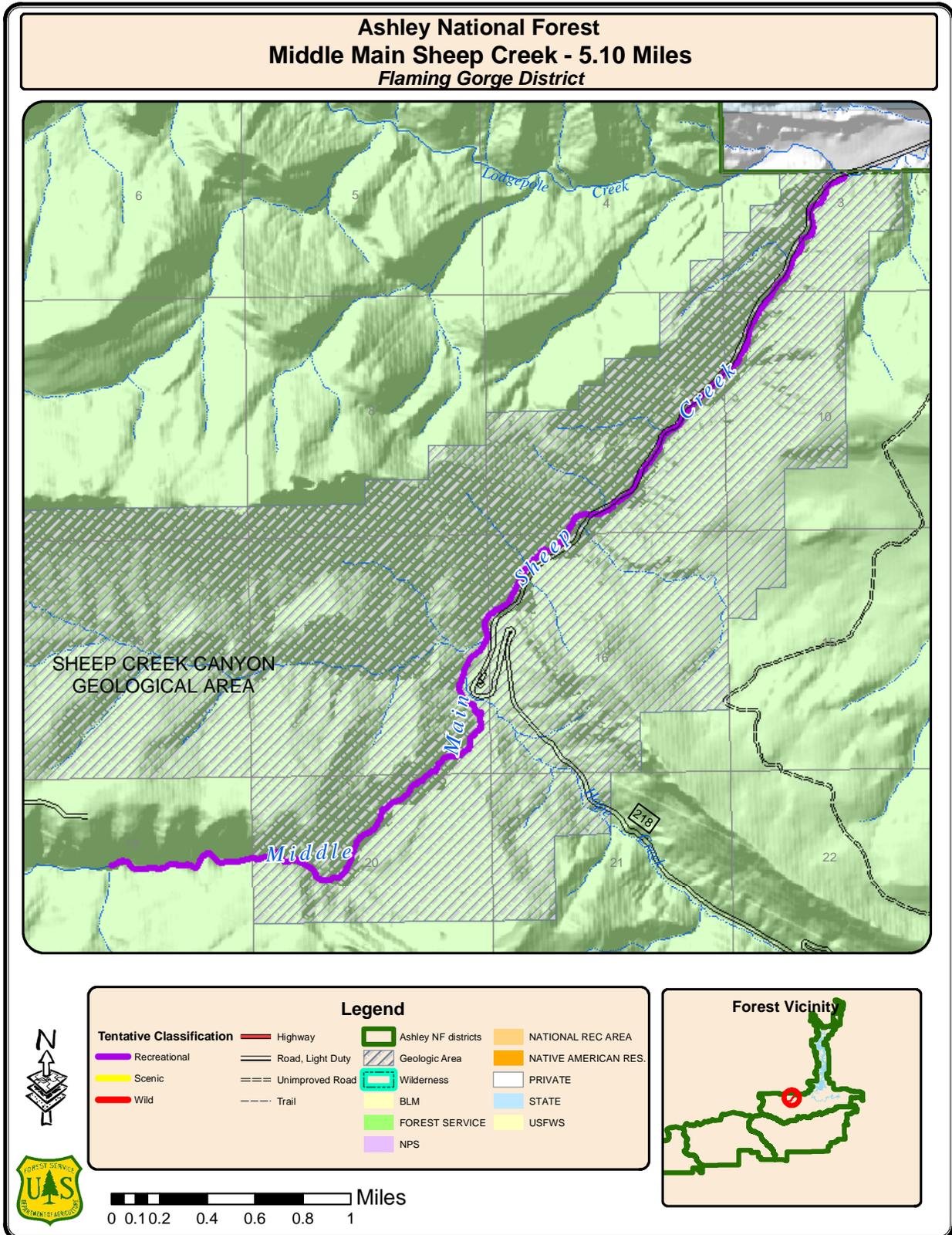
Wildlife Values				
Segment	Criteria and Rating			
Name	Habitat Quality	Diversity of Species	Abundance of Species	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Middle Main Sheep Creek	High	High	Low	High & Regional

Tentative Classification

Tentative Classification					
Segment Description and Length (miles)		Middle Main Sheep Creek – from the canyon rim above Palisades Memorial Park to the confluence with Lodgepole Creek – 5.10 miles			
Wild:		Scenic:		Recreational:	
Free of impoundments. *	N	Free of impoundments. *	N	Some existing impoundments. The existence of low dams, diversion, or other modifications of the watercourse, provided the watercourse remains free-flowing and generally natural and riverine in appearance. **	Y
Essentially primitive, little or no evidence of human activity. **	N	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. **	N	Some developments. Substantial evidence of human activity. **	Y
Presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value. **	N	Presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures. **	N	The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures. **	N
Limited amount of domestic grazing or hay production. **	N	The presence of grazing or hay production or row crops. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural uses. **	N
Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest. **	N	Evidence of past logging or ongoing timber harvest, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of forestry uses. **	N
Generally inaccessible except by trail. **	N	Accessible in places by roads. **	N	Readily accessible by road. **	Y
No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular traffic within river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the area. **	N	Roads may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads. **	N	The existence of parallel roads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points. **	Y
Meets or exceeds Federal criteria or federally approved state standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming) except when exceeded by nature conditions. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y
CONCLUSION:	N		N	RECREATIONAL	Y

* Standards that are mutually inclusive

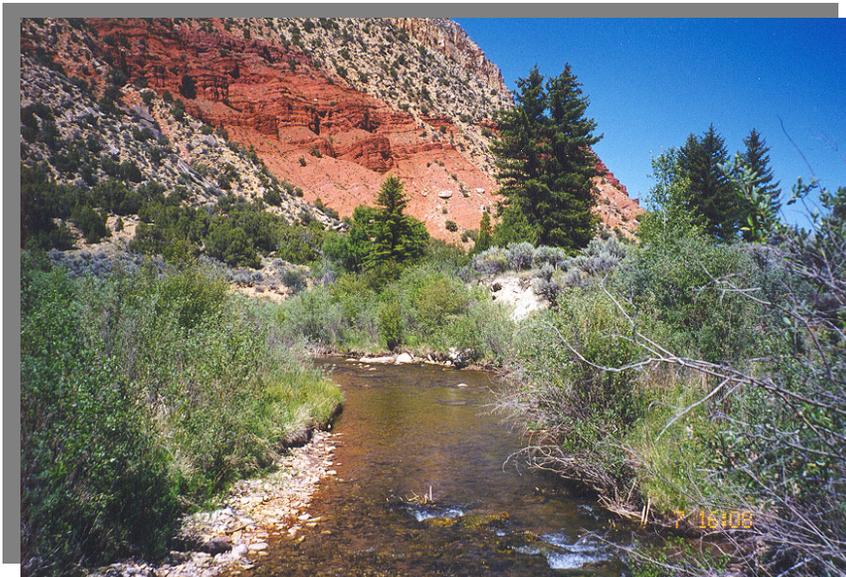
**Standards that are mutually exclusive



Lower Main Sheep Creek		
Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Scale of Importance	Tentative WSR Classification
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreation • Geologic/Hydrologic • Fisheries • Wildlife • Other Similar Values 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional • Regional • Regional • Regional • Regional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Recreational

Location and Length – Lower Main Sheep Creek descends 3.64 miles from the common boundary of private land and the Ashley National Forest in the SW ¼ Section 1, T.2N. R.19E. to its confluence with Sheep Creek Bay, Flaming Gorge Reservoir.

3.64 miles on National Forest System Lands



Description of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values –

Recreation Value – Both the Sheep Creek Canyon/Spirit Lake Scenic Backway (FDR 218) and the Flaming Gorge National Scenic Byway (State Road 44) parallel portions of this segment. Campgrounds and nature trails are located adjacent to the creek and use is moderate to heavy from early June to late October. Recreation opportunities are camping, hiking, fishing, hunting and interpretive sites. The segment is well known for the Kokanee salmon spawning run during fall months and hundreds of visitors come to see the "run" during a three to four week period in September of each year. The

segment on National Forest System lands is dedicated to recreation use and forest practices are designed to protect and preserve the existing values.

Geologic/Hydrologic Value –The watercourse is located east of the Sheep Creek Canyon National Geological Area and exhibits many of the geologic features of the designated National Geological Area. Evidence of the changing geologic landscape, along with the animals that flourished and died there, is preserved in the rocks that form the spectacular scenery of the canyon area. The area showcases examples of deformation dominated by the classic faults and folds. There are spectacular views of geologic formations, fault lines, and ox bows and unusual drainage patterns along the stream course. The area contains most of the nine exposed formations that are found in adjacent National Geological Area, and these formations total nearly 8,000 feet of rock, representing more than 1 billion years of geologic history.

The watercourse is located in a broad canyon with high sinuosity, less confinement, and large willow patches. The valley bottom is wider than all other segments in the Sheep Creek drainage, and has very steep canyon side slopes of exposed bedrock. Low gradient and meandering is dominant in this segment.

Fisheries Value – This segment is the only significant Kokanee salmon spawning stream reach in eastern Utah and serves as spawn for reintroduction to other water bodies in the state. It is also a popular recreation fishing area and stocked with non-natives.

Wildlife Value – This area has one of the highest diversity of Neotropical-tropical migrants. The watercourse corridor is a critical wintering area for Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep and deer. Bats forage for insects in the watercourse. In addition, the area serves as habitat for bat roosting.

Other Similar Values – Lower Main of Sheep Creek has mixed narrow leaf cottonwood, blue spruce with alder, birch, willow as a mid story with sedges, and grasses and forbs as a ground layer. The unit provides high structural diversity, which supports high numbers of species, including bird species. The watercourse is an important area for species migration and genetic interaction of both Kokanee salmon and Neotropical birds.

Description of the Physical/Biological Setting –

General Scenery – Lush riparian vegetation, cottonwoods and willows lines Lower Main Sheep Creek for most of its length. Adjacent terrain consists of steep escarpments, cliffs, ridge tops and narrow valleys. The colors of geologic formations and riparian vegetation provide excellent diversity in landscape views throughout all seasons.

Refer to the above descriptions for Fisheries, Wildlife and Other Similar Values for the Biological Setting.

Description of the Human Uses –

Transportation Routes – Sheep Creek/Spirit Lake Scenic Backway Loop (Forest Development Road 218) and Flaming Gorge/Uintas National Scenic Byway (Utah State Highway 44) provide access the watercourse corridor.

Existing Facilities, Infrastructure and Current Uses – Forest Service campground facilities and scenic byway interpretive sites and trails exist along within the corridor of the segment.

Historic – The historic Dowd's grave and homestead in located within the corridor of the creek and in eligible for listing to the National Register.

Cultural – Archaic, Fremont and late prehistoric evidence has been found along the segment but are considered low significance.

Diversions and Channel Modifications – There are three road crossings with bridges and two small diversions. Flows are still considered free flowing.

Detailed Evaluation of Eligibility

Evaluation of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Recreation Value									
Segment	Criteria and Rating								
Name	Length of Season	Diversity of Use	Experience Quality	Access	Level of Use	Associated Opportunities	Attraction	Sites & Facilities	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Lower Main Sheep Creek	Moderate	High	High	Highly Appropriate	Highly Appropriate	High	High	High	High & Regional

Geologic/Hydrologic Value				
Segment	Criteria and Rating			
Name	Feature Abundance	Diversity of Features	Educational and Scientific	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Lower Main Sheep Creek	High	Moderate	High	High & National

Fish Value							
Segment	Criteria and Rating						
Name	Habitat Quality	Diversity of Species	Value of Species	Abundance of Fish	Natural Reproduction	Size and Vigor of Fish	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Lower Main Sheep Creek	High	Moderate	High	High	High	Moderate	High & Regional

Wildlife Values				
Segment	Criteria and Rating			
Name	Habitat Quality	Diversity of Species	Abundance of Species	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Lower Main Sheep Creek	High	High	Low	High & Regional

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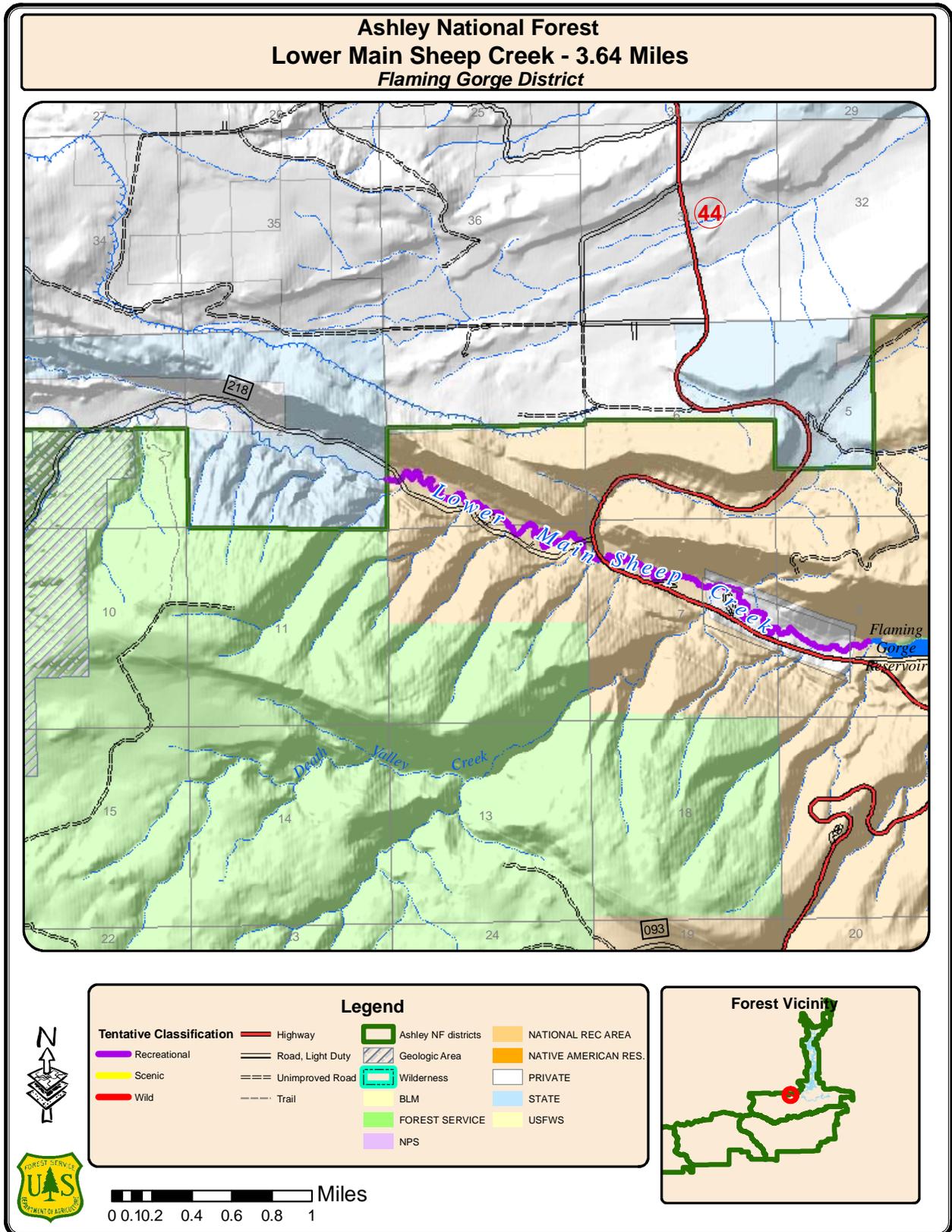
Other Similar Values					
Segment	Criteria and Rating				
Name	Species Diversity	Ecological Function	Rare Communities & Features	Educational & Scientific	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Lower Main Sheep Creek	High	High	Moderate	High	High Regional

Tentative Classification

Tentative Classification					
Segment Description and Length (miles)		Lower Main Sheep Creek – from the common boundary of private land and the Ashley National Forest in the SW ¼ Section 1, T.2N. R.19E. to its confluence with Sheep Creek Bay, Flaming Gorge Reservoir – 3.64 miles			
Wild:		Scenic:		Recreational:	
Free of impoundments. *	N	Free of impoundments. *	N	Some existing impoundments. The existence of low dams, diversion, or other modifications of the watercourse, provided the watercourse remains free-flowing and generally natural and riverine in appearance. **	Y
Essentially primitive, little or no evidence of human activity. **	N	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. **	N	Some developments. Substantial evidence of human activity. **	Y
Presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value. **	N	Presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures. **	N	The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures. **	N
Limited amount of domestic grazing or hay production. **	N	The presence of grazing or hay production or row crops. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural uses. **	N
Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest. **	N	Evidence of past logging or ongoing timber harvest, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of forestry uses. **	N
Generally inaccessible except by trail. **	N	Accessible in places by roads. **	N	Readily accessible by road. **	Y
No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular traffic within river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the area. **	N	Roads may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads. **	N	The existence of parallel roads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points. **	Y
Meets or exceeds Federal criteria or federally approved state standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming) except when exceeded by nature conditions. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y
CONCLUSION:	N		N	RECREATIONAL	Y

* Standards that are mutually inclusive

**Standards that are mutually exclusive



Carter Creek		
Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Scale of Importance	Tentative WSR Classification
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic • Cultural 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional • Regional 	❖ Scenic

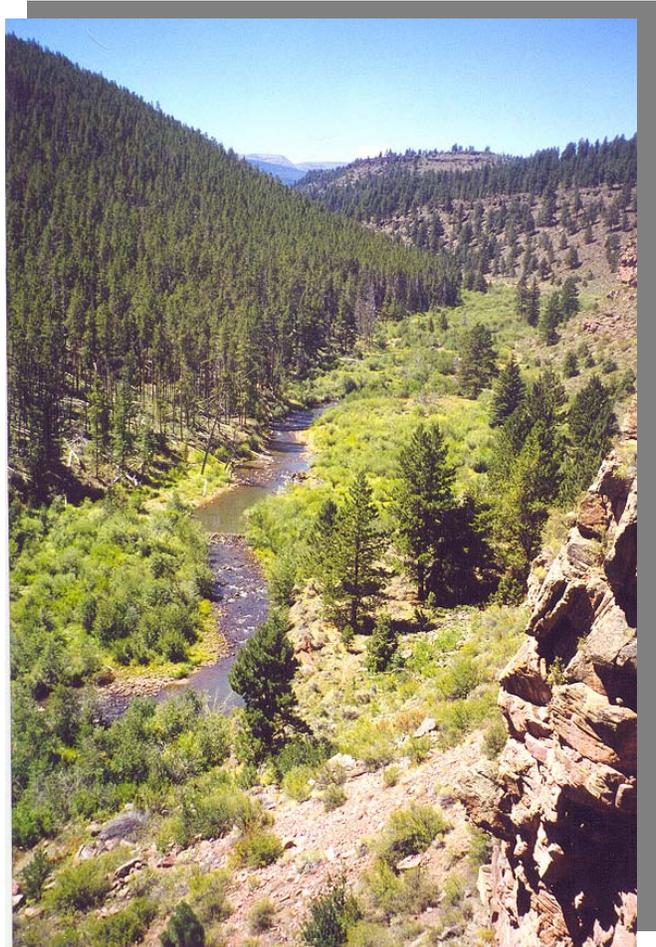
Location and Length – The watercourse extends 15.89 miles from the Browne Lake dam to the point of entry in Flaming Gorge Reservoir.

15.89 miles on National Forest System Lands

Description of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values –

Historic Value – The historic Carter Military Pass Road crosses through the upper portion of the segment. Some bedrock road cuts are evident. The upper portion of the drainage is also a significant historic district for work and facilities accomplished by the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Cultural Value – Archaic, Fremont and late prehistoric sites exist within the corridor. Some of these sites are eligible for listing to the National Register. The Carter Creek granary at the mouth of the creek is a significant archaeological site. There are also significant rock shelters and storage features within the upper, middle and lower canyon areas of Carter Creek.



Description of the Physical/Biological Setting –

General Scenery – Carter Creek passes through diverse vegetation and geologic resources. The upper creek areas run through small meadows.

Carter Creek then enters a shallow canyon area with lush riparian along the stream banks and mixed conifer, aspen and sagebrush on adjacent side slopes. From the crossing at Flaming Gorge/Uintas National Scenic Byway (Utah State Highway 44) to the Flaming Gorge Reservoir, Carter Creek is located in a steep canyon, lined with rock outcrops and cliffs. Seasonal variation in color is especially striking during the fall months as the aspen, willows and other riparian vegetation changes color.

Geological and Hydrological Process – Steep Canyon side slopes of exposed Uinta Mountain group keep this segment relatively confined. Steep gradients, debris jams, large boulder, and very rugged topography characterize this segment. This segment is very stable and not subject to bank destabilization.

Ecology – Mixed conifer is the cover type at the heads of the drainages with lodgepole pine becoming dominant at lower elevations

Fish and Wildlife – Sheep Creek Lake, although not a part of this segment, is discussed here because it is a brood lake for native Cutthroat trout for the South Slope. The water into Sheep Creek Lake is from the Beaver Carter system.

The main Carter Segment has a highly complex habitat with deep pools. Due to its seclusion, the segment is isolated from fishing pressure, grazing, and other current activities. Consequently, the fish tend to be larger. There are few native fish, and the segment is dominated by Brook and Rainbow trout in the lower segment.

Other Similar Values – There are no known values associated with species diversity, ecological function, rare communities and features, or education/scientific opportunities.

Description of the Human Uses –

Transportation Routes – Two road bridge crossings exist, one in the upper half of the segment (Forest Development Road 539) and the other at the crossing of the Flaming Gorge/Uintas National Scenic Byway (Utah State Highway 44). Parking areas exist at both these crossings. The Lost Springs Trail (007) parallels the upper half of the creek, while steep canyon east of State Highway 44 is relatively inaccessible. One trail access point (Carter Creek Trail) exists in this canyon area near Meadow Park. The Carter Creek Trail connects lower Carter Creek with the popular Hideout Canyon Boat Camp on the Flaming Gorge Reservoir.

The historic Carter Military Pass Road also crosses through the upper portion of the segment. Some bedrock road cuts are evident. Evidence of roads and

rock retaining walls constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps exist in the upper and portion of the segment. Portions of the roads and retaining walls still serve and are part of the existing road access in the corridor of the creek.

Existing Facilities, Infrastructure and Current Uses – Fishing and hiking are the major uses along the creek. Deep Creek Campground is located next to the creek at the crossing of Forest Development Road 539, and is a favorite campground of local residents. The terminus of the creek in Flaming Gorge Reservoir is a very popular fishing spot for boaters on the reservoir.

Areas in the upper half of the segment have been logged; this same area is part of a cattle grazing allotment.

Diversions and Channel Modifications – The two bridge crossings on Carter Creek do not reduce or adversely affect natural flows. No diversions exist on either segment.

Detailed Evaluation of Eligibility

Evaluation of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Historic Value						
Segment	Criteria and Rating					
Name	Significance	Site Integrity	Educational/ Interpretation	Listing & Eligibility	# of Historic Themes or Periods	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Carter Creek	High	Moderate	High	High	Moderate	High & Regional

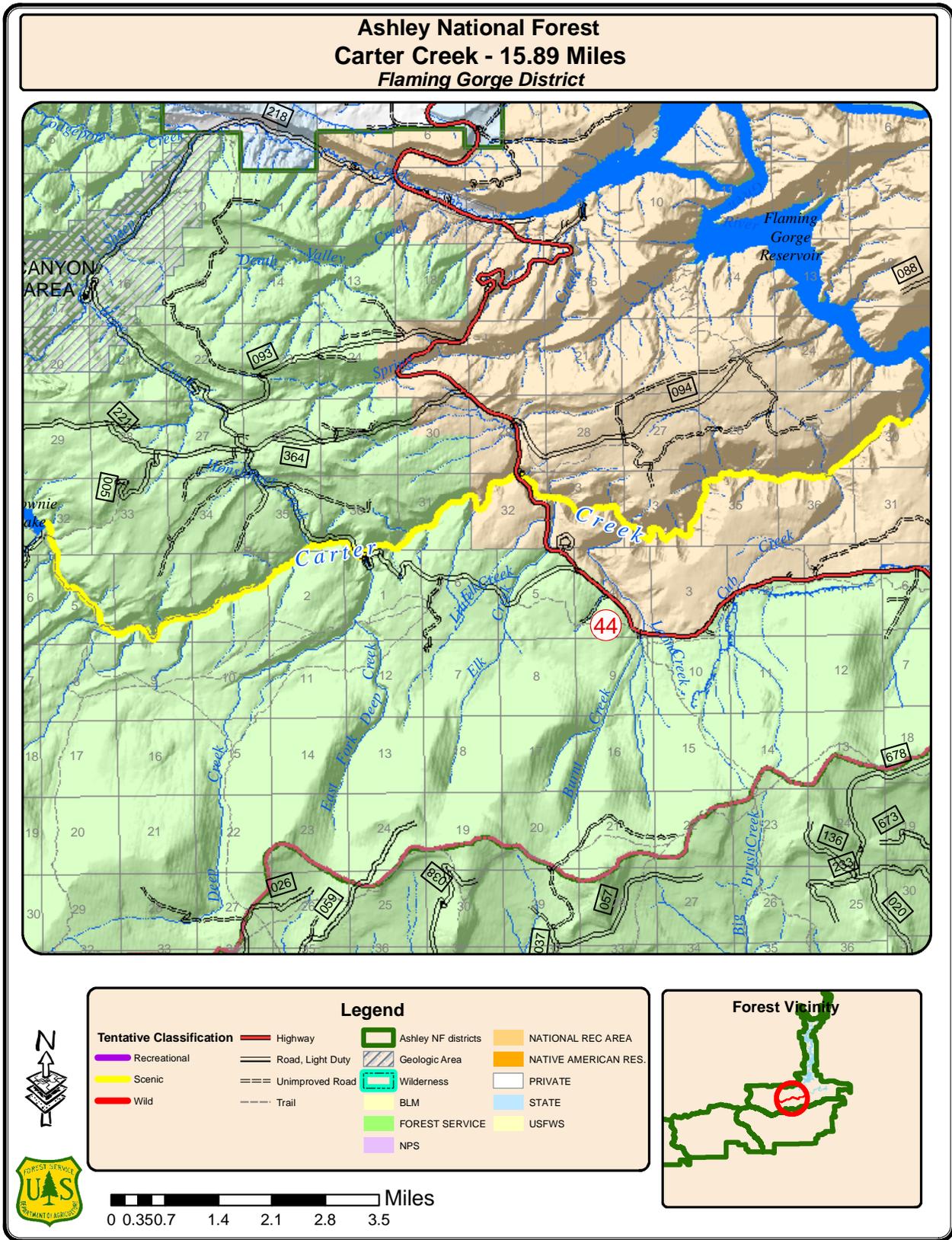
Cultural Value							
Segment	Criteria and Rating						
Name	Signifi- cance	Current Uses	Number of Cultures	Site Inte- grity	Educa- tion/ Interpre- tation	Listing/ Eligi- bility	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Carter Creek	High	Low	Moderate	High	High	High	High & Regional

Tentative Classification

Tentative Classification					
Segment Description and Length (miles)		Carter Creek – From Browne Lake dam to the point of entry in Flaming Gorge Reservoir – 15.89 miles			
Wild:		Scenic:		Recreational:	
Free of impoundments. *	Y	Free of impoundments. *	Y	Some existing impoundments. The existence of low dams, diversion, or other modifications of the watercourse, provided the watercourse remains free-flowing and generally natural and riverine in appearance. **	N
Essentially primitive, little or no evidence of human activity. **	N	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. **	Y	Some developments. Substantial evidence of human activity. **	N
Presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value. **	Y	Presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures. **	N	The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures. **	N
Limited amount of domestic grazing or hay production. **	N	The presence of grazing or hay production or row crops. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural uses. **	N
Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest. **	N	Evidence of past logging or ongoing timber harvest, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of forestry uses. **	N
Generally inaccessible except by trail. **	N	Accessible in places by roads. **	Y	Readily accessible by roads. **	N
No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular traffic within river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the area are. **	Y	Roads may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads. **	Y	The existence of parallel roads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points. **	N
Meets or exceeds Federal criteria or federally approved state standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming) except when exceeded by nature conditions. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y
CONCLUSION:	N	SCENIC	Y		N

* Standards that are mutually inclusive

**Standards that are mutually exclusive



Cart Creek Proper		
Outstanding Remarkable Values	Scale of Importance	Tentative WSR Classification
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Scenic



Location and Length – The watercourse and tributaries extends 10.19 miles from US Highway 191 to the point of enter in Flaming Gorge Reservoir

10.19 miles on National Forest System Lands

Description of the Outstandingly Remarkable Value –

Cultural Value – Archaic, Fremont and late prehistoric sites (granary and rock shelters) have been located near the creek. The sites are in good condition and eligible for listing to the National Register.

Description of the Physical/Biological Setting –

General Scenery – Cart Creek Proper descends from a meadow environment through a shallow then deeply incised canyon to an eventual terminus point at Flaming Gorge Reservoir. Mixed conifer covered slopes on the east side of the creek border the mid- and lower ends of the creek and sagebrush/mountain brush on the west side of the creek. The canyon environment is rugged, with numerous rock outcrops and talus rock fields. Some streamside riparian exists, but most variation is vegetation and color is from aspen stands located on the plateau areas above Cart Creek Canyon.

Scenic quality is moderate and is associated with views of the canyon, forested side slopes, and canyon rim plateaus. Different age classes of trees provide visually attractive patterns on the landscape.

Geological and Hydrological Processes – Cart Creek is confined in a steep canyon on the Uinta Mountain Group with a high complexity of pools, boulders, and debris jams. Flooding is common, but the stream itself is very resistant to bank erosion. Large boulders and bedrock outcrop is common in the bottom. This stream segment is located in a canyon of steep side slopes consisting predominantly of bedrock outcrop in the Uinta Mountain Group. Slopes have many benches with outcrops forming cliffs up to 100 feet high. The slopes below these cliffs are mantled with a thin layer of colluviums containing some large boulders broken from the cliffs. At other places, they have slid down from exposed ledges. The disintegration of the sandstones and shales of the Uinta Mountain Group have formed the soil mantle of the colluviums.

Ecology – Scattered mixed conifer is typical over most of this area. There are also a wide variety of shrubs in the openings. Conifers include ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine, and juniper.

Fish and Wildlife – There is limited Kokanee salmon spawning in the lower ¼ mile. The rest of the segment has an unknown fish population.

Crevices in ledge rock, adjacent tree and shrub cover, and aspect create a good diverse habitat for small mammals, carnivores, songbirds, and raptors.

Other Similar Values – There are no known values associated with species diversity, ecological function, rare communities and features, or education/scientific opportunities.

Description of the Human Uses –

Transportation Routes – The Flaming Gorge-Uintas National Scenic Byway and Forest Development Road 049 cross the upper end of the segment. From that point on, steep canyon terrain prohibits vehicle and trail access. Lodgepole Campground is located within a several hundred feet of the upper end of the segment.

Existing Features, Infrastructure and Current Uses – Most recreation use occurs in the upper portion of the segment and is associated with fishing, developed and dispersed camping, hiking, and hunting. Some cross-country skiing and snowmobiling also occurs in the upper segment area during winter months.

Recent salvage logging activities are evident on the lower slopes of surrounding mountains. The meadow areas are also part of a sheep grazing allotment, with season of use from early July through mid-August.

Historic – The site of an historic gas station is located near the upper end of the segment. Due to removal of facilities, the site integrity is low.

Diversion and Channel Modifications – the road crossings due not impair flows and there are no diversions.

Detailed Evaluation of Eligibility

Evaluation of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

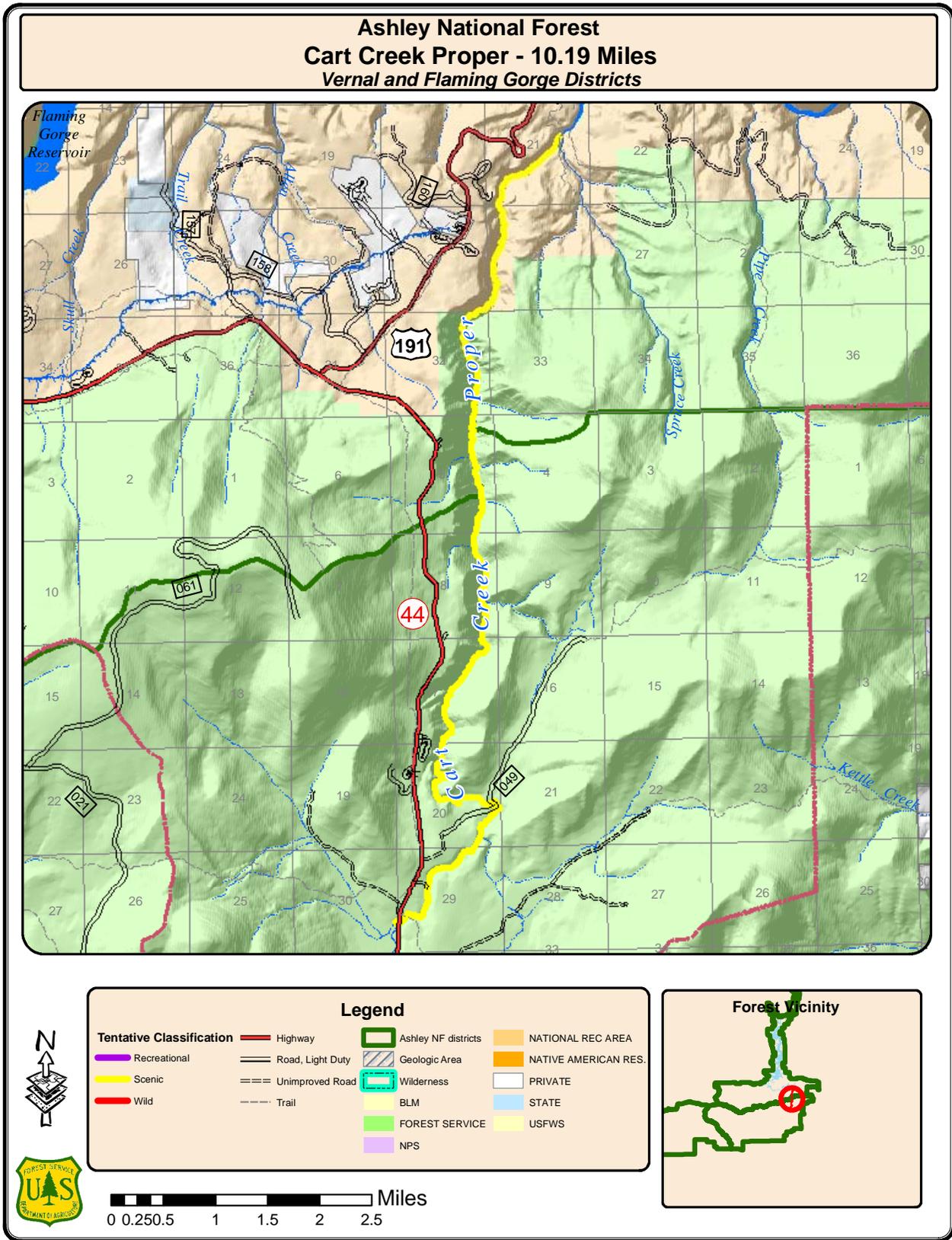
Cultural Value							
Segment	Criteria and Rating						
Name	Signifi- cance	Current Uses	Number of Cultures	Site Integrity	Educa- tion/ Interpre- tation	Listing /Eligi- bility	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Cart Creek Proper	High	Low	High	Moderate	High	High	High & Regional

Tentative Classification

Tentative Classification					
Segment Description and Length (miles)		Cart Creek Proper – From the Flaming Gorge/Uintas National Scenic Byway to the confluence with Flaming Gorge Reservoir – 10.19 miles			
Wild:		Scenic:		Recreational:	
Free of impoundments. *	Y	Free of impoundments. *	Y	Some existing impoundments. The existence of low dams, diversion, or other modifications of the watercourse, provided the watercourse remains free-flowing and generally natural and riverine in appearance. **	N
Essentially primitive, little or no evidence of human activity. **	N	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. **	Y	Some developments. Substantial evidence of human activity. **	N
Presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value. **	Y	Presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures. **	N	The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures. **	N
Limited amount of domestic grazing or hay production. **	N	The presence of grazing or hay production or row crops. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural uses. **	N
Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest. **	N	Evidence of past logging or ongoing timber harvest, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank. **	Y	Lands may have been developed for the full range of forestry uses. **	N
Generally inaccessible except by trail. **	N	Accessible in places by roads. **	Y	Readily accessible by roads. **	N
No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular traffic within river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the area are. **	Y	Roads may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads. **	Y	The existence of parallel roads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points. **	N
Meets or exceeds Federal criteria or federally approved state standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming) except when exceeded by nature conditions. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y
CONCLUSION:	N	SCENIC	Y		N

* Standards that are mutually inclusive

**Standards that are mutually exclusive



Green River		
Outstanding Remarkable Values	Scale of Importance	Tentative WSR Classification
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scenic • Recreation • Fisheries • Wildlife • Historic • Cultural 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National • National • National • Regional • National • National 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Scenic

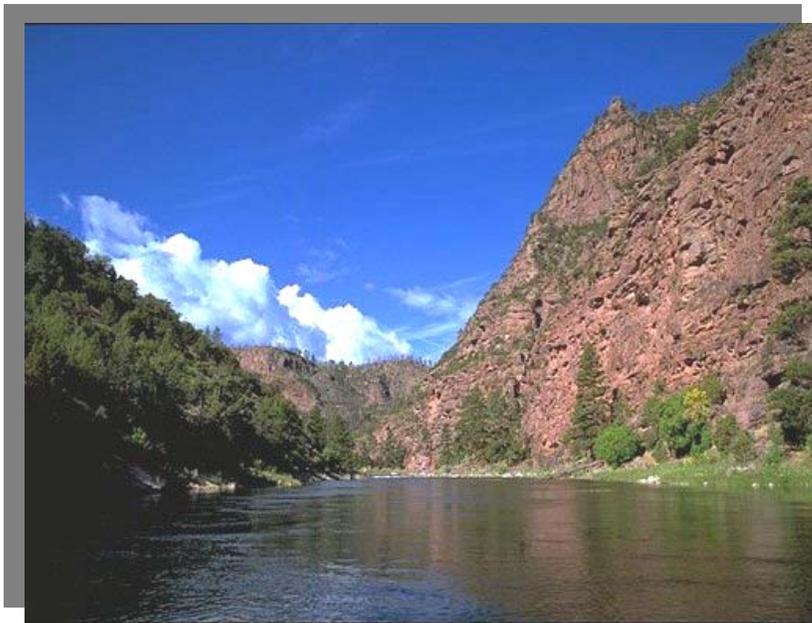
Location and Length – The Green River segment runs from the Flaming Gorge Dam outlet works to the boundary of the Ashley National Forest, 12.60 miles downstream.

5.0 miles National Forest System Lands (both sides of the river, starting at Flaming Gorge Dam)

7.6 miles National Forest System Lands (north side of the river, starting five miles below the Flaming Gorge Dam.

2.0 miles *Division of Wildlife Resources administered lands - State of Utah (south side of the river, starting five miles below the Flaming Gorge Dam)*

5.6 miles *Bureau of Land Management (south side of river, starting at 7.0 miles below Flaming Gorge Dam)*



Description of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Scenic Value –

The Green River provides a unique up close and background view of steep and colorful cliffs that are intersected by slopes of various steepness and texture. The cliffs are either up close at the waters edge or off in the distance above

the immediate river gorge. These views are contrasted with the view of Flaming Gorge Dam from below at the beginning of this river segment. The foreground view of the river is one of differing riparian vegetation at the water's edge that contrasts with more xeric vegetation as you move up the slopes along the river.

The crystal clear water of the river provides a dramatic contrast to the red canyon walls and cliffs especially when the canyon straightens and the river can be viewed for an extended distance. Rock outcrops along the inner canyon rim seem to extend out over the river. The view of calm sections of the river are interrupted by the appearance of a disappearing river as one floats closer to a rapid and its drop in elevation. Large boulders in the river are also a special feature of the river.

Cottonwoods and willows, along with other riparian vegetation, provide a change in the scenery as the seasons change. The contrast between winter snow, the clear bluish water, and the red cliffs is striking. Fall colors of cottonwoods, willows, aspen higher up on the slopes, and Ponderosa pine along the river contribute to dramatic scenery in the fall. Steep, vertical sandstone spires, escarpments of 400-800 feet (Organ Rock formation), deep gorges, and flat, narrow valley bottoms characterize this watercourse. Erosion has produced highly scenic rock outcrops and alcoves along the canyon walls. Views are expansive and unobstructed within the canyon.

The Flaming Gorge Dam and the Littlehole National Recreation Trail (sections of natural trail with sections of boardwalks extending out into the river) add to the dramatic scenery of the Green River. The dam and its related power generation structures provide a unique visual experience. On rare occasions when jet tube water releases from Flaming Gorge Dam occur, the experience is world class.

Recreation Value – The Green River has an extended season of use 365 days a year. Hiking, fishing (both from watercraft or from the shore), rafting (generally in every season other than winter), sight seeing and biking (all seasons but summer) all occur during most seasons of the year. The 365 days a year aspect of the river allows for year round operation of businesses providing recreational services.

The Green River provides a unique opportunity for world class fishing from either a watercraft or from the shore, recreational rafting that combines non-technical whitewater rafting to leisurely floating, hiking and biking along the Littlehole National Recreation Trail, picnicking at the Littlehole Boat Ramp and Picnic area (Little Hole) or access to the river via 4-wheeled drive vehicles across from Littlehole. The river is enjoyed by individuals, families, large youth groups taking care of themselves or by persons with hired outfitters or guides. Photography and sight seeing from the Spillway Boat

Ramp, several dam or river overlooks, or from Littlehole are all excellent. There are driftboats, canoes, rafts, and kayaks. There is also growing popularity in running the river on inner-tubes, or simply in a wetsuit (snorkeling the river).

World-class fishing generally provides the highest recreational experience on the river. People come from all over the world to fish the Green River. Recreational rafters (mostly families and youth groups) return year after year. Hikers and bikers, rather they are fishing or not, all have an outstanding experience. Surveys determining the quality of visitor experience are all high.

Access is provided by the Flaming Gorge/Uintas National Scenic Byway (US Highway 191) which travels over the dam and provides a unique experience just coming to the river. The access road from the highway to the river, a short 1 mile section of windy road with rock outcrops that extend out over the road, also provide a memorable experience. This segment has "highly acceptable" access with two launches areas (Spillway and Littlehole), and one take out area Littlehole. Access is controlled and managed carefully to make sure users do not crowd the launch and takeout areas. Parking areas for autos and trailers are provided, along with launching facilities, restrooms, and signing. Boat ramps just below the dam and seven miles downstream at Littlehole provide excellent access for boat and raft launching or retrieval. Access to Littlehole also travels through the 2002 Mustang Burn which provides a unique contrast to the river corridor below.

An appropriate level of use during most seasons of the year occurs on the Green River. Crowding may occur during the summer during weekend and especially holiday weekends. For the youth groups that float the river, the interaction (water fights) with other groups is generally popular. Use occurs simultaneously with fishermen, hikers, rafters and sight seers. During week days and non-summer months, use is extensive but still allows for the kind of experience sought. Solitude can still be enjoyed.

The Green River provides for a wide range of activities. This ranges from those who view the river below from the dam or one of the several dam and river overlooks, to those who float the river enjoying the world class fishing, floating the rapids, or just enjoying the scenery. Hikers can hike either way up or down the river. Picnicking can occur at any one of the numerous beaches along the river. And of course, sight seeing can occur just about anywhere.

The world class fishing opportunities on the Green River attract fishermen from all over the world. Generally these persons contract with numerous outfitters and guides to float the river. Fish densities on the Green River are some of the highest in the world. Fish size is exceptional. The Green River is a well-known river-running destination for visitors from outside the local

geographic area. Many visitors from the Salt Lake City County, Utah County, Davis County, and Cache County, as well as places in Wyoming and Colorado come to the Green River for its water recreation.

The Spillway access road, boat ramp and restrooms provides a highly appropriate starting point for enjoying the Green River. Even sight seers who aren't floating the river enjoy the ride down to explore the spillway area and just view the river and dam from below. The Littlehole Trail has either a natural or boardwalk footing and travels seven miles to Littlehole. Dam and river overlooks provide a great opportunity to view both features. The Littlehole Picnic area and boat ramps provides excellent facilities to end your float trip or begin one

Fisheries Value – The Green River is a world famous recreational trout fishing stream, and is one of the top “blue ribbon” fly fishing rivers in the United States. Anglers travel from all over the world to experience this exceptional tail water fishery which can produce trophy sized rainbow and brown trout. The Green River is economically essential to the local communities and its' fishery values are considered outstandingly remarkable.

The tail water fishery provides excellent habitat for the targeted introduced trout species and native mountain whitefish. Dam releases can be manipulated through out the summer to provide trout with optimal water temperatures, thus maximizing metabolism and biomass assimilation. The cool clean water also provides favorable conditions for aquatic macro-invertebrate production, which constitutes almost 100 percent of the trout diet. Even with recent fire damage to the watershed fine sediment loads are relatively low through out the first 16 miles of stream, allowing both brown and rainbow trout to spawn and recruit naturally. Width to depth ratios are very high and micro-habitats including deep runs, pools and eddies are in high concentration.

The value of the species in the Green River is considered high due to the amount of income the communities receive from tourist dollars. Without these species of sport fish present to attract recreational anglers the communities would not experience a fraction of the current income realized.

Densities of trout in the Green River rival those found anywhere in the world. The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources has not performed a quantitative population estimate on the river since the mid 1990's. However, catch rates are extremely high and ocular observations of many fish can be easily made.

A robust naturally reproducing population of brown trout exist in the Green River. The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources do not augment the population with hatchery reared fish and brown trout are the dominant species downstream of the Little Hole boat ramp. A small number of wild rainbow

trout also show up the creel and annual electro-fishing survey, but do not compare to brown trout numbers.

Condition factors (length to weight relationship) of trout in the Green River are very high. Brown trout over 21 inches are common and have been caught up to 18 pounds! Rainbows over 20 inches and 3-5 pounds are also present.

Wildlife Value – The Green River corridor encompasses a diversity of habitat types for wildlife such as river, riparian, wetland, cliff, pinyon/juniper, and sagebrush in the upland areas. These habitat-types provide excellent habitat for a high diversity of species including waterfowl, shorebirds, migratory birds, raptors, big game, small mammals (including bats), and water adapted mammals such as beaver and river otter. The Green River is the major source of water as well as riparian and wetland vegetation important for hiding, nesting, and foraging cover in this arid region. The steep cliffs provide nesting habitat for species such as raptors, swallow, small mammals, insects, and reptiles. Due to the topography and inaccessibility for human activities, these habitats have remained in an almost pristine condition.

Diversity of species for the Green River corridor is high since the diversity of habitats is also high, especially when compared to the surrounding xeric landscape. Several wildlife species that have been documented or are expected to occur in the Green River corridor are considered briefly here. This is not intended to be an exhaustive list but to provide some insight into species diversity within the Green River corridor. Waterfowl and shore birds known or expected based on wetland and riparian habitat types occurring in sections along the Green River corridor or adjoining habitats include Canada geese, eared grebes, gadwalls, mallards, cinnamon teal, northern shovelers, pintails, Wilson's phalarope, long-billed curlews, sandhill cranes, and great blue herons. In addition to species like the bald eagle, golden eagle and peregrine falcon, several other species of raptors have been observed within the Green River corridor including rough-legged hawks, red-tailed hawks, American kestrels, turkey vultures, prairie falcons, ospreys, and great horned owls. A number of passerines common to the intermountain west are expected to occur within the Green River corridor at various times of the year. Included are many migratory neo-tropical species. Known nesters in woodland or sagebrush types in the upland areas along the Green River include mourning doves, common nighthawks, kingbirds, wrens, mountain bluebirds, and western meadowlarks. Other birds include the Virginia's warbler, loggerhead shrike, black-throated gray warbler, burrowing owl, pinyon jay, and sage sparrow. Bighorn sheep, mule deer, and occasionally elk and moose are common big game species encountered within the Green River corridor. Bighorn sheep use along the corridor has been occurring in recent years and is largely limited to the rocky cliffs. Other mammal species that depend on the Green River corridor include mountain lions, bobcats, black bear, pygmy rabbits, muskrats, woodrats, marmots, and several species

of squirrels and mice. Some other water-adapted mammals include the river otter and beaver.

Due the presence of the Green River, abundance of wildlife species is high and may fluctuate in numbers during different times of the year, such as spring and fall migrations of waterfowl and other migratory bird species. The Green River also provides a water source, which can concentrate large numbers of wildlife species along this corridor.

Historic Value – John Wesley Powell is an important national figure. His journeys down the Green and Colorado Rivers were significant national events in the exploration and description of the West. His campsites at Little Hole and Red Creek can be identified from the photographs that were taken during the expedition. The large ponderosa trees in Powell's photos at Little Hole are still living and help locate his campsite. The diaries and other accounts list the types of activities that transpired while the party was camped in those locations. These events and information provide a wealth of interpretive and educational opportunities.

Sites have regional or national importance for interpreting significant river events or people; the sites clearly and graphically reveal an interesting or unique history of the Region; and have the ability to attract visitors from outside the Region. The watercourse corridor represents a "textbook" example of historic events or provides the best example of historic culture or "river-related" events in the Region.

The watercourse corridor contains sites or features (John Wesley Powel camping sites) that is currently listed in, or is eligible for, the National Register of Historic Places, or has been designated as a National Historic Landmark.

This segment has three historic themes and periods, i.e., exploration, fur trapping, and homesteading. River corridors that represent more than one historic theme or culture, that may have been used concurrently by more than on historic cultural group are of higher value.

Cultural Value – An incredible number of prehistoric sites exist along this section of the river. The USDI Bureau of Land Management is working on a cultural resource district for the Davenport Draw area and formally asked the Forest Service to include their portion of Little Hole in this designation. Multiple time periods are represented and a variety of site types have been recorded to date. Many of these sites are in excellent condition. For instance, the Hayes Site contained storage pits still filled with the maize and other plant matter the Fremont people of 700 to 1500 years ago had placed in them.

The watercourse corridor has Paleo-Indian, archaic, Fremont, late-prehistoric, and historic cultures.

The watercourse corridor represents "textbook" examples of the above mentioned cultures and provides one of the best examples of a culture or river-related event in the Region.

The watercourse corridor contains sites or features that are currently listed in, or are eligible for, the National Register of Historic Places, or designated as a National Historic Landmark. Watercourses with such features, particularly if in abundance, are of higher value.

Description of the Physical/Biological Setting –

General Scenery – *refer to above description for the Scenic Value.*

Geologic/Hydrologic – This segment flows through a deep, narrow canyon. Slope gradient is from 45 to 80 percent, with many sheer cliffs. There are occasional steep breaks along the river and small side drainages. Ancient Precambrian rocks dominate the canyon. Deep red quartzite, sandstones, and conglomerates date back 600 million to 1.5 billion years and are among the oldest rocks on the 730-mile Green River. All belong to the Uinta Mountain Group and were originally deposited as sediments, mostly on a flood plain. Since then, forces have caused extensive fracturing and jointing, contributing to the canyon's rough, stair step appearance.

Most of the total stream flow is provided by runoff of melting snow in the high mountains of the Uinta Range in northeastern Utah and the Wyoming and Wind River Ranges of west central Wyoming. Flows are now controlled by operations of the Flaming Gorge Dam and Reservoir. Pre-dam peak flows were typically 10,000 to 20,000 cubic feet per second (cfs), while base flows were typically 800 to 1,000 cfs. Typical flows in the segment below Flaming Gorge Dam between the mid-1960's and the early 1990's during the base flow period were 2,000 to 3,000 cfs. From 1992 to present, the dam has been operated to meet the requirement of the four endangered fish in the river segments beyond the National Forest boundary. This is being done by releasing peak flows that more closely resemble pre-dam conditions.

Ecology – *refer to above descriptions for Scenic, Fisheries and Wildlife Values.*

Other Similar Values – As described above for the Value of Scenic, Fisheries and Wildlife, this watercourse has exceptional species diversity and ecological function. Riparian and wetland vegetation makeup is dependent on flows from Flaming Gorge Dam and Reservoir. The educational/

interpretation opportunities are outstanding with the existence of the associated recreational and educational programs of the Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area.

Description of the Human Uses –

Transportation Routes – Flaming Gorge/Uintas National Scenic Byway (US Highway 191) provides access to and across Flaming Gorge Dam. A Forest Service and Bureau of Reclamation service road provides access to the Spillway Boat Ramp immediately below the dam. The canyon and river areas from the Spillway Boat Ramp to Little Hole Boat Ramp (approximately 7 miles) are accessed by the Little Hole National Recreation Trail.

Forest Development Road 075 provides access to the Little Hole Boat Ramp. At this boat ramp, the Little Hole National Recreation Trail continues along the segment for approximately 1.0 miles. The remaining 4.6 miles of the river segment to the boundary of the National Forest/Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area is accessed by an undeveloped trail.

Existing Features, Infrastructure and Current Uses – Refer to the descriptions for the Recreation Value for information on existing features, infrastructure and current uses.

Historic and Cultural – Refer to the preceding description for the Historic and Cultural Values

Diversion and Channel Modifications – The segment begins immediately below Flaming Gorge Dam. There are no diversions or significant channel modifications from the outlet works of the dam to the National Forest/Flaming Gorge National Recreation boundary,

Detailed Evaluation of Eligibility

Evaluation of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Scenic Value					
Segment	Criteria and Rating				
Name	Diversity of View	Special Features	Seasonal Variations	Cultural Modifications	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Green River	High	High	Low	Appropriate	High & National

Recreation Value									
Segment	Criteria and Rating								
Name	Length of Season	Diversity of Use	Experience Quality	Access	Level of Use	Associated Opportunities	Attraction	Sites & Facilities	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Green River	High	High	High	Highly Appropriate	Appropriate	High	High	High	High & National

Fish Value							
Segment	Criteria and Rating						
Name	Habitat Quality	Diversity of Species	Value of Species	Abundance of Fish	Natural Reproduction	Size and Vigor of Fish	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Lower Main Sheep Creek	High	Moderate	High	High	High	High	High & National

Wildlife Values				
Segment	Criteria and Rating			
Name	Habitat Quality	Diversity of Species	Abundance of Species	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Green River	High	High	High	High & Regional

Historic Value						
Segment	Criteria and Rating					
Name	Significance	Site Integrity	Educational/ Interpretation	Listing & Eligibility	# of Historic Themes or Periods	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Green River	High	Low	High	High	High	High & National

Cultural Value							
Segment	Criteria and Rating						
Name	Significance	Current Uses	Number of Cultures	Site Integrity	Educational/ Interpretation	Listing /Eligibility	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Green River	High	Low	High	Moderate	High	High	High & National

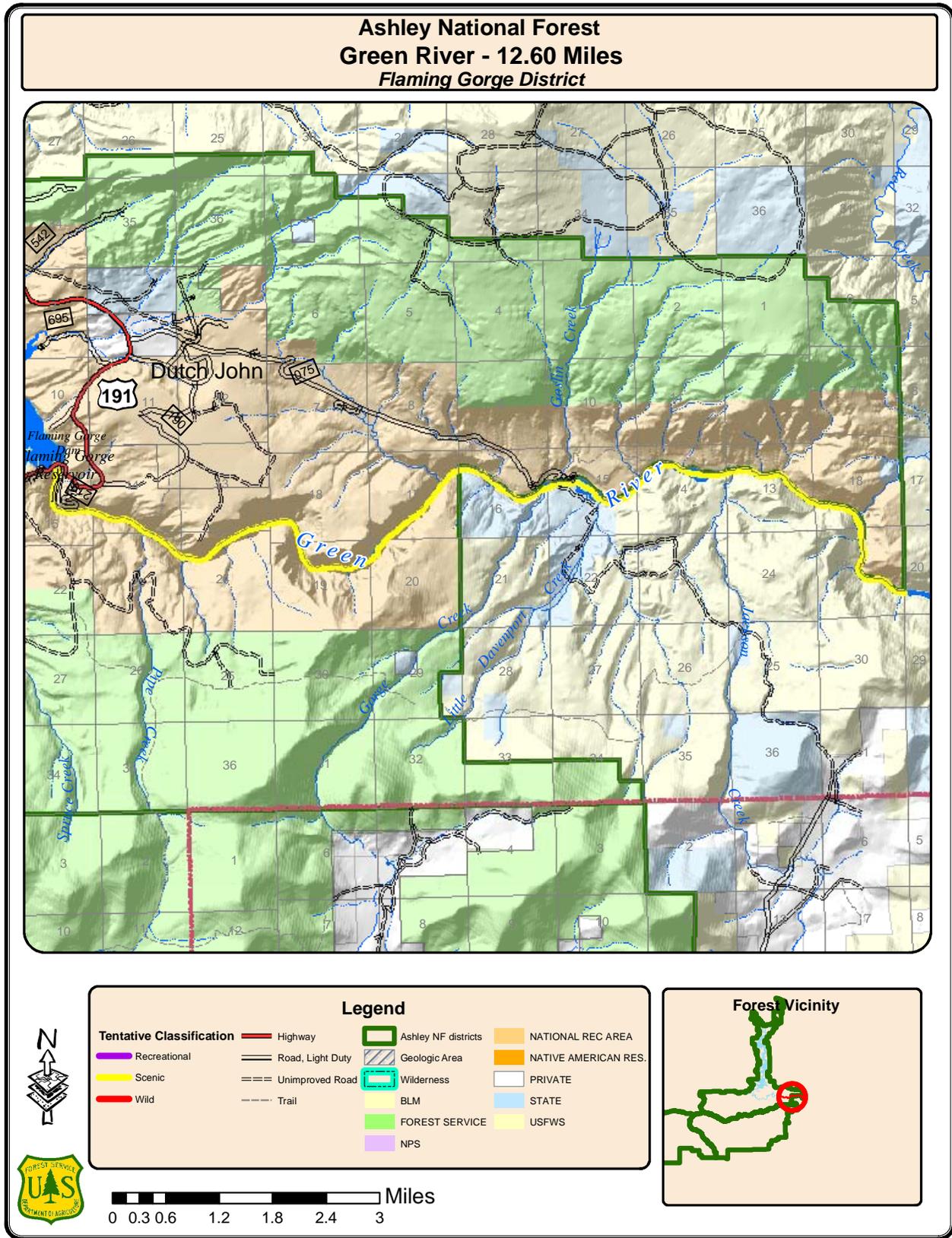
Tentative Classification

Tentative Classification					
Segment Description and Length (miles)		Green River – from the outlet works of Flaming Gorge Dam to the boundary of the National Forest/Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area – 12.60 miles			
Wild:		Scenic:		Recreational:	
Free of impoundments. *	Y	Free of impoundments. *	Y	Some existing impoundments. The existence of low dams, diversion, or other modifications of the watercourse, provided the watercourse remains free-flowing and generally natural and riverine in appearance. **	N
Essentially primitive, little or no evidence of human activity. **	N	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. **	N	Some developments. Substantial evidence of human activity. **	Y
Presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value. **	Y	Presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures. **	N	The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures. **	N
Limited amount of domestic grazing or hay production. **	N	The presence of grazing or hay production or row crops. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural uses. **	N
Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest. **	N	Evidence of past logging or ongoing timber harvest, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of forestry uses. **	N
Generally inaccessible except by trail. **	N	Accessible in places by roads. **	Y	Readily accessible by roads. **	N
No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular traffic within river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the area. **	Y	Roads may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads. **	Y	The existence of parallel roads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points. **	N
Meets or exceeds Federal criteria or federally approved state standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming) except when exceeded by nature conditions. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y
CONCLUSION:	N	SCENIC	Y		N

Note: This watercourse has a tentative classification of scenic rather than wild due to concentration of past mining activity.

* Standards that are mutually inclusive

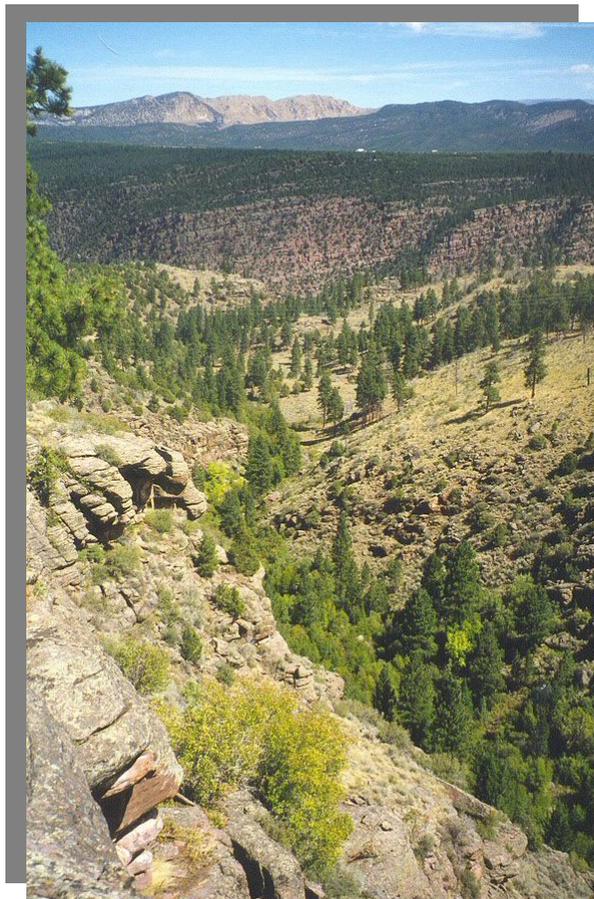
**Standards that are mutually exclusive



Pipe Creek		
Outstanding Remarkable Values	Scale of Importance	Tentative WSR Classification
• Cultural	• Regional	❖ Scenic

Location and Length – The watercourse extends 5.59 miles from the headwaters to the confluence with the Green River

5.59 miles on National Forest System Lands



Description of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values –

Cultural Value – Archaic, Fremont and late prehistoric sites have been found and inventoried. Some of these sites are eligible for listing on the National Register. Current Native American uses are unknown.

Description of the Physical/Biological Setting –

General Scenery – This creek is located on the steep north facing slopes of the Green River a few miles below Flaming Gorge Dam. The upper half of the creek is located outside of the Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area

within lodgepole pine and mixed conifer stands. As the creek descends the steep slopes above the Green River, cascading sections in the rock-lined channel are visible from the river. Vegetative cover consists of mixed conifer, mountain brush and streamside riparian vegetation. The cascading sections of the creek add additional scenic value to the highly scenic Green River corridor.

Geologic/Hydrologic – The stream is very confined in a deep canyon cut in Uinta Mountain quartzite. Many debris jams exist in the bottom with a very

narrow valley bottom. Boulders, cobbles and numerous jams make up much of the bottom. Gradient is steep, and flows are subject flash flooding.

Ecology – Mixed conifer and aspen overstory with tall shrub layer, and herbaceous layer combine for high structural diversity and provide high value bird habitat.

Fish and Wildlife – The segment has little to no fisheries value. There is high value habitat for birds in the cliffs. Rugged terrain prevents livestock for getting into the bottom, and there is little to no use by deer and elk

Other Similar Values – The creek corridor has a variety of streamside riparian habitats from meadow like environments in the headwaters to steep cascading stream and small pool environments in the lower end.

Description of the Human Uses –

Transportation Routes – The Pipe Creek and Greens Draw Trails (Forest Development Trails 003 and 004) access the upper headwater areas. There are no developed roads in the creek corridor. One two-track road crosses the above the headwaters of the creek. Some boaters on the Green River stop at the mouth of Creek to fish, but due to the steep terrain, few venture up the creek from the river's edge.

Existing Features, Infrastructure and Current Uses – A 138 kV transmission line originating at the Flaming Gorge Dam power generation facilities crosses the lower section of the creek just above the Green River. The transmission line is difficult to see from the river, due to vegetative cover and the steepness of the slope.

Recreation use is light along this creek, with most use occurring in the very upper headwaters. Hiking, horseback riding, hunting and dispersed camping are the primary uses. Concentrated recreation use occurs along the Green River at the mouth of the creek. Fishing and boating activities are ongoing year round. The Little Hole National Recreation Trail is located on the other side of the river from the mouth of the creek.

Past and current forest management activities on the upper reaches include logging and cattle grazing.

Historic Values – There are no known Historic Value, other than past use for general forest management activities.

Diversion and Channel Modifications – There are no diversions or significant channel modifications.

Detailed Evaluation of Eligibility

Evaluation of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values

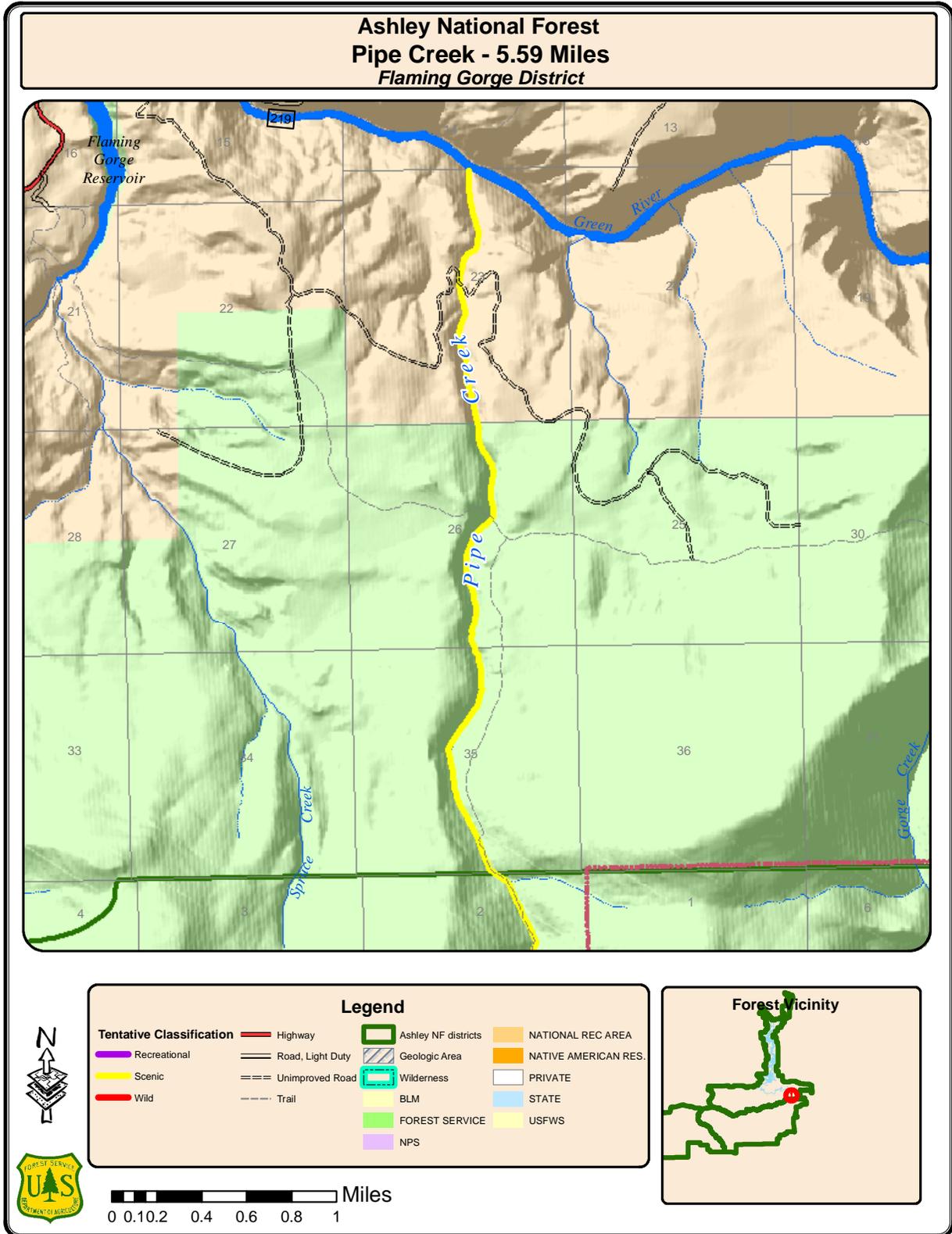
Cultural Value							
Segment	Criteria and Rating						
Name	Signifi- cance	Current Uses	Number of Cultures	Site Integrity	Educa- tion/ Interpre- tation	Listing /Eligi- bility	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Pipe Creek	High	Moder- ate	High	High	Moderate	High	High & Regional

Tentative Classification

Tentative Classification					
Segment Description and Length (miles)		Pipe Creek – from the headwaters to the confluence with the Green River – 5.59 miles			
Wild:		Scenic:		Recreational:	
Free of impoundments. *	Y	Free of impoundments. *	Y	Some existing impoundments. The existence of low dams, diversion, or other modifications of the watercourse, provided the watercourse remains free-flowing and generally natural and riverine in appearance. **	N
Essentially primitive, little or no evidence of human activity. **	N	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. **	Y	Some developments. Substantial evidence of human activity. **	N
Presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value. **	Y	Presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures. **	N	The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures. **	N
Limited amount of domestic grazing or hay production. **	N	The presence of grazing or hay production or row crops. **	Y	Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural uses. **	N
Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest. **	Y	Evidence of past logging or ongoing timber harvest, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank. **	Y	Lands may have been developed for the full range of forestry uses. **	N
Generally inaccessible except by trail. **	N	Accessible in places by roads. **	Y	Readily accessible by roads. **	N
No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular traffic within river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the area. **	N	Roads may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads. **	N	The existence of parallel roads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points. **	N
Meets or exceeds Federal criteria or federally approved state standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming) except when exceeded by nature conditions. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y
CONCLUSION:	N	SCENIC	Y		N

* Standards that are mutually inclusive

**Standards that are mutually exclusive



B. Eastern Section/Uinta Mountains – Vernal Ranger District

1. Duchesne County, State of Utah

Upper Whiterocks River		
Outstanding Remarkable Values	Scale of Importance	Tentative WSR Classification
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scenic • Recreation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional • Regional 	❖ Scenic

Location and Length – This segment descends 3.93 miles from Chepeta Lake Dam to the junction with East Fork Whiterocks River.

This segment does not include Chepeta Lake and surrounding smaller lakes. Due to the developments associated with the dam, road, parking areas and trailhead at Chepeta Lake, the segment starting point is established at the outlet structures of the dam.

3.93 miles on National Forest System Lands



Description of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values –

Scenic Value – The surrounding ridges, basins and meadows provide a striking and beautiful background to the segment. Although seasonal color changes are limited to the riparian areas along the river, there is excellent diversity in vegetation types (conifers, riparian, meadows, bogs), which provides outstanding diversity in the landscape. There are outstanding views

of the higher peaks ("bollies") of the Uinta Mountains and High Uinta Wilderness. Tree covered slopes, rock outcrops, meadows, lakes, and small streams provide diversity of view and setting. Rose Peak is a significant feature in the background, along with the ridgelines of the High Uintas backcountry. There is also a striking contrast between vegetative cover and rocky ridges.

Recreation Value – Upper Whiterocks River corridor is part of the Chepeta Lake recreation complex and receives considerable use related to fishing, hunting, horseback riding, driving for pleasure, hiking, and dispersed camping. Hundreds of visitors come to this area to participate in these activities, usually spending one to two nights in dispersed camping sites. The season of use is from late June to mid-October. The surrounding area also receives some snowmobile use during winter months, with users accessing the area from the road to Paradise Park Reservoir.

Description of the Physical/Biological Setting –

Geologic/Hydrologic – The watercourse cuts through the broad glaciated upper basin in Uinta Mountain quartzite. Freezing and thawing are the main geomorphic processes acting on the landscape.

Ecology – The watercourse passes through open meadows and patches of high elevation Engelmann spruce and subalpine. The topography is relatively low gradient and rolling. The growing season is short and productivity is limited, due to the high elevation.

The riparian zone of the river is moderately narrow (averaging 10 feet) and has a cover of grasses, forbs, shrubs, and sedges.

Willow and sedges are the principal riparian species within the upper half of this watercourse. The riparian zone in the lower end of the segment is occupied by the Engelmann spruce and subalpine vegetation type.

Fish and Wildlife – Meadows and low gradients make this segment different from most other segments. Fish habitat is good due to deep pools good cover. These habitat conditions are important for over wintering fish. The channel within this habitat type usually supports higher fish densities than other channel types. Currently, the watercourse has a good population of brook trout, and a few rainbow trout. There are no Colorado River Cutthroat Trout in the streams, but due to the fact that this species is present in nearby Reader Creek, the upper watershed (including this segment) will be managed for native cutthroat trout.

Generally wildlife communities at this elevation are small and not diverse, and are composed of alpine species usually not found at lower elevations. Ptarmigan may use the willows along the banks of the segment at certain times of the year. Ptarmigan were released in the Uinta Mountains some time ago and are stable or slowly increasing. The riparian vegetation also provides habitat for Neotropical birds, i.e., Lincolns and song sparrows.

The watercourse crosses through summer range for both deer and elk.

Other Similar Values – The corridor of the segment is part of the migration route for mountain goats.

Description of the Human Uses –

Transportation Routes – Forest Development Road 110 crosses the upper end of the segment just below the dam at Chepeta Lake. Trailhead parking, trails, a road bridge and rip-rapping, and outlet facilities for the dam are located at or near this crossing.

Existing Features, Infrastructure and Current Uses – *Refer to the above descriptions for the Recreation Value.*

Historic – Chepeta Dam is considered as a historic site. Some modification to the structure has taken place since original construction.

Cultural – Archaic, Fremont and late prehistoric sites are located within the corridor of this segment, and several of the sites are eligible for National Register listing.

Diversion and Channel Modifications – There are no diversions or significant channel modifications.

Detailed Evaluation of Eligibility

Evaluation of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Scenic Value					
Segment	Criteria and Rating				
Name	Diversity of View	Special Features	Seasonal Variations	Cultural Modifications	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Upper Whiterocks River	High	High	High	Appropriate	High & Regional

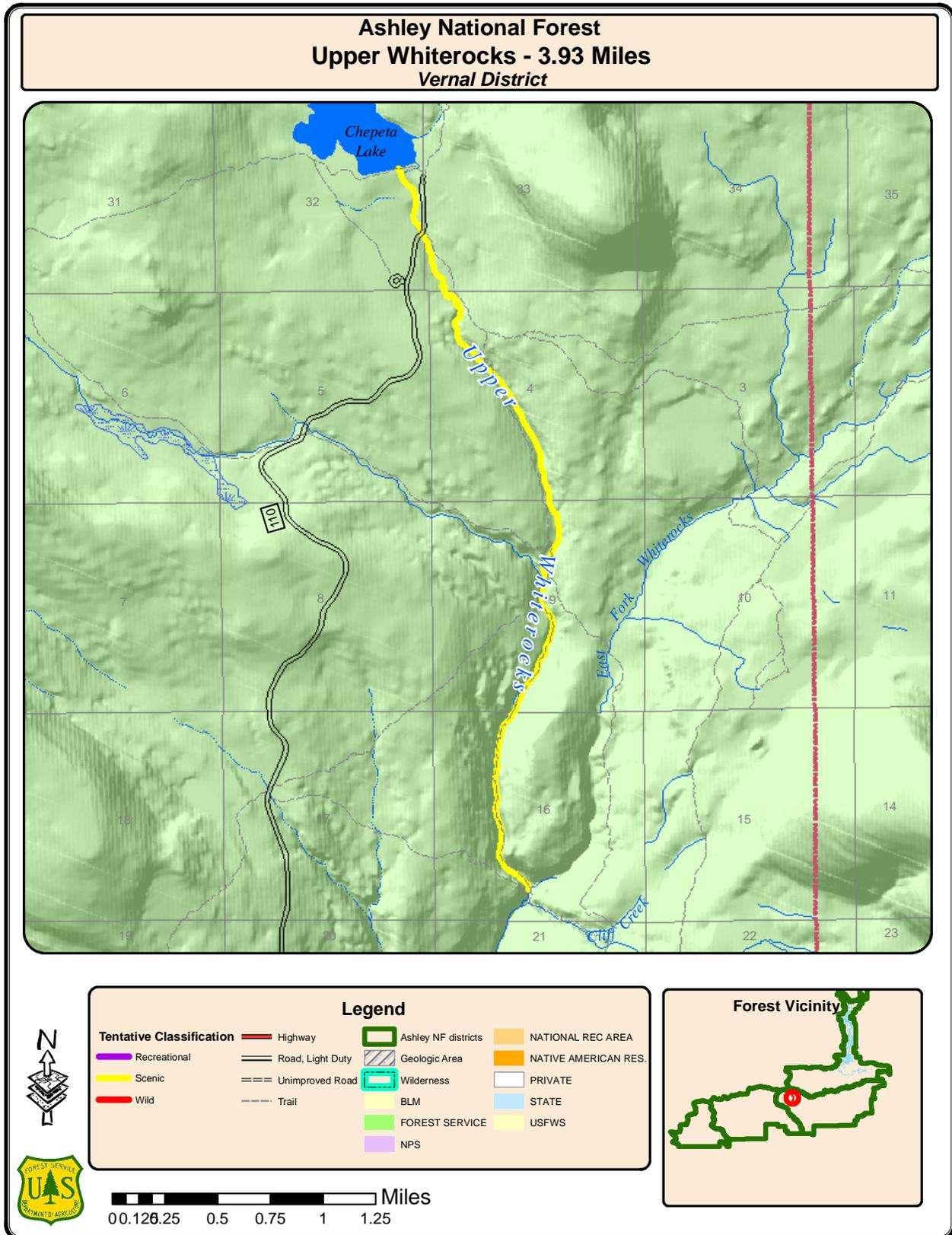
Recreation Value									
Segment	Criteria and Rating								
Name	Length of Season	Diversity of Use	Experience Quality	Access	Level of Use	Associated Opportunities	Attraction	Sites & Facilities	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Upper Whiterocks River	High	High	High	Appropriate	Appropriate	High	High	Moderate	High & Regional

Tentative Classification

Tentative Classification					
Segment Description and Length (miles)		Upper Whiterocks River – from the outlet structure of Chepeta Dam to the junction with East Fork Whiterocks River – 3.93 miles			
Wild:		Scenic:		Recreational:	
Free of impoundments. *	Y	Free of impoundments. *	Y	Some existing impoundments. The existence of low dams, diversion, or other modifications of the watercourse, provided the watercourse remains free-flowing and generally natural and riverine in appearance. **	N
Essentially primitive, little or no evidence of human activity. **	N	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. **	N	Some developments. Substantial evidence of human activity. **	Y
Presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value. **	Y	Presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures. **	N	The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures. **	N
Limited amount of domestic grazing or hay production. **	N	The presence of grazing or hay production or row crops. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural uses. **	N
Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest. **	N	Evidence of past logging or ongoing timber harvest, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank. **	Y	Lands may have been developed for the full range of forestry uses. **	N
Generally inaccessible except by trail. **	N	Accessible in places by roads. **	Y	Readily accessible by roads. **	N
No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular traffic within river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the area. **	N	Roads may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads. **	Y	The existence of parallel roads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points. **	N
Meets or exceeds Federal criteria or federally approved state standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming) except when exceeded by nature conditions. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y
CONCLUSION:	N	SCENIC	Y		N

* Standards that are mutually inclusive

**Standards that are mutually exclusive



West Fork Whiterocks River		
Outstanding Remarkable Values	Scale of Importance	Tentative WSR Classification
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scenic • Recreation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional • Regional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Scenic

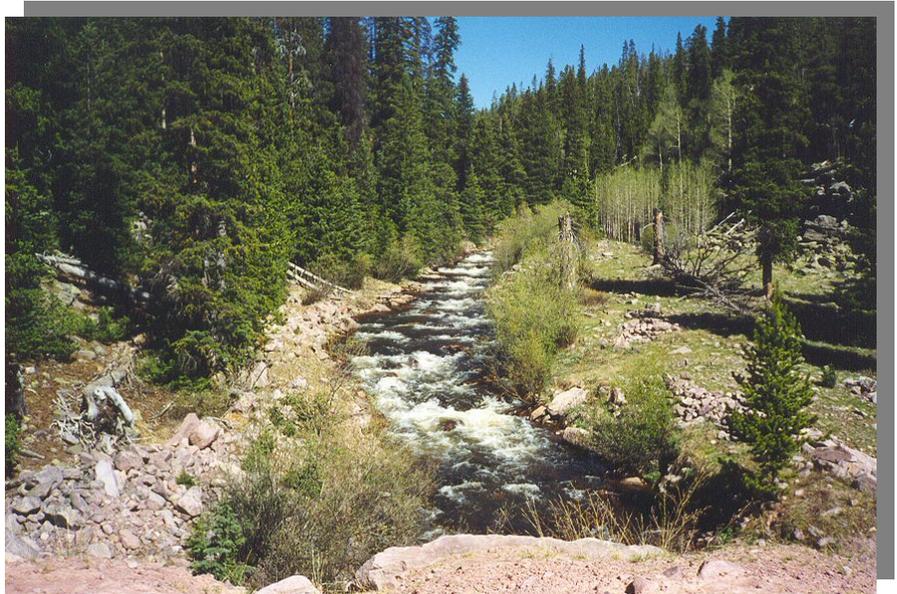
- **Location and Length** – The watercourses extend 11.19 miles from Fox/Queant Pass to the junction with Middle Whiterocks River. The lakes in the headwaters and smaller tributaries, including Cleveland and Queant Lakes are part of this segment.

11.19 miles on National Forest System Lands

Description of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values –

Scenic Value –

The river, crosses through a striking landscape of basins, meadows, ridgelines and peaks. Riparian areas and meadows provide seasonal variation in color during late fall months. There is exceptional contrast in vegetative cover with the high ridges that parallel both sides of the river and tributary. The corridor offers panoramic vistas of the peaks ("bollies") of the High Uintas backcountry, including cirques, lakes, and small streams along the corridor length.



Recreation Value – West Fork Whiterocks River receive moderate to heavy use from backpackers, recreation stock and day use activities from late June to mid-October. Recreationists are attracted to these areas because of outstanding backcountry scenery, solitude, and fishing. Deer and elk hunting also occur along the segments in the fall months. Snowmobiling occurs within the corridor during winter months. Forest Development Road 110 crosses at bridge locations in the lower portion of the segment. A developed trailhead is located adjacent to this road and serves as the

access point to the trail within the segment. Foot bridges exist at various river and stream trail crossings.

Description of the Biological Setting –

Geological and Hydrological Processes – This watercourse cuts through elongated lateral moraines that are generally dry, with active stream bank cutting occurring.

Ecology – The upper reaches of this segment are similar to segments Upper Whiterocks River and East Fork Whiterocks River. From approximately Forest Development Road 110, the stream descends a moderately steep gradient, fast moving stream similar to Middle Whiterocks River. There are low-lying meadows and depressions where water sedge is common in the upper part of the segment. Other riparian dependent species include plainleaf willow. Timber oatgrass occurs on drier upland parts of meadows.

Fish and Wildlife – This segment is similar to segments Upper Whiterocks and East Fork Whiterocks Rivers for fish habitat.

Fish habitat is good due to deep pools good cover. These habitat conditions are important for over wintering fish. The channel within this habitat type usually supports higher fish densities than other channel types. Currently, the watercourse has a good population of brook trout, and a few rainbow trout. There are no Colorado River Cutthroat Trout in the streams, but due to the fact that this species is present in nearby Reeder Creek, the upper watershed (including this segment) will be managed for native cutthroat trout.

Generally wildlife communities at this elevation are small and not diverse, and are composed of alpine species usually not found at lower elevations

Ptarmigan have been seen in the willows along steeper gradient stretches during the winter. Boreal and great gray owls have also been recorded along this drainage segment (both are sensitive species, considered uncommon in Utah). High numbers of salamanders have been seen in some small lakes in this reach, suggesting the potential for other amphibians.

The watercourse crosses through important summer range for both deer and elk, and is a travel corridor for mountain goats.

Other Similar Values – The watercourse is rated “High” for species diversity. It is part of a Colorado River Cutthroat meta population area and is important for conservation of this species. The river corridor is also critical for species migration and meta population development.

Description of the Human Uses –

Transportation Routes – Forest Development Road 110 crosses at bridge locations in the lower portion of the river. Developed trailheads are located adjacent to this road and serve as access points to trails within the segment. Foot bridges exist at various river and stream trail crossings.

Existing Features, Infrastructure and Current Uses – Overlook pullouts and visitor information sites are located along "The Causeway" to the north of the canyon areas. West Fork Whiterocks Trailhead is located within the corridor.

Both canyons are popular areas for hiking and dispersed recreation.

The watercourses are within a cattle grazing allotment.

Historic and Cultural – There is evidence of transient use of these areas by archaic, Fremont and late prehistoric cultures, found mainly near the upper headwaters of each segments. The sites are in good to excellent condition and are considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register.

Diversion and Channel Modifications – There are no diversions or significant channel modifications.

Detailed Evaluation of Eligibility

Evaluation of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Scenic Value					
Segment	Criteria and Rating				
Name	Diversity of View	Special Features	Seasonal Variations	Cultural Modifications	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
West Fork Whiterocks River	High	High	High	Appropriate	High & Regional

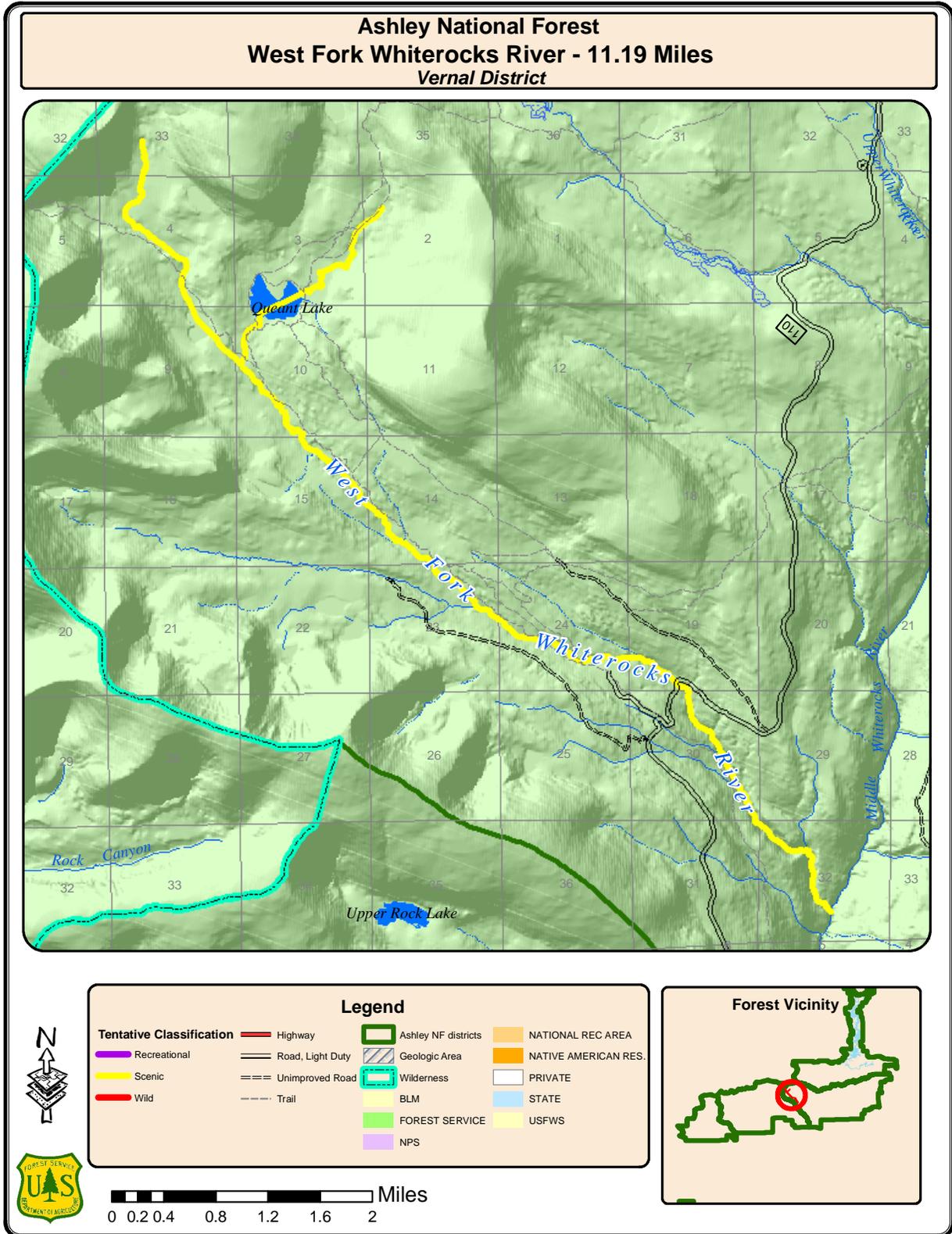
Recreation Value									
Segment	Criteria and Rating								
Name	Length of Season	Diversity of Use	Experience Quality	Access	Level of Use	Associated Opportunities	Attraction	Sites & Facilities	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
West Fork Whiterocks River	High	High	High	Appropriate	Highly Appropriate	High	High	Moderate	High & Regional

Tentative Classification

Tentative Classification					
Segment Description and Length (miles)		West Fork Whiterocks River – from Fox/Queant Pass to the junction with Middle Whiterocks River – 11.19 miles			
Wild:		Scenic:		Recreational:	
Free of impoundments. *	Y	Free of impoundments. *	Y	Some existing impoundments. The existence of low dams, diversion, or other modifications of the watercourse, provided the watercourse remains free-flowing and generally natural and riverine in appearance. **	N
Essentially primitive, little or no evidence of human activity. **	N	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. **	N	Some developments. Substantial evidence of human activity. **	N
Presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value. **	Y	Presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures. **	N	The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures. **	N
Limited amount of domestic grazing or hay production. **	N	The presence of grazing or hay production or row crops. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural uses. **	N
Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest. **	N	Evidence of past logging or ongoing timber harvest, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank. **	Y	Lands may have been developed for the full range of forestry uses. **	N
Generally inaccessible except by trail. **	N	Accessible in places by roads. **	Y	Readily accessible by roads. **	N
No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular traffic within river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the area. **	N	Roads may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads. **	Y	The existence of parallel roads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points. **	N
Meets or exceeds Federal criteria or federally approved state standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming) except when exceeded by nature conditions. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y
CONCLUSION:	N	SCENIC	Y		N

* Standards that are mutually inclusive

**Standards that are mutually exclusive



Reader Creek		
Outstanding Remarkable Values	Scale of Importance	Tentative WSR Classification
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scenic • Recreation • Geologic/Hydrologic • Fisheries • Wildlife • Other Similar Values 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional • Regional • Regional • Regional • Less than Regional • National 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Scenic

Location and Length – The watercourses extend 5.58 miles from Reader Lakes to the junction with Upper Whiterocks River.

5.58 miles on National Forest System Lands



Description of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values –

Scenic Value – The river, lakes, and streams cross through a striking landscape of basins, meadows, ridgelines and peaks. Riparian areas and meadows provide seasonal variation in color during late fall months. There is exceptional contrast in vegetative cover with the high ridges that parallel both sides of the river and tributary. The corridor offers panoramic vistas of the peaks ("bollies") of the High Uintas backcountry, including cirques, lakes, and small streams along the corridor length.

Recreation Value – Reader Creek receives moderate to heavy use from backpackers, recreation stock and day use activities from late June to mid-October. Recreationists are attracted to these areas because of outstanding backcountry scenery, solitude, and fishing. Deer and elk hunting also occur along the segments in the fall months. Snowmobiling occurs within the corridor during winter months.

Geologic/Hydrologic Value – This segment descends through a broad low relief upper glaciated basin in Uinta Mountain quartzite. The area contains hummocky ground moraine and wet meadows. Wet meadows dominate this segment, and numerous seeps and springs are located adjacent to the meadow areas. These meadows are former lakes filled in by sediments following glaciation. Organic soils are found along much of the wet meadow stream reaches. As the stream moves laterally across the meadow, large chunks of bank are undercut. The watercourse corridor exhibits an excellent geomorphic example of glaciation, both scour and deposition. There are natural waterfalls, bedrock at the surface, and lateral moraines along the watercourse corridor. The watercourse corridor reveals unique educational examples of glaciation and hydrologic actions.

Fisheries Value – Several lakes are present along the stair-step series of benches from the upper to lower basin. Current fish populations include stocked brook trout and relict native Colorado River Cutthroat Trout. The stream is a reference reach for evaluating stream habitat since it is relatively unaltered by management activity. Treatments to eliminate the brook trout and enhance the cutthroat population were planned for the years 2000-2004. Colorado Cut Throat Trout restoration is continuing in Reader Creek.

Wildlife Value – Wildlife communities at this elevation are composed of alpine species usually not found at lower elevations. Ptarmigan may use the willows along the banks of this segment at certain times of the year. Ptarmigan were released in the Uinta Mountains some time ago and are stable or slowly increasing. The riparian vegetation also provides habitat for Neotropical birds, i.e., Lincolns and song sparrows. The watercourses cross through important summer range for both deer and elk, and the travel corridor for mountain goats.

Other Similar Values – Reader Creek cuts through glacial moraines with an overstory cover of subalpine fir and Engelmann spruce. The riparian vegetation consists of cinquefoil meadows with sedges, grasses and low growth willows. Marsh marigold and elephant head are common forbs in wet areas. The corridor is the epicenter for Colorado River Cutthroat reintroduction, and is essential for genetic interaction. There are good examples of permafrost and sphagnum moss within the watercourse corridor. Reader Creek corridor is a textbook example of plant and animal associations.

Description of the Physical/Biological Settings –

Refer to the above descriptions for Scenery, Geologic/Hydrologic, Fisheries, Wildlife and Other Similar Values.

Description of Human Uses –

Transportation Routes – Forest Development Road 110 crosses at bridge locations in the lower portion of the segment. A developed trailhead is located adjacent to this road and serves as the access point to the trail within the segment. Foot bridges exist at various river and stream trail crossings.

Existing Features, Infrastructure and Current Uses – *Refer to the discussion for the Recreation Value.*

Historical – Historic sheep trails and cairns are located along Reader Creek and add to the value the quality of visitor experience. These sites have the potential of being listed on the National Register of Historic Places, with accompanying interpretation activities.

Cultural – There is evidence of transient use of these areas by archaic, Fremont and late prehistoric cultures, found mainly near the upper headwaters of the segment. The sites are in good to excellent condition and are considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register.

Diversion and Channel Modifications – There are no diversions or significant channel modifications within the corridor of Reader Creek.

Detailed Evaluation of Eligibility

Evaluation of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Scenic Value					
Segment	Criteria and Rating				
Name	Diversity of View	Special Features	Seasonal Variations	Cultural Modifications	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Reader Creek	High	High	High	Appropriate	High & Regional

Recreation Value									
Segment	Criteria and Rating								
Name	Length of Season	Diversity of Use	Experience Quality	Access	Level of Use	Associated Opportunities	Attraction	Sites & Facilities	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Reader Creek	High	High	High	Appropriate	Highly Appropriate	High	Moderate	Moderate	High & Regional

Geologic/Hydrologic Value				
Segment	Criteria and Rating			
Name	Feature Abundance	Diversity of Features	Educational and Scientific	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Reader Creek	High	High	High	High & Regional

Fisheries Value							
Segment	Criteria and Rating						
Name	Habitat Quality	Diversity of Species	Value of Species	Abundance of Fish	Natural Reproduction	Size and Vigor of Fish	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Reader Creek	High	High	High	High	High	Low	High & Regional

Wildlife Values				
Segment	Criteria and Rating			
Name	Habitat Quality	Diversity of Species	Abundance of Species	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Reader Creek	High	High	Moderate	High & Less than Regional

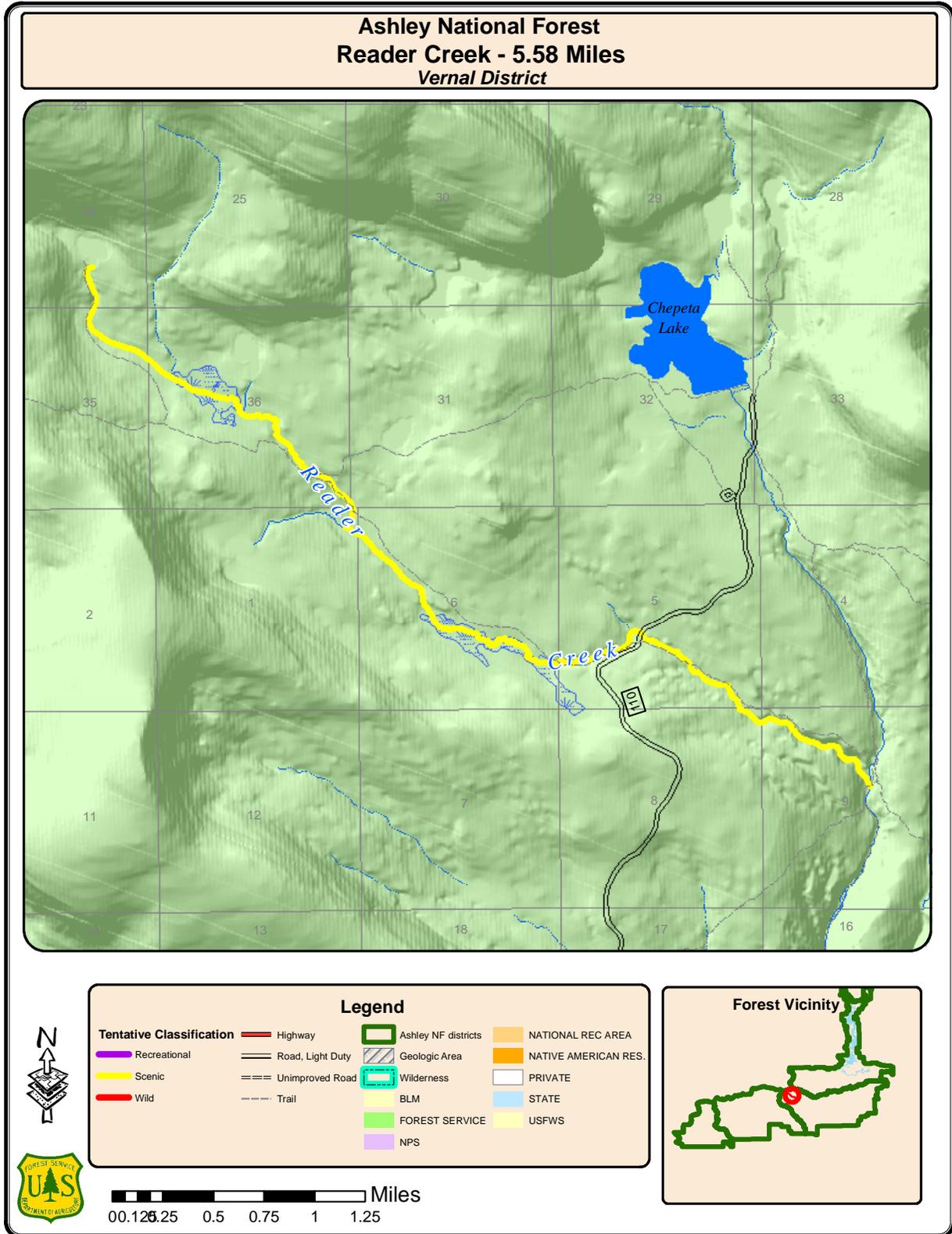
Other Similar Values					
Segment	Criteria and Rating				
Name	Species Diversity	Ecological Function	Rare Communities & Features	Educational & Scientific	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Reader Creek	High	High	High	High	High & National

Tentative Classification

Tentative Classification					
Segment Description and Length (miles)		Reader Creek – from Reader Lakes to the junction with Upper Whiterocks River – 5.58 miles			
Wild:		Scenic:		Recreational:	
Free of impoundments. *	Y	Free of impoundments. *	Y	Some existing impoundments. The existence of low dams, diversion, or other modifications of the watercourse, provided the watercourse remains free-flowing and generally natural and riverine in appearance. **	N
Essentially primitive, little or no evidence of human activity. **	N	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. **	Y	Some developments. Substantial evidence of human activity. **	N
Presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value. **	Y	Presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures. **	N	The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures. **	N
Limited amount of domestic grazing or hay production. **	N	The presence of grazing or hay production or row crops. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural uses. **	N
Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest. **	N	Evidence of past logging or ongoing timber harvest, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank. **	Y	Lands may have been developed for the full range of forestry uses. **	N
Generally inaccessible except by trail. **	N	Accessible in places by roads or trails. **	Y	Readily accessible by roads. **	N
No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular traffic within river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the area. **	N	Roads may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads. **	Y	The existence of parallel roads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points. **	N
Meets or exceeds Federal criteria or federally approved state standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming) except when exceeded by nature conditions. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y
CONCLUSION:	N	SCENIC	Y		Y

* Standards that are mutually inclusive

**Standards that are mutually exclusive



2. Duchesne & Uintah Counties, State of Utah

East Fork Whiterocks River		
Outstanding Remarkable Values	Scale of Importance	Tentative WSR Classification
• Scenic	• Regional	❖ Scenic

Location and Length – The watercourse extends 4.33 miles from the outlet structure of Whiterocks Lake Dam and to a confluence with Upper Whiterocks River.

4.33 miles on National Forest System Lands

1.54 Miles – Uintah County

2.79 miles – Duchesne County



Description of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values

– **Scenic Value** – East Fork of Whiterocks River runs through a lush riparian area of meadow vegetation for approximately half of its length. Small lakes and streams within scenic basins and meadow corridors dot the northwestern

facing slopes adjacent to the river. The riparian areas, bogs, meadows and conifer stands provide seasonal variation in color throughout the year. Late spring, summer and fall flowers are found in meadow locations and the riparian vegetation changes to yellows and reds in the late fall months. This highly scenic area attracts light to moderate hunting and fishing pressure, with users accessing the river area from the trailhead at Chepeta Lake. Three developed trails run parallel to and cross the segment at various locations. The season of use is from late June to mid-October.

Description of the Physical/Biological Setting –

General Scenery - Refer to above description of for Scenic Value.

Geologic/Hydrologic – The watercourses cut through the broad glaciated upper basin in Uinta Mountain quartzite. Freezing and thawing are the main geomorphic processes acting on the landscape.

Ecology – The watercourse passes through open meadows and patches of high elevation Engelmann spruce and subalpine. The topography is relatively low gradient and rolling. The growing season is short and productivity is limited, due to the high elevation.

Fish and Wildlife – Meadows and low gradients make this segment different from most other segments. Fish habitat is good due to deep pools good cover. These habitat conditions are important for over wintering fish. The channel within this habitat type usually supports higher fish densities than other channel types. Currently, the watercourse has a good population of brook trout, and a few rainbow trout. There are no Colorado River Cutthroat Trout in the stream, but due to the fact that this species is present in Reeder Creek, the upper watershed will be managed for native cutthroat trout.

Generally wildlife communities at this elevation are small and not diverse, and are composed of alpine species usually not found at lower elevations. Ptarmigan may use the willows along the banks of this segment at certain times of the year. Ptarmigan were released in the Uinta Mountains some time ago and populations are stable or slowly increasing. The riparian vegetation also provides habitat for Neotropical birds, i.e., Lincolns and song sparrows.

The watercourse crosses through summer range for both deer and elk.

Other Similar Values – The watercourse is rated “High” for species diversity. It is part of a Colorado River Cutthroat meta population area and is important for conservation of this species. The river corridor is also critical for species migration and meta population development.

Description of Human Uses –

Transportation Routes – Three developed trails run parallel to and cross the segment at various locations.

Existing Features, Infrastructure and Current Uses – This highly scenic area attracts light to moderate hunting and fishing pressure, with users accessing the river area from the trailhead at Chepeta Lake.

Historic – An historic one-tract road is located in the immediate vicinity. This road served as the access for vehicles and equipment used in constructing the historic dam at Whiterocks Lake and the more recent dam at Cliff Lake.

Cultural – There are no known prehistoric sites in this segment.

Diversion and Channel Modifications – There are no diversions or significant channel modifications in this segment.

Detailed Evaluation of Eligibility

Evaluation of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values

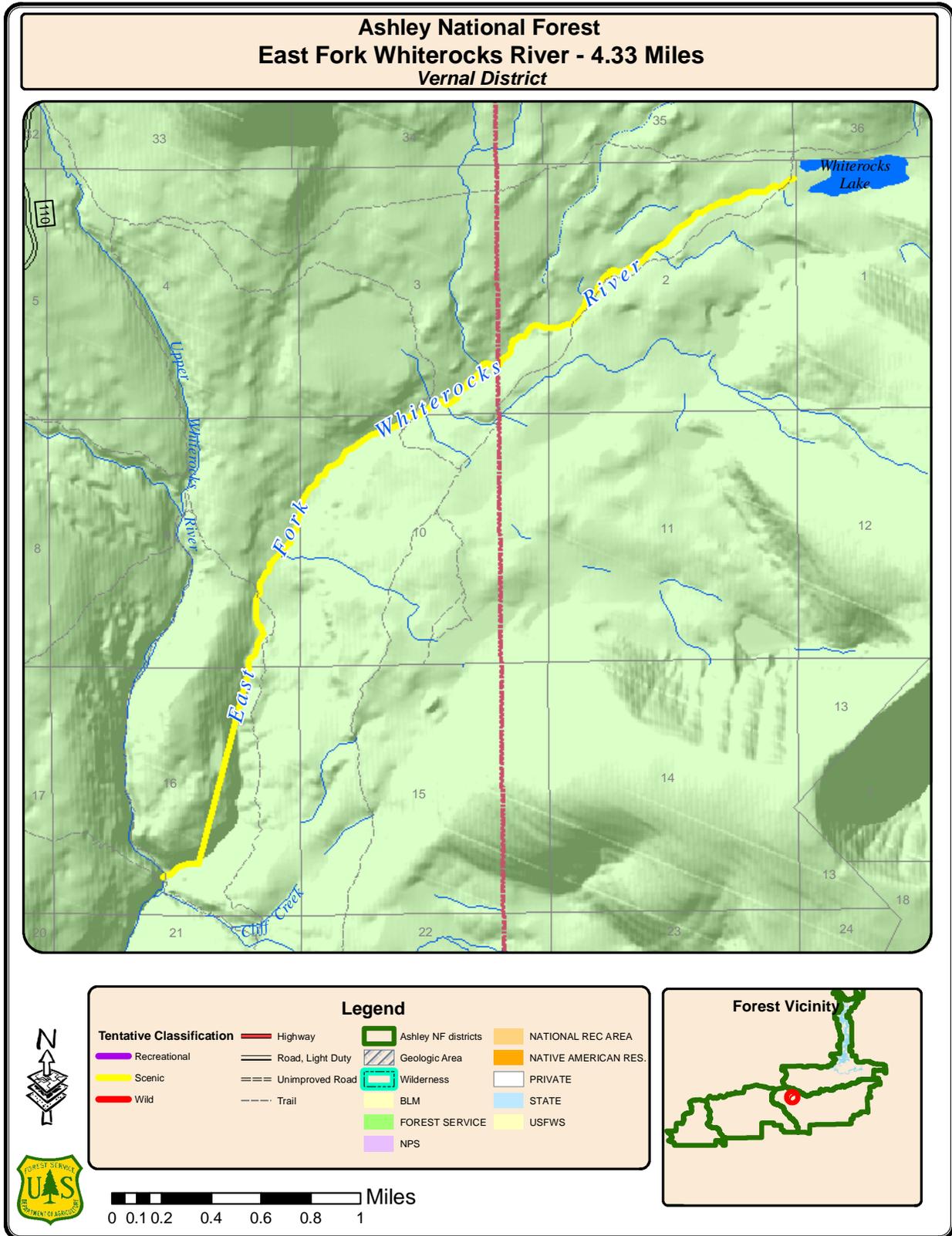
Scenic Value					
Segment	Criteria and Rating				
Name	Diversity of View	Special Features	Seasonal Variations	Cultural Modifications	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
East Fork Whiterocks River	High	High	High	Appropriate	High & Regional

Tentative Classification

Tentative Classification					
Segment Description and Length (miles)		East Fork Whiterocks River – from the from the outlet structure of Whiterocks Lake Dam and to a confluence with Upper Whiterocks River – 4.33 miles			
Wild:		Scenic:		Recreational:	
Free of impoundments. *	Y	Free of impoundments. *	Y	Some existing impoundments. The existence of low dams, diversion, or other modifications of the watercourse, provided the watercourse remains free-flowing and generally natural and riverine in appearance. **	N
Essentially primitive, little or no evidence of human activity. **	N	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. **	N	Some developments. Substantial evidence of human activity. **	N
Presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value. **	Y	Presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures. **	N	The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures. **	N
Limited amount of domestic grazing or hay production. **	N	The presence of grazing or hay production or row crops. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural uses. **	N
Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest. **	N	Evidence of past logging or ongoing timber harvest, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of forestry uses. **	N
Generally inaccessible except by trail. **	N	Accessible in places by roads. **	Y	Readily accessible by roads. **	N
No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular traffic within river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the area. **	N	Roads may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads. **	N	The existence of parallel roads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points. **	N
Meets or exceeds Federal criteria or federally approved state standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming) except when exceeded by nature conditions. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y
CONCLUSION:	N	SCENIC	N		N

* Standards that are mutually inclusive

**Standards that are mutually exclusive



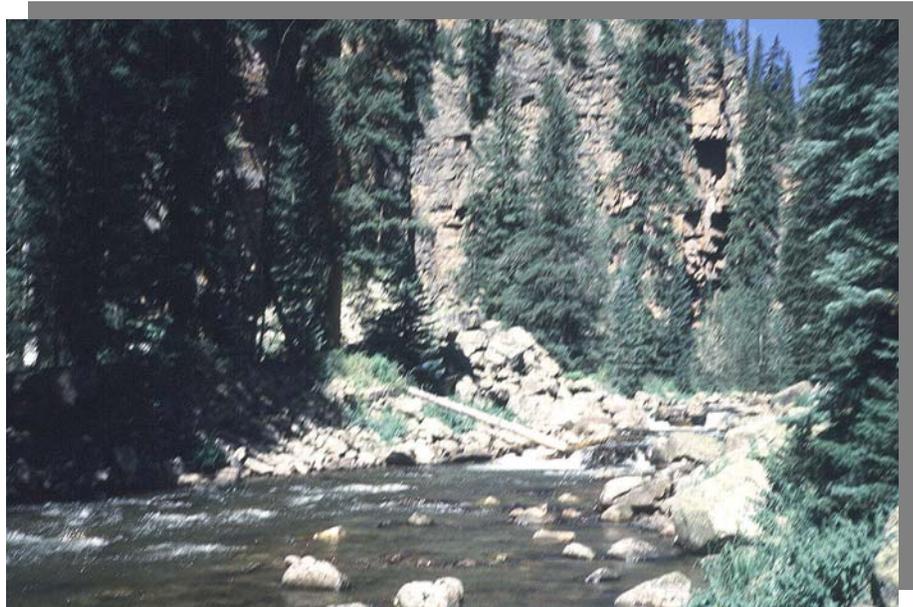
Middle Whiterocks River		
Outstanding Remarkable Values	Scale of Importance	Tentative WSR Classification
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scenic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Wild

Location and Length – Middle Whiterocks River descends 8.46 miles from the junction with East Fork Whiterocks River to the northern end of Forest Development Road 492 in Whiterocks Canyon.

8.46 miles on National Forest System Lands

0.15 Miles – Uintah County

8.31 miles – Duchesne County



Description of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values –

Scenic – Middle Whiterocks River is considered pristine in character. There are no roads, trails or water diversions in the canyon bottom for the entire length. Developed trails and roads are visible at various points along the river, but are located at outside of the river corridor. Sights and sound of human activity are overcome by both distance and the sound of the cascading river. The scenic Cliff Lake falls is visible from this segment. The canyon bottom is extremely rugged, with small falls, pools, steep forested side slopes, side canyons, and many rock outcrops. Small areas of riparian vegetation provide seasonal variation in color.

Description of the Physical/Biological Setting –

Geologic/Hydrologic – The topography is thin hummocky ground moraine and outwash with some inner gorges cut deep into the underlying quartzite bedrock. Stream banks are armored with quartzite boulders and cobbles that are subject to extreme scouring with high flows associated with snowmelt in late May and early June. Stream bank stability for the most part is a function of bedrock and boulders, and in many reaches vegetation does not influence stream bank stability.

Ecology – Middle Whiterocks River descends through glacial canyon bottoms with mixed conifer forest at upper elevations and lodgepole pine at lower elevations. The river also passes through small wet meadows that are fed by numerous springs and seeps.

Fish and Wildlife – This segment has high gradients, with mostly riffle habitat for fish. Currently, the watercourse has a good population of brook trout, and a few rainbow trout. The segment may be included in the Colorado River Cutthroat Trout reintroduction plan as a travel corridor/habitat connectivity element.

The terrestrial wildlife is not appreciably different than upland communities, i.e. not unique, except for the potential for amphibians near springs and seeps. A waterfall runs most or all of the year below Cliff Lake, which has potential to support some unique species of wildlife such as black swifts. However, no surveys have been done to determine what species are present is this particular site.

Other Similar Values – The watercourse is rated “High” for species diversity. It is part of a Colorado River Cutthroat meta population area and is important for conservation of this species. The river corridor is also critical for species migration and meta population development.

Description of Human Uses –

Transportation Routes – There are no roads, trails in the canyon bottom for the entire length. Developed trails and roads are visible at various points along the river, but are located at least one half mile or more from the river itself.

Existing Features, Infrastructure and Current Uses – Some fishing occurs along portions of this segment. The season of use is from late June to mid-October.

Historic and Cultural – There are no known historic or prehistoric sites in this segment.

Diversion and Channel Modifications – There are no diversions or significant channel modifications in the watercourse.

Detailed Evaluation of Eligibility

Evaluation of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values

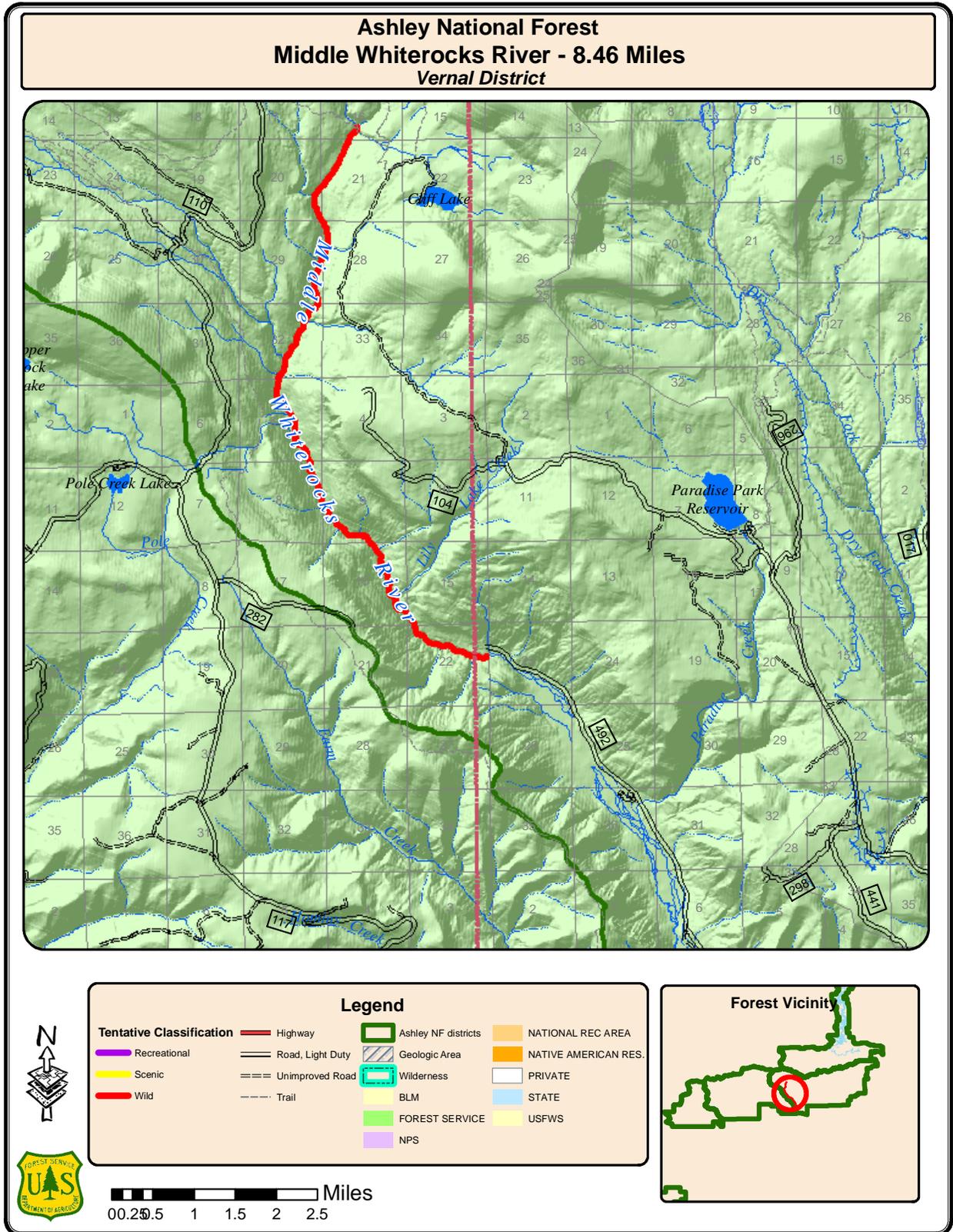
Scenic Value					
Segment	Criteria and Rating				
Name	Diversity of View	Special Features	Seasonal Variations	Cultural Modifications	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Middle Whiterocks River	High	Moderate	High	Highly Appropriate	High & Regional

Tentative Classification

Tentative Classification					
Segment Description and Length (miles)		Middle Whiterocks River – from the junction with East Fork Whiterocks River to the northern end of Forest Development Road 492 in Whiterocks Canyon - 8.46 miles			
Wild:		Scenic:		Recreational:	
Free of impoundments. *	Y	Free of impoundments. *	Y	Some existing impoundments. The existence of low dams, diversion, or other modifications of the watercourse, provided the watercourse remains free-flowing and generally natural and riverine in appearance. **	N
Essentially primitive, little or no evidence of human activity. **	Y	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. **	N	Some developments. Substantial evidence of human activity. **	N
Presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value. **	Y	Presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures. **	N	The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures. **	N
Limited amount of domestic grazing or hay production. **	Y	The presence of grazing or hay production or row crops. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural uses. **	N
Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest. **	Y	Evidence of past logging or ongoing timber harvest, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of forestry uses. **	N
Generally inaccessible except by trail. **	Y	Accessible in places by roads or trails. **	N	Readily accessible by roads. **	N
No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular traffic within river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the area. **	Y	Roads may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads. **	N	The existence of parallel roads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points. **	N
Meets or exceeds Federal criteria or federally approved state standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming) except when exceeded by nature conditions. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y
CONCLUSION: WILD	Y		N		N

* Standards that are mutually inclusive

**Standards that are mutually exclusive



3. Uintah County, State of Utah

Lower Dry Fork Creek		
Outstanding Remarkable Values	Scale of Importance	Tentative WSR Classification
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geologic/Hydrologic • Wildlife • Historic • Cultural 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional • Regional • Regional • Regional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Recreational

Location and Length – The watercourse and extends 7.35 miles from the USGS Gauging Station at the large "sinks" area to the USGS Gauging Station located on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management approximately 1.75 miles south of the Ashley National Forest boundary.

- 4.60 miles on National Forest System Lands
- 1.00 miles on private land (Massey Ranch)
- 1.75 miles on Bureau of Land Management administered lands



Description of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values –

Geologic/Hydrologic Value – Lower Dry Fork flows through a glacial outwash bottom with alluvial-colluvial side slopes. Many debris deposits occur along the drainage bottom. The outwash is predominantly quartzite of the Uinta Mountain group, but limestone colluvial, and debris also occur. The slope wash has built terraces and side valley fans which stand well above the glacial outwash. Flash floods carry sediment into the stream channel, and gullies have resulted where vegetation has been removed by fire and heavy summer storms. High intensity summer

storms are common in this segment. Over 200 feet of alluvium and outwash near the canyon mouth has filled and broadened the Dry Fork Canyon bottom. The eastern canyons lack this fill and are much narrower than Dry Fork. Lower Dry Fork only flows after a large underground karst system is filled, and flows only through the month of June in most years. Water is diverted into the Mosby Cannel below Upper Dry Fork and reduces the duration of flows in Lower Dry Fork. Flows in this segment are dependent on spring melt and recharged karst systems. Much of the water entering the karst system flows underground to the Ashley Creek Drainage.

Note:

The Geologic/Hydrologic Value is the only value rated "High" that extends beyond the National Forest boundary on to land administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

Wildlife Value – This area is important summer range and travel corridor for a variety of wildlife including deer. Mountain lions and bobcats prefer the steep rugged bedrock areas of the side tributaries and bears can be found along this segment. There is potential for bats in the limestone caves and outcrops, and a wide variety of birds occur. The corridor has diverse riparian vegetation. Flammulated owl habitat exists within the corridor, and bird population diversity is high.

Note:

The Wildlife Value does not extend beyond the National Forest boundary on to land administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

Historic Value – There are old irrigation canals and remnants of a flume used in early timber harvesting activities. Historic gold mining activities and sheep use are evident throughout the segment.

Note:

The Historic Value does not extend beyond the National Forest boundary on to land administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

Cultural Value – Culture resources are significant, with uses by archaic, Fremont and prehistoric peoples. Several important sites are found in the segment and are eligible for listing. Members of the Ute Tribe used the area during the 1040's and 50's. Current use by Native Americans is known.

Note:

The Cultural Value does not extend beyond the National Forest boundary on to land administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

Description of the Physical/Biological Setting –

General Scenery – Lower Dry Fork Creek is also located adjacent to the heavily traveled Red Cloud Loop Scenic Backway. Aspen stands on adjacent side slopes and streamside riparian vegetation attract many visitors during the changing of the colors in September and early October. The limestone outcrops along the rim of the canyon and the mosaic of aspen, conifers and canyon bottom deciduous are part of this visually attractive corridor.

Ecology – Lower Dry Fork flows through glacial outwash bottoms and alluvial-colluvial side slopes. Side slopes are rugged, and tributaries often cut into the underlying materials creating incised drainages that flow only in spring and after heavy summer storms.

Plant communities occupying this segment are variable and highly diverse. A Douglas- fir/Oregon grape habitat occurs on the limestone-derived soils; while at the upper portion lodgepole pine/ grouse whortleberry plant community occur on the glacial morainal materials. An aspen-narrow leaf cottonwood/snowberry community dominates the vegetative cover in the lower canyon bottoms. A blue spruce/grass community is intermingled with other communities, and side slopes have a dominance of mountain brush with some juniper at the lower elevations.

Chokecherry, raspberry and other berries are common in this area. A few ponderosa pine add to the diversity of the vegetation in this unit.

Fish – Colorado River Cutthroat trout are present but may be depressed. Brook trout are present with a strong population.

Other Similar Values – There are no known values associated with species diversity, ecological function, rare communities and features, or education/scientific opportunities.

Description of Human Uses –

Transportation Routes – Lower Dry Fork Creek is located adjacent to the heavily traveled Red Cloud Loop Scenic Backway (Forest Development 018). The Dry Fork Flume Interpretive Trail is located along portions of the watercourse.

Existing Features, Infrastructure and Current Uses – Hunting, dispersed camping, and hiking are the main recreation activities during late spring to late fall months. Some kayaking and canoeing occurs in portions of the creek for about a 30 to 40 day period during early spring runoff (class 3 and 4

experience level). Snowmobiling along the scenic backway is a popular activity during winter months. Most recreationists are from the local area.

This segment is also part of the Vernal Municipal Watershed area.

Diversion and Channel Modifications – The Mosby Canal diversion in the Blanchett Park area of the Upper Dry Fork Creek segment and the sink areas lower stream flow to less than 20 percent. If the sinks were not present, flow rates would qualify the creek as free flowing. Since the sinks are a natural feature, the Forest Interdisciplinary Team classified the creek as free flowing.

Detailed Evaluation of Eligibility

Evaluation of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Geologic/Hydrologic Value				
Segment	Criteria and Rating			
Name	Feature Abundance	Diversity of Features	Educational and Scientific	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Lower Dry Fork Creek	High	High	High	High & Regional

Wildlife Values				
Segment	Criteria and Rating			
Name	Habitat Quality	Diversity of Species	Abundance of Species	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Lower Dry Fork Creek	High	High	High	High & Regional

Historic Value						
Segment	Criteria and Rating					
Name	Signifi- cance	Site Integrity	Educa- tion/ Interpre- tation	Listing & Eligibility	# of Historic Themes or Periods	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Lower Dry Fork Creek	High	Low	High	High	High	High & Regional

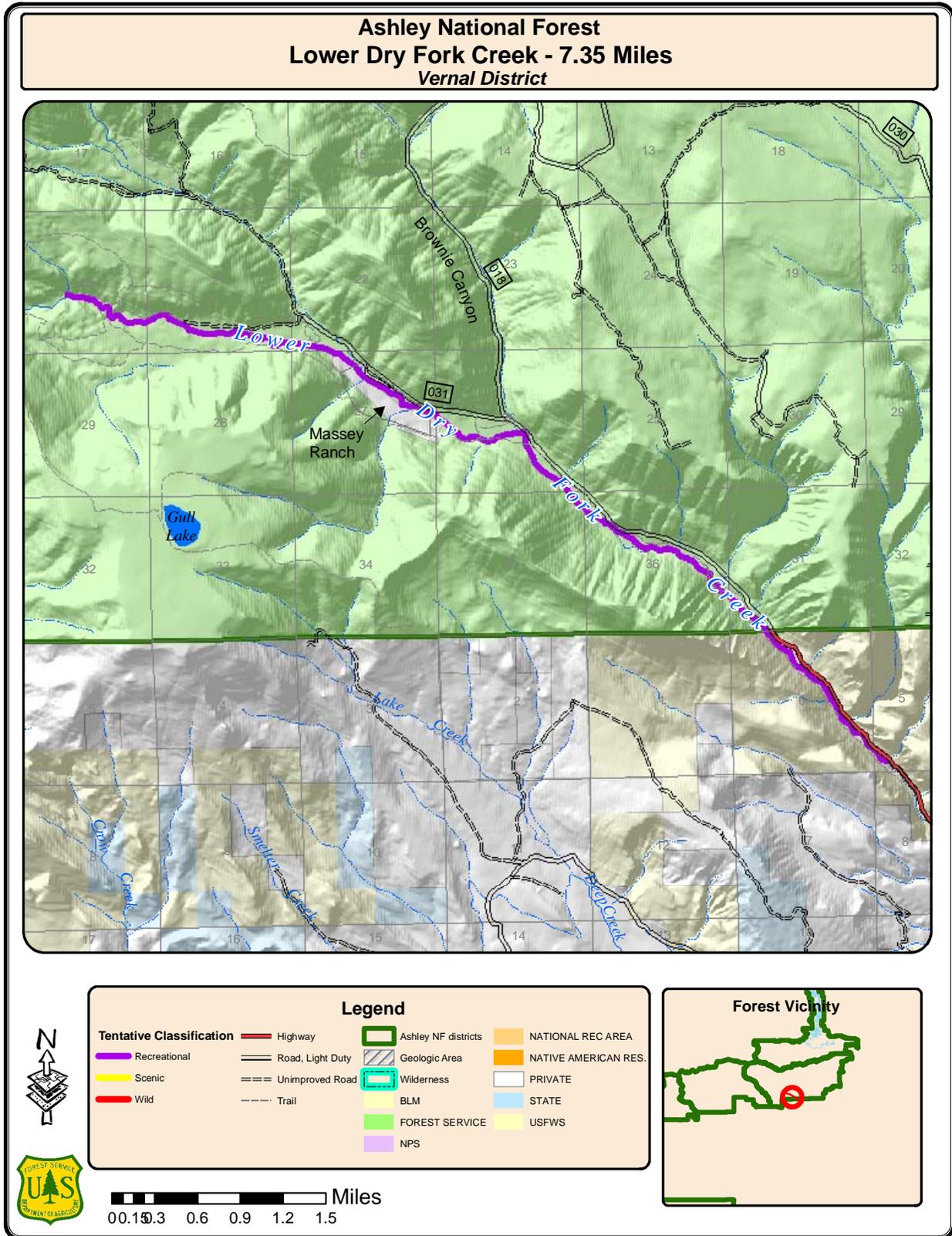
Cultural Value							
Segment	Criteria and Rating						
Name	Signifi- cance	Current Uses	Number of Cultures	Site Integrity	Educa- tion/ Interpre- tation	Listing /Eligi- bility	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Lower Dry Fork Creek	High	Moder- ate	High	Moderate	High	High	High & Regional

Tentative Classification

Tentative Classification					
Segment Description and Length (miles)		Lower Dry Fork Creek – from the USGS Gauging Station at the large "sinks" area to the USGS Gauging Station located on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management approximately 1.75 miles south of the Ashley National Forest boundary – 7.35 miles			
Wild:		Scenic:		Recreational:	
Free of impoundments. *	Y	Free of impoundments. *	Y	Some existing impoundments. The existence of low dams, diversion, or other modifications of the watercourse, provided the watercourse remains free-flowing and generally natural and riverine in appearance. **	N
Essentially primitive, little or no evidence of human activity. **	N	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. **	N	Some developments. Substantial evidence of human activity. **	y
Presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value. **	N	Presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures. **	N	The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures.**	y
Limited amount of domestic grazing or hay production. **	N	The presence of grazing, hay production or row crops. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural uses. **	N
Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest. **	N	Evidence of past logging or ongoing timber harvest, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of forestry uses. **	y
Generally inaccessible except by trail. **	N	Accessible in places by roads. **	N	Readily accessible by roads. **	y
No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular traffic within river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the area. **	N	Roads may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads. **	N	The existence of parallel roads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points. **	y
Meets or exceeds Federal criteria or federally approved state standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming) except when exceeded by nature conditions. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y
CONCLUSION:	N		N	RECREATIONAL	Y

* Standards that are mutually inclusive

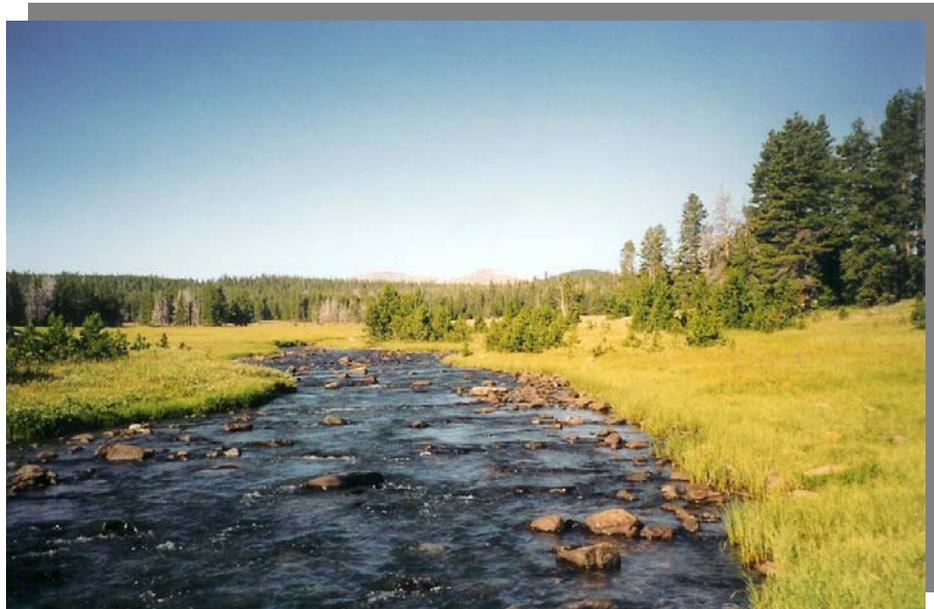
**Standards that are mutually exclusive



South Fork Ashley Creek		
Outstanding Remarkable Values	Scale of Importance	Tentative WSR Classification
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scenic • Geologic/Hydrologic • Wildlife 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional • Regional • Less than Regional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Scenic

Location and Length – The watercourse extends 14.53 miles from headwaters in Lakeshore Basin to the junction with North Fork Ashley Creek.

14.53 miles on National Forest System Lands



Description of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values –

Scenic Value – Lakeshore Basin is part of the upper headwaters of this segment and is a highly scenic backcountry area. Forested slopes, glaciated cirques and basins, lateral moraines, rock outcrops, steep escarpments, alpine meadow, and small lakes are located adjacent to this beautiful stream. Spruce, fir, other conifer stands, and ground vegetation provide scenic contrast with the ridges, meadows, lakes and streams in the watercourse corridor. Outstanding views of Leidy and Marsh Peaks exist along the watercourse corridor. Lush areas of riparian areas exist in the lower part of the segment as it passes through Horseshoe and Hicks Parks. Vegetative color changes occur during spring and early summer flower bloom, and during the fall as the leaves change color in small stands of aspen and riparian vegetation.

Geologic/Hydrologic Value – South Fork Ashley Creek is located in a glaciated valley. Meadows occur along the drainage in the lower portion of the segment. These meadows have not been glaciated, rather they are filled in lakebeds from glacial melt. Shale outcrops of the Uinta Mountain Quartzite occur at the head of the drainage, and considerable cutting and erosion is taking place. Uinta Mountain Quartzite underlies the broad tree covered drainages. In addition to the mainstream channels through the canyon bottoms, there are numerous areas of underflow with short intermittent channels. The gross shape of the landform was probably formed during Browns Park time with minor modifications, such as the formation of the stone streams during the ice age. This area was not glaciated, but large ice sheets did cover much of the area. Meadows are dominant features in areas where they formed behind bedrock constrictions, and in areas where former lakes were filled in following melting of ice sheets. These meadows are extremely wet and boggy all or most of the year and have perched water tables. Runoff is high and disturbed soils are deposited in stream channels by overland flows during summer thunderstorms and late spring snowbelt periods. Headcuts and gullies are localized near stream channels where livestock grazing and watering have been excessive. The dominant process occurring in these meadows is a slow buildup of organic material, leaching of iron from the Uinta Mountain quartzite, and slow lateral migration of the stream channels with accompanying bank caving. These areas are snowbound by early November and sometimes earlier. Diverse glaciated features exist within the watercourse corridor, i.e., Lake Wilde, other alpine lakes, unaltered streams, lateral moraines, scour, hummocky frost boreal, landslides, and a fault at the head of Lakeshore Basin. The watercourse corridor is classified as a “reference condition” for the stream type.

Wildlife Value – This segment provides high value summer range for deer, elk and moose. The corridor of the watercourse also traverses through potential lynx habitat. There is a high potential for amphibians in the numerous potholes geologic/hydrologic features within the watercourse corridor. In addition, Pine Martins are abundant in this drainage and Northern Goshawks frequent the corridor during summer months.

Description of the Biological Setting –

Ecology – The headwaters of South Fork Ashley Creek consist of glacial valley bottoms in a glaciated basin with hummocky ground moraine that contains lakes, meadow, and streams. The upper portion of the headwaters consists of wet meadows in the swales, dry meadows on hummocks, and conifer-covered areas on the larger hummocks.

Sedges, grasses, and low growth willow such as plainleaf willow dominate wet meadows. Marsh marigold and elephant head are common forbs in these wet areas. Dry meadows occur on the lower hummocks above the drainage bottoms and are dominated by sedges and grasses (species vary from those of the wet meadows). A mixed conifer community exists on the larger hummocks and is dominated by Engelmann spruce.

Numerous potholes with wetland vegetation exist midway down this segment. Lodgepole pine dominates the hummocky areas in these pothole areas.

The stream flows through open meadows before entering the main Ashley Creek. Large open wet-dry meadows and stringers of meadows dominate this segment. Wet type vegetation is toward the center of the large meadows, with the dry meadow type at the edge. Dry type vegetation exists in the smaller or stringer meadows, with wetland sedges and grasses along the stream. Mud sedge is indicative of bogs at the center of the wet type. Organic layers covers the water in these bog-like areas, and beaked sedge grows into the open water to a depth of one foot or more. Water sedge is dominant toward the edge and away from the open water. In these edge areas, an organic rich layer is saturated to near the surface for much of the growing season. Elephants head and marsh marigold are often common in the water sedge community type. Tufted hairgrass often becomes the dominant vegetative cover towards the edge of these bog-like areas where there is mineral soil or thin organic layers, and the water table is lower during the growing season. Timber oatgrass is often the dominant species at the dryer margins (areas without the wet vegetative component), and up to the tree line, as well as in the smaller stringer meadows.

There are few willows where there is a stream gradient. However, this species is lacking on the wet lake plains where soils are organic and anaerobic conditions prevail.

Fish – Colorado River Cutthroat trout are present, but their status is unknown. A good population of brook trout exists.

Other Similar Values – The watercourse is rated “Moderate” for species diversity. The watercourse has a “High” rating for ecological function. It is part of a Colorado River Cutthroat meta population area and is important for conservation of this species. The river corridor is also critical for species migration and meta population development.

Description of Human Uses –

Transportation Routes – The Red Cloud Loop Scenic Backway (Forest Development Road 018) and several undeveloped trails cross and parallel the

middle portion of the segment. Forest Development Trail 026 parallels the watercourse for most of its length.

Existing Features, Infrastructure and Current Uses – Backpacking and recreation stock use occurs in the non-motorized Lakeshore Basin area of the segment. Horseshoe and Hick Parks provides a setting for dispersed camping along portions of the creek. These large open meadows areas receive moderate to heavy fishing pressure, with most use near the crossing of the Red Cloud Loop Scenic Byway (FDR 018). Use of this area is also heavy during the deer and elk hunting season. The season of use is from late June to mid-October for the dispersed recreation uses. The surrounding area also receives some snowmobile use during winter month. Snowmobilers access the area from trailheads located in both Dry Fork Canyon and on the Flaming Gorge/Uintas National Scenic Byway (US Highway 191). Most recreationists are from the local area.

Areas adjacent to Horseshoe and Hicks Parks have been part of timber sale programs for the Vernal District in both recent and past years. Hicks Park is also part of the Black Canyon Cattle Grazing Allotment, with season of use from July through September.

Historic and Cultural –The historic Ashley Driveway Sheep Driveway crosses through the Hicks Park area.

Minor evidence of use by archaic and Fremont peoples is found in the upper headwater area of South Fork Ashley Creek.

Diversion and Channel Modifications – There are no stream diversions or impoundments in this segment.

Detailed Evaluation of Eligibility

Evaluation of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Scenic Value					
Segment	Criteria and Rating				
Name	Diversity of View	Special Features	Seasonal Variations	Cultural Modifications	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
South Fork Ashley Creek	High	High	Moderate	Highly Appropriate	High & Regional

Geologic/Hydrologic Value				
Segment	Criteria and Rating			
Name	Feature Abundance	Diversity of Features	Educational and Scientific	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
South Fork Ashley Creek	High	Moderate	High	High & Regional

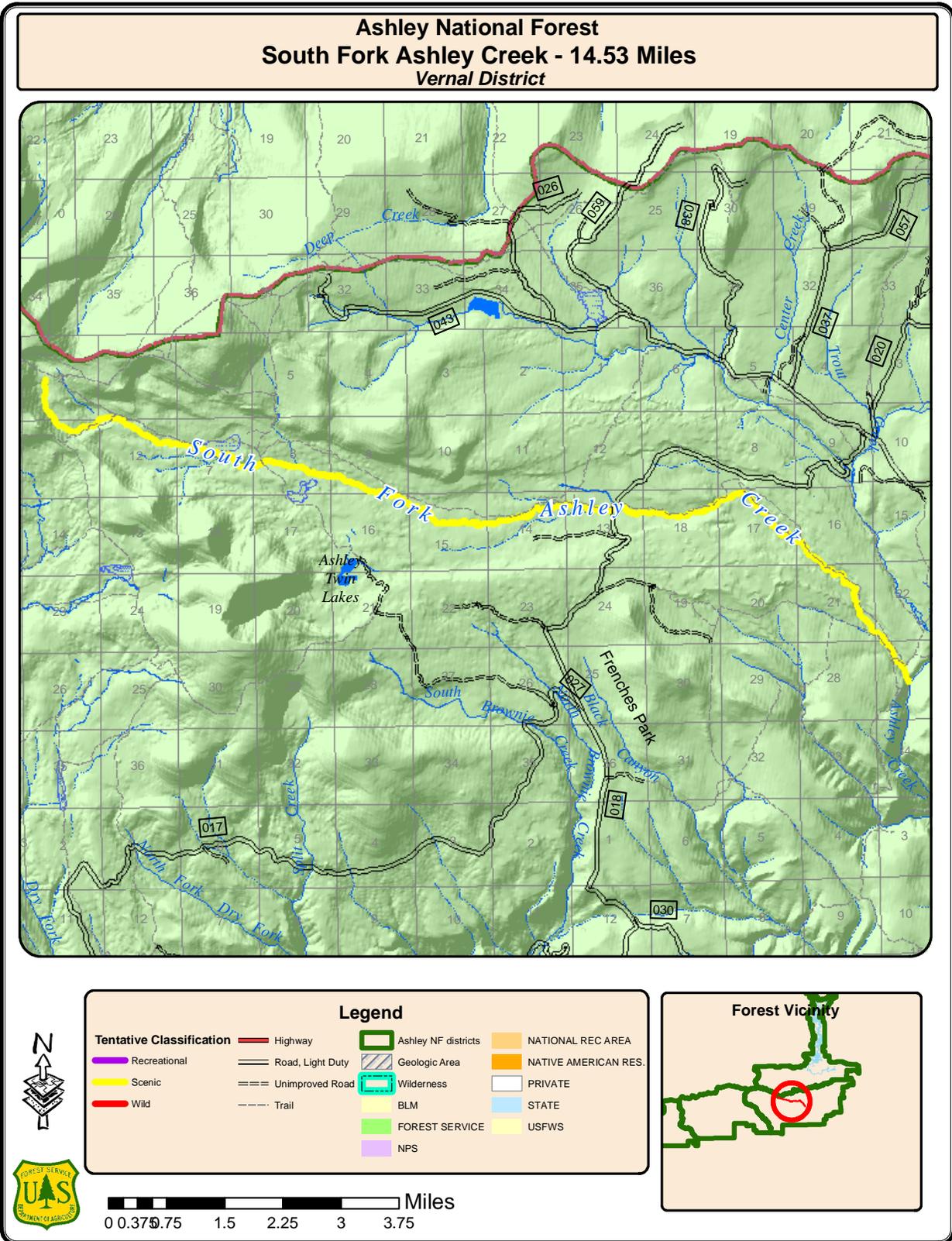
Wildlife Values				
Segment	Criteria and Rating			
Name	Habitat Quality	Diversity of Species	Abundance of Species	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
South Fork Ashley Creek	High	Moderate	High	High & Less than Regional

Tentative Classification

Tentative Classification					
Segment Description and Length (miles)		South Fork Ashley Creek – from headwaters in Lakeshore Basin to the junction with North Fork Ashley Creek – 14.53 miles			
Wild:		Scenic:		Recreational:	
Free of impoundments. *	Y	Free of impoundments. *	Y	Some existing impoundments. The existence of low dams, diversion, or other modifications of the watercourse, provided the watercourse remains free-flowing and generally natural and riverine in appearance. *	N
Essentially primitive, little or no evidence of human activity. **	N	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. **	Y	Some developments. Substantial evidence of human activity. **	N
Presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value. **	N	Presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures. **	N	The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures. **	N
Limited amount of domestic grazing or hay production. **	Y	The presence of grazing or hay production or row crops. **	Y	Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural uses. **	N
Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest. **	N	Evidence of past logging or ongoing timber harvest, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank. **	Y	Lands may have been developed for the full range of forestry uses. **	N
Generally inaccessible except by trail. **	N	Accessible in places by roads. **	Y	Readily accessible by roads. **	N
No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular traffic within river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the area. **	N	Roads may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads. **	Y	The existence of parallel roads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points. **	N
Meets or exceeds Federal criteria or federally approved state standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming) except when exceeded by nature conditions. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y
CONCLUSION:	N	SCENIC	Y		N

* Standards that are mutually inclusive

**Standards that are mutually exclusive



Black Canyon		
Outstanding Remarkable Values	Scale of Importance	Tentative WSR Classification
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scenic • Geologic/Hydrologic • Wildlife 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional • Regional • National 	❖ Wild

Location and Length – The watercourse extends 9.86 miles from the upper end of Frenches Park to the confluence with Ashley Gorge Creek.

9.86 miles on National Forest System Lands

Description of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values –

Scenic Value –

Black Canyon is located in both meadow and canyon environments, with lodgepole and aspen stands on



adjacent side slopes. Black Canyon is a highly scenic canyon, with access limited to several undeveloped roads near the upper end of the canyon. The canyon is very similar in scenic beauty to the lower portion of Ashley Gorge. The canyon area is relatively isolated and inaccessible. A combination of open meadows, forested side slopes, colorful rock outcrops and steep gorge-like canyons, and small stringers of riparian vegetation provide striking diversity in the landscape. Numerous deciduous trees (aspen, maple, willow, etc., are located in the canyon bottom. Logging roads are found in the upper headwaters. Panoramic views of Ashley Valley exist from several locations within the canyon.

Geologic/Hydrologic Value – Black Canyon begins on a nearly level plateau formed in the Bishop Conglomerate. It is an erosional surface that developed in a depositional environment prior to uplifting and down cutting of the Uinta Mountains. The colluviums of the Bishop Conglomerate overlay the lithology of other formations, including Mississippian limestones. The canyon bottoms are open and rounded at the weekly-dissected headwater area. There is little or no dissection of the side slopes, and few secondary tributaries exist.

There are small meandering streams in the bottom, but they are not actively cutting or gulling at present. There are many sections that are intermittently dry, due to water entering or sinking in the underlying karst limestones system.

The lower portion of this segment consists of exceedingly steep canyon sides and vertical cliffs underlain by Weber Sandstones. The vertical nature of these slopes is caused by "jointing" in the Weber formation. In the process of down cutting the valleys, the stream also undercut the bottoms of the canyons, thus removing support from the overlying rocks. The already existing "joint sets" create natural planes of weakness for rocks to break and fall.

Thus, the process of canyon formation is accompanied by frequent spectacular rock falls. The jagged canyon sides of sandstone bedrock make access extremely limited. There are numerous boulders and down woody debris in the narrow canyon bottom, making access extremely difficult. These geological and natural features are important in a hydrologic sense, since they cause that any precipitation is rapidly discharged directly to the stream channel.

Fossils can be found in various formations.

The conglomerate Bishop over Limestone has resulted in the karst system sinks system. There is a clear stratification of various sandstone and limestone formations exposed in canyon walls.

Wildlife Value – This area provides extremely important habitat for raptors, including Peregrine Falcon and Northern Goshawk. Bobcat, mountain lion and bear also inhabit the watershed corridor. The upper portion of the canyon supports heavy use by elk and deer.

Description of the Biological Settings –

Ecology – The headwaters of Black Canyon are on a mid elevation plateau with weekly dissected drainages, and the segment descends through moderately dissected slopes. The segment eventually reaches a deeply incised gorge in the lower end before entering the main Ashley Creek drainage.

There are some large meadows (such as Frenches Park) with nearly level to moderately sloping open parklands and wet meadows. These meadows have a vegetative cover of mesic grasses, sedges, and rushes. Open lodgepole pine forests surround the meadows.

The headwater portions of the stream canyons have are weekly dissected, and channels have moderate grades. The dominant vegetation in these headwater portions consists of lodgepole pine/elk sedge, aspen/snowberry, and Douglas-fir/ Oregon grape communities.

The lower portion of Black Canyon, consists of extremely steep canyon sidewalls and cliffs. Most of this area has bedrock outcrop, and where vegetation does grow, it is dominated by some form of conifer or broadleaf tree cover. The rest of the area includes a wide variety of shrubs, forbs, and grasses.

Fish – Colorado River Cutthroat trout are present, but their status is unknown. Brook trout and rainbow trout are presumed present, but their status is also unknown.

Other Similar Values – This segment is rated “High” for species diversity. The watercourse has high biological diversion in zones. Aspen, Douglas-fir, mountain ash, and cottonwood are found in the canyon bottom, with spruce/fir, Douglas-fir, mountain brush, ponderosa pine and associated understory species on the side slopes. The watercourse is rated “Moderate” for rare communities and features, due to the existence of mountain ash, and potential high occurrence of fossils in the Mississippian Limestone.

Description of Human Uses –

Transportation Routes – Black Canyon is relatively isolated and inaccessible. Logging roads are found in the upper headwaters of the segment, but are outside of the corridor of the watercourse.

Existing Features, Infrastructure and Current Uses – The segment receives light recreation use in the form of hiking, horseback riding, hunting, and some fishing. Most recreationists are from the local area.

The watercourse is within the area set aside and managed as the Vernal Municipal Watershed.

Historic and Cultural – Evidence of prehistoric use of the area is unknown.

Diversion and Channel Modifications –. No diversions exist.

The sinks in the upper areas of the segment reduce stream flows. Since they are considered part of the natural stream environment, the segment is classified as free flowing.

Detailed Evaluation of Eligibility

Evaluation of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Scenic Value					
Segment	Criteria and Rating				
Name	Diversity of View	Special Features	Seasonal Variations	Cultural Modifications	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Black Canyon	High	High	High	Highly Appropriate	High & Regional

Geologic/Hydrologic Value				
Segment	Criteria and Rating			
Name	Feature Abundance	Diversity of Features	Educational and Scientific	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Black Canyon	High	High	Moderate	High & Regional

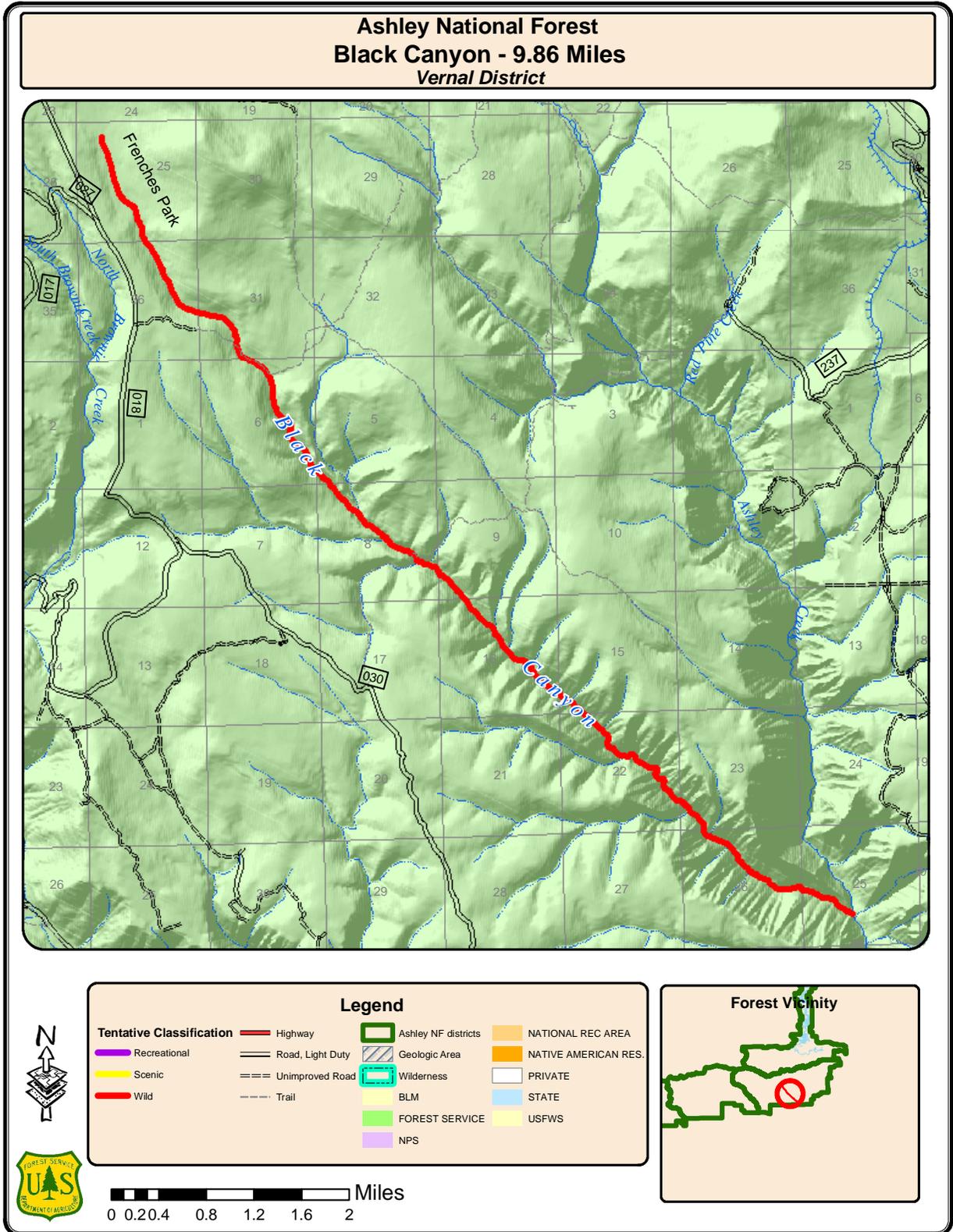
Wildlife Values				
Segment	Criteria and Rating			
Name	Habitat Quality	Diversity of Species	Abundance of Species	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Black Canyon	High	High	High	High & National

Tentative Classification

Tentative Classification					
Segment Description and Length (miles)		Black Canyon – from the upper end of Frenches Park to the confluence with Ashley Gorge Creek - 9.86 miles			
Wild:		Scenic:		Recreational:	
Free of impoundments. *	Y	Free of impoundments. *	Y	Some existing impoundments. The existence of low dams, diversion, or other modifications of the watercourse, provided the watercourse remains free-flowing and generally natural and riverine in appearance. **	N
Essentially primitive, little or no evidence of human activity. **	Y	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. **	Y	Some developments. Substantial evidence of human activity. **	N
Presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value. **	Y	Presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures. **	N	The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures. **	N
Limited amount of domestic grazing or hay production. **	Y	The presence of grazing or hay production or row crops. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural uses. **	N
Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest. **	Y	Evidence of past logging or ongoing timber harvest, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank. **	Y	Lands may have been developed for the full range of forestry uses. **	N
Generally inaccessible except by trail.	Y	Accessible in places by roads.	N	Readily accessible by roads.	N
No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular traffic within river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the area. **	Y	Roads or may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads. **	N	The existence of parallel roads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points. **	N
Meets or exceeds Federal criteria or federally approved state standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming) except when exceeded by nature conditions. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y
CONCLUSION: WILD	Y		N		N

* Standards that are mutually inclusive

**Standards that are mutually exclusive



Ashley Gorge Creek		
Outstanding Remarkable Values	Scale of Importance	Tentative WSR Classification
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scenic • Geologic/Hydrologic • Wildlife • Historic • Other Similar Values 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National • National • Regional • Regional • National 	❖ Wild

Location and Length – The watercourse extends 10.16 miles from the junction with the North Fork and South Fork Ashley Creeks to the mouth of the Gorge at the “spring box” located approximately 1.07 miles south of the Ashley National Forest.

9.09 miles on National Forest System Lands

1.07 miles on Bureau of Land Management Administered Lands



Description of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values –

Scenic Value

– Ashley Gorge is located in an extremely rugged and steep canyon area, with the exception of short sections near the upper

and lower ends of the segment, i.e., near the junction of the segment with the North and South Forks of Ashley Creek, and at the terminus near the “spring box” on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management. Steep slopes, rock outcrops, and a mosaic of conifers, aspen, cottonwoods and willows provide breathtaking scenery to those who venture on foot in the canyon.

Geologic/Hydrologic Value – The upper portion of this segment flows between steep colluvial slopes underlain by Mississippian limestone. There are numerous palisade cliffs with talus piles beneath. There is active down slope movement of the colluviums, probably by creep. The stream at the bottom constantly removes material, thus keeping the slope movement active.

Much of the valley bottom is filled with alluvium and glacial outwash, with numerous benches and debris flows below the side slopes. As opposed to the outwash, which is composed of Uinta Mountain quartzite, the slope wash is composed of material derived from the Morgan and Weber formations. The slope wash has built terraces and side valley fans which stand well above the glacial outwash. Flash floods carry sediment into the stream channels, but the numerous boulders in the material inhibits deep cutting.

The lower gorge has exceedingly steep canyon sides and vertical cliffs, underlain by the Weber Sandstones. The vertical nature of these slopes is caused by the "jointing" in the Weber formation. In the process of down cutting the valleys, the stream also undercut the bottoms of the canyon thus removing support from the overlying rocks. The already existing "joint sets" create natural planes of weakness for rocks to fracture, break and fall. Thus, the process of canyon formation is accompanied by very impressive and spectacular rock falls.

Whitewater, and high flows occur in spring with snow and ice thaws. Duration of high flows is dependent on snow pack and summer storms. High flows and the rugged nature of the land provide the adventurous with unforgettable experiences. However, due to the isolation and rugged nature of the gorge, easy access is not possible.

The springs in the lower portion of the gorge are charged by water entering a large karst system connected to the Dry Fork, Brownie Canyon, and other drainages. This limestone karst system (sinkholes, caves, and underground drainage) provides a significant amount of water for the Vernal Municipal Watershed. Water discharged from Oaks Park is diverted in a side drainage and enters Ashley Creek about 1/4 of the way down the drainage. Flows from this diversion add additional water in the fall when natural flows are reduced. As in other drainages along the Western Section, there is considerable loss of water to the underground karst system.

Wildlife Value – Good wildlife habitat exists due to the diversity of vegetation and deciduous trees in the canyon corridor. Habitat exists for peregrine falcon. The corridor serves as an escape route for deer and elk. This segment also provides important habitat for raptors. It also has potential for bats. The segment is valuable habitat for bobcat, cougar, and bear. The

benches above the canyon bottom and within the 0.5-mile wide corridor provide habitat for deer in the spring and fall.

Historic Value – Red Pine Trail is an historic transportation route. There is also evidence of an old trail along the canyon bottom, with several historic mining sites and writings on rocks and boulders. The springs in the lower area of the gorge were used as water sources during early settlement days.

Other Similar Values – This segment of Ashley Creek begins in irregular shaped, steep and very steep limestone canyon side slopes. The drainage descends a boulder falls just above the Redpine setting location, and enters what is known as Ashley Gorge. Vegetation is highly diverse from the top of the canyon to the bottom. There is not much of a riparian zone in the bottom. Numerous springs occur toward the mouth of the gorge.

The Research Natural Area within the corridor is a good representation of local undisturbed community types: riparian, cottonwood, dogwood, and blue spruce understory communities.

Aspen snowberry community occurs, with mixed conifer on numerous debris fans and on lower canyon slump slopes. Mountain brush occurs on the south facing slopes on the east side of the canyon, and Douglas-fir on north facing slopes.

Shrubs associated with bottomlands occupy the canyon bottoms. Dogwood, aspen-narrow leaf cottonwood-snowberry and mountain ash are also present. Engelmann spruce is also intermingled in the canyon bottom.

"Everet Spring Parsley" is found in riparian areas along the canyon bottom.

Description of other Biological Settings –

Fish – Colorado River Cutthroat trout are present, but their status is unknown. Brook trout are presumed present, but their status is also unknown. A strong population of rainbow trout exists.

Description of Human Uses –

Transportation Routes – Red Pine Trail crosses the upper portion of the gorge, and undeveloped roads access points at several sites along the plateau above the gorge. The terminus of the segment is just north of the road leading the USGS Gauging Station of land administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

Existing Features, Infrastructure and Current Uses – Hiking is the dominant recreation use. Some hunting and fishing occurs in both the upper and lower portions of the segment. Limited kayaking and canoeing occurs in lower one half of the gorge for about a 30 to 40 day period during early spring runoff (classes 2 through 5 experience level). Outstanding fishing occurs along the upper portion of the gorge. Rock hounding within the gorge is a very popular recreation use. Historic features in the gorge also attract visitors.

The upper reaches of the segment are within the Black Canyon Cattle Grazing Allotment. Timber sale activities have also taken place in this same area, but outside of the 0.5-mile corridor.

The lower half of this segment is part of the Vernal Municipal Watershed area.

Cultural – Some evidence of prehistoric uses exists, but due to limited access few surveys have been done. Current uses of the gorge by members of the Ute Tribe are evident.

Diversion and Channel Modifications – There are no diversions in this segment. The flow reductions associated with the sinks in the canyon are considered as part of the natural stream environment.

Detailed Evaluation of Eligibility

Evaluation of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Scenic Value					
Segment	Criteria and Rating				
Name	Diversity of View	Special Features	Seasonal Variations	Cultural Modifications	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Ashley Gorge Creek	High	High	High	Highly Appropriate	High & National

Geologic/Hydrologic Value				
Segment	Criteria and Rating			
Name	Feature Abundance	Diversity of Features	Educational and Scientific	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Ashley Gorge Creek	High	High	Moderate	High & National

Wildlife Values				
Segment	Criteria and Rating			
Name	Habitat Quality	Diversity of Species	Abundance of Species	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Ashley Gorge Creek	High	High	High	High & Regional

Historic Value						
Segment	Criteria and Rating					
Name	Significance	Site Integrity	Education/ Interpretation	Listing & Eligibility	# of Historic Themes or Periods	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Ashley Gorge Creek	High	High	Moderate	Low	High	High & Regional

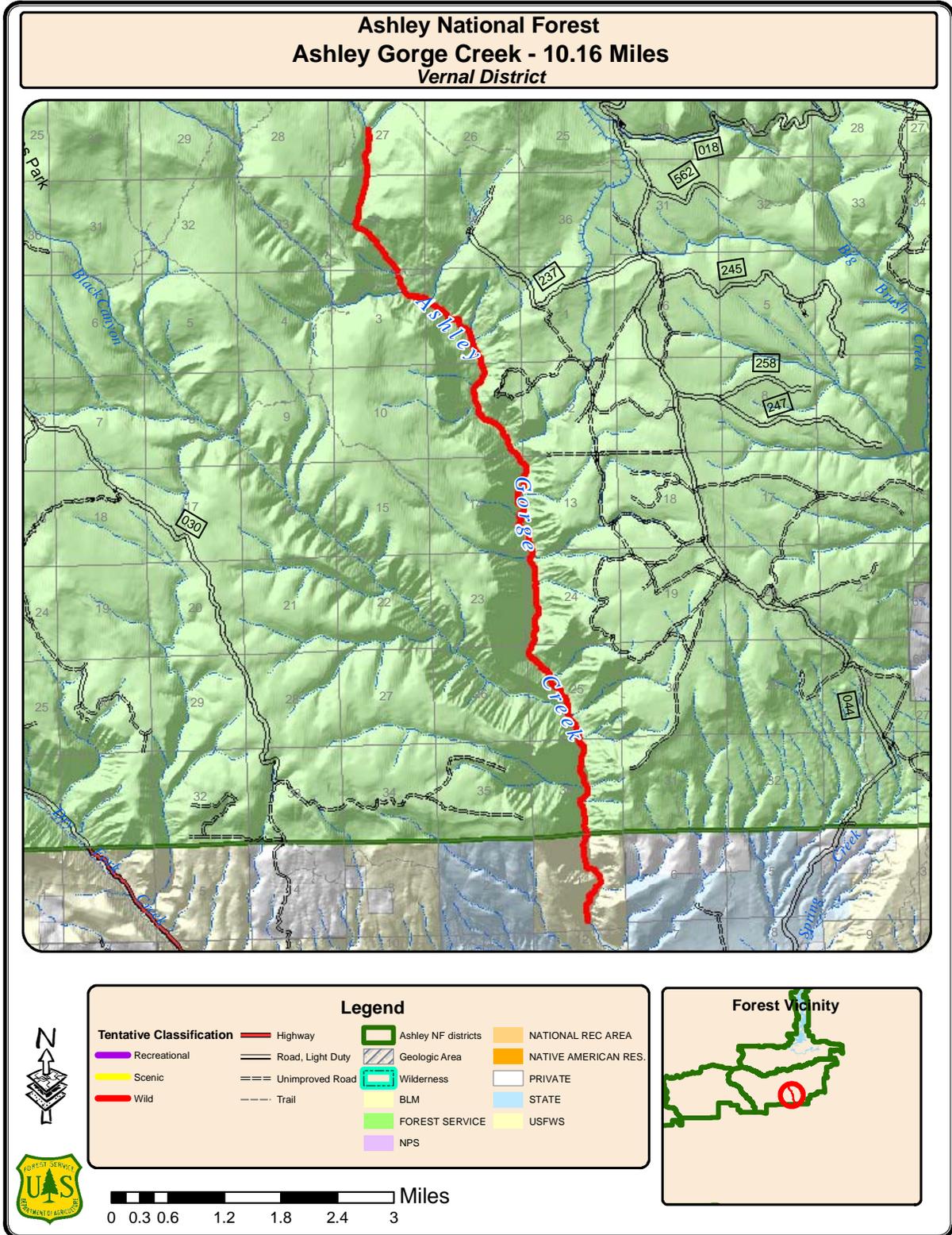
Other Similar Values					
Segment	Criteria and Rating				
Name	Species Diversity	Ecological Function	Rare Communities & Features	Educational & Scientific	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Ashley Gorge Creek	High	High	Moderate	High	High & National

Tentative Classification

Tentative Classification					
Segment Description and Length (miles)		Ashley Gorge Creek – from the common junction with North Fork and South Fork of Ashley Creek to 1.07 miles beyond the National Forest Boundary – 10.16 miles			
Wild:		Scenic:		Recreational:	
Free of impoundments. *	Y	Free of impoundments. *	Y	Some existing impoundments. The existence of low dams, diversion, or other modifications of the watercourse, provided the watercourse remains free-flowing and generally natural and riverine in appearance. **	N
Essentially primitive, little or no evidence of human activity. **	Y	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. **	Y	Some developments. Substantial evidence of human activity. **	N
Presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value. **	Y	Presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures. **	N	The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures. **	N
Limited amount of domestic grazing or hay production. **	Y	The presence of grazing or hay production or row crops. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural uses. **	N
Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest. **	Y	Evidence of past logging or ongoing timber harvest, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank. **	Y	Lands may have been developed for the full range of forestry uses. **	N
Generally inaccessible except by trail.	Y	Accessible in places by roads.	N	Readily accessible by roads.	N
No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular traffic within river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the area. **	Y	Roads or may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads. **	N	The existence of parallel roads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points. **	N
Meets or exceeds Federal criteria or federally approved state standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming) except when exceeded by nature conditions. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y
CONCLUSION: WILD	Y		N		N

* Standards that are mutually inclusive

**Standards that are mutually exclusive



C. Eastern Section/Uinta Mountains – Roosevelt and Duchesne Ranger Districts

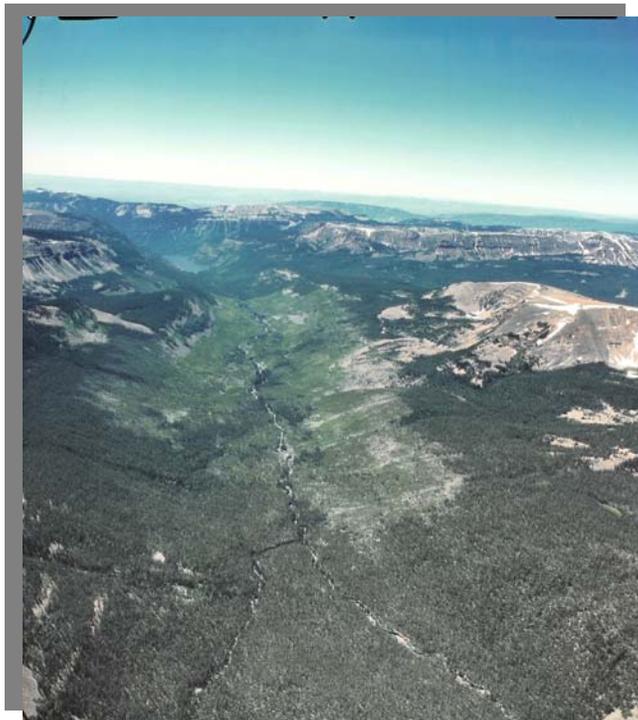
1. Duchesne County, State of Utah

Upper Rock Creek & tributaries		
Outstanding Remarkable Values	Scale of Importance	Tentative WSR Classification
• Scenic	• Regional	❖ Wild

Location and Length – The watercourse extends 21.26 miles from the headwaters to the southern boundary of the High Uintas Wilderness.

Upper Rock Creek consists of lakes within the headwaters, the watercourse corridor, and three adjacent principal perennial tributaries.

21.26 miles on National Forest System Lands



Upper Rock Creek – bottom right drainage looking south towards Upper Stillwater Reservoir (drainage on bottom left is Fall Creek)

Description of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values –

Scenic Value – The watercourse serve as the corridor for primitive trails to the panoramic and strikingly beautiful lakes, meadows, cirque basins, and surrounding peaks and ridgelines in the headwaters. Wildflowers provide variation in color in the higher basins and meadows during mid- and late summer

months. Seasonal variation in color occurs in the lower portions of the watercourses where small stands of Aspen and streamside riparian vegetation exist.

Vegetation in the canyon bottoms has great diversity, is highly variable, and contributes to the outstanding scenery.

The glacial bottoms in the main portion of the watercourses are in glacial canyon bottoms with wet meadows, springs and seeps with some inner gorges cut deep in the underlying quartzite bedrock. This unit type contains most of the larger glacial lakes in the Uinta Mountains, and the wet meadows resulted from the filling of former lakes.

Backpackers and horse packers are attracted to this outstandingly beautiful scenery, with the season of use from late June to mid-October.

Description of Physical/Biological Setting –

Geologic/Hydrologic – Upper Rock Creek has headwaters above tree line in a cirque basin of scoured bedrock. It enters a more defined glacial valley bottom with numerous meadows and ground morainal landforms. Many of the meadows have low gradient meandering streams that pick up gradient through the ground moraine tree covered areas. After flowing through low relief glacial valley upland, the stream enters a steep canyon with lateral moraines to either side. The glacial bottom in the main portion of Rock Creek is in a glacial canyon bottom with wet meadows, springs and seeps with thin hummocky ground moraines and outwash with some inner gorges cut deep in the underlying quartzite bedrock.

Upon entering the glacial canyon and through most of its length, this post-glacial stream has carved a gorge up to 150 feet deep in the quartzite bedrock beneath the drift. The stream is running over bedrock but has not cut in to it at the upper portions. Boulder moraines and outwash have created a hummocky topography that covers the glacial valley floor. These hummocks have dammed some of the tributary streams and formed wet meadows, seeps and spring areas.

Ecology – Gradients are typically low and vegetation consists of sedge/grass interspersed with low arctic willow, and sedge-geum in the cirque headwaters. Included are spruce krummholtz and sparse Engelmann spruce/grouse whortleberry. This area is above treeline.

The stream flows through hummocky ground moraine with lakes, ponds, wet depressions and forested knolls within the low gradient glacial valley bottoms below the cirque basin. Sedges, grasses, and low growth willows such as plainleaf willow dominate vegetation in the wet meadows. Marsh marigolds and elephant head are common forbs of these wet areas. On the lower hummocks just above the drainage bottoms, dry meadows occur that are also dominated by sedges and grasses, but the species vary from those of the wet meadows.

A dominant overstory of Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir with some mixed lodgepole pine is located on the large hummocks in the forested community.

Vegetation in the canyon bottom has great diversity and is highly variable. Tree overstory includes lodgepole pine and Engelmann spruce.

Fish and Wildlife – Colorado River Cutthroat trout are present, but their status is unknown. Brook trout and rainbow trout are present with a strong population. Other species are presumed present, but their status is unknown.

This unit provides valuable wildlife habitat. Beaver dams are present, and there is a high potential for amphibians. The upper area is important summer range for elk and deer.

Other Similar Values – There are no known values associated with species diversity, ecological function, rare communities and features, or education/scientific opportunities.

Description of Human Uses –

Transportation Routes – Developments are limited to trails, trail signs and foot bridges.

Existing Features, Infrastructure and Current Uses – Most use is concentrated in the headwater areas and consists of backpacking, recreation stock use and dispersed camping. Some deer and elk hunting occur in the lower portion of the segment. The season of use is about four to five months, from late June to mid-October.

Historic/Cultural – There are no known historic or prehistoric sites within the corridor of this segment.

Diversion and Channel Modifications – There are no diversions in this segment.

Detailed Evaluation of Eligibility

Evaluation of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values

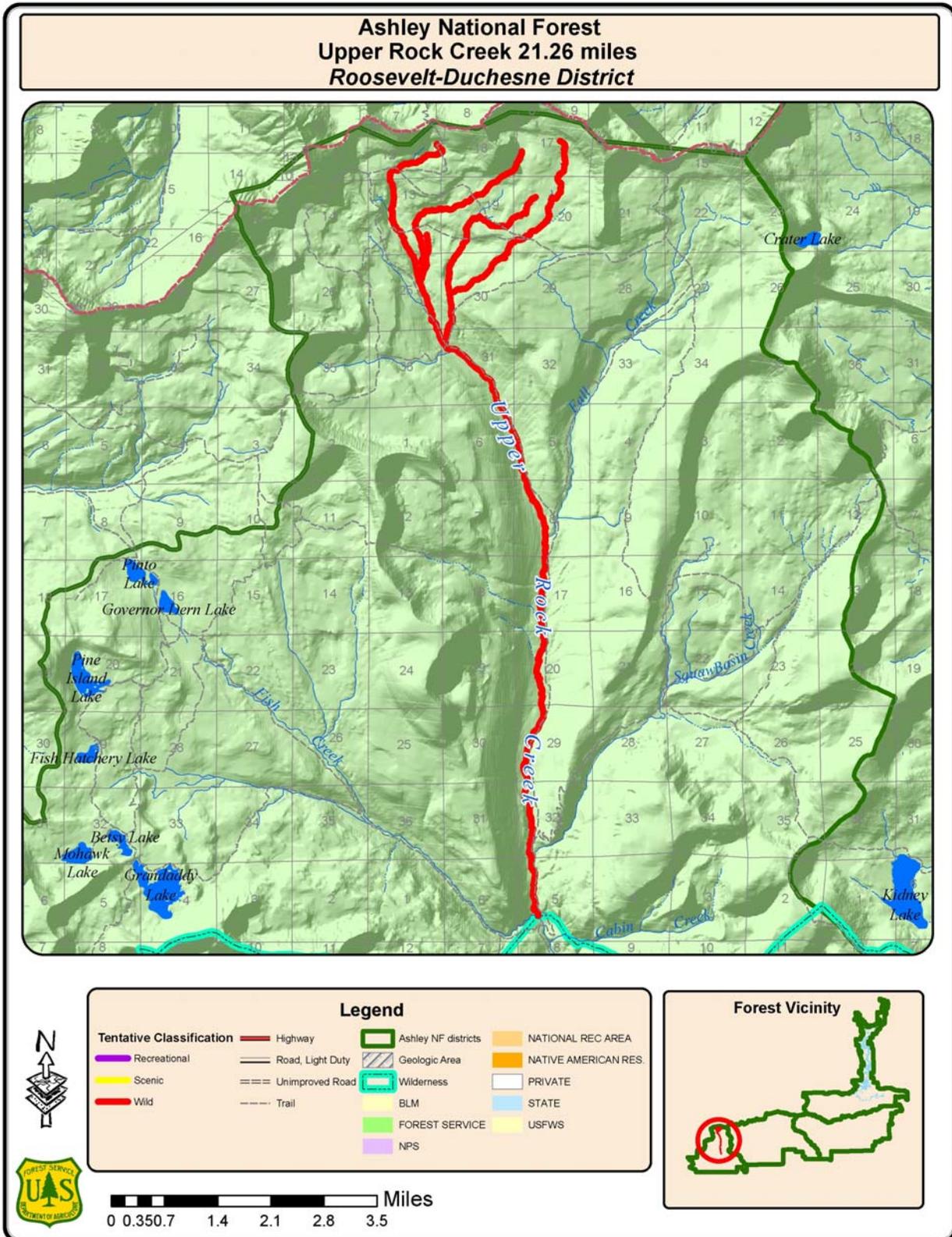
Scenic Value					
Segment	Criteria and Rating				
Name	Diversity of View	Special Features	Seasonal Variations	Cultural Modifications	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Upper Rock Creek	High	High	Low	Highly Appropriate	High & Regional

Tentative Classification

Tentative Classification					
Segment Description and Length (miles)		Upper Rock Creek – from the headwaters to the southern boundary of the High Uintas Wilderness – 21.26 miles			
Wild:		Scenic:		Recreational:	
Free of impoundments. *	Y	Free of impoundments. *	Y	Some existing impoundments. The existence of low dams, diversion, or other modifications of the watercourse, provided the watercourse remains free-flowing and generally natural and riverine in appearance. **	N
Essentially primitive, little or no evidence of human activity. **	Y	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. **	Y	Some developments. Substantial evidence of human activity. **	N
Presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value. **	Y	Presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures. **	N	The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures. **	N
Limited amount of domestic grazing or hay production. **	Y	The presence of grazing or hay production or row crops. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural uses. **	N
Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest. **	Y	Evidence of past logging or ongoing timber harvest, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of forestry uses. **	N
Generally inaccessible except by trail.	Y	Accessible in places by roads.	N	Readily accessible by roads.	N
No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular traffic within river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the area. **	Y	Roads or may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads. **	N	The existence of parallel roads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points. **	N
Meets or exceeds Federal criteria or federally approved state standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming) except when exceeded by nature conditions. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y
CONCLUSION: WILD	Y		N		N

* Standards that are mutually inclusive

**Standards that are mutually exclusive



West Fork Rock Creek & Fish Creek		
Outstanding Remarkable Values	Scale of Importance	Tentative WSR Classification
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scenic • Historic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Wild

Location and Length – These watercourses extend 13.42 miles (4.91 miles – Fish Creek & 8.51 miles – West Fork Rock Creek) from the headwaters to the confluence with Upper Rock Creek.

The headwaters of West Fork of Rock Creek & Fish Creek consist of numerous lakes, basins and meadows in the Granddaddy Lakes area of the High Uintas Wilderness. Two principal tributaries are included with the West Fork Rock Creek watercourse. Pinto Lake and Granddaddy Lake are located in the northwest and southwest corners of the headwaters, respectively.

13.42 miles on National Forest System Lands



Photo – Fish Creek

Description of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values –

Scenic Value – (same as for Upper Rock Creek) The watercourses serve as the corridors for primitive trails to the panoramic and strikingly beautiful lakes, meadows, cirque basins, and surrounding peaks and ridgelines in the

headwaters. Wildflowers provide variation in color in the higher basins and meadows during mid- and late summer months. Seasonal variation in color occurs in the lower portions of the watercourses where small stands of Aspen and streamside riparian vegetation exist.

Vegetation in the canyon bottoms has great diversity, is highly variable, and contributes to the outstanding scenery.

The glacial bottoms in the main portion of the watercourses are in glacial canyon bottoms with wet meadows, springs and seeps with some inner gorges cut deep in the underlying quartzite bedrock. This unit type contains most of the larger glacial lakes in the Uinta Mountains, and the wet meadows resulted from the filling of former lakes.

Backpackers and horse packers are attracted to this outstandingly beautiful scenery, with the season of use from late June to mid-October.

Historic Value – The historic Rhodes Cabin and Mine exist within the corridor of West Fork Rock Creek. Although the cabin walls have been vandalized, the mine dump and mine adits remain in good condition.

Description of Physical/Biological Setting –

Geologic/Hydrologic – Both West Fork and Fish Creek flow through hummocky ground moraine located along glacial valley bottoms containing lakes, ponds wet depressions and forested knolls. Both these tributaries to the main Rock Creek lack the high elevation alpine basins above tree line. Gradients are typically 1 to 15 percent in the upper basins and drop into a moderately steep to steep glacial valley with subdued step topography due to glacial scour and veneer of till and boulder glacial lateral morainal material. Gradients are typically 30 percent to 65 percent in these steepened valleys.

This unit is located in till of the Pinedale age which is a poorly sorted boulder material of fine to medium grained quartzite and arkosic quartzite of the Uinta Mountain Group. The area consists of hummocky ground moraine along the glacial bottoms containing a well developed drainage pattern. This unit type contains most of the larger glacial lakes in the Uinta Mountains, and the wet meadows probably resulted from the sediment filling of former lakes.

Ecology – Vegetation in the upper basin consists of sedges, grasses, and low growth willows such as plainleaf willow in the wet meadows. Marsh marigold and elephant head are common forbs of these wet areas. On the lower hummocks just above the drainage bottoms, dry meadows occur that are also dominated by sedges and grasses, but these species vary from those in the

wet meadows. A forested community with the dominant overstory of Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir is located on the large hummocks.

In the steeper glacial valley, lodgepole pine dominates along with some Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir, with an understory of shade tolerant species such as grouse whortleberry.

Fish and Wildlife – Colorado River Cutthroat trout are present, but their status is unknown. Brook trout and rainbow trout are also present with a strong population. Other species are presumed present, but their status is unknown. Granddaddy Lake is heavily stocked with non-native species.

The upper portion of this segment provides habitat for deer and elk in the summer. The lower valley provides spring and fall habitat. There is a high potential for amphibians in the upper portion of this segment.

Other Similar Values – There are no known values associated with species diversity, ecological function, rare communities and features, or education/scientific opportunities.

Description of Human Uses –

Transportation Routes – Developments are limited to trails, trail signs and foot bridges.

Existing Features, Infrastructure and Current Uses – Recreation visits and use is moderate to heavy in headwaters. Much of this use originates from trailheads located east of the headwaters on the Wasatch-Cache National Forest. Most wilderness users access this area from either the Grandview Trailhead in Hades Canyon or the Granddaddy Lakes Trailhead at Mirror Lake. Fifteen large lakes are located in the headwater areas.

Most use is concentrated in the headwater areas and consists of backpacking, recreation stock use and dispersed camping. Some deer and elk hunting occur in the lower portion of the segment. The season of use is about four to five months, from late June to mid-October.

Cultural – There are no known prehistoric sites within the corridor of this segment.

Diversion and Channel Modifications – There are no diversions in this segment.

Detailed Evaluation of Eligibility

Evaluation of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Scenic Value					
Segment	Criteria and Rating				
Name	Diversity of View	Special Features	Seasonal Variations	Cultural Modifications	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
West Fork Rock Creek & tributaries and Fish Creek	High	High	Low	Highly Appropriate	High & Regional

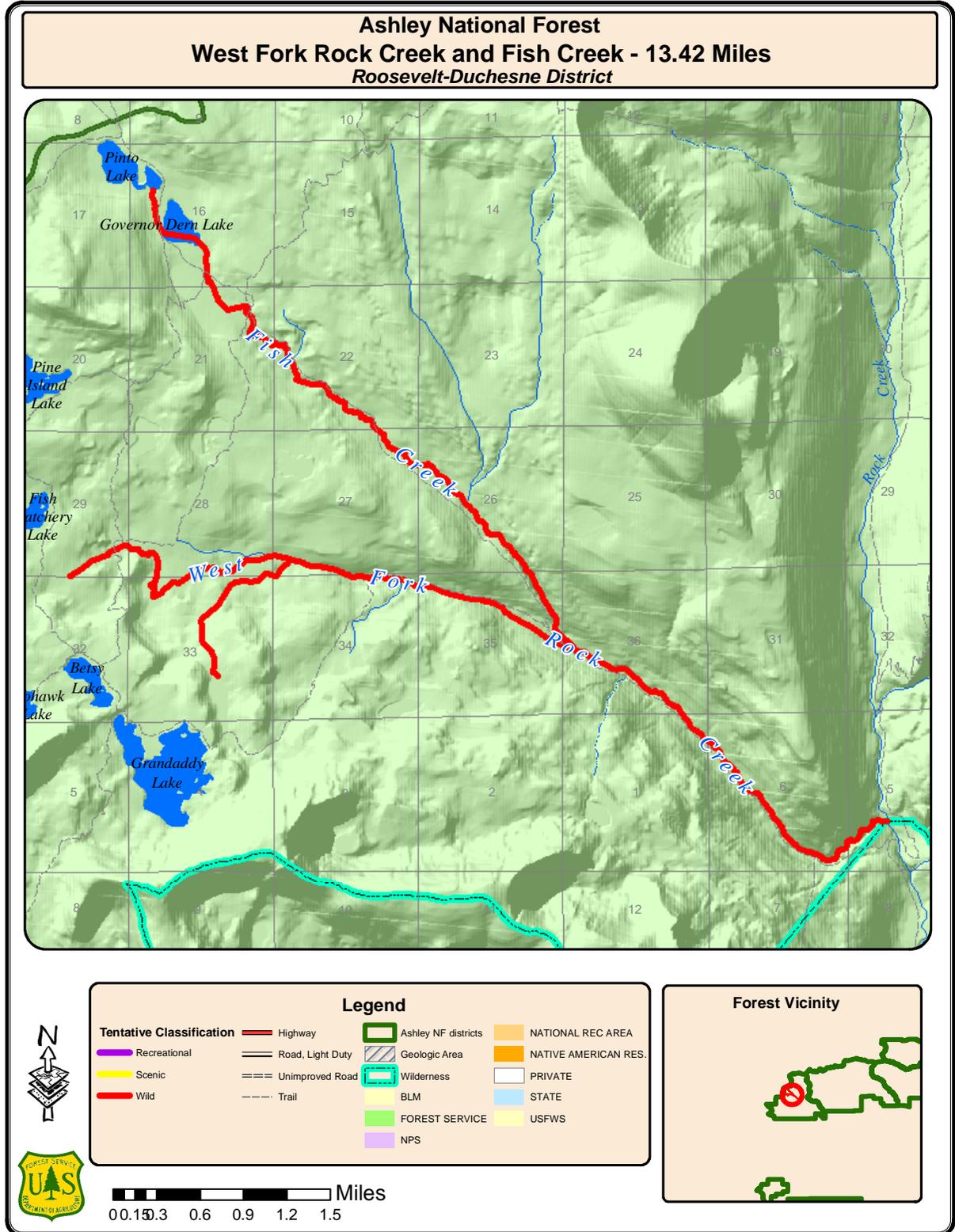
Historic Value						
Segment	Criteria and Rating					
Name	Significance	Site Integrity	Educational/ Interpretation	Listing & Eligibility	# of Historic Themes or Periods	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
West Fork Rock Creek & tributaries and Fish Creek	High	Moderate	High	High	Low	High & Regional

Tentative Classification

Tentative Classification					
Segment Description and Length (miles)		West Fork Rock Creek & tributaries and Fish Creek – from the headwaters to the confluence with Upper Rock Creek – 13.42 miles			
Wild:		Scenic:		Recreational:	
Free of impoundments. *	Y	Free of impoundments. *	Y	Some existing impoundments. The existence of low dams, diversion, or other modifications of the watercourse, provided the watercourse remains free-flowing and generally natural and riverine in appearance. **	N
Essentially primitive, little or no evidence of human activity. **	Y	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. **	Y	Some developments. Substantial evidence of human activity. **	N
Presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value. **	Y	Presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures. **	N	The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures. **	N
Limited amount of domestic grazing or hay production. **	Y	The presence of grazing or hay production or row crops. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural uses. **	N
Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest. **	Y	Evidence of past logging or ongoing timber harvest, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of forestry uses. **	N
Generally inaccessible except by trail.	Y	Accessible in places by roads.	N	Readily accessible by roads.	N
No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular traffic within river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the area. **	Y	Roads or may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads. **	N	The existence of parallel roads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points. **	N
Meets or exceeds Federal criteria or federally approved state standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming) except when exceeded by nature conditions. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y
CONCLUSION: WILD	Y		N		N

* Standards that are mutually inclusive

**Standards that are mutually exclusive



Fall Creek		
Outstanding Remarkable Values	Scale of Importance	Tentative WSR Classification
• Scenic	• Regional	❖ Wild

Location and Length – This watercourse extend 5.90 miles from the headwaters to the confluence with Upper Rock Creek.

Fall Creek consists of lakes within the headwaters, the watercourse corridor, and an adjacent principal perennial tributary in the High Uintas Wilderness.

5.90 miles on National Forest System Lands

Description of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values –

Scenic Value –
(same as for Upper Rock Creek) The watercourse serve as the corridor for primitive trails to the



panoramic and strikingly beautiful lakes, meadows, cirque basins, and surrounding peaks and ridgelines in the headwaters. Wildflowers provide variation in color in the higher basins and meadows during mid- and late summer months. Seasonal variation in color occurs in the lower portions of the watercourses where small stands of Aspen and streamside riparian vegetation exist.

Vegetation in the canyon bottoms has great diversity, is highly variable, and contributes to the outstanding scenery.

The glacial bottoms in the main portion of the watercourses are in glacial canyon bottoms with wet meadows, springs and seeps with some inner gorges cut deep in the underlying quartzite bedrock. This unit type contains

most of the larger glacial lakes in the Uinta Mountains, and the wet meadows resulted from the filling of former lakes.

Backpackers and horse packers are attracted to this outstandingly beautiful scenery, with the season of use from late June to mid-October.

Description of Physical/Biological Setting –

Geologic/Hydrologic – The headwaters of Fall Creek are located above tree line in a cirque basin of scoured bedrock. It enters a more defined glacial valley bottom with numerous meadows and ground morainal landforms. Many of the meadows have low gradient meandering streams that pick up gradient through the ground moraine tree covered areas. After flowing through low relief glacial valley upland, the stream enters a steep canyon with lateral moraines on either side. The glacial bottom in the main portion of Rock Creek is in a glacial canyon bottom with wet meadows, springs and seeps with thin hummocky ground moraines and outwash, with some inner gorges cut deep in the underlying quartzite bedrock.

This unit is located in till of the Pinedale age which is a poorly sorted boulder material of fine to medium grained quartzite and arkosic quartzite of the Uinta Mountain Group. The area consists of hummocky ground moraine along the glacial bottoms exhibiting a well developed drainage pattern. This unit type contains most of the larger glacial lakes in the Uinta Mountains, and the wet meadows probably resulted from the filling of former lakes.

Ecology – (same as for Upper Rock Creek) Gradients are typically low and vegetation consists of sedge/grass interspersed with low arctic willow, and sedge-geum in the cirque headwaters. Included are spruce krummholtz and sparse Engelmann spruce/grouse whortleberry. This area is above treeline.

The stream flows through hummocky ground moraine with lakes, ponds, wet depressions and forested knolls within the low gradient glacial valley bottoms below the cirque basin. Sedges, grasses, and low growth willows such as plainleaf willow dominate vegetation in the wet meadows. Marsh marigolds and elephant head are common forbs of these wet areas. On the lower hummocks just above the drainage bottoms, dry meadows occur that are also dominated by sedges and grasses, but the species vary from those of the wet meadows.

A dominant overstory of Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir with some mixed lodgepole pine are located on the large hummocks in the forested community.

Vegetation in the canyon bottom has great diversity and is highly variable. Tree overstory includes lodgepole pine and Engelmann spruce.

Fish and Wildlife – *(same as for Upper Rock Creek)* Colorado River Cutthroat trout are present, but their status is unknown. Brook trout and rainbow trout are present with a strong population. Other species are presumed present, but their status is unknown.

This unit provides valuable wildlife habitat. Beaver dams are present, and there is a high potential for amphibians. The upper area is important summer range for elk and deer.

Other Similar Values – There are no known values associated with species diversity, ecological function, rare communities and features, or education/scientific opportunities.

Description of Human Uses –

Transportation Routes – Developments are limited to trails, trail signs and foot bridges.

Existing Features, Infrastructure and Current Uses – *(same as for Upper Rock Creek)* Most use is concentrated in the headwater areas and consists of backpacking, recreation stock use and dispersed camping. Some deer and elk hunting occur in the lower portion of the segment. The season of use is about four to five months, from late June to mid-October.

Historic/Cultural – There are no known historic or prehistoric sites within the corridor of this segment.

Diversion and Channel Modifications – There are no diversions in this segment.

Detailed Evaluation of Eligibility

Evaluation of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values

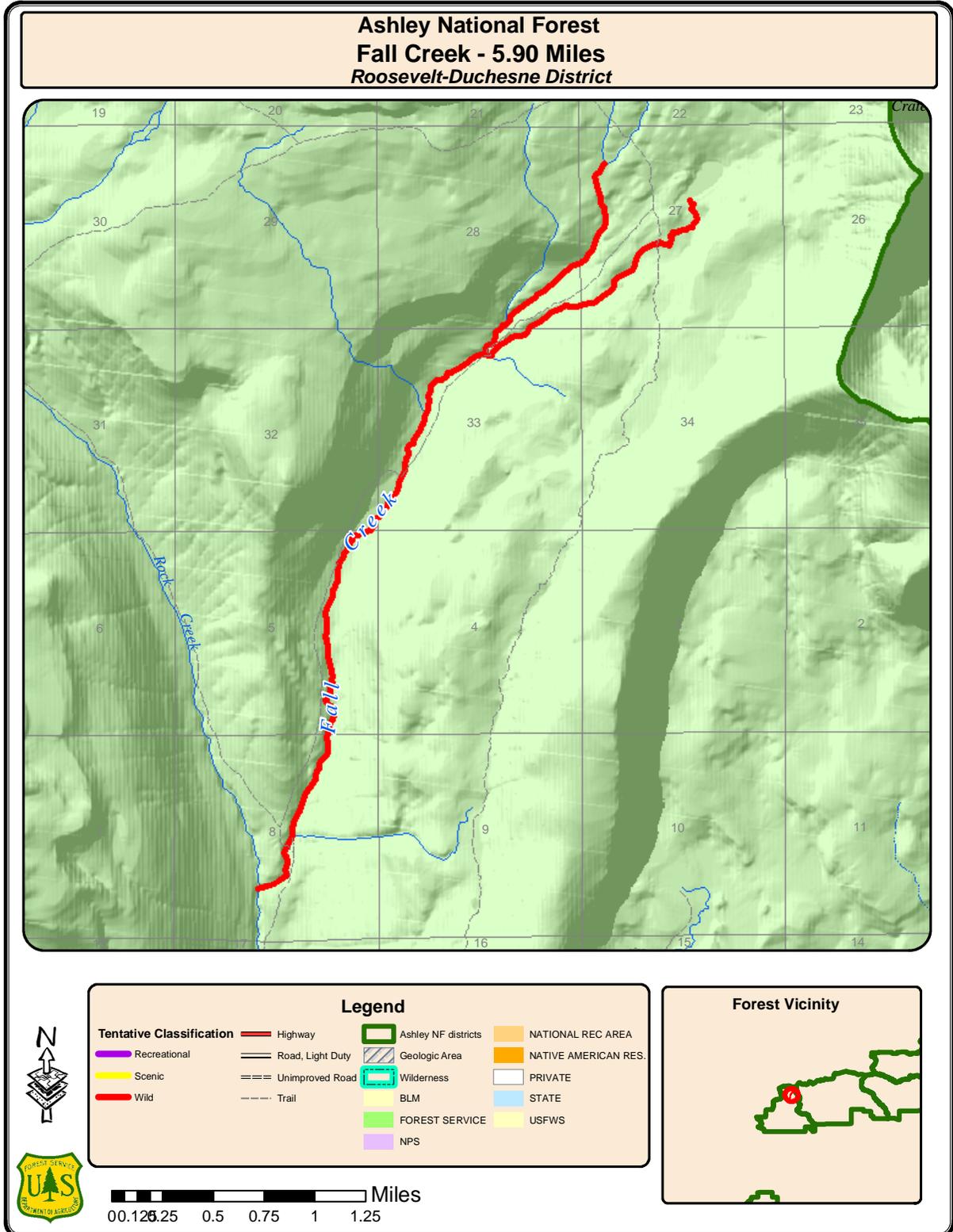
Scenic Value					
Segment	Criteria and Rating				
Name	Diversity of View	Special Features	Seasonal Variations	Cultural Modifications	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Fall Creek & principal tributary	High	High	Low	Highly Appropriate	High & Regional

Tentative Classification

Tentative Classification					
Segment Description and Length (miles)		Fall Creek & tributary – from the headwaters to the confluence with Upper Rock Creek – 5.90 miles			
Wild:		Scenic:		Recreational:	
Free of impoundments. *	Y	Free of impoundments. *	Y	Some existing impoundments. The existence of low dams, diversion, or other modifications of the watercourse, provided the watercourse remains free-flowing and generally natural and riverine in appearance. **	N
Essentially primitive, little or no evidence of human activity. **	Y	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. **	Y	Some developments. Substantial evidence of human activity. **	N
Presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value. **	Y	Presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures. **	N	The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures. **	N
Limited amount of domestic grazing or hay production. **	Y	The presence of grazing or hay production or row crops. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural uses. **	N
Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest. **	Y	Evidence of past logging or ongoing timber harvest, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of forestry uses. **	N
Generally inaccessible except by trail.	Y	Accessible in places by roads.	N	Readily accessible by roads.	N
No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular traffic within river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the area. **	Y	Roads or may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads. **	N	The existence of parallel roads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points. **	N
Meets or exceeds Federal criteria or federally approved state standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming) except when exceeded by nature conditions. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y
CONCLUSION: WILD	Y		N		N

* Standards that are mutually inclusive

**Standards that are mutually exclusive



Oweep Creek & tributaries		
Outstanding Remarkable Values	Scale of Importance	Tentative WSR Classification
• Scenic	• Regional	❖ Wild

Location and Length – This watercourse extend 20.32 miles from the headwaters along the crest of the High Uintas Wilderness to the junction with the Lake Fork River.

The watercourse corridors associated with Oweep Creek consist of several lakes, including Lambert Lake within the headwaters, Oweep Creek itself, and adjacent principal perennial tributaries in the headwaters. This watercourse and associated tributaries are located in the High Uintas Wilderness.

20.32 miles on National Forest System Lands



Photo – headwaters of Oweep Creek

Description of the Outstandingly Remarkable Value –

Scenic Value
– Cirque basins, broad glacial valleys, lakes,

numerous meadows and V-shaped canyons are the principal scenic attractions in the corridor of the watercourse. The “Scenic” value is well known, due to the popularity of the Moon Lake Reservoir area, and heavily used trails leading to the High Uintas Wilderness. The watercourse exhibits striking scenic views, especially in the upper headwaters where numerous alpine lakes, glaciated cirques and basins, and meadows are found. Seasonal variation in color is limited to the lower portion of the watercourse where large stands of Aspen and streamside riparian vegetation exist. Wildflowers provide some variation in color in the higher basins and meadows

during mid- and late summer months. Similar to other wilderness areas, the streams serve as the corridors for primitive trails to the outstandingly scenic lakes, basins and meadows in the headwaters.

Description of Physical/Biological Setting –

Geologic/Hydrologic – Oweep and its tributaries have the headwaters above treeline in a scoured cirque basin with ground moraine and drift. The segment enters a broad glacial valley basin consisting of hummocky ground moraine along the glacial valley bottom below tree-line. The valley bottom below tree line contains lakes, ponds, wet depressions and forested knolls. The segment then enters a mid portion of the drainage consisting of a V-shaped valley of moderately steep to steep canyon sides slopes covered with a thin veneer of boulder glacial moraine.

The watercourse flows over glacially scoured and drift deposited cirque basins in the Uinta Mountain group in the head of the drainages. The watercourse is located on the floor of the higher cirques. These areas have been affected by glacial scouring more than any other areas in the Uinta Mountains. There are areas of glacially polished bedrock. In most areas the till is very thin, but it can be quite thick where glaciers have scoured out pockets. There is not much sediment in the segment, except where shale exists as outcrops. There are numerous small lakes in the upper areas, with bedrock lips from the glaciation.

The broad glaciated basins below tree-line occur in hummocky ground moraine along the glacial valley bottoms. These bottoms exhibit a well developed drainage pattern. The watercourse flows through three landform features in this area: Wet meadows in the swales, dry meadows on the hummocks, and conifer covered areas on the larger hummocks. The units contain most of the larger glacial lakes and wet meadows in the Uinta Mountains, and consist predominantly of riparian features. The water table is close to the surface throughout most of the unit. Low gradient streams dominate this portion of the stream segment.

Ecology – The dominant vegetation above tree-line consists of sedge/grass interspersed with low arctic willow and sedge-geum. Included are spruce krummholtz and sparse Engelmann spruce/grouse whortleberry. The wet meadows are dominated by sedges, grasses, and low growth willows such as plainleaf willow in the broad cirque basins below tree-line. Marsh marigold and elephant head are common forbs of these wet areas. On the lower hummocks above the drainage bottom, dry meadows occur that are also dominated by sedges and grasses (the species vary from those of the wet meadows). A forested community has a dominant overstory of Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir and is located on the large hummocks.

Vegetation consists predominantly of a tree overstory of lodgepole pine and Engelmann spruce in the bottoms of the main drainage. This segment is very rugged with many down trees, debris, and large boulders. The vegetation within the influence of the stream has diversity and is highly variable, however, the diversity is not as high as in the lower portions of the glacial bottoms.

Fish and Wildlife – Colorado River Cutthroat trout is present, but their status is unknown. Brook trout are present with a strong population. Rainbow trout are not present. Other sub species are assumed to be present throughout the system.

Generally, wildlife diversity is lower at the upper elevation, due to harshness of environment and short growing season. Valuable summer range exists in the upper end of this watercourse for deer, elk, and moose, as well as picas, ground squirrels and marmots.

Other Similar Values – The watercourse has a “High” rating for ecological function, and rare communities and features, due to the habitat of potential pure bred Colorado River Cutthroat Trout. Species diversity and education/scientific opportunities are rated “Low”. The overall rating for “other similar value” is “Moderate”.

Description of Human Uses –

Transportation Routes – The well known Highline Trail crosses the headwaters of Oweep Creek. Trail signs and foot bridges are located at various places on the trail.

Existing Features, Infrastructure and Current Uses – Recreation use is light to moderate in headwaters. Some deer and elk hunting occur in the lower portions of the. The season of use is about four to five months, from late June to mid-October.

Historic – Historic themes include dispersed recreation and hunting.

Cultural – There are no known prehistoric sites within the corridors of these segments.

Diversion and Channel Modifications – There are no diversions in this segment.

Detailed Evaluation of Eligibility

Evaluation of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values

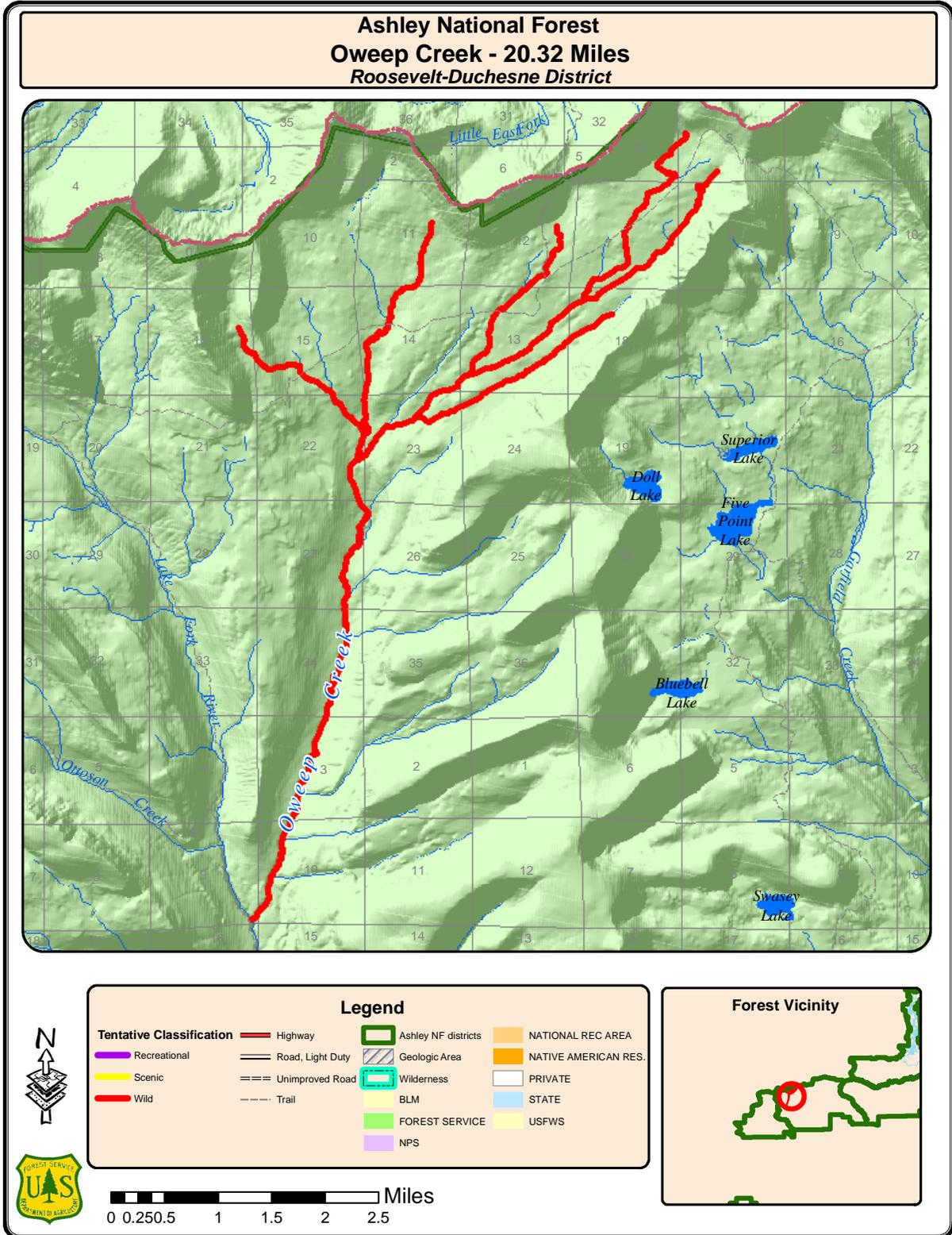
Scenic Value					
Segment	Criteria and Rating				
Name	Diversity of View	Special Features	Seasonal Variations	Cultural Modifications	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Oweep Creek & principal tributaries	High	High	Low	Highly Appropriate	High & Regional

Tentative Classification

Tentative Classification					
Segment Description and Length (miles)		Oweep Creek and principal tributaries – from the headwaters to the confluence with Upper Lake Fork River – 20.32 miles			
Wild:		Scenic:		Recreational:	
Free of impoundments. *	Y	Free of impoundments. *	Y	Some existing impoundments. The existence of low dams, diversion, or other modifications of the watercourse, provided the watercourse remains free-flowing and generally natural and riverine in appearance. **	N
Essentially primitive, little or no evidence of human activity. **	Y	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. **	Y	Some developments. Substantial evidence of human activity. **	N
Presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value. **	Y	Presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures. **	N	The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures. **	N
Limited amount of domestic grazing or hay production. **	Y	The presence of grazing or hay production or row crops. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural uses. **	N
Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest. **	Y	Evidence of past logging or ongoing timber harvest, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of forestry uses. **	N
Generally inaccessible except by trail.	Y	Accessible in places by roads.	N	Readily accessible by roads.	N
No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular traffic within river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the area. **	Y	Roads or may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads. **	N	The existence of parallel roads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points. **	N
Meets or exceeds Federal criteria or federally approved state standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming) except when exceeded by nature conditions. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y
CONCLUSION: WILD	Y		N		N

* Standards that are mutually inclusive

**Standards that are mutually exclusive



Upper Lake Fork River, Ottoson Creek & East Basin Creek		
Outstanding Remarkable Values	Scale of Importance	Tentative WSR Classification
• Scenic	• Regional	❖ Wild

Location and Length – This segment extends from the headwaters of each drainage to the southern boundary of the High Uintas Wilderness – 34.88 miles.

The watercourse corridors associated with Upper Lake Fork River, Ottoson Creek, East Basin Creek and their principal tributaries consists of several lakes, including Crater Lake, Ottoson Lakes, Picture Lake and Three Lakes.



This watercourse and associated tributaries are located in the High Uintas Wilderness.

34.88 miles on National Forest System Lands

Photo – Ottoson Creek

Description of the Outstandingly Remarkable Value –

Scenic Value – (same as for Oweep Creek) Cirque basins, broad glacial valleys, lakes, numerous meadows and V-shaped canyons are the principal scenic attractions in the corridor of the segment. The “Scenic” value is well known, due to the popularity of the Moon Lake Reservoir area, and heavily used trails leading to the High Uintas Wilderness. The segment exhibits striking scenic views,

especially in the upper headwaters where numerous alpine lakes, glaciated cirques and basins, and meadows are found. Seasonal variation in color is limited to the lower portion of the segment where large stands of Aspen and

streamside riparian vegetation exist. Wildflowers provide some variation in color in the higher basins and meadows during mid- and late summer months. Similar to other wilderness areas, the streams serve as the corridors for primitive trails to the outstandingly scenic lakes, basins and meadows in the headwaters.

Description of Physical/Biological Settings –

Geologic/Hydrologic – (*similar to Oweep Creek*) Upper Lake Fork River, Ottoson Creek & East Basin Creek have the headwaters above treeline in a scoured cirque basin with ground moraine and drift. The segment enters a broad glacial valley basin consisting of hummocky ground moraine along the glacial valley bottom below tree-line. The valley bottom below tree line contains lakes, ponds, wet depressions and forested knolls. The segment then enters a mid portion of the drainage consisting of a V-shaped valley of moderately steep to steep canyon sides slopes covered with a thin veneer of boulder glacial moraine. The segment then descends the main drainage which is characterized by a relatively broad glacial canyon bottom covered by a thin veneer of hummocky ground moraine and outwash. A few wet meadows, seeps and springs are located in the main drainages, and there are thin hummocky ground moraines and outwash with gorges cut deep into the underlying quartzite bedrock. In many places the segment flows over bedrock with gradients of 3 percent to 15 percent.

The streams flow over glacially scoured and drift deposited cirque basins in the Uinta Mountain group in the head of the drainages. The streams are located on the floor of the higher cirques. These areas have been affected by glacial scouring more than any other areas in the Uinta Mountains. There are areas of glacially polished bedrock. In most areas the till is very thin, but it can be quite thick where glaciers have scoured out pockets. There is not much sediment in the segment, except where shale exists as outcrops. There are numerous small lakes in the upper areas, with bedrock lips from the glaciation.

The broad glaciated basins below tree-line occur in hummocky ground moraine along the glacial valley bottoms. These bottoms exhibit a well developed drainage pattern. The streams flow through three landform features in this area: Wet meadows in the swales, dry meadows on the hummocks, and conifer covered areas on the larger hummocks. The units contain most of the larger glacial lakes and wet meadows in the Uinta Mountains, and consist predominantly of riparian features. The water table is close to the surface throughout most of the unit. Low gradient streams dominate this portion of the stream segments.

The V-shaped canyons are benchy with bedrock outcrops of the Uinta Mountain quartzite. Frost action is active along the stream courses where the low cohesion and steep stream gradients are combined to form the V-shaped valley. The coarse material eroded from these slopes is deposited in the wider glacial bottoms below.

The wider canyon bottoms below the above described steep V-shaped canyons are characterized by thin veneer of hummocky ground moraine and outwash located below moderately steep to steep glacial valley walls of lateral moraines. These canyon areas have some wet meadows, seeps and springs. Throughout the length, the streams have cut gorges in the quartzite bedrock beneath the drift. However, there are locations where the streams are still flowing through the till, and others where the flow over bedrock.

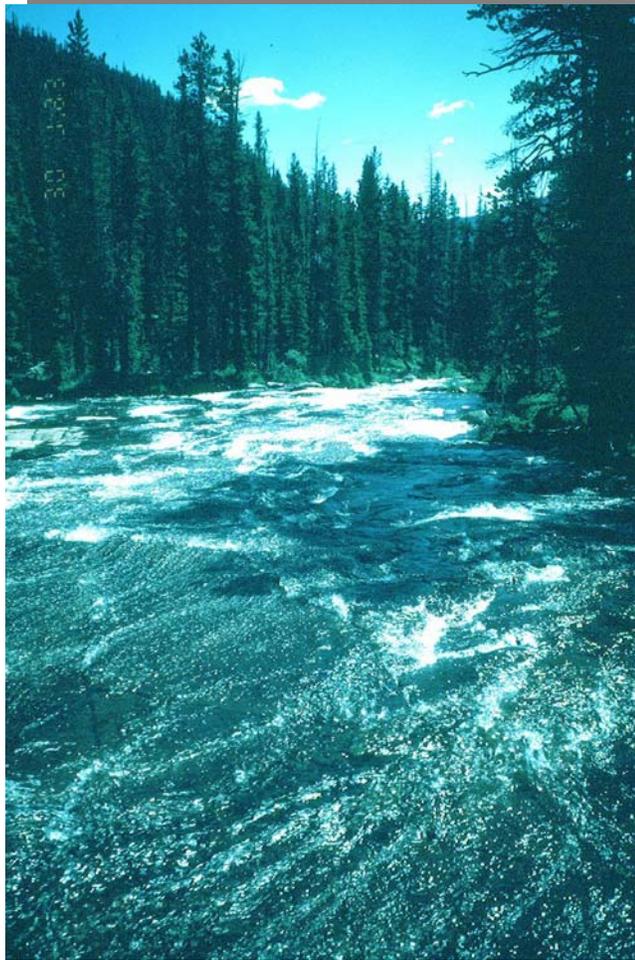


Photo – Upper Lake Fork River

Ecology – (similar to Oweep Creek) The dominant vegetation above tree-line consists of sedge/grass interspersed with low arctic willow and sedge-geum. Included are spruce krummholtz and sparse Engelmann spruce/grouse whortleberry. The wet meadows are dominated by sedges, grasses, and low growth willows such a plainleaf willow in the broad cirque basins below tree-line. Marsh marigold and elephant head are common forbs of these wet areas. On the lower hummocks above the drainage bottom, dry meadows occur that are also dominated by sedges and grasses (the species vary from those of the wet meadows). A forested community has a dominant overstory of Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir and is located on the large hummocks.

In the steep V-shaped canyons, vegetation is dominated by mixed conifer including Engelmann spruce-subalpine fir, and lodgepole pine in the V-shaped canyons. Lodgepole pine increase in dominance as the segment descends in elevation.

Vegetation consists predominantly of a tree overstory of lodgepole pine and Engelmann spruce in the bottoms of the main drainage. The segment is very rugged with many down trees, debris, and large boulders. The vegetation within the influence of the stream has diversity and is highly variable, however, the diversity is not as high as in the lower portions of the glacial bottoms.

Fish and Wildlife – *(same as for Oweep Creek)* Colorado River Cutthroat trout is present, but their status is unknown. Brook trout are present with a strong population. Rainbow trout are not present. Other sub species are assumed to be present throughout the system.

Generally, wildlife diversity is lower at the upper elevation, due to harshness of environment and short growing season. Valuable summer range exists in the upper end of this watercourse for deer, elk, and moose, as well as picas, ground squirrels and marmots.

Other Similar Values – *(same as of Oweep Creek)* The watercourse has a “High” rating for ecological function, and rare communities and features, due to the habitat of potential pure bred Colorado River Cutthroat Trout. Species diversity and education/scientific opportunities are rated “Low”. The overall rating for “other similar value” is “Moderate”.

Description of Human Uses – *(same as of Oweep Creek)*

Transportation Routes – The well known Highline Trail crosses the headwaters of the watercourses. Trail signs and foot bridges are located at various places on the trail.

Existing Features, Infrastructure and Current Uses – Recreation use is light to moderate in headwaters. Some deer and elk hunting occur in the lower portions of the. The season of use is about four to five months, from late June to mid-October.

Historic – Historic themes include dispersed recreation and hunting.

Cultural – There are no known prehistoric sites within the corridors of these segments.

Diversion and Channel Modifications – There are no diversions in this segment.

Detailed Evaluation of Eligibility

Evaluation of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values

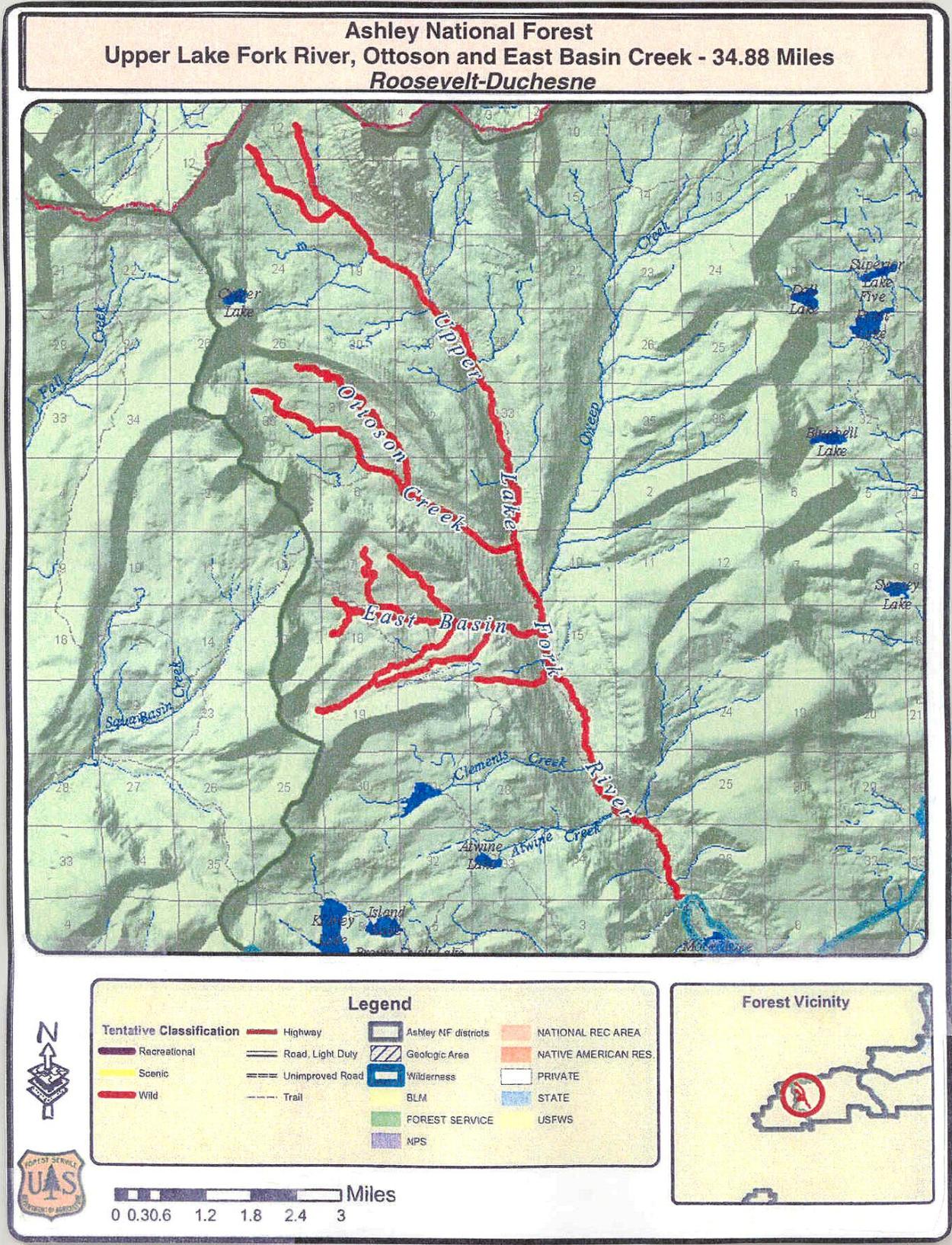
Scenic Value					
Segment	Criteria and Rating				
Name	Diversity of View	Special Features	Seasonal Variations	Cultural Modifications	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Upper Lake Fork River, Ottoson Creek & East Basin Creek	High	High	Low	Highly Appropriate	High & Regional

Tentative Classification

Tentative Classification					
Segment Description and Length (miles)		Upper Lake Fork River, Ottoson Creek & East Basin Creek – from the headwaters to the southern boundary of the High Uintas Wilderness – 34.88 miles			
Wild:		Scenic:		Recreational:	
Free of impoundments. *	Y	Free of impoundments. *	Y	Some existing impoundments. The existence of low dams, diversion, or other modifications of the watercourse, provided the watercourse remains free-flowing and generally natural and riverine in appearance. **	N
Essentially primitive, little or no evidence of human activity. **	Y	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. **	Y	Some developments. Substantial evidence of human activity. **	N
Presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value. **	Y	Presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures. **	N	The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures. **	N
Limited amount of domestic grazing or hay production. **	Y	The presence of grazing or hay production or row crops. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural uses. **	N
Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest. **	Y	Evidence of past logging or ongoing timber harvest, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of forestry uses. **	N
Generally inaccessible except by trail.	Y	Accessible in places by roads.	N	Readily accessible by roads.	N
No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular traffic within river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the area. **	Y	Roads or may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads. **	N	The existence of parallel roads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points. **	N
Meets or exceeds Federal criteria or federally approved state standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming) except when exceeded by nature conditions. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y
CONCLUSION: WILD	Y		N		N

* Standards that are mutually inclusive

**Standards that are mutually exclusive



Upper Yellowstone Creek & Mill Creek		
Outstanding Remarkable Values	Scale of Importance	Tentative WSR Classification
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scenic • Geologic/Hydrologic • Wildlife 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional • Regional • Less than Regional 	❖ Wild

Location and Length – This segment extends from the from the headwaters along the crest of the Uinta Mountains at Smith's Fork Pass and Anderson Pass to the southern boundary of the High Uintas Wilderness – 33.46 miles.

These watercourses consist of several lakes, including Kings Lake south of Kings Peak and Milk Lake within the headwaters, and Upper Yellowstone Creek and adjacent intermittent and perennial tributaries.

33.46 miles on National Forest System Lands

Photo – Upper Yellowstone Creek

Description of the Outstandingly Remarkable Value –

Scenic Value – There are outstanding scenic views of waterfalls and forested slopes along the stream corridors, along with alpine lakes, glaciated cirques and basin, and meadows in the upper headwaters. The



Yellowstone’s headwaters collect from the alpine cirques along the crest of the Uinta Mountains. The river then descends through one of the most picturesque basins in the Uintas. Small waterfalls and cascades abound – often following one after another like a staircase. Beaver dams form deep

pools throughout the canyon. Wildflowers and lush riparian areas stretch along the length of the waterways. The highest point in Utah (Kings Peak) is located north of the headwaters of Yellowstone Creek.

Seasonal variation in color is limited to the lower portion of the segment where large stands of Aspen and streamside riparian vegetation exist. Wildflowers provide variation in color in the higher basins and meadows during mid- and late summer months.

Geologic/Hydrologic Value – The main drainages are characterized by a relatively broad glacial canyon bottom covered by a thin veneer of hummocky ground moraine and outwash, and a few wet meadows, seeps and springs. Throughout, are thin hummocky ground moraines and outwash with inner gorges cut deep into the underlying quartzite bedrock. In many places the segment flows over bedrock with gradients of 3 percent to 15 percent.

In the head of the drainages, streams flow over glacially scoured and drift deposited cirque basins in the Uinta Mountain group. Watercourses are located on the floor of the higher cirques, and have been affected by glacial scouring more than any other areas in the Uinta Mountains. There are areas of glacially polished bedrock. In most areas, the till is very thin, but it can be quite thick where glaciers have scoured out pockets. There is not much sediment in the segment, except where shale outcrops exist. There are numerous small lakes in the upper areas, with bedrock lips from the glaciation.

The broad glaciated basins below tree line occur in hummocky ground moraine along the glacial valley bottoms. These bottoms have a well-developed drainage pattern. The streams flow through three landform features in this area; wet meadows in the swales, dry meadows on the hummocks, and conifer covered areas on the larger hummocks. The corridors of the segment contain most of the larger glacial lakes and wet meadows in the Uinta Mountains, and consist predominantly of riparian features. The water table is close to the surface throughout most of the segment. Low gradient streams dominate this portion of the stream segment.

The V-shaped canyons have many benches with bedrock outcrops of Uinta Mountain quartzite. Frost action is active along the stream courses where low cohesion and steep stream gradients combined to form the V-shaped valley. The coarse material that eroded from these slopes is deposited in the wider glacial bottom below.

The wider canyon bottoms located below the steep V-shaped canyons are characterized by thin veneer of hummocky ground moraine and outwash. These canyon areas are located below moderately steep to very steep glacial

valley walls of lateral moraines. A few wet meadows, seeps and springs are located in the canyon areas.

Throughout most of the length, streams have cut a gorge in the quartzite bedrock beneath the drift. However, there are locations where the streams are still flowing through the till, and others where they are flowing over bedrock.

Wildlife Value – The watercourses have a “high” rating for winter and summer range for mountain goat; and critical summer range for big horn sheep.

Valuable summer range exists for deer, elk, and moose, as well as picas, ground squirrels and marmots in the upper end of the watercourses.

There is a large population of beaver and a high potential for amphibians, ptarmigan, and moose in the mid-section of each watercourse.

Bear frequents the lower portions. Lincoln sparrow, song sparrows are also in the lower portions. There is potential goshawk habitat in the lower portions.

Description of Physical/Biological Settings –

Ecology – The dominant vegetation above tree line consists of sedge/grass interspersed with low arctic willow and sedge-geum. Included are spruce krummholtz and sparse Engelmann spruce/grouse whortleberry. Sedges, grasses, and low growth willows, such as plainleaf willow are dominant in the wet meadows in the broad cirque basins below tree line. Marsh marigold and elephant head are common forbs in these wet areas. Dry meadows occur on the lower hummocks above the drainage bottom. Sedges and grasses also dominate these meadows, but the species vary from those of the wet meadows. A forested community with a dominant overstory of Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir is located on the large hummocks.

Vegetation in the steep V-shaped canyons located at mid-elevation is dominated by mixed conifer, including Engelmann spruce/subalpine fir, and lodgepole pine. Lodgepole pine increases in dominance as the segment descends.

Vegetation in the bottom of the main drainage consists predominantly of a tree overstory of lodgepole pine and Engelmann spruce. This segment is very rugged with many down trees, large quantities of debris, and large boulders. The vegetation within the influence of the streams has diversity and is highly variable; however, the diversity is not as high as in the lower portions of the glacial bottoms.

Fish – A strong population of Colorado River Cutthroat trout has been documented in upper reaches, and strong population of brook trout exists throughout in the segment. Rainbow trout may be present in the lower end of the segment. The upper end of the segment is not accessible to potential migration, due to stream channel characteristics. There are classic “B” type pools in the upper portions, and lower “A” types with higher gradient ledges and waterfalls. There is a low to high gradient riffle and low pools, with low diversity of aquatic habitat.

These areas are part of the Colorado River Cutthroat trout Recovery Plan.

There is good potential for presence of amphibians in the non-stocked lakes.

Other Similar Values – There are no known values associated with species diversity, ecological function, rare communities and features, or education/scientific opportunities.

Description of Human Uses –

Transportation Routes – The well-known Highline Trail crosses the headwaters of Upper Yellowstone Creek. Wilderness trails cross and parallel Yellowstone Creek. Trail signs and foot bridges are located at various places on these trails.

Due to longer and more difficult road access to trailheads and longer stretches of trail, Yellowstone Creek is not as heavily used as other watercourses along the south slope of the Uinta Mountains. The main access points are Swift Creek Trailhead in Yellowstone Canyon at the terminus of Forest Development Road 124, and Center Park Trailhead on Forest Development Road 227 in Hells Canyon.

Existing Features, Infrastructure and Current Uses – Recreation related activities in the High Uintas Wilderness are the principal uses of this the watercourse corridors. Most visitors to Kings Peak access it from Henry's Fork on the North Slope, but horse packers frequently use Yellowstone Creek Trail (FDT 057) to travel to the peak.

The streams serve as the corridors for primitive trails to the lakes, basins and meadows in the headwaters of the segment. Most use is concentrated in these headwater areas and consists of backpacking, recreation stock use and dispersed camping.

Camping and fishing are the primary recreation activities in the corridors, with moderate to heavy use through the spring, summer and fall months.

A dam and outlet structures exist on Milk Lake. As with various other dams in the High Uintas Wilderness, these structures provide additional water storage and controlled releases. The dams are under managed by Moon Lake Water Association under US Forest Service permit.

Historic – Historic themes include irrigation and water supply systems, forest management, dispersed recreation and hunting.

Cultural – There are no known prehistoric sites in the corridors of the watercourses.

Diversion and Channel Modifications – There are sufficient flows in the watercourses throughout the year to maintain the outstandingly remarkable values of “Scenic” and “Wildlife” Values.

Detailed Evaluation of Eligibility

Evaluation of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Scenic Value					
Segment	Criteria and Rating				
Name	Diversity of View	Special Features	Seasonal Variations	Cultural Modifications	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Upper Yellowstone Creek, Mill Creek & principal tributaries	High	High	Low	Highly Appropriate	High & Regional

Geologic/Hydrologic Value				
Segment	Criteria and Rating			
Name	Feature Abundance	Diversity of Features	Educational and Scientific	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Upper Yellowstone Creek, Mill Creek & principal tributaries	High	High	Moderate	High & Regional

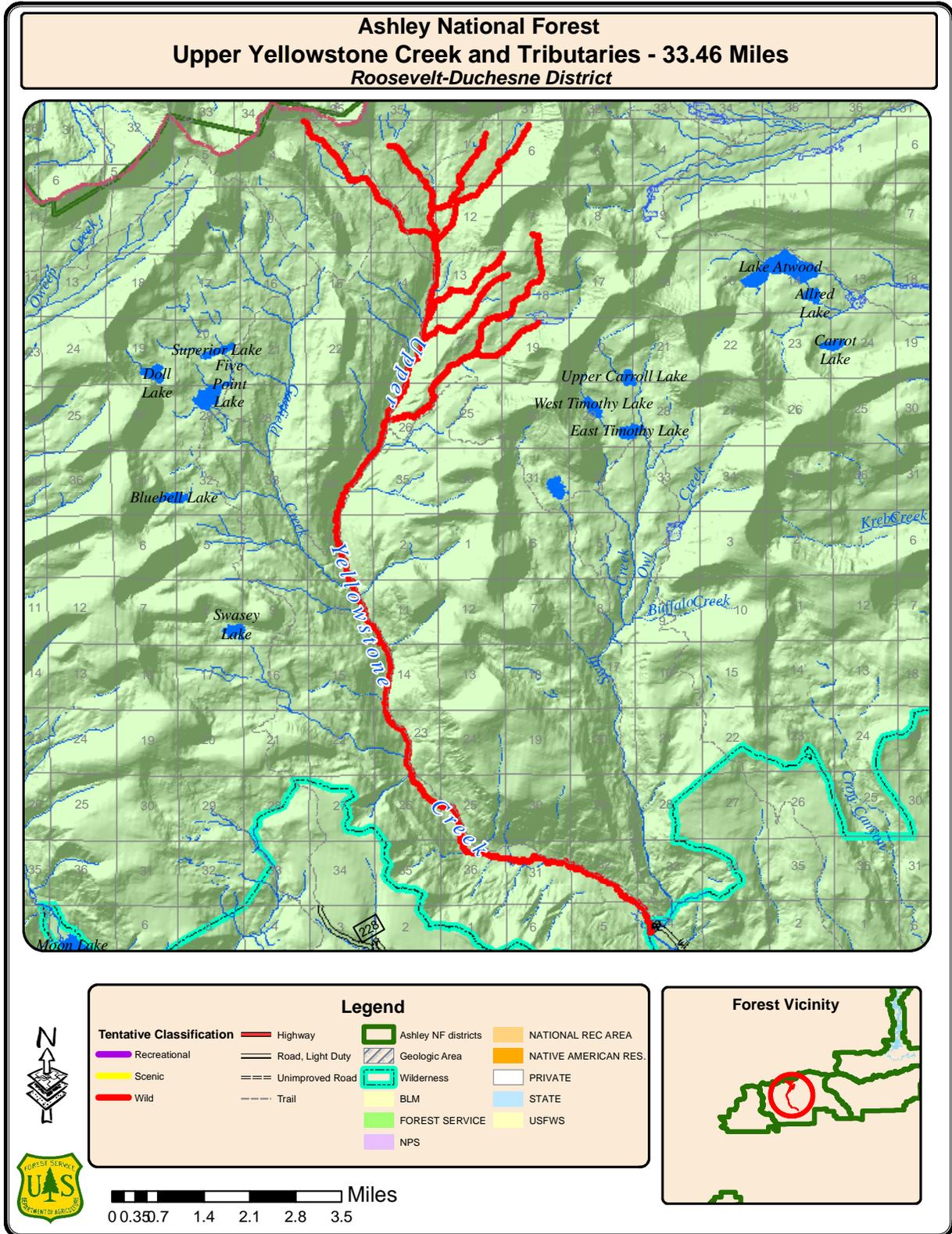
Wildlife Values				
Segment	Criteria and Rating			
Name	Habitat Quality	Diversity of Species	Abundance of Species	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Upper Yellowstone Creek, Mill Creek & principal tributaries	High	High	Moderate	High & Less than Regional

Tentative Classification

Tentative Classification					
Segment Description and Length (miles)		Upper Yellowstone Creek, Mill Creek & principal tributaries – from the headwaters along the crest of the Uinta Mountains at Smith's Fork Pass and Anderson Pass to the southern boundary of the High Uintas Wilderness – 33.46 miles			
Wild:		Scenic:		Recreational:	
Free of impoundments. *	Y	Free of impoundments. *	Y	Some existing impoundments. The existence of low dams, diversion, or other modifications of the watercourse, provided the watercourse remains free-flowing and generally natural and riverine in appearance. **	N
Essentially primitive, little or no evidence of human activity. **	Y	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. **	Y	Some developments. Substantial evidence of human activity. **	N
Presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value. **	Y	Presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures. **	N	The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures. **	N
Limited amount of domestic grazing or hay production. **	Y	The presence of grazing or hay production or row crops. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural uses. **	N
Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest. **	Y	Evidence of past logging or ongoing timber harvest, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of forestry uses. **	N
Generally inaccessible except by trail.	Y	Accessible in places by roads.	N	Readily accessible by roads.	N
No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular traffic within river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the area. **	Y	Roads or may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads. **	N	The existence of parallel roads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points. **	N
Meets or exceeds Federal criteria or federally approved state standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming) except when exceeded by nature conditions. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y
CONCLUSION: WILD	Y		N		N

* Standards that are mutually inclusive

**Standards that are mutually exclusive



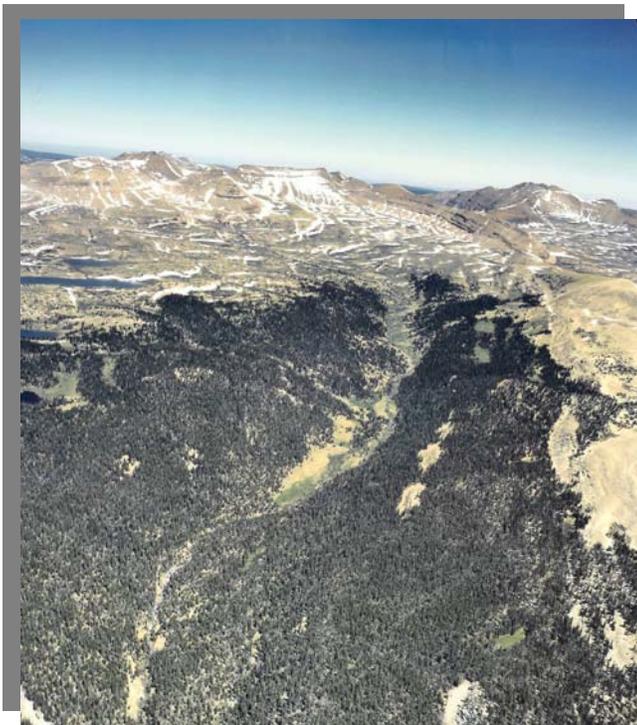
Garfield Creek		
Outstanding Remarkable Values	Scale of Importance	Tentative WSR Classification
• Cultural	• Regional	❖ Wild

Location and Length – This segment extends 17.26 miles from the from the Five Points Lake area to the confluence with Upper Yellowstone Creek.

The segment consists of the tributary from Five Points Lake to Garfield Creek, the two tributaries located to the south of this tributary, and Garfield Creek.

17.26 miles on National Forest System Lands

Photo – Garfield Creek headwaters and main drainage, looking north



Description of the Outstandingly Remarkable Value –

Cultural Value – There are prehistoric sites (archaic, Fremont and late prehistoric) in the upper lakes region of Garfield Creek.

Description of Physical/Biological Settings –

General Scenery – (similar to Upper Yellowstone Creek) There are outstanding scenic views of waterfalls and forested slopes

along the stream corridors, along with alpine lakes, glaciated cirques and basin, and meadows in the upper headwaters. Numerous alpine lakes, glaciated cirques and basins, and meadows are found in the headwaters of Garfield Basin.

Wildflowers provide some variation in color in the higher basins and meadows during mid- and late summer months.

Geologic/Hydrologic – (similar to Upper Yellowstone Creek) The headwaters of Garfield Basin is located above tree line in a scoured cirque basin with ground moraine and drift. The watercourses enter a broad glacial valley basin consisting of hummocky ground moraine, and descend along the glacial valley bottom below tree-line containing lakes, ponds, wet depressions and forested knolls. The segments then enter a mid portion of the drainages, consisting of V-shaped valleys of moderately steep to very steep canyon sides slopes covered with a thin veneer of boulder glacial moraine. The segment continue descending to the main drainages.

In the head of the drainages, streams flows over glacially scoured and drift deposited cirque basins in the Uinta Mountain group. Watercourses are located on the floor of the higher cirques, and have been affected by glacial scouring more than any other areas in the Uinta Mountains. There are areas of glacially polished bedrock. In most areas, the till is very thin, but it can be quite thick where glaciers have scoured out pockets. There is not much sediment in the segments, except where shale outcrops exist. There are numerous small lakes in the upper areas, with bedrock lips from the glaciation.

The broad glaciated basins below tree line occur in hummocky ground moraine along the glacial valley bottoms. These bottoms have a well-developed drainage pattern. The streams flow through three landform features in this area; wet meadows in the swales, dry meadows on the hummocks, and conifer covered areas on the larger hummocks. The corridors of the segment contain most of the larger glacial lakes and wet meadows in the Uinta Mountains, and consist predominantly of riparian features. The water table is close to the surface throughout most of the segment. Low gradient streams dominate this portion of the stream segment.

The V-shaped canyons have many benches with bedrock outcrops of Uinta Mountain quartzite. Frost action is active along the stream courses where low cohesion and steep stream gradients combined to form the V-shaped valley. The coarse material that eroded from these slopes is deposited in the wider glacial bottom below.

The wider canyon bottoms located below the steep V-shaped canyons are characterized by thin veneer of hummocky ground moraine and outwash. These canyon areas are located below moderately steep to very steep glacial valley walls of lateral moraines. A few wet meadows, seeps and springs are located in the canyon areas.

Throughout most of the length, streams have cut a gorge in the quartzite bedrock beneath the drift. However, there are locations where the streams are still flowing through the till, and others where they are flowing over bedrock.

Ecology – (similar to Upper Yellowstone Creek) The dominant vegetation above tree line consists of sedge/grass interspersed with low arctic willow and sedge-geum. Included are spruce krummholtz and sparse Engelmann spruce/grouse whortleberry. Sedges, grasses, and low growth willows, such as plainleaf willow are dominant in the wet meadows in the broad cirque basins below tree line. Marsh marigold and elephant head are common forbs in these wet areas. Dry meadows occur on the lower hummocks above the drainage bottom. Sedges and grasses also dominate these meadows, but the species vary from those of the wet meadows. A forested community with a dominant overstory of Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir is located on the large hummocks.

Vegetation in the steep V-shaped canyons located at mid-elevation is dominated by mixed conifer, including Engelmann spruce/subalpine fir, and lodgepole pine. Lodgepole pine increases in dominance as the segment descends.

Fish & Wildlife – These areas are part of the Colorado River Cutthroat trout Recovery Plan.

There is good potential for presence of amphibians in the non-stocked lakes.

Summer range is exists for deer, elk, and moose, as well as picas, ground squirrels and marmots in the upper end of the segment.

Other Similar Values – There are no known values associated with species diversity, ecological function, rare communities and features, or education/scientific opportunities.

Description of Human Uses –

Transportation Routes – (similar to Upper Yellowstone Creek) The well-known Highline Trail crosses the headwaters of Garfield Creek. Wilderness trails cross and parallel the Creek. Trail signs and foot bridges are located at various places on these trails.

Due to longer and more difficult road access to trailheads and longer stretches of trail, Garfield Creek is not as heavily used as other watercourses along the south slope of the High Uinta Mountains. The main access points are Swift Creek Trailhead in Yellowstone Canyon at the terminus of Forest Development Road 124, and Center Park Trailhead on Forest Development Road 227 in Hells Canyon.

Existing Features, Infrastructure and Current Uses – Recreation related activities in the High Uintas Wilderness are the principal uses of this the watercourse corridors.

The streams serve as the corridors for primitive trails to the lakes, basins and meadows in the headwaters of the segment. Most use is concentrated in these headwater areas and consists of backpacking, recreation stock use and dispersed camping.

Camping and fishing are the primary recreation activities in the corridors, with moderate to heavy use through the spring, summer and fall months.

Dams and outlet structures exist on six lakes in the Garfield Basin area. As with various other dams in the High Uintas Wilderness, these structures provide additional water storage and controlled releases. The dams are under managed by Moon Lake Water Association under US Forest Service permit.

Historic – Historic themes include irrigation and water supply systems, forest management, dispersed recreation and hunting.

Five Points Dam in Garfield Basin is considered a historic feature, due to the age of the structure. Although the dam has been under current lease operations, it may still eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Diversion and Channel Modifications – There are sufficient flows in the watercourses throughout the year to maintain the outstandingly remarkable values of “Scenic” and “Wildlife” Values.

Detailed Evaluation of Eligibility

Evaluation of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values

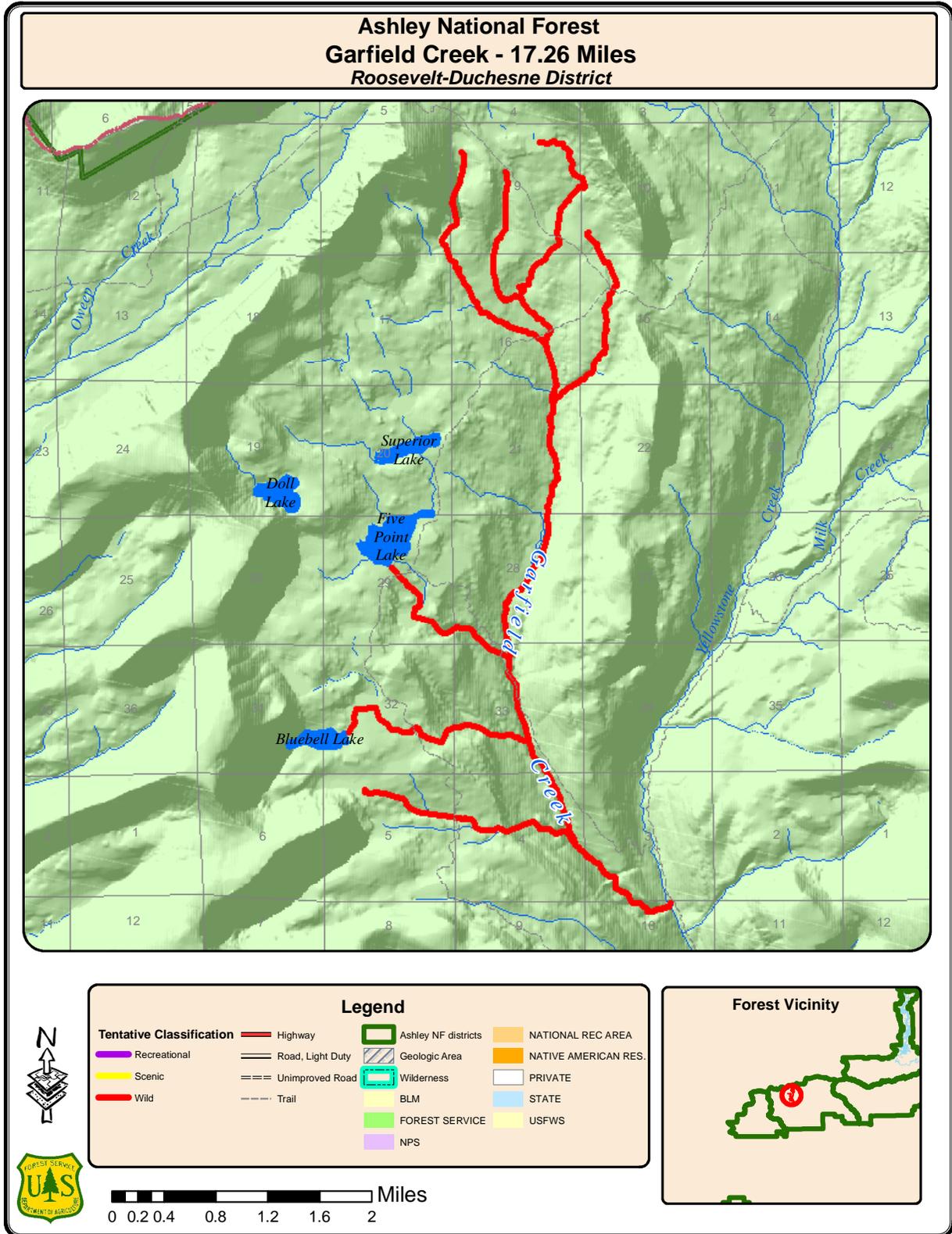
Cultural Value							
Segment	Criteria and Rating						
Name	Significance	Current Uses	Number of Cultures	Site Integrity	Education/ Interpretation	Listing /Eligibility	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Garfield Creek & tributaries	High	Low	High	High	High	High	High & Regional

Tentative Classification

Tentative Classification					
Segment Description and Length (miles)		Garfield Creek & principal tributaries – from the headwaters area to the confluence with Upper Yellowstone Creek – 17.26 miles			
Wild:		Scenic:		Recreational:	
Free of impoundments. *	Y	Free of impoundments. *	Y	Some existing impoundments. The existence of low dams, diversion, or other modifications of the watercourse, provided the watercourse remains free-flowing and generally natural and riverine in appearance. **	N
Essentially primitive, little or no evidence of human activity. **	Y	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. **	Y	Some developments. Substantial evidence of human activity. **	N
Presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value. **	Y	Presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures. **	N	The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures. **	N
Limited amount of domestic grazing or hay production. **	Y	The presence of grazing or hay production or row crops. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural uses. **	N
Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest. **	Y	Evidence of past logging or ongoing timber harvest, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of forestry uses. **	N
Generally inaccessible except by trail.	Y	Accessible in places by roads.	N	Readily accessible by roads.	N
No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular traffic within river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the area. **	Y	Roads or may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads. **	N	The existence of parallel roads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points. **	N
Meets or exceeds Federal criteria or federally approved state standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming) except when exceeded by nature conditions. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y
CONCLUSION: WILD	Y		N		N

* Standards that are mutually inclusive

**Standards that are mutually exclusive



Upper Uinta River, Gilbert Creek, Center Fork & Painters Draw		
Outstanding Remarkable Values	Scale of Importance	Tentative WSR Classification
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geologic/Hydrologic • Wildlife 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National • Less than Regional 	❖ Wild

Location and Length – This segment extends 39.87 miles from the headwaters along the crest of the High Uinta Mountains to the Uinta River crossing at the southern boundary of the High Uintas Wilderness.

The segment consists of the numerous lakes along the divide, Gilbert Creek, Center Fork, the lakes in Painter Draw, the Upper Uinta River, and adjacent intermittent and perennial tributaries.

39.87 miles on National Forest System Lands

Photo – Headwaters of Gilbert Creek



Description of the Outstandingly Remarkable Value –

Geologic/Hydrologic Value – Upper Uinta River and its tributaries, including Gilbert Creek, Center Fork and Painter Draw have their headwaters above tree line in a scoured cirque basin with ground moraine and drift. The watercourses enter a broad glacial valley basin along a glacial valley bottom consisting of hummocky ground moraine. As the watercourses descend below tree line, they pass by or through lakes, ponds, wet depressions and forested knolls. The segment then enters a mid portion of the drainage consisting of a V-shaped valley of moderately steep to very steep canyon side slopes that are covered with a thin veneer of boulder glacial moraine.

They enter the main drainage, which is characterized by a relative broad glacial canyon bottom covered by a thin veneer of hummocky ground moraine and outwash, and scattered wet meadows, seeps and springs. There are thin hummocky ground moraines and outwash with inner gorges cut deep into the underlying quartzite bedrock. In many places this segment flows over bedrock with gradients of 3 percent to 15 percent.

The streams flow over glacially scoured and drift deposited cirque basins in the Uinta Mountain group in the head of the drainage. The watercourses are located on the floor of the higher cirques, and have been affected by glacial scouring. There are areas of glacially polished bedrock. In most areas, the till is very thin, but it can be quite thick where glaciers have scoured out pockets. There is not much sediment in this segment, except where there are shale outcrops. There are numerous small lakes in the upper area, with bedrock lips from the glaciations.

The broad glaciated basins below tree line occur in hummocky ground moraine along the glacial valley bottoms that exhibit a well-developed drainage pattern. The streams flow through three landform features in this area: wet meadows in the swales, dry meadows on the hummocks, and conifer-covered areas on the larger hummocks. The unit contains most of the larger glacial lakes and wet meadows in the Uinta Mountains, and consists predominantly of riparian features. The water table is close to the surface throughout most of the unit. Low gradient streams dominate this portion of the stream segments.

The V-shaped canyons at mid elevation have many benches with bedrock outcrops of the Uinta Mountain quartzite. Frost action is active along the stream courses where the low cohesion and steep stream gradients have combined to form the V-shaped valley. The coarse material eroded from these slopes is deposited in the wider glacial bottom below.

The wider canyon bottom below the above-described steep V-shaped canyon is characterized by thin veneer of hummocky ground moraine and outwash,

which is located below moderately steep to very steep glacial valley walls of lateral moraines. Wet meadows, seeps and springs are located in the wide canyon bottom. Throughout much of the length, the streams have cut a gorge in the quartzite bedrock beneath the drift. However, there are locations where the streams are still flowing through the till, and others where they are flowing over bedrock.

Wildlife Value – The watercourses have a “high” rating for winter range for mountain goat; and critical summer range for mountain goat and sheep, deer, elk, moose, beaver, raptors, grouse, and pine martin.

Pikas, ground squirrels, and marmots are also found in this high elevation area.

Bear are found in the lower portion.

Lincoln sparrow, song sparrows are also in the lower portion, and there is potential goshawk habitat in the lower portion.

Description of Physical/Biological Settings –

General Scenery – As with other wilderness areas, the streams corridors are located in highly scenic areas of the High Uintas Wilderness, including forested slopes at lower elevations and alpine lakes, glaciated cirque, and basins and meadows in the upper watersheds. Seasonal variation in color is confined mainly to the lower portion of the segment where large stands of Aspen and streamside riparian vegetation exist. Wildflowers provide some variation in color in the higher basis and meadows during mid- and late summer months.

Ecology – The dominant vegetation above tree line consists of sedge/grass interspersed with low arctic willow and sedge-geum. Included are spruce krummholtz and sparse Engelmann spruce/grouse whortleberry. Sedges, grasses, and low growth willows such plainleaf willows are dominant in the wet meadows below tree line in the broad cirque basins. Marsh marigold and elephant head are common forbs in these wet areas. On the lower hummocks above the drainage bottom, dry meadows occur with a vegetative cover of sedges and grasses (the species vary from those of the wet meadows). A forested community with a dominant overstory of Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir exist on the large hummocks.

In the steep V-shaped canyons, vegetation is dominated by mixed conifer, including Engelmann spruce/subalpine fir, and lodgepole pine. Lodgepole pine increase in dominance as the segment descends in elevation.

Vegetation consists predominantly of a tree overstory of lodgepole pine and Engelmann spruce in the bottoms of the main drainage. This segment is very rugged with many down trees, heavy debris, and large boulders. The vegetation within the influence of the stream has diversity and is highly variable; however, the diversity is not as high as in the lower portions of the glacial bottoms.

Fish – Colorado River Cutthroat trout are present, but their status is unknown. Brook trout are present with a strong population. Rainbow trout are not present. Other sub species are assumed to be present throughout the system.

Other Similar Values – There are no known values associated with species diversity, ecological function, rare communities and features, or education/scientific opportunities.

Description of Human Uses –

Transportation Routes – The Uinta Canyon Trailhead near U-Bar Ranch provides access to the trails leading to the Upper Uinta River. Forest development trails (FDTs), including the High Line Trail cross the upper headwaters of the segment. FDT 044 and 043 are within the corridors of Upper Uinta River.

Existing Features, Infrastructure and Current Uses – Uses in the wilderness portion of this watershed are similar or the same as those occurring in the North Fork of the Duchesne River, Rock Creek, Upper Lake Fork River, and Yellowstone Creek. Wilderness recreation related activities annually attract hundreds of visitors. Areas of concentration exist around the perimeter of the lakes in the headwaters, while the stream corridors receive light to moderate use as part of trail access to lake areas. Camping and fishing are the primary recreation activities in the corridors, with moderate to heavy use through the spring, summer and fall months.

Deer and elk hunting occur in the lower portions of the segment.

The season of use for the segment is about four to five months, from late June to mid-October.

Historic – Historic themes include forest management, dispersed recreation and hunting.

Cultural Value – There are no known cultural values in the segment corridor.

Diversion and Channel Modifications – There are sufficient flows in the watercourses throughout the year to maintain the outstandingly remarkable values of “Geologic/Hydrologic” and “Wildlife” Values.

Detailed Evaluation of Eligibility

Evaluation of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Geologic/Hydrologic Value				
Segment	Criteria and Rating			
Name	Feature Abundance	Diversity of Features	Educational and Scientific	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Upper Uinta River, Gilbert Creek, Center Fork & Painters Draw	High	High	Moderate	High & National

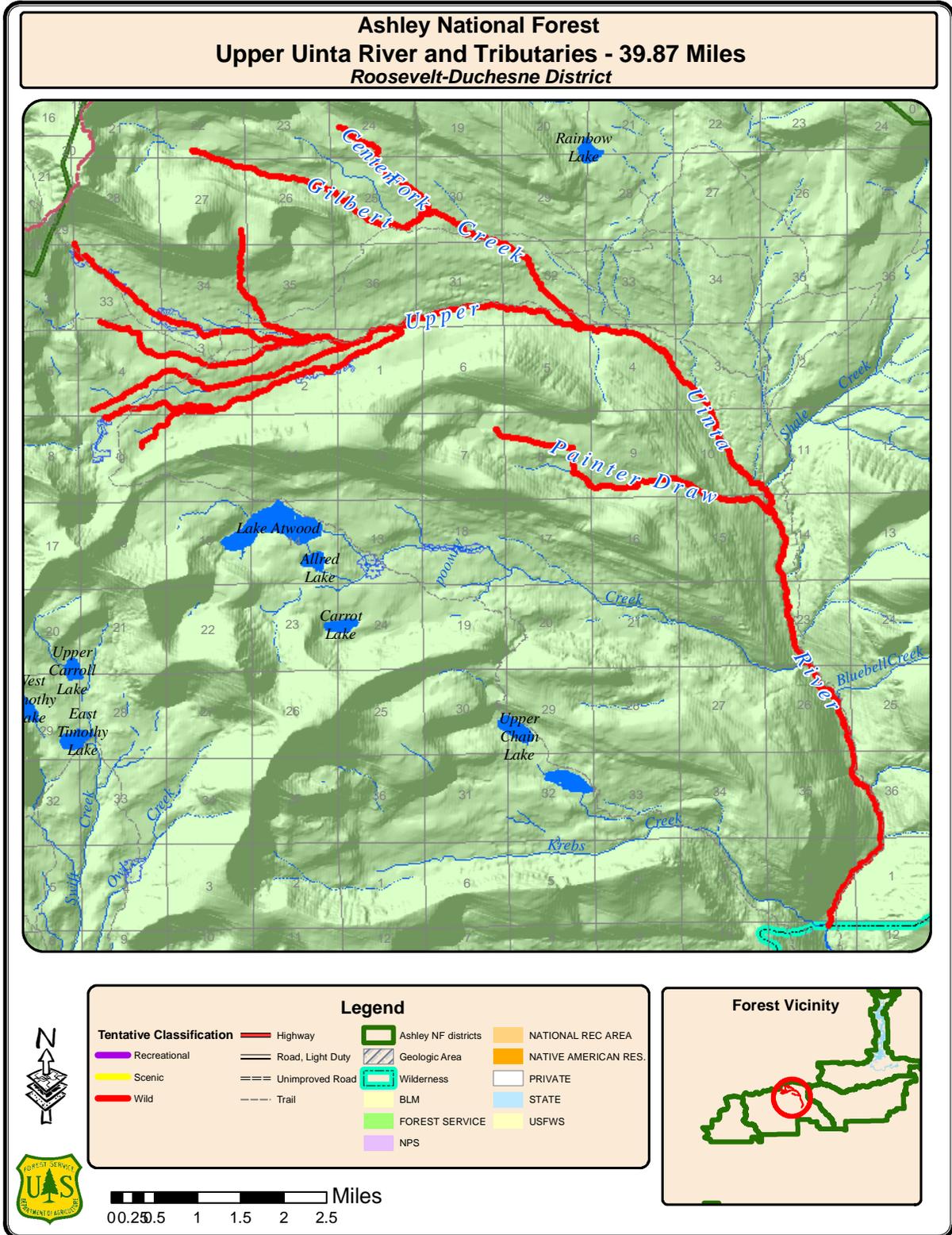
Wildlife Values				
Segment	Criteria and Rating			
Name	Habitat Quality	Diversity of Species	Abundance of Species	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Upper Uinta River, Gilbert Creek, Center Fork & Painters Draw	High	High	Moderate	High & Less than Regional

Tentative Classification

Tentative Classification					
Segment Description and Length (miles)		Upper Uinta River, Gilbert Creek, Center Fork & Painters Draw – from the headwaters along the crest of the High Uinta Mountains to the Uinta River crossing at the southern boundary of the High Uintas Wilderness – 39.87 miles			
Wild:		Scenic:		Recreational:	
Free of impoundments. *	Y	Free of impoundments. *	Y	Some existing impoundments. The existence of low dams, diversion, or other modifications of the watercourse, provided the watercourse remains free-flowing and generally natural and riverine in appearance. **	N
Essentially primitive, little or no evidence of human activity. **	Y	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. **	Y	Some developments. Substantial evidence of human activity. **	N
Presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value. **	Y	Presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures. **	N	The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures. **	N
Limited amount of domestic grazing or hay production. **	Y	The presence of grazing or hay production or row crops. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural uses. **	N
Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest. **	Y	Evidence of past logging or ongoing timber harvest, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of forestry uses. **	N
Generally inaccessible except by trail.	Y	Accessible in places by roads.	N	Readily accessible by roads.	N
No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular traffic within river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the area. **	Y	Roads or may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads. **	N	The existence of parallel roads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points. **	N
Meets or exceeds Federal criteria or federally approved state standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming) except when exceeded by nature conditions. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y
CONCLUSION: WILD	Y		N		N

* Standards that are mutually inclusive

**Standards that are mutually exclusive



Shale Creek & tributaries		
Outstanding Remarkable Values	Scale of Importance	Tentative WSR Classification
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic • Cultural 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional • Regional 	❖ Wild

Location and Length – This segment extends 12.19 miles from the headwaters to the confluence with Upper Uinta River.

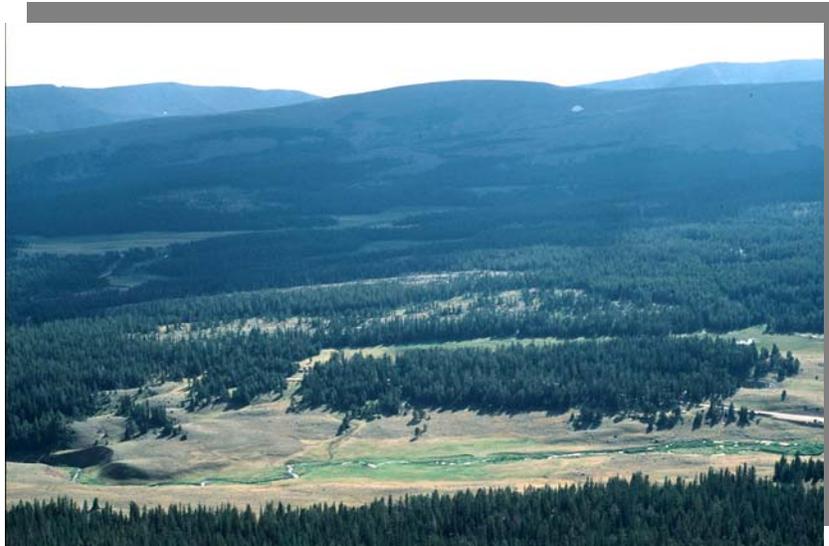
Fox and Crescent Reservoirs, surrounding smaller lakes, glaciated cirques, and basins and meadows within the headwaters, and Shale Creek and adjacent intermittent and perennial streams are included in this Segment.

12.19 miles on National Forest System Lands

Description of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values –

Historic Value –

Historic themes include water supply systems, forest management, dispersed



recreation and hunting. The historic Fox and Crescent Reservoirs and Dams are located in the upper headwaters of this watercourse.

Cultural Value – There is large number of prehistoric sites (archaic, Fremont and late prehistoric) in the upper area of Shale Creek and several professional archeological publications exist for this area.

Description of Physical/Biological Settings –

General Scenery – (same as Upper Uintah River) The streams corridors are located in highly scenic areas of the High Uintas Wilderness, including

forested slopes at lower elevations and alpine lakes, glaciated cirque, and basins and meadows in the upper watersheds. Seasonal variation in color is confined mainly to the lower portion of the segment where large stands of Aspen and streamside riparian vegetation exist. Wildflowers provide some variation in color in the higher basis and meadows during mid- and late summer months.

As with other wilderness areas, the streams corridors are located in highly scenic areas of the High Uintas Wilderness, including forested slopes at lower elevations and alpine lakes, glaciated cirque, and basins and meadows in the upper watersheds. Seasonal variation in color is confined mainly to the lower portion of the segment where large stands of Aspen and streamside riparian vegetation exist. Wildflowers provide some variation in color in the higher basis and meadows during mid- and late summer months.

Geologic/Hydrologic – (similar to Upper Uinta River) The watercourses enter a broad glacial valley basin along a glacial valley bottom consisting of hummocky ground moraine. As the watercourses descend below tree line, they pass by or through lakes, ponds, wet depressions and forested knolls. The segment then enters a mid portion of the drainage consisting of a V-shaped valley of moderately steep to very steep canyon side slopes that are covered with a thin veneer of boulder glacial moraine.

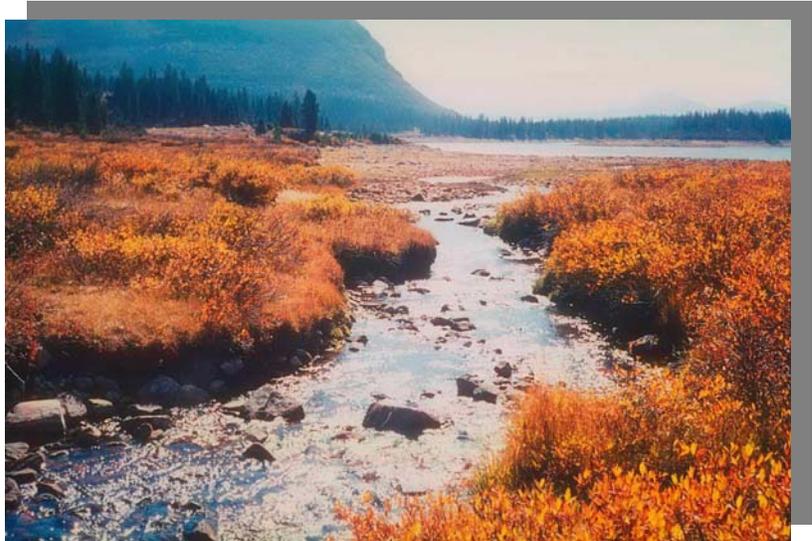


Photo - Shale Creek tributary above Fox Lake

The streams flow over glacially scoured and drift deposited cirque basins in the Uinta Mountain group in the head of the drainage. The watercourses are located on the floor of the higher cirques, and have been affected by glacial scouring. There are areas of glacially polished bedrock. In most areas, the till is very thin, but it can be quite thick where glaciers have scoured out pockets. There is not much sediment in this segment, except where there are shale outcrops. There are numerous small lakes in the upper area, with bedrock lips from the glaciation.

The broad glaciated basins below tree line occur in hummocky ground moraine along the glacial valley bottoms that exhibit a well-developed drainage pattern. The streams flow through three landform features in this area: wet meadows in the swales, dry meadows on the hummocks, and conifer-covered areas on the larger hummocks. The unit contains most of the larger glacial lakes and wet meadows in the Uinta Mountains, and consists predominantly of riparian features. The water table is close to the surface throughout most of the unit. Low gradient streams dominate this portion of the stream segments.

The V-shaped canyons at mid elevation have many benches with bedrock outcrops of the Uinta Mountain quartzite. Frost action is active along the stream courses where the low cohesion and steep stream gradients have combined to form the V-shaped valley. The coarse material eroded from these slopes is deposited in the wider glacial bottom below.

Ecology – (same as Upper Uinta River) The dominant vegetation above tree line consists of sedge/grass interspersed with low arctic willow and sedge-geum. Included are spruce krummholtz and sparse Engelmann spruce/grouse whortleberry. Sedges, grasses, and low growth willows such plainleaf willows are dominant in the wet meadows below tree line in the broad cirque basins. Marsh marigold and elephant head are common forbs in these wet areas. On the lower hummocks above the drainage bottom, dry meadows occur with a vegetative cover of sedges and grasses (the species vary from those of the wet meadows). A forested community with a dominant overstory of Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir exist on the large hummocks.

In the steep V-shaped canyons, vegetation is dominated by mixed conifer, including Engelmann spruce/subalpine fir, and lodgepole pine. Lodgepole pine increase in dominance as the segment descends in elevation.

Vegetation consists predominantly of a tree overstory of lodgepole pine and Engelmann spruce in the bottoms of the main drainage. This segment is very rugged with many down trees, heavy debris, and large boulders. The vegetation within the influence of the stream has diversity and is highly variable; however, the diversity is not as high as in the lower portions of the glacial bottoms.

Fish & Wildlife – This segment is in an area that is heavily stocked with fish.

Generally, wildlife diversity is lower at the upper elevation due to harshness of environment and short growing season. In the upper end of the segment, valuable summer range exists for deer, elk, and moose, as well as picas, ground squirrels and marmots.

Other Similar Values – There are no known values associated with species diversity, ecological function, rare communities and features, or education/scientific opportunities.

Description of Human Uses –

Transportation Routes – The Uinta Canyon Trailhead near U-Bar Ranch provides access to the trails leading to Shale Creek. The High Line Trail (Forest Development Trail 025) crosses the upper headwaters of the segment. Many visitors use the West Forks Whiterocks Trailhead and Trail (FDR 047) in the adjacent Whiterocks River Watershed to access Fox Lake and Shale Creek.

Existing Features, Infrastructure and Current Uses – (*similar to Upper Uinta River*) Uses in the wilderness portion of this watershed are similar or the same as those occurring in the North Fork of the Duchesne River, Rock Creek, Upper Lake Fork River, and Yellowstone Creek. Wilderness recreation related activities annually attract hundreds of visitors. Areas of concentration exist around the perimeter of the lakes in the headwaters, while the stream corridors receive light to moderate use as part of trail access to lake areas. Camping and fishing are the primary recreation activities in the corridors, with moderate to heavy use through the spring, summer and fall months.

Deer and elk hunting occur in the lower portions of the segment.

The season of use for the segment is about four to five months, from late June to mid-October.

Diversion and Channel Modifications – There are sufficient flows in the watercourses throughout the year to maintain the outstandingly remarkable values of “Geologic/Hydrologic” and “Wildlife” Values.

Detailed Evaluation of Eligibility

Evaluation of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Historic Value						
Segment	Criteria and Rating					
Name	Signifi- cance	Site Integrity	Educa- tion/ Interpre- tation	Listing & Eligibility	# of Historic Themes or Periods	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Shale Creek & tributaries	High	Moderate	High	High	Low	High & Regional

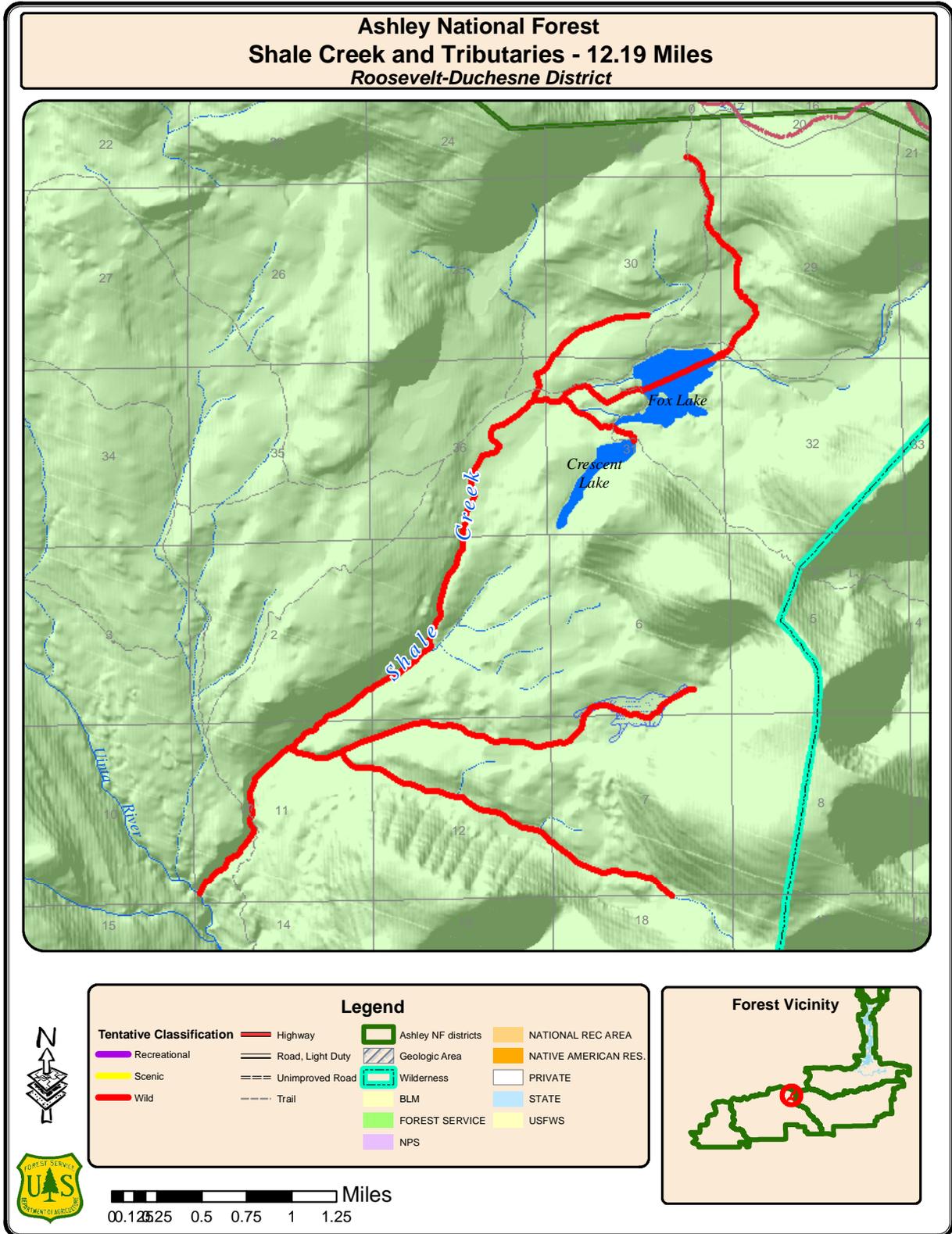
Cultural Value							
Segment	Criteria and Rating						
Name	Signifi- cance	Current Uses	Number of Cultures	Site Integrity	Educa- tion/ Interpre- tation	Listing /Eligi- bility	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Shale Creek & tributaries	High	Low	High	High	High	High	High & Regional

Tentative Classification

Tentative Classification					
Segment Description and Length (miles)		Shale Creek & principal tributaries – from the headwaters to the confluence with Upper Uinta River – 12.19 miles			
Wild:		Scenic:		Recreational:	
Free of impoundments. *	Y	Free of impoundments. *	Y	Some existing impoundments. The existence of low dams, diversion, or other modifications of the watercourse, provided the watercourse remains free-flowing and generally natural and riverine in appearance. **	N
Essentially primitive, little or no evidence of human activity. **	Y	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. **	Y	Some developments. Substantial evidence of human activity. **	N
Presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value. **	Y	Presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures. **	N	The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures. **	N
Limited amount of domestic grazing or hay production. **	Y	The presence of grazing or hay production or row crops. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural uses. **	N
Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest. **	Y	Evidence of past logging or ongoing timber harvest, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of forestry uses. **	N
Generally inaccessible except by trail.	Y	Accessible in places by roads.	N	Readily accessible by roads.	N
No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular traffic within river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the area. **	Y	Roads or may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads. **	N	The existence of parallel roads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points. **	N
Meets or exceeds Federal criteria or federally approved state standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming) except when exceeded by nature conditions. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y
CONCLUSION: WILD	Y		N		N

* Standards that are mutually inclusive

**Standards that are mutually exclusive



VI. Appendices

- A. Map – Overview of Inventoried Watercourse Segments on the Ashley National Forest**
Page 215

- B. Map – Overview of Eligible Watercourse Segments on the Ashley National Forest**
Pages 216

- C. Maps – Regions of Comparison**
Pages 217 - 222

- D. Definitions and Attributes of Outstandingly Remarkable Values**
Pages 223 - 241

- E. Federal and State Agencies, Local Government Groups and Publics Involved in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Eligibility Determination Process on the Ashley National Forest**
Pages 242 & 243

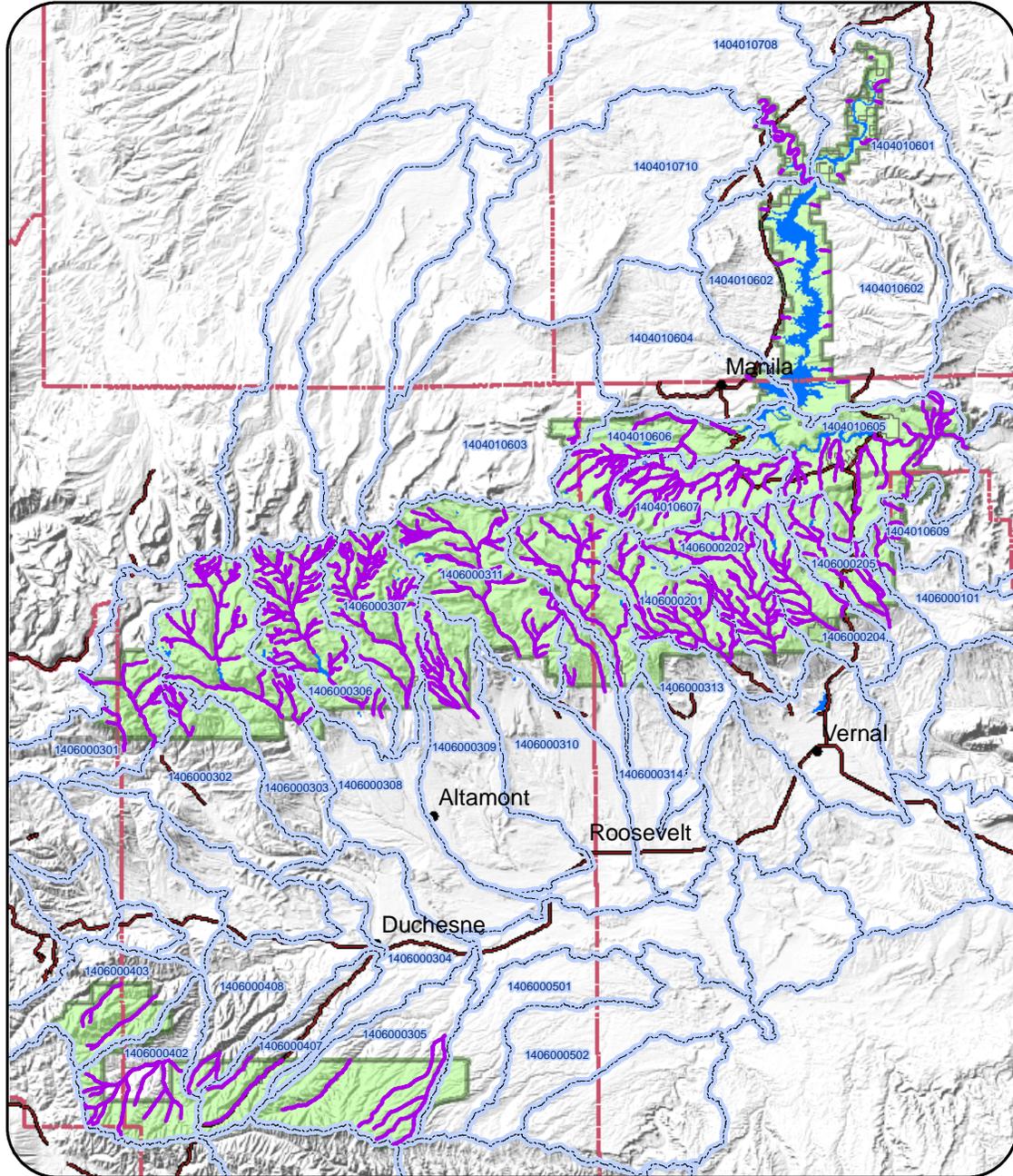
- F. Wild and Scenic Rivers – Eligible Segment Numbers and Corresponding Names**
Pages 244 & 245

- G. Wild and Scenic Rivers Suitability Guidelines**
Pages 246 & 247

Appendix A –

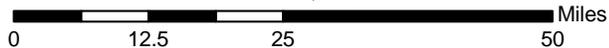
Ashley National Forest

Wild and Scenic River Analysis - Inventoried Segments

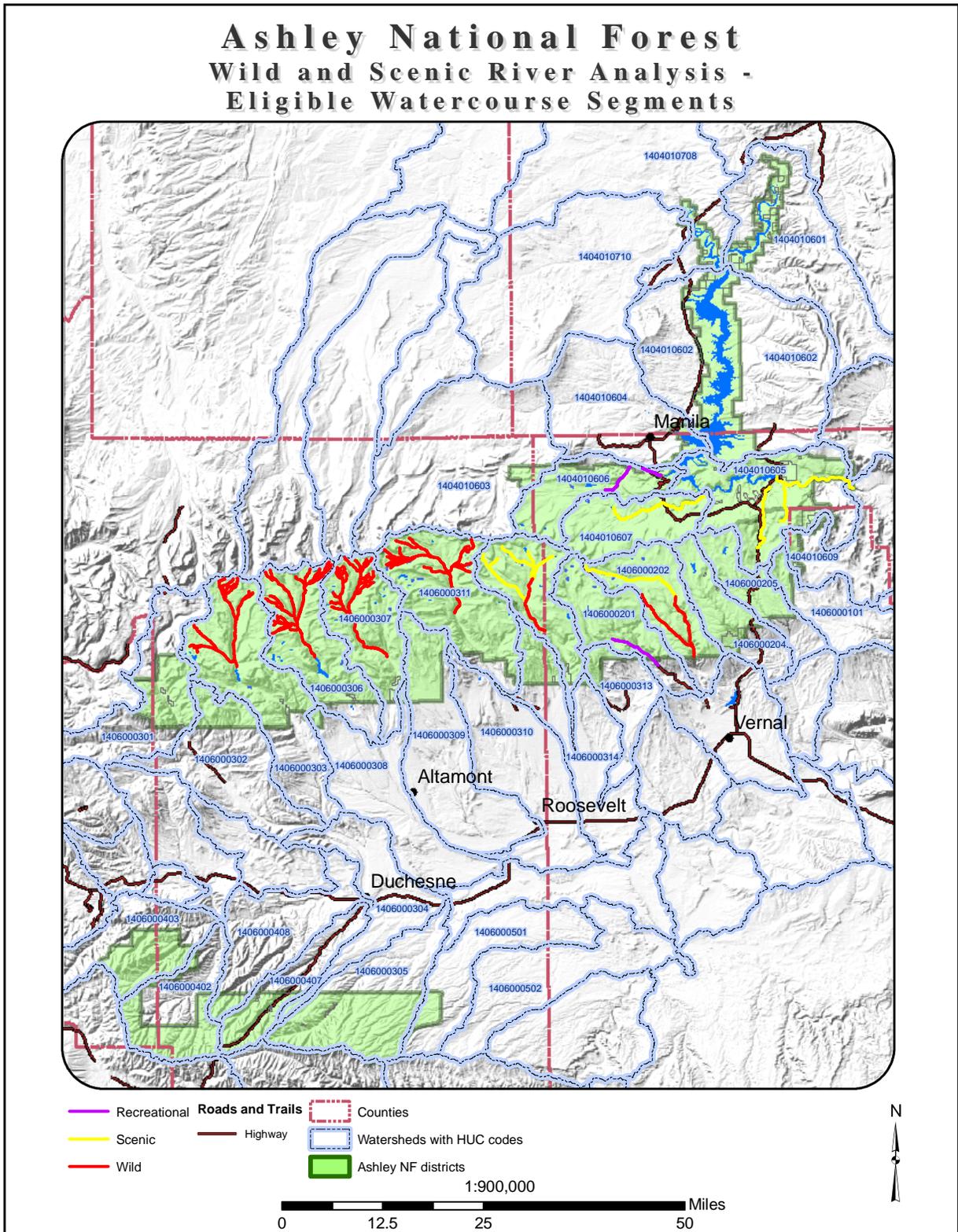


- Inventoried segments
- Counties
- Highway
- Watersheds with HUC code
- Ashley NF districts

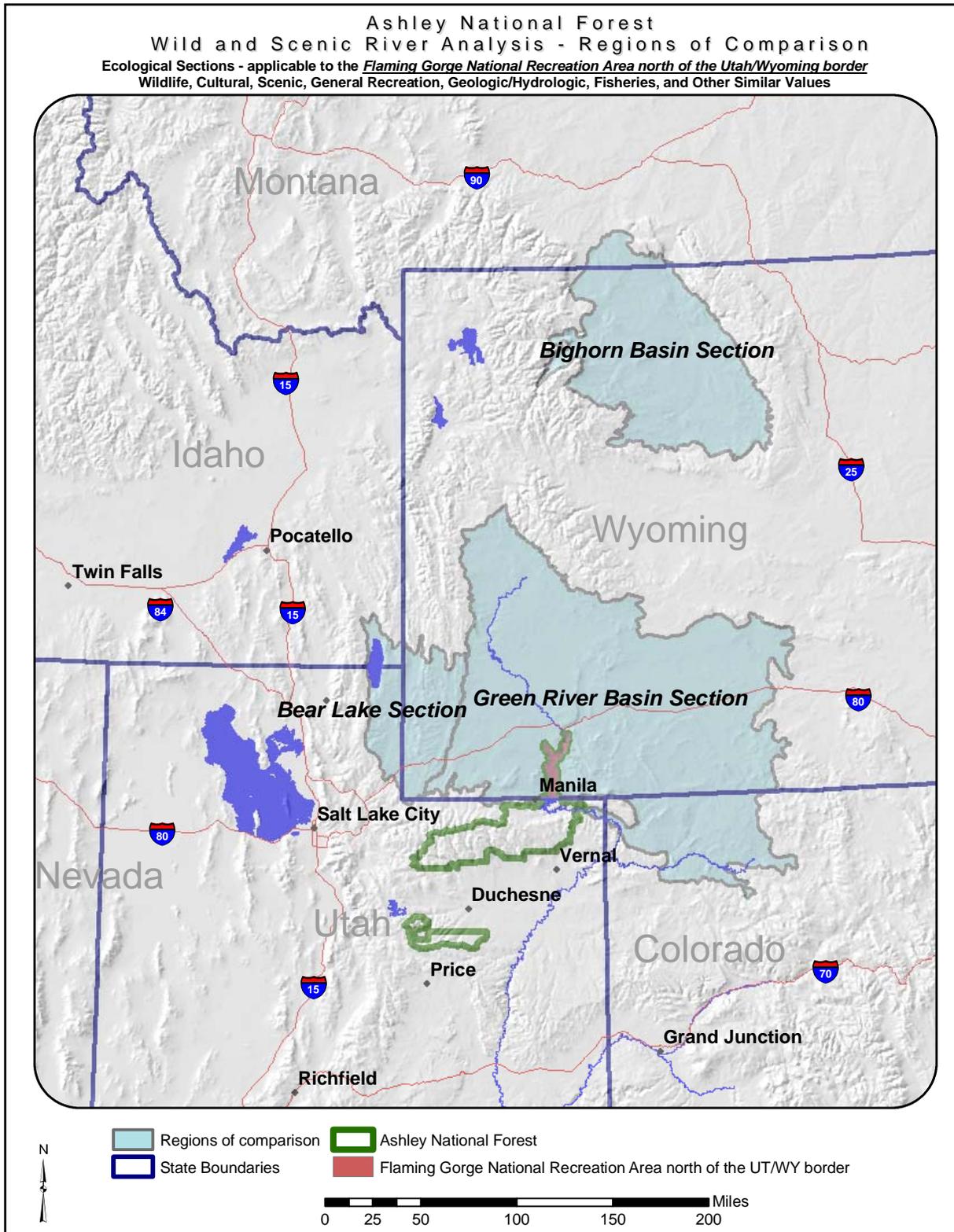
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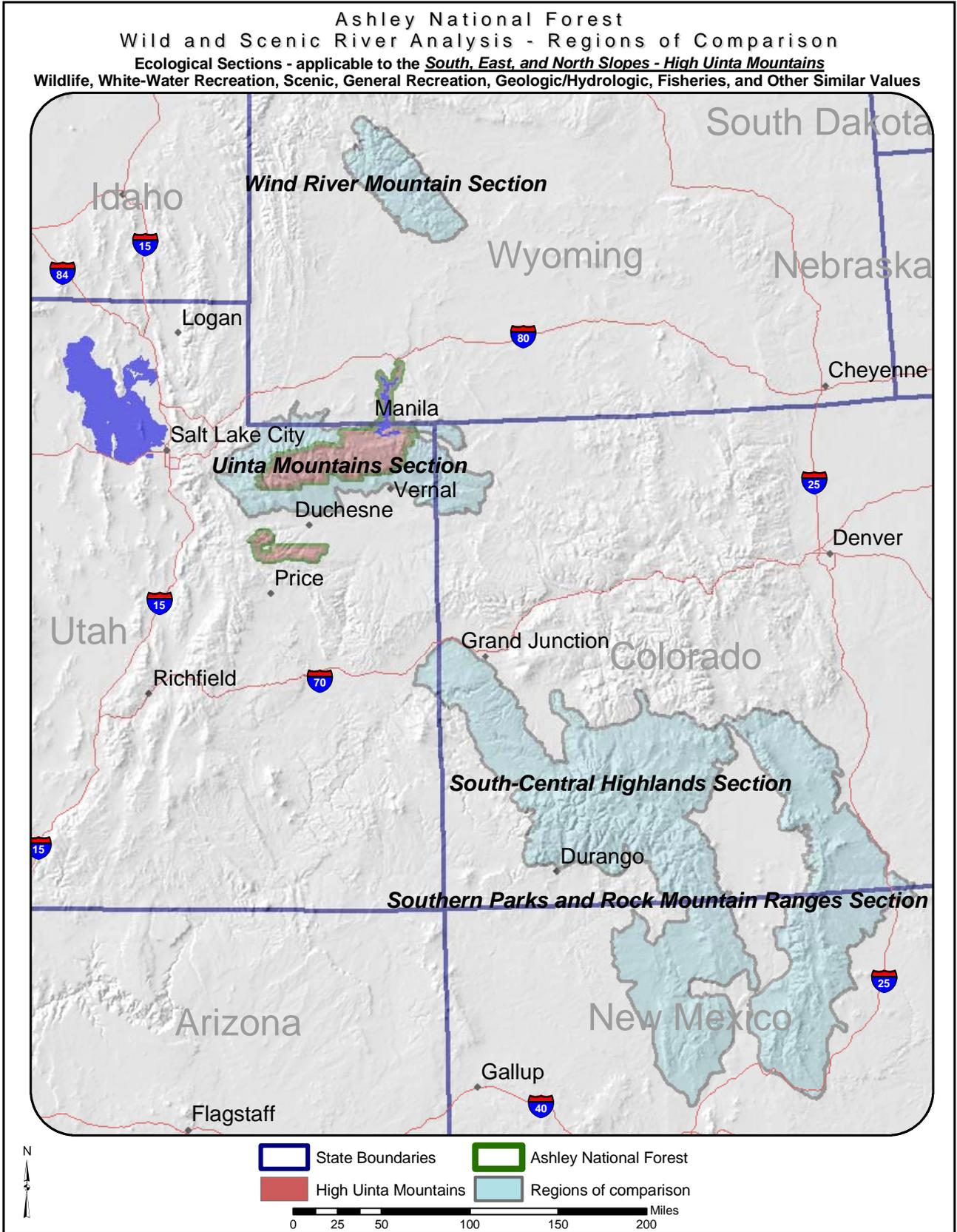


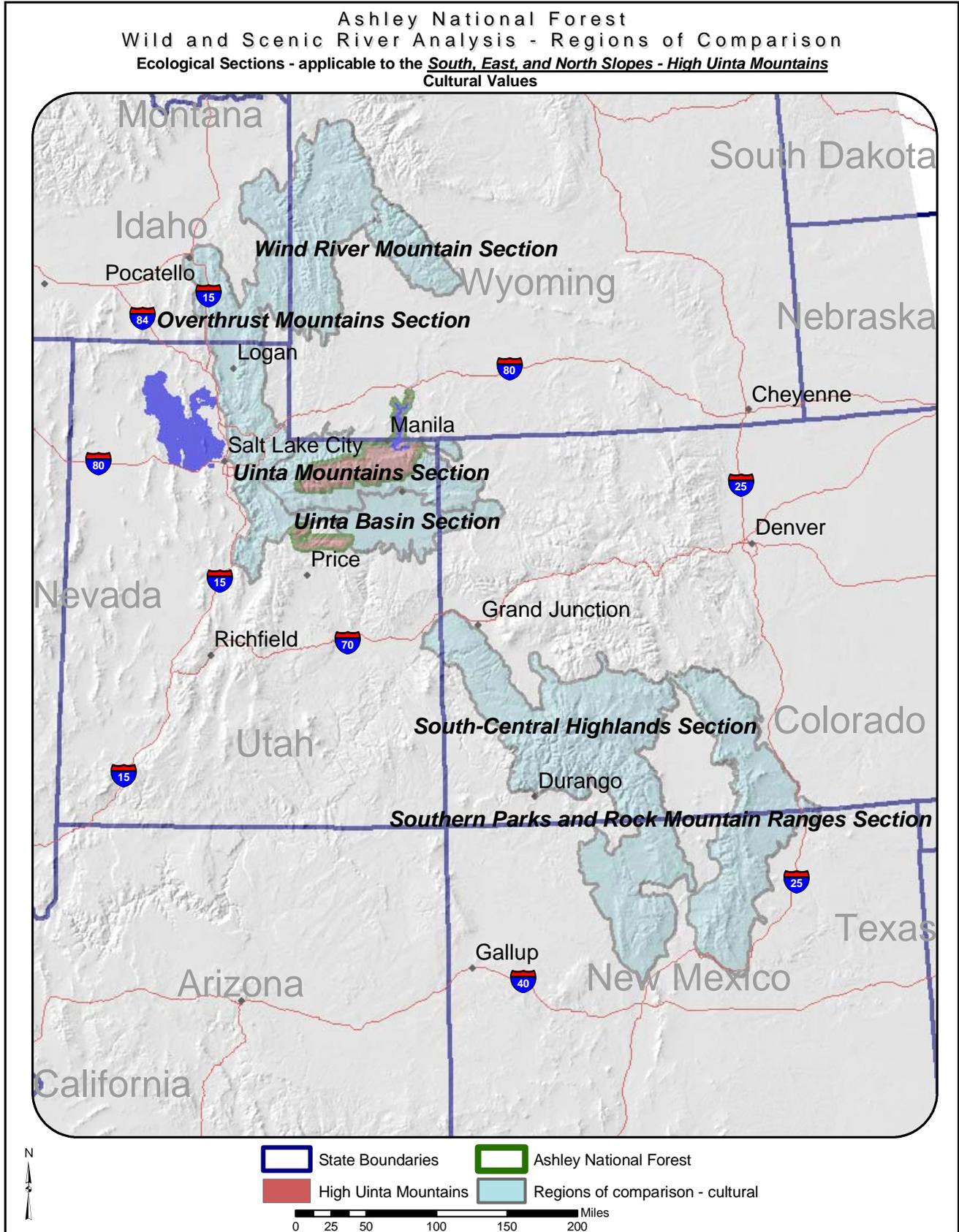
Appendix B –

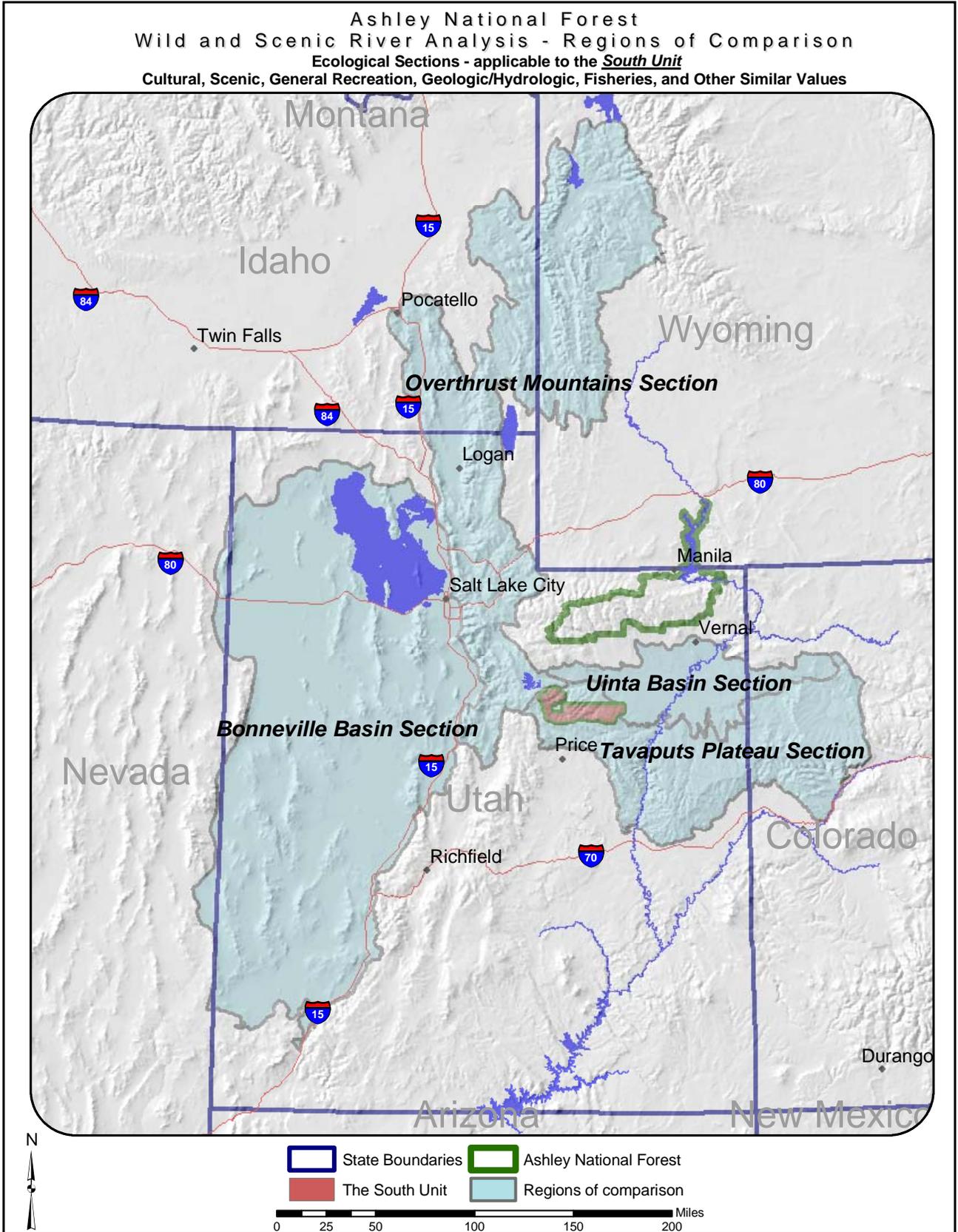


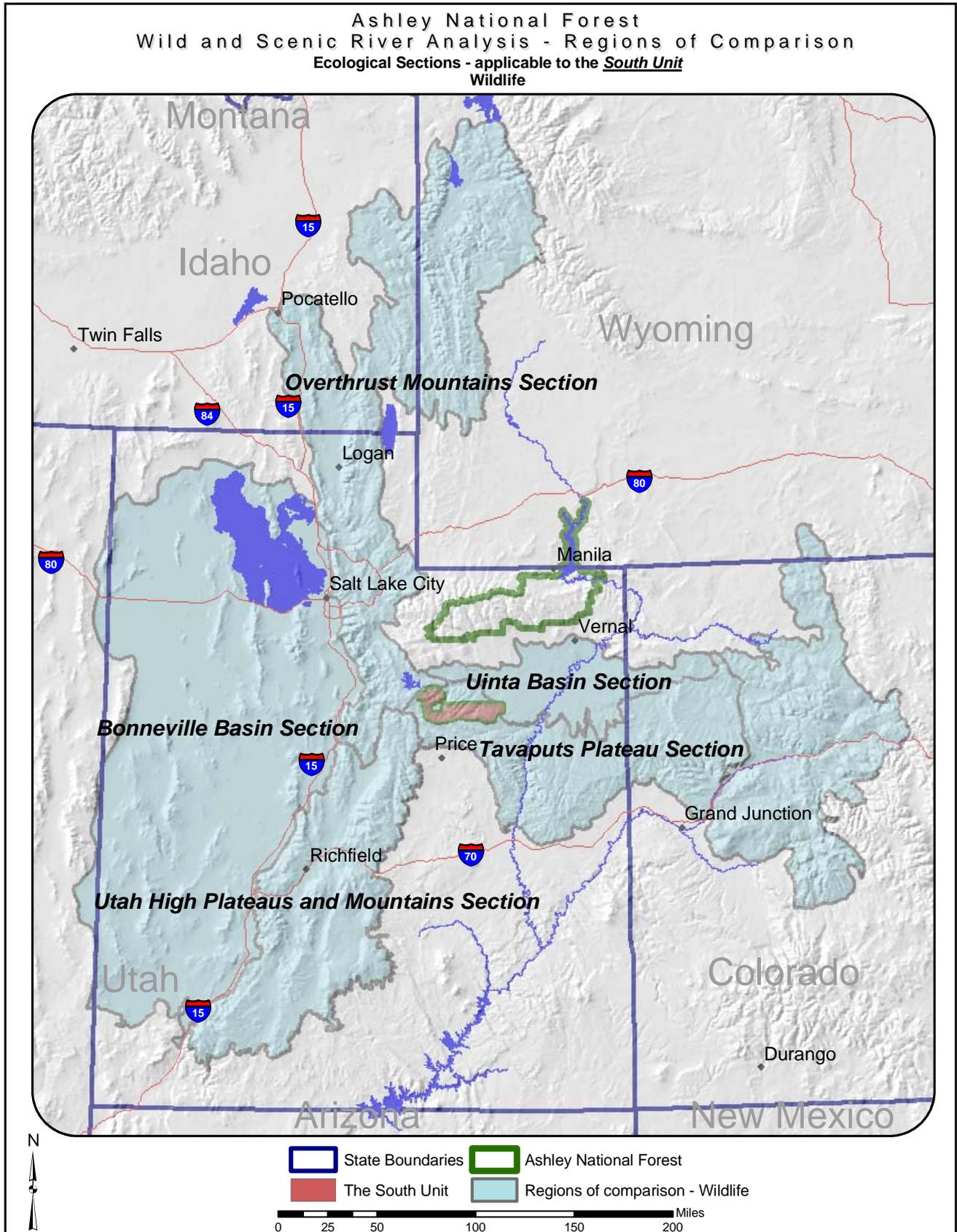
Appendix C –

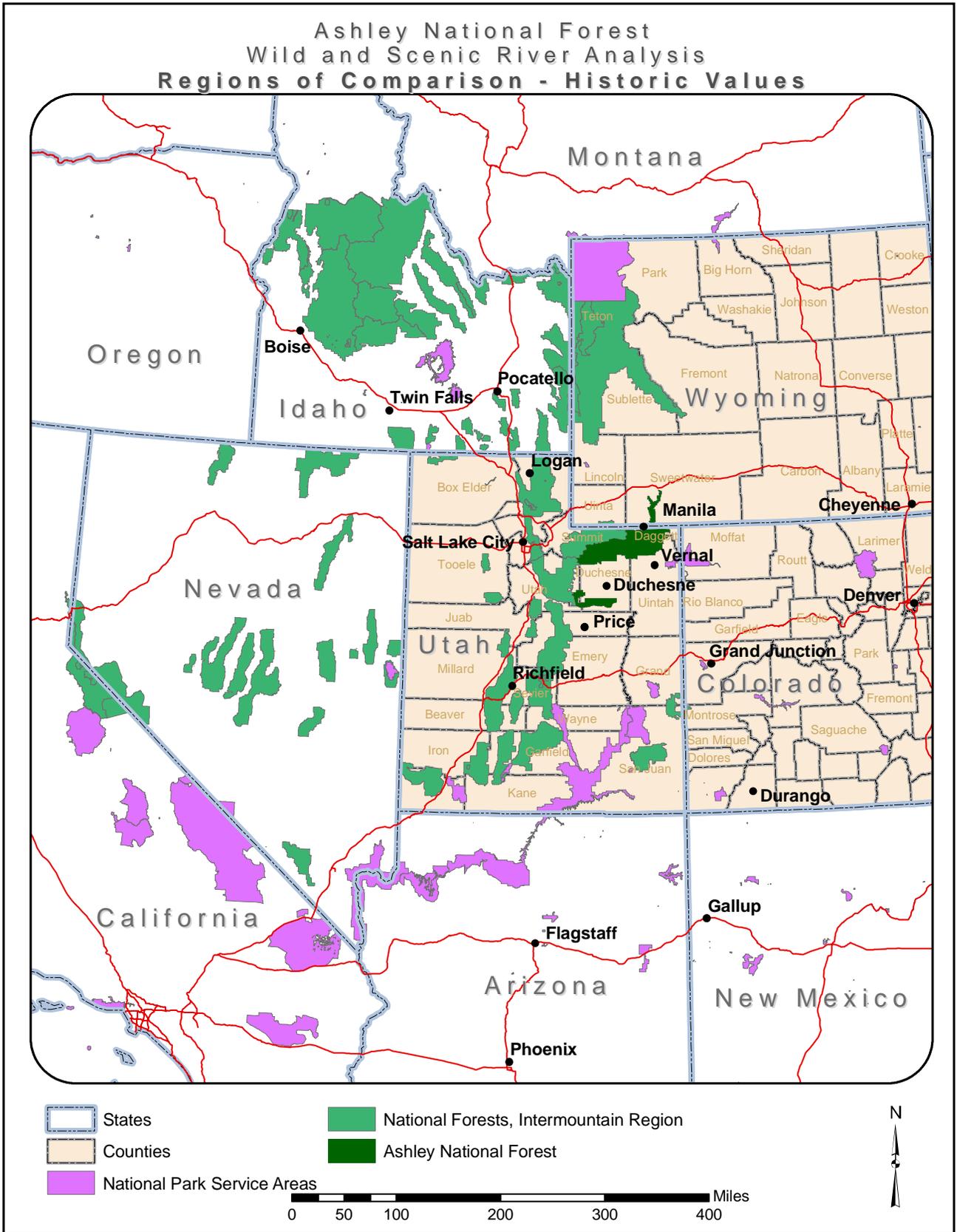












Appendix D –

Definitions and Attributes of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Scenic

Standard

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

Regions of Comparison for Scenic Values

Ashley NF

Regions of Comparison applicable to the South Unit –

- Overthrust Mountains Section – *Province M331, Section M33D*
- Bonneville Basin Section – *Province, 341, Section 341A*
- Tavaputs Plateau Section – *Province M341, Section M341B*
- Uinta Basin Section – *Province 341, Section 341C*

Regions of Comparison applicable to the South, East, and North Slopes – Uinta Mountains (including Red Canyon area and the Green River from Flaming Gorge Dam to the National Forest boundary) –

- Uinta Mountains Section – *Province M331, Section M331E*
- Wind River Mountain Section – *Province M331, Section M331J*
- Southern Parks and Rock Mountain Ranges Section – *Province M331, Section M331F*
- South-Central Highlands Section – *Province M331, Section M331G*

Regions of Comparison applicable to the Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area north of the Utah/Wyoming border –

- Green River Basin Section – *Province 342, Section 342G*
- Bighorn Basin Section – *Province 342, Section 342A*
- Bear Lake Section – *Province 342, Section 342E*

Attributes

- *Diversity of View*

Consider the presence of high relief; severe surface variation; rich color combinations (i.e., high variety, vivid colors); pleasing contrast in soil, rock,

vegetation, and water; views that greatly enhance visual quality; still or cascading water that is dominant in the landscape.

River corridors with the greatest diversity and variety of views, both foreground and background are of higher value.

- *Special Features*

Consider outstanding natural, historical or cultural features; and landforms with unusual or outstanding topographic features (e.g. gorges, high relief, rock outcrops, canyons, falls, rapids, springs, hot springs, color, vegetation, etc.).

River corridors with high relief and focal points that are visually striking, particularly memorable, or rare in the region are of higher value.

- *Seasonal Variations*

Consider diversity of vegetation types in interesting patterns, textures, color and contrasts.

River corridors with the greatest seasonal variation and diversity are of higher value

- *Cultural Modifications*

Consider human modifications and features within the corridor and viewshed. Human features that exist may in some cases add to visual appeal.

Viewsheds that are free from aesthetically undesirable sights and influences are generally of higher values

This attribute is evaluated a highly appropriate, acceptable, or inappropriate for the corridor viewshed.

Attribute Evaluation Rating for Scenic Values

Scale of Importance

H = High Value
 M = Moderate Value
 L = Low or No Value

N = National Importance
 R = Regional Importance
 L = Less than Regional Importance

HA = Highly Appropriate	
A = Acceptable	-Cultural Modifications
I = Inappropriate	

General Recreation

Standard

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

Regions of Comparison for General Recreational Values

Ashley NF

Regions of Comparison applicable to the South Unit –

- Overthrust Mountains Section – *Province M331, Section M33D*
- Bonneville Basin Section – *Province, 341, Section 341A*
- Tavaputs Plateau Section – *Province M341, Section M341B*
- Uinta Basin Section – *Province 341, Section 341C*

Regions of Comparison applicable to the South, East, and North Slopes – Uinta Mountains (including Red Canyon area and the Green River from Flaming Gorge Dam to the National Forest boundary) –

- Uinta Mountains Section – *Province M331, Section M331E*
- Wind River Mountain Section – *Province M331, Section M331J*
- Southern Parks and Rock Mountain Ranges Section – *Province M331, Section M331F*
- South-Central Highlands Section – *Province M331, Section M331G*

Regions of Comparison applicable to the Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area north of the Utah/Wyoming border –

- Green River Basin Section – *Province 342, Section 342G*
- Bighorn Basin Section – *Province 342, Section 342A*
- Bear Lake Section – *Province 342, Section 342E*

Attributes

- *Length of Season*

Consider the amount of time the river corridor is used or available for recreation purposes, such as outdoor education, photography, natural history

studies, mountain climbing, hiking, camping, horseback riding, and ski touring, etc.

Rivers with the longest season of use are of higher value.

- *Diversity of Use*

Consider the number and variety of recreation uses occurring within the corridor.

Rivers that provide for the largest number and diversity of recreation uses are of higher value.

- *Experience Quality*

Consider the comparative number or percent of similar experiences available in the region.

Rivers that provide the most unique opportunities are of higher value. Pristine rivers/corridors are of higher value as compared to other areas that are visually monotonous, heavily developed, malodorous, or noisy.

- *Access*

Consider the availability of private and public access points, ease of use, and attendant facilities (parking, boat ramps, trails, etc.).

This criterion is evaluated as highly appropriate, acceptable, or inappropriate because on some rivers poor access can be advantageous to limit crowding.

- *Level of Use*

This criterion is evaluated as highly appropriate, acceptable, or inappropriate because:

A lightly used river does not by itself indicate a lower value, and an intensively used river may indicate a diminished value due to overcrowding.

Rivers or corridors highly used by anglers, hunters and wildlife viewers are usually of higher value.

- *Associated Opportunities*

Consider the extent of opportunities for hiking, photography, fishing, picnicking, swimming, wildlife viewing and other similar experiences.

Rivers with the greatest opportunity for associated recreation are of higher value.

- *Attraction*

Consider the ability to attract visitors from outside the geographic Region.

Rivers that attract a variety of users who are willing to travel some distance with their primary intent to use the river for recreation experiences and rivers that provide a setting for national or regional competitive events are of higher value.

- *Sites and Facilities*

Consider the extent of or potential for appropriate facility development (such as camping areas, trailheads, etc.)

Rivers with the greatest number of existing/potential recreation facilities may be of higher value, depending upon the type of recreation opportunity provided.

**Attribute Evaluation Rating for
General Recreational Values**

Scale of Importance

H = High Value
M = Moderate Value
L = Low or No Value

N = National Importance
R = Regional Importance
L = Less than Regional Importance

HA = Highly Appropriate		
A = Acceptable		-Access and Level of Use
I = Inappropriate		

White-Water Recreation

Standard

White-water rafting, kayaking, or canoeing opportunities are, or have the potential to be, unique enough to attract visitors from outside the geographical region. Visitors would be willing to travel long distances to use the river resources for white-water recreational purposes. The river may provide or have the potential to provide settings for national or regional usage or competitive events.

Regions of Comparison for White-Water Recreation Values

Ashley NF

Regions of Comparison applicable to the South, East, and North Slopes – Uinta Mountains (including Red Canyon area and the Green River from Flaming Gorge Dam to the National Forest boundary) –

- Uinta Mountains Section – *Province M331, Section M331E*
- Wind River Mountain Section – *Province M331, Section M331J*
- Southern Parks and Rock Mountain Ranges Section – *Province M331, Section M331F*
- South-Central Highlands Section – *Province M331, Section M331G*

Attributes

- *Length of Season*
Consider the amount of time the river is runnable in a variety of watercraft.

Rivers with the longest season of use are of higher value.
- *Diversity of Use*
Consider the number and variety of white-water watercraft (driftboat, canoe, raft, kayak) that can be used on the river.

Rivers allowing for the largest number and diversity of watercraft are of higher value.
- *Flow*
Consider the consistency and reliability of flow during runnable seasons.

Rivers with consistent flows and the fewest period of extreme fluctuations are of higher value.
- *Character of Run*
Consider the diversity of channel structure (braiding, islands, gorges, wide spots, rapids, etc.), riverbed materials, and current/flow characteristics; level to which the run maintains interest and provides challenge to the boater.

Rivers with more diverse, interesting, and challenging runs are of higher value.
- *Access*
Consider the availability of private and public access points, ease of use, and attendant facilities (parking, boat ramps, trails, etc.).

This attribute is evaluated as highly appropriate, acceptable, or inappropriate, because on some rivers poor access can be advantageous to limit crowding.

- *Level of Use*

This attribute is evaluated as highly appropriate, acceptable, or inappropriate since a lightly used river may not by itself indicated a lower value, and an intensively used river may indicate a diminished value due to overcrowding.

- *Attraction*

Consider the ability to attract visitors from outside the geographic region.

Rivers that attract a variety of users who are willing to travel some distance with their primary intent to use the rivers for white-water competitive events are of higher value.

**Attribute Evaluation Rating for
White-Water
Recreation Values**

Scale of Importance

H = High Value
M = Moderate Value
L = Low or No Value

N = National Importance
R = Regional Importance
L = Less than Regional Importance

HA = Highly Appropriate	
A = Acceptable	-Access and Level of Use
I = Inappropriate	

Geologic/Hydrologic

Standard

The river or corridor contains an example of a geologic or hydrologic feature, process or phenomena that is rare or unique to the region, or an outstanding example of a commonly occurring feature. The feature may be in an unusually active stage of development, represent a "textbook" example and/or represent a rare our unique combination of geologic or hydrologic landforms or features (erosional, volcanic, glacial, drainage patterns, etc.)

Regions of Comparison for Geologic/Hydrologic Values

Ashley NF

Regions of Comparison applicable to the South Unit –

- Overthrust Mountains Section – *Province M331, Section M33D*
- Bonneville Basin Section – *Province, 341, Section 341A*

- Tavaputs Plateau Section – *Province M341, Section M341B*
- Uinta Basin Section – *Province 341, Section 341C*

**Regions of Comparison applicable to the South, East, and North Slopes –
Uinta Mountains (including Red Canyon area and the Green River from
Flaming Gorge Dam to the National Forest boundary) –**

- Uinta Mountains Section – *Province M331, Section M331E*
- Wind River Mountain Section – *Province M331, Section M331J*
- Southern Parks and Rock Mountain Ranges Section – *Province M331, Section M331F*
- South-Central Highlands Section – *Province M331, Section M331G*

**Regions of Comparison applicable to the Flaming Gorge National
Recreation Area north of the Utah/Wyoming border –**

- Green River Basin Section – *Province 342, Section 342G*
- Bighorn Basin Section – *Province 342, Section 342A*
- Bear Lake Section – *Province 342, Section 342E*

Attributes

- *Feature Abundance*

Consider landforms and geologic setting with unusual or outstanding geologic/hydrologic features (e.g. gorges, arches, badlands, oxbows, caves, relic shoreline, unusual drainage patterns, stream channel type, bogs, waterfalls, deep canyons, hot springs, unique rock formations and outcrops).

River corridors with an abundance of unusual, unique, and distinctive geologic/hydrologic features to the Region are of higher value.

- *Diversity of Features*

Consider the number and variety of special geologic/hydrologic features, and the value of these features to the Region. Consider the unique or rare combination of geologic/hydrologic features or landforms (e.g. erosional, volcanic, glacial, stream characteristics).

River corridors with the greatest diversity of geologic/hydrologic features are of higher value.

- *Educational/Scientific*

Geologic/hydrologic features clearly and graphically reveal an interesting/unique educational or scientific story of earth's history.

River corridors that represent "textbook" examples of a common feature or are the best example of a feature in the Region are of higher value.

Attribute Evaluation Rating for Geologic/Hydrologic Values

H = High Value
M = Moderate Value
L = Low or No Value

Scale of Importance

N = National Importance
R = Regional Importance
L = Less than Regional Importance

Fisheries

Standard

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

Populations

The river is nationally or regionally an important producer of resident and/or indigenous fish species. Of particular significance is the presence of wild stocks or rare species (federally listed, state-listed or candidate threatened or endangered species). Diversity of species is an important consideration and could, in itself, lead to a determination of outstandingly remarkable.

Habitat

The river provides exceptionally high quality habitat for fish of national or regional significance, or may provide unique habitat or a critical link in habitat conditions for rare species (federally listed, state-listed or candidate threatened or endangered species). Of particular significance is habitat for wild stocks or rare species. Diversity of habitats is an important consideration and could, in itself, lead to a determination of outstandingly remarkable.

Regions of Comparison for Fisheries Values

Ashley NF

Regions of Comparison applicable to the South Unit –

- Overthrust Mountains Section – *Province M331, Section M33D*
- Bonneville Basin Section – *Province, 341, Section 341A*
- Tavaputs Plateau Section – *Province M341, Section M341B*
- Uinta Basin Section – *Province 341, Section 341C*

Regions of Comparison applicable to the South, East, and North Slopes – Uinta Mountains (including Red Canyon area and the Green River from Flaming Gorge Dam to the National Forest boundary) –

- Uinta Mountains Section – *Province M331, Section M331E*
- Wind River Mountain Section – *Province M331, Section M331J*

- Southern Parks and Rock Mountain Ranges Section – *Province M331, Section M331F*
- South-Central Highlands Section – *Province M331, Section M331G*

Regions of Comparison applicable to the Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area north of the Utah/Wyoming border –

- Green River Basin Section – *Province 342, Section 342G*
- Bighorn Basin Section – *Province 342, Section 342A*
- Bear Lake Section – *Province 342, Section 342E*

Attributes

- *Habitat Quality*

Consider the presence, extent, and carrying capacity of spawning area, rearing areas and adult habitat; and habitat for wild stocks and rare species (federally listed, state-listed, sensitive species, or candidate species).

Areas with the greatest amount and best habitat, especially for wild stock and rare species, are of higher value.

- *Diversity of Species*

Consider the number and variety of species present and the value of these species.

Greatest diversity of species, including wild stocks and rare species, are of higher value.

- *Value of Species*

Rivers which are either of special interest (including rare species) or highly used by anglers or which offer an unusual recreation experience for the Region are of higher value.

- *Abundance of Fish*

Rivers with more fish and/or have been documented historically for sizeable runs are of higher value.

- *Natural Reproduction*

Rivers with extensive self-sustaining natural reproduction are of higher value than those supported mostly by stocking.

- *Size and Vigor of Fish*

Rivers that produce large vigorous fish are of higher value.

Attribute Evaluation Rating for Fisheries Values

H = High Value
M = Moderate Value
L = Low or No Value

Scale of Importance

N = National Importance
R = Regional Importance
L = Less than Regional Importance

Wildlife

Standard

Wildlife values may be judged on the relative merits of wildlife populations, habitat or a combination of these factors. Consideration should be given to potential as well as existing values.

Contains nationally or regionally important populations of resident or indigenous wildlife species dependent on the river environment.

Populations

The river corridor contains nationally or regionally an important populations of indigenous wildlife species. Of particular significance are species considered to be unique or rare (federally listed, state-listed or candidate threatened or endangered species). Diversity of species is an important consideration and could, in itself, lead to a determination of outstandingly remarkable.

Habitat

The river corridor provides exceptionally high quality habitat for wildlife of national or regional significance, or may provide unique habitat or a critical link in habitat conditions for rare species (federally listed, state-listed or candidate threatened or endangered species). Contiguous habitat conditions are such that the biological needs of the species are met. Diversity of habitats is an important consideration and could, in itself, lead to a determination of outstandingly remarkable.

Regions of Comparison for Wildlife Values

Ashley NF

Regions of Comparison applicable to the South Unit –

- Overthrust Mountains Section – *Province M331, Section M33D*
- Bonneville Basin Section – *Province, 341, Section 341A*
- Tavaputs Plateau Section – *Province M341, Section M341B*
- Uinta Basin Section – *Province 341, Section 341C*

- Utah High Plateaus and Mountains Section – *Province M341, Section M341C*
- North Central Highlands Section – *Province M331, Section M331H*

Regions of Comparison applicable to the South, East, and North Slopes – Uinta Mountains (including Red Canyon area and the Green River from Flaming Gorge Dam to the National Forest boundary) –

- Uinta Mountains Section – *Province M331, Section M331E*
- Wind River Mountain Section – *Province M331, Section M331J*
- Southern Parks and Rock Mountain Ranges Section – *Province M331, Section M331F*
- South-Central Highlands Section – *Province M331, Section M331G*

Regions of Comparison applicable to the Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area north of the Utah/Wyoming border –

- Green River Basin Section – *Province 342, Section 342G*
- Bighorn Basin Section – *Province 342, Section 342A*
- Bear Lake Section – *Province 342, Section 342E*

Attributes

- *Habitat Quality*

Consider the presence, extent, and carrying capacity of a variety of wildlife habitats, including winter range, summer range, transition zones, travel corridors, and calving areas. Consider unique habitats of critical links in habitat for rare species (federally listed, state-listed, sensitive species, or candidate species).

Areas with the greatest and best habitat, contiguous habitat, and habitat for rare species are of higher value.

- *Diversity of Species*

Consider the number and variety of species present and the value of these species. Rivers with the greatest diversity of species, including rare species, are of higher value.

- *Abundance of Species*

Rivers with the greatest number of wildlife within the river corridor are of higher value.

Attribute Evaluation Rating for Wildlife Values

H = High Value
M = Moderate Value

Scale of Importance

N = National Importance
R = Regional Importance

L = Low or No Value

L = Less than Regional Importance

Cultural

Standard

The river corridor contains a river-related site where there is evidence of occupation or use by Native Americans or some other prehistoric culture. Sites must have unusual characteristics or exceptional human-interest values. Sites may have national or regional importance for interpreting prehistory; may be rare or represent an area where a culture or cultural period was first identified and described; may have been used concurrently by two or more cultural groups; or have been used by cultural groups for rare or sacred purposes. Of particular significance are sites or features listed in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Regions of Comparison for Cultural Values

Ashley NF

Prehistoric culture

Regions of Comparison applicable to the South Unit –

- Overthrust Mountains Section – *Province M331, Section M33D*
- Bonneville Basin Section – *Province, 341, Section 341A*
- Tavaputs Plateau Section – *Province M341, Section M341B*
- Uinta Basin Section – *Province 341, Section 341C*

Regions of Comparison applicable to the South, East, and North Slopes – Uinta Mountains (including Red Canyon area and the Green River from Flaming Gorge Dam to the National Forest boundary) –

- Overthrust Mountains Section – *Province M331, Section M33D*
- Uinta Basin Section – *Province, 341, Section 341A*
- Uinta Mountains Section – *Province M331, Section M331E*
- Wind River Mountain Section – *Province M331, Section M331J*
- Southern Parks and Rock Mountain Ranges Section – *Province M331, Section M331F*
- South-Central Highlands Section – *Province M331, Section M331G*

Regions of Comparison applicable to the Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area north of the Utah/Wyoming border –

- Green River Basin Section – *Province 342, Section 342G*
- Bighorn Basin Section – *Province 342, Section 342A*
- Bear Lake Section – *Province 342, Section 342E*

Historic Native American or ethnographic Native American

Regions of Comparison applicable to the South Unit, the South, East, and North Slopes – Uinta Mountains (including Red Canyon area and the Green River from Flaming Gorge Dam to the National Forest boundary), and the Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area north of the Utah/Wyoming border –

- Western Shoshone
- Ute
- Eastern Shoshone
- Piute
- Goshute
- Arapahoe
- Comanche

Attributes

- *Significance*

Consider evidence of significant occupation and use by Native Americans or other prehistoric cultures (e.g. major Anasazi or Fremont sites, hunting sites, prehistoric sites, ceremonial areas, fishing areas, sacred religious sites). Consider sites that have significant human-interest value, are rare or represent an area where a culture was first identified.

Rivers with cultural significance to Native Americans are of higher value.

Rivers which have substantial existing cultural use, or which have been traditionally utilized as a Native American fishery are also of higher value.

Rare, unique or unusual sites or features within the Region are of higher value.

- *Current Uses*

River corridors containing sites or features that are significant to Native American populations today are of higher value.

- *Number of Cultures*

River corridors that represent more than one culture or cultural periods, that may have been used concurrently by more than two culture groups, or used for rare or sacred purposes are of higher value.

- *Site Integrity*

Consider the presence of exceptional examples of Native American and pre-historic features or remains from a significant period of history; sites that are unmodified and retain their original character; features that are in excellent condition and provide an exceptional example within the Region.

River corridors that contain exceptional sites in exceptional condition are of higher value.

- *Education-Interpretation*

Consider sites that have regional or national importance for interpreting significant prehistoric events, sites, or people; sites that clearly and graphically reveal an interesting or unique history of the Region; and have the ability to attract visitors from outside the Region.

River corridors that represent "textbook" examples of a Native American or other pre-historic culture or provide the best example of a culture or river-related event in the Region are of higher value.

- *Listing/Eligibility*

Consider corridors that contain sites or features that are currently listed in, or are eligible for, the National Register of Historic Places, or designated as a National Historic Landmark.

Rivers with such features, particularly if in abundance, are of higher value.

Attribute Evaluation Rating for Cultural Values

Scale of Importance

H = High Value
 M = Moderate Value
 L = Low or No Value

N = National Importance
 R = Regional Importance
 L = Less than Regional Importance

Historic

Standard

The river corridor contains a river-related site or feature associated with a significant event, an important person, or a cultural activity of the past that was rare, unusual or unique in the region. A historic site and/or feature in most cases are 50 years old or older. Of particular significance are National Historic Landmarks or sites or features listed in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places.

Regions of Comparison for Historic Values

Ashley NF

Federal and State administrative sites

- Regional Boundary for the agency in question, i.e., FS-Intermountain Region and Rocky Mountain Region
- BLM-States of Utah, Colorado, and Wyoming
- NPS-Colorado Plateau Cluster, including Fossil Butte NM
- State Government-Utah, Colorado, and Wyoming

Sites related to mining, water development (dams), military history, grazing use, timber cutting, or other historic uses

- Sweetwater and Uinta Counties in Southwest Wyoming
- Montrose, Mesa, Garfield, Rio Blanco, and Moffat Counties in Northwest Colorado
- All of Utah north of Provo
- Carbon, Grand and Uintah Counties in Northeastern, Eastern and Southwestern Utah

Attributes

- *Significance*

Consider sites that contain a site or feature associated with a historically significant event, person, or activity of the past (e.g., major railroad sites, military history, Mormon history, early explorers); associated with exceptional or important persons (e.g. John Wesley Powel).

River-related rare, unique, or unusual sites or features within the Region are of higher value.

- *Site Integrity*

Consider the presence of exceptional examples of architecture from a significant period in history; sites that are unmodified and retain their original character; features that are exceptional examples within the Region.

River corridors that contain exceptional sites in exceptional condition are of higher value.

- *Education-Interpretation*

Consider sites that have regional or national importance for interpreting significant historic events or people; sites that clearly and graphically reveal an interesting or unique history of the Region; and sites that have the ability to attract visitors from outside the Region.

River corridors that represent "textbook" examples of an historic event or provide the best example of an historic culture or river-related event in the Region are of higher value.

- *Listing/Eligibility*

Consider corridors that contain sites or features that are currently listed in, or are eligible for, the National Register of Historic Places, or that have been designated as National Historic Landmarks.

Rivers with such features, particularly if in abundance, are of higher value.

- *Number of Historic Themes or Periods*

River corridors that represent more than one historic theme or culture, that may have been used concurrently by more than one historic cultural group; or used for rare or sacred purposes are of higher value.

Attribute Evaluation Rating for Historic Values

Scale of Importance

H = High Value

N = National Importance

M = Moderate Value

R = Regional Importance

L = Low or No Value

L = Less than Regional Importance

Other Similar Values - Ecologic/Biologic Diversity - Paleontologic - Botanical

Standard

The river corridor is nationally or regionally recognized as providing unique or rare opportunities for ecosystem management or study. This included river corridors that constitute an important element in a regional plan to conserve biological diversity or other specific ecological resources. Examples of important elements include rare communities or ecosystems, watersheds with special values or that are the focus of special management, essential corridors for species migration and genetic interactions, and other values of importance.

The river or corridor contains an example of a paleontologic or botanical feature, process or phenomena that is rare or unique to the region, or an outstanding example of a commonly occurring feature or process. The feature may represent a "textbook" example and/or represent a rare or unique combination of paleontologic or botanical resources.

Regions of Comparison for other Similar Values

Ashley NF

Regions of Comparison applicable to the South Unit –

- Overthrust Mountains Section – *Province M331, Section M33D*
- Bonneville Basin Section – *Province, 341, Section 341A*
- Tavaputs Plateau Section – *Province M341, Section M341B*
- Uinta Basin Section – *Province 341, Section 341C*

Regions of Comparison applicable to the South, East, and North Slopes – Uinta Mountains (including Red Canyon area and the Green River from Flaming Gorge Dam to the National Forest boundary) –

- Uinta Mountains Section – *Province M331, Section M331E*
- Wind River Mountain Section – *Province M331, Section M331J*
- Southern Parks and Rock Mountain Ranges Section – *Province M331, Section M331F*
- South-Central Highlands Section – *Province M331, Section M331G*

Regions of Comparison applicable to the Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area north of the Utah/Wyoming border –

- Green River Basin Section – *Province 342, Section 342G*
- Bighorn Basin Section – *Province 342, Section 342A*
- Bear Lake Section – *Province 342, Section 342E*

Attributes

- *Species Diversity*

Consider the presence, extent, and diversity of plant communities, ecological values that are critical to protection of biological diversity, and critical habitat for multiple species conservation (e.g., refugia).

River corridors with the greatest diversity and importance to multiple species conservation are of higher value

- *Ecological function*

Rivers with rare or unique corridors that are critical and essential for species migration and genetic interaction are of higher value.

- *Rare Communities and Features*

Rivers with rare, sensitive, threatened and endangered species and communities; and river and river corridors with unusual or rare river-related paleoecological features or deposits, outstanding or "textbook" examples of features are of higher value.

- *Educational/Scientific*

Consider ecological values and features that clearly and graphically reveal an interesting/unique educational or scientific story of the ecological form and function.

Paleontological and botanical values and features clearly and graphically reveal an interesting/unique educational or scientific story of earth's history.

River corridors that represent "textbook" examples of plant and animal associations or ecological values/features in the Region are of higher value.

**Attribute Evaluation Rating for
Other Similar Values**

Scale of Importance

H = High Value

M = Moderate Value

L = Low or No Value

N = National Importance

R = Regional Importance

L = Less than Regional Importance

Appendix E –

Federal and State Agencies, Local Government Groups and Publics Involved in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Eligibility Determination Process on the Ashley National Forest

The Ashley National Forest solicited participation from the following federal and state agencies, local government groups, Native American tribe and interested publics. The objective of this solicitation was to determine if the data collected for watercourses with potential outstandingly remarkable values was accurate and complete (data on potential outstandingly remarkable values, watercourse segments, free-flowing characteristics, and other related natural, physical and socioeconomic values). Regulations, policy, procedures and agreements associated with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 prohibited changes or modifications to definitions, terms, and guidelines and procedures for determining eligibility. Comments on these items were accepted and noted, but did not affect changes.

Not all the listed offices/entities provided comments. The correspondence from those offices/entities listed below that responded to the solicitation of the Ashley National Forest is on file at the Forest Supervisor's Office, 355 North Vernal Avenue, Vernal, UT 84078.

Federal Agencies

US Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management
Vernal Field Office, State of Utah
Rock Springs Field Office, State of Wyoming

US Department of Interior, National Park Service
Dinosaur National Monument

Utah State Agencies

Governor's Office of Planning and Budget
Department of Natural Resources
Central Utah Water Conservancy District
Utah State University Extension Office

Wyoming State Agencies

Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation

Utah County/City Offices

Uintah Basin Association of Local Governments

Daggett County Commission
Flaming Gorge Chamber of Commerce
Economics Committee
Manila Planning and Zoning

Duchesne County Commission
Duchesne County Water Conservancy District
Duchesne County Planning, Zoning and Community Development
Duchesne County Upper County Water
Dry Gulch Irrigation Company
Moon Lake Water Users Association

Uintah County Commission
Uintah Water Conservancy District

Native American Tribes

Northern Ute Indian Tribe

Interest Groups

AICP
Anderson Creek Youth Camp
Blue Ribbon Coalition
High Uintas Preservation Council
Uinta Mountain Club
Utah Rivers Council
Utah Royalty Owners Association

Appendix F –

Segment Numbers and corresponding Names

In order to facilitate the review process, Forest resources specialists dropped segment numbers for those segments rated as potentially eligible, and only segment names were used. In addition, some segment names were changed.

Changes are as follows:

Eastern Section/Uinta Mountains – Flaming Gorge Ranger District

<u>Original Seg. #'s</u>	<u>Name Used During Public Review Process</u>
SC06	Middle Main Sheep Creek
SC08	Lower Main Sheep Creek
CG03	Carter Creek
CG10	Cart Creek Proper
FGBP01	Pipe Creek
FGBP05	Green River

Eastern Section/Uinta Mountains – Vernal Ranger District

<u>Original Seg. #'s</u>	<u>Name Used During Public Review Process</u>
WR01	Upper Whiterocks River
WR02	East Fork Whiterocks River
WR03	Middle Fork Whiterocks River
WR04	West Fork Whiterocks River
WR05	Reader Creek
DF05	Lower Dry Fork Creek
UAC02	South Fork Ashley Creek
UAC04	Black Canyon

UAC05 Ashley Gorge Creek

Western Section/Uinta Mountains – Roosevelt & Duchesne Ranger Districts

<u>Original Seg. #'s</u>	<u>Name Used During Public Review Process</u>
URC01	Upper Rock Creek
URC02	Fall Creek
URC03	West Fork Rock Creek & Fish Creek
ULF01	Oweep Creek
ULF02	Upper Lake Fork River, Ottoson Creek & East Basin Creek
YR01	Upper Yellowstone Creek & Mill Creek
YR02	Garfield Creek
UUR01	Upper Uinta River, Gilbert Creek, Center Fork & Painters Draw
UUR02	Shale Creek

Appendix G –

Wild and Scenic Rivers Suitability Guidelines

SUITABILITY

The final step in the river assessment process is the determination of suitability. This step provides the basis for the determination of which rivers to recommend as a component of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Suitability basically answers two questions:

- What is the best use of the river corridor? Should the outstanding values be fully protected, or are one or more other uses important enough to warrant not maintaining the river's free flowing or fully protecting identified values?
- Assuming the values are to be protected, what is the best method to protect the river corridor? Wild and Scenic River designation is one approach. In answering this question, the benefits and impacts of WSR designation must be evaluated and alternative protection methods considered.

As provided in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, Sections 4(a) and 5(c), the following factors should be considered and, as appropriate, documented as a basis for the suitability determination for each river:

1. Characteristics that do or do not make the area a worthy addition to the National System.
2. The current status of land ownership and use in the area.
3. The reasonably foreseeable potential uses of the land and water that would be enhanced, foreclosed, or curtailed if the area were included in the System.
4. The federal agency that will administer the area, should it be added to the System.
5. The extent to which the agency proposes that administration of the river, including the costs thereof, be shared by State and local agencies.
6. The estimated cost to the United States of acquiring necessary lands and interests in land and of administering the area, should it be added to the System.
7. A determination of the degree to which the State or its political subdivisions might participate in the preservation and administration of the river, should it be proposed for inclusion in the System.

Additional suitability factors that may be considered include:

8. State/local government's ability to manage and protect the outstandingly remarkable values on non-federal lands.
9. The consistency of designation with other agency plans, programs or policies.
10. Support or opposition to designation.
11. Contribution to river system or basin integrity.

12. Potential for water resource development.
13. Contribution to other regional objectives/needs.