

# **APPENDIX J.**

## **WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS STUDY PROCESS**

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## J.1 INTRODUCTION

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, P.L. 90-542, became law on October 2, 1968. It preserves "certain selected rivers" that "possess outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, fish, wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values... in their free-flowing condition... for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations." Eight rivers or river segments were included as initial components in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (National System). Congress and /or the Secretary of the Interior have added 155 rivers or river segments to the National System since then.

Section 5(d)(1) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act directs federal agencies to consider the potential for national wild, scenic, and recreational river areas in all planning for the use and development of water and related resources. This review is being conducted as part of the Resource Management Plan (RMP) preparation in the Moab Field Office.

The following documents were utilized in guiding the WSR planning process through the Eligibility/Tentative Classification phase:

- **Interagency Wild and Scenic Rivers Coordination Council.** 1982. Contains various technical papers relating to evaluation of Wild and Scenic Rivers. (See website at: [www.nps.gov/rivers/publications.html](http://www.nps.gov/rivers/publications.html))
- **Interagency Agreement.** On December 13, 1994, the Bureau of Land Management (Utah State Office), the USDA Forest Service (Intermountain Region), and the National Park Service (Rocky Mountain Region) signed an Interagency 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 by Congress in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. As a result of this agreement, guidance was developed to provide a uniform methodology to be used by the three agencies to obtain consistent results in the wild and scenic eligibility assessments made during planning efforts in the state of Utah. The guidance is titled *Wild and Scenic River Review in the State of Utah, Process and Criteria for Interagency Use* (This document is known as the "Blue Book", due to its blue cover).
- **Wild and Scenic River Review in the State of Utah, Process and Criteria for Interagency Use.** July 1996.
- **Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, P.L. 90-542, as amended.** Congressional legislative direction for Wild and Scenic River planning.
- **Wild and Scenic Rivers – Policy and Program Direction for Identification, Evaluation, and Management, Bureau of Land Management Manual – 8351.** 1992 and changes as of 1993. Establishes BLM policy, program direction, and procedural standards for fulfilling requirements of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

## **J.2 HISTORY OF WILD AND SCENIC RIVER PROCESS – MOAB FIELD OFFICE AREA**

P.L. 90-542 also authorized 27 rivers for study as potential components of the National System. Amendments to the law have brought the total number of studies authorized to 138. One of the studies included the Colorado River segment, from its confluence with the Dolores River, Utah, upstream to a point 19.5 miles from the Utah-Colorado border in Colorado. The Utah portion of the "Study River" falls within the Moab Field Office Area. On December 17, 1976, the Dolores River from its confluence with the Colorado River upstream to Gateway, Colorado was added to the study. This was at the request of Governor Rampton of Utah and Governor Lamm of Colorado, and agreed to by the Secretary of the Interior. The Utah portion of the Dolores River also falls within the Moab Field Office area. The study concluded that the river areas contained outstandingly remarkable scenic, geologic, recreational, and wildlife values. Various segments of the rivers were classified as qualifying for wild, scenic, and recreational designation.

In 1979, the State of Utah conducted an inventory and analysis of the portions of the "Study Rivers" within its boundaries, and deferred making its recommendations regarding designation to the study team. The State of Colorado supported designation of the rivers within its borders. The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation/NPS submitted the 1979 study findings to the Department of Interior. Secretary Watt sent a negative recommendation to President Reagan based upon the cost of scenic easement acquisition and lack of public support for designation, and in 1985, President Reagan sent a negative recommendation for all river segments considered by the study to Congress.

Congressman Howard Nielson of Utah hosted a fact-finding trip in 1987 through Westwater Canyon on the Colorado River. Letters supporting the designation of Westwater Canyon into the National System were submitted to Congressman Nielson by the Western River Guides Association, the Utah Guides and Outfitters, the BLM Multiple-use Advisory Council, the Grand County Travel Council, the Utah Travel Council, the Grand County Commission, the City of Moab, and the Moab Chamber of Commerce. In 1988, The Department of Interior withdrew 4,707.44 acres within Westwater Canyon from surface entry and mining for a period of 5 years to protect recreational, scenic and cultural values. This withdrawal covered the main portion of Westwater Canyon.

That same year, Congress authorized funding under the Land and Water Conservation Act for acquisition of additional land adjacent to the Westwater Ranger Station and for acquisition of land at the Cisco Take-out to provide for public access. However, the Grand County Commission withdrew its support for designation of Westwater Canyon and Governor Bangerter (in a letter to the Grand County Travel Council) deferred taking a position on the designation of Westwater Canyon into the National System until there was local agreement on the issue.

In 1989, The Grand County Commission requested members of the Utah Congressional delegation to designate the 12 miles of the Colorado River within Westwater Canyon into the National System as a Wild River. The Commission letter of support stated that: "There is no doubt that this section of the river more than satisfies the necessary characteristics of this designation and we all feel that you should proceed with all haste."

Congressman Nielson and Senator Garn introduced legislation in 1990 to designate 12 miles of the Colorado River within Westwater Canyon as a Wild River. The bills passed both houses near the end of the 101<sup>st</sup> Congress with the Senate bill including an additional unrelated provision about minerals on public lands. However, as the Senate bill passed only 4 days before the end of the Congress, it was not possible to schedule a conference committee meeting and the legislation died. Congressman Nielson retired at the end of the 101<sup>st</sup> Congress.

In 1995, The Department of Interior withdrew the above-mentioned 4,707.44 acres within Westwater Canyon from surface entry and mining for 50 years, and in 1998, withdrew an additional 3,385.9 acres covering side drainages in Westwater Canyon from surface entry and mining for 20 years.

### J.3 ELIGIBILITY AND TENTATIVE CLASSIFICATIONS

#### J.3.1 SUMMARY OF THE REVIEW PROCESS

A team of specialists from the Moab Field Office, listed below in Table 1, began the Wild and Scenic review process in August of 2002. Team members agreed to use the *Ecological Subregions* (USFS ECOMAP, 1993; as adapted from *Ecoregions of the United States*, R.G. Bailey, 1994). The data was organized according to 4<sup>th</sup> level of Hydrologic Unit Codes (HUC). In order to assure that all potentially eligible rivers were considered, all streams found on 1:100,000 scale maps were reviewed. The rivers from the 1979 study (Colorado and Lower Dolores Rivers) were looked at again in the planning process. Team members used the *Wild and Scenic River Review in the State of Utah, Process and Criteria for Interagency Use*, (July 1996), to guide them through the eligibility process.

**Table 1. Moab Field Office Interdisciplinary Team Members**

Name	Title	Team Responsibility
Marilyn Peterson	Outdoor Recreation Planner	Team Coordinator
Katie Stevens	Outdoor Recreation Planner	Scenery, Recreation, Fish, Wildlife
Bill Stevens	Outdoor Recreation Planner	Scenery, Recreation
Rob Sweeten	Landscape Architect	Scenery
Denice Swanke	Physical Scientist	Geology
Stephanie Ellingham	Natural Resource Specialist	Ecology, riparian
Ann Marie Aubry	Hydrologist	Hydrology, riparian
Donna Turnipseed	Archaeologist	Historic, Cultural
Daryl Trotter	Environmental Protection Spec.	Native Plants, and Ecology
Brent Northrup	Resource Advisor, Lands/Minerals	Planning Coordinator
Russ von Koch	Branch Chief, Recreation	Recreation
Pam Riddle	Biologist	Fish , Wildlife
Raymon Carling	Natural Resource Specialist	Knowledge of Resource Area

Streams were grouped by drainage within each HUC, and evaluated to see if they were free-flowing or not. The next step was to analyze free-flowing drainages for significant river-related resource values or features. These values were compared with values present in similar streams within the Ecological Subregion/sections. Streams or portions of streams with the most significant values, and those with multiple significant values rated the highest for "outstandingly remarkable values" (ORVs). Free-flowing streams with ORVs were given a tentative classification based on the criteria from the *Wild and Scenic River Review in the State of Utah, Process and Criteria for Interagency Use*. These criteria are included in Section J.3.2.4 of this document.

### **J.3.2 STEPS IN THE ELIGIBILITY REVIEW PROCESS**

#### **J.3.2.1 IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE RIVERS**

Rivers to consider were identified from the following sources:

- Nationwide Rivers Inventory (NRI) list, NPS 1995, (Utah modified Oct. 5, 2001)
- American Rivers Outstanding List, May 1991
- American Whitewater Affiliation Nationwide Whitewater Inventory
- 1970 USDA/USDI list, and 1972 list
- A Citizen's Proposal to Protect the Wild Rivers of Utah, 1997
- Those identified in public scoping during RMP process
- Those identified by Federal Agencies, State of Utah, Indian Tribes, local governments, and professional specialists within the BLM Moab Field Office.

The Moab ID Team reviewed all streams found on 1:100,000 maps. A list of the major drainages reviewed is shown in Attachment 1 of this document.

#### **J.3.2.2 CONSIDERATION OF FREE-FLOWING CHARACTER**

All rivers in the Moab Field Office area are free-flowing. Free-flowing is defined [in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act Section 16(b)] "as applied to any river or section of a river, means existing or flowing in natural condition without impoundment, diversion, straightening, riprapping, 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 for such inclusion: *Provided*, That this shall not be construed to authorize, intend, or encourage future construction of such structures within the components of the national wild and scenic rivers system."

#### **J.3.2.3 IDENTIFICATION OF OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUES (ORVs)**

For a river to be eligible for inclusion in the National System it must possess one or more Outstandingly Remarkable Values (ORVs). To be determined outstandingly remarkable, resources should be river-related and at least regional in significance. Rare, unique, or exemplary river-related resources are considered. Criteria to use are discussed in the *Wild and Scenic River*

*Review in the State of Utah, Process and Criteria for Interagency Use*, and can be summarized as follows:

- **Scenery:** Diversity of view, Special Features, Seasonal Variations, Cultural Modifications
- **Fish:** Habitat Quality, Diversity of Species, Value of Species, Abundance of fish, Natural Reproduction, Size and Vigor of Fish, Cultural/Historic Importance, Recreational Importance, Access
- **Recreation-Water Oriented:** Length of Season, Diversity of Use, Flow, Character of Run, Scenery/Naturalness, Access, Level of Use, Associated Opportunities, and Attraction.
- **Recreation-General:** Length of Season, Diversity of Use, Experience Quality, Scenery/Naturalness, Access, Level of Use, Associated Opportunities, Attraction, Sites and Facilities
- **Wildlife:** Habitat Quality, Diversity of Species, Abundance of Species, Natural Reproduction, Size and Vigor of Species, Cultural/Historic Importance, Recreational Importance, Access
- **Geologic:** Feature Abundance, Diversity of Features, Educational/Scientific
- **Historic:** Significance, Site Integrity, Educational/Interpretation, Listing/Eligibility
- **Cultural:** Significance, Current Uses, Number of Cultures, Site Integrity, Education/Interpretation, Listing/Eligibility
- **Ecological:** Species Diversity, Ecological Function, Rare Communities, Education/Scientific

Each resource was compared by the interdisciplinary team to other such resources within the region of comparison, using the criteria identified in the *Wild and Scenic River Review in the State of Utah, Process and Criteria for Interagency Use*, and considering the exemplary, rare or unique qualities of each resource, in order to determine regional (or national) significance. Those river segments deemed to have insufficient value were dropped from further consideration.

Ecological Subregions (USFS ECOMAP 1993; as adapted from *Ecoregions of the United States*, R.G. Bailey 1994) are subregions of the physiographic provinces, and were identified as generally well-suited for use as Region(s) of Comparison in Utah (Utah BLM and Forest Service concurrence, May 2002), and were used as the framework for the Moab eligibility review.

According to this classification, *Ecological Sections* define broad areas of similar ecological systems based on regional climate, geomorphology, geology, and drainage networks. These *Ecological Sections* were selected as the reference unit for wild and scenic river evaluations because they provide visible breaks on the landscape and a context for relative consistency in regional comparison of scenic and other resource values. The overall region of comparison used by the Moab Field Office is comprised of the fifteen *Ecological Sections* listed below.

Ecological Section: (Subregion 36:Colorado Semi-Desert)

- Grand Canyon (313A)
- Navajo Canyonlands (313B)
- Painted Desert (313D)

Ecological Section: (Subregion 38: Arizona-New Mexico Mountains Semi-Desert-Open Woodland-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow)

- White Mountain – San Francisco Peaks-Mogollon Rim (M313A)

Ecological Section: (Subregion 43: Southern Rocky Mtn Steppe-Open Woodland Coniferous Forest Alpine Meadow)

- Overthrust Mountains (M331D)
- Uinta Mountains (M332E)
- South Central Highlands (M331G)
- Northern Central Highland and Rock Mtns (M331H)

Ecological Section: (Subregion 47: Intermountain Semi-Desert and Desert)

- Bonneville Basin (341A)
- Northern Canyon Lands (341B)
- Uinta Basin (341C)

Ecological Section: (Subregion 48: Intermountain Semi-Desert)

- Bear Lake (342E)
- Green River Basin (342G)

Ecological Section: (Subregion 49: Nevada-Utah Mountains Semi-Desert- Coniferous Forest–Alpine Meadow)

- Tavaputs Plateau (M341B)
- Utah High Plateaus Mountains (M341C)

The Interdisciplinary (ID) Team subject matter specialists evaluated the ORVs for each of the 248 river segments. Attachment 2 of this document provides the specific ORV descriptions prepared by the ID team specialists for the 29 eligible segments (including 6 segments of the Green River, found eligible by the Price Field Office during its RMP review.)

The ID Team found the remaining 225 river segments to not have outstandingly remarkable river-related values when values were compared regionally or nationally.

### **J.3.2.4 TENTATIVE CLASSIFICATION**

A "Tentative Classification" of Wild, Scenic, or Recreational was determined for all eligible rivers/segments. Tentative classifications are based on the type and degree of human development associated with the river and adjacent land, as they exist at the time of the evaluation. The four key elements are:

1. Water Resources Development
2. Shoreline Development
3. Accessibility
4. Water Quality

Eligible rivers are classified Wild, Scenic, or Recreational based on man's activities. The following sections provide additional information about the character of wild, scenic and recreational river areas.

#### **J.3.2.4.1 WILD RIVER AREAS**

Wild River Areas are defined by the WSRA to include: "Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watershed or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. These represent vestiges of primitive America."

Management of wild river areas give primary emphasis to protecting the values that make it outstandingly remarkable while providing river-related outdoor recreation opportunities in a primitive setting.

#### **J.3.2.4.2 SCENIC RIVER AREAS**

Scenic river areas are defined by the WSRA to include: "Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads."

Management of scenic river areas should maintain and provide outdoor recreation opportunities in a near-natural setting. The basic distinctions between a "wild" and a "scenic" river area are the degree of development, types of land use, and road accessibility. In general, a wide range of agricultural, water management, silvicultural, and other practices or structures could be compatible with scenic river values, providing such practices or structures are carried on in such a way that there is not substantial adverse effect the river and its immediate environment. .

#### **J.3.2.4.3 RECREATIONAL RIVER AREAS**

Recreational river areas are defined by the WSRA to include: "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."

Management of recreational river areas gives primary emphasis to protecting the values that make it outstandingly remarkable while providing river-related outdoor recreation opportunities in a recreational setting.

Recreational classification is a determination of the level of development and does not prescribe or assume recreation development or enhancement. Management of recreational river areas can and should maintain and provide outdoor recreation opportunities. The basic distinctions between a "scenic" and a "recreational" river area are the degree of access, extent of shoreline development, historical impoundment or diversion, and types of land use. In general a variety of agricultural, water management, silvicultural, recreational, and other practices or structures are compatible with recreational river values, providing such practices or structure are carried on in such a way that there is not substantial adverse effect on the river and its immediate environment.

Criteria for the classification of river areas as wild, scenic and recreational are summarized in Table 2.

**Table 2. Classification Criteria for Wild, Scenic, and Recreational River Areas**

Attribute	Wild	Scenic	Recreational
Water Resources Development	Free of impoundment.	Free of impoundment.	Some existing impoundment or diversion. The existence of low dams, diversions, or other modifications of the waterway is acceptable, provided the waterway remains generally natural and riverine in appearance.
Shoreline Development	Essentially primitive. Little or no evidence of human activity. The presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value, is acceptable. A limited amount of domestic livestock grazing or hay production is acceptable. Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest.	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. The presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures is acceptable. The presence of grazing, hay production, or row crops is acceptable. Evidence of past or ongoing timber harvest is acceptable, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank.	Some development. Substantial evidence of human activity. The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures is acceptable. Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural and forestry uses. May show evidence of past and ongoing timber harvest.
Accessibility	Generally inaccessible except by trail. No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular travel within the river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the river area is acceptable.	Accessible in places by road. Roads may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads or railroads is acceptable.	Readily accessible by road or railroad. The existence of parallel roads or railroads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points is acceptable.
Water Quality	Meets or exceeds federal criteria for federally approved state standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming), except where exceeded by natural conditions.	No criteria prescribed by the Act. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 have made it a national goal that all waters of the United States be made fishable and swimmable. Therefore, rivers will not be precluded from scenic or recreational classification because of poor water quality at the time of their study, provided a water quality improvement plan exists or is being developed in compliance with applicable federal and state laws.	

### **J.3.2.5 COORDINATION WITH LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, AGENCIES, TRIBES, ORGANIZATIONS, AND THE PUBLIC**

In keeping with the coordinating MOU, a wild and scenic river presentation was made by the governor's representative to the Grand County Council and the San Juan County Commission on September 27, 2002 in conjunction with the Manti-La Sal National Forest WSR eligibility process. The San Juan County Public Lands Council held a meeting at the San Juan County Courthouse on August 20, 2003. At that meeting, BLM Moab presented preliminary eligibility findings on segments in the Moab Field Office within San Juan County. The Grand County Council held a meeting on September 10, 2003. At that meeting, the BLM Moab presented preliminary eligibility findings on segments within Grand County to the Council.

Preliminary eligibility findings for the Moab Field Office were made available for public review and comment in September 2003. State and local governments, Native American Tribes, organizations, cooperating federal agencies, and members of the public were asked to review the preliminary findings, provide comments related to the findings, and to identify any potentially eligible rivers or information that had been overlooked.

All comments received were carefully reviewed. Documentation of the BLM response to comments is on file at the BLM Moab Field Office.

On February 23, 2004 a team meeting was held to make final determination on eligibility in light of the review comments that were received. Representatives from the State of Utah, Grand and San Juan Counties participated in the meeting.

### **J.3.2.6 ELIGIBILITY OF RIVER(S)/SEGMENTS EVALUATED**

Attachment 3 of this document identifies the 13 rivers (29 segments) within the Moab Field Office area determined to be eligible, i.e., free-flowing with at least one river-related ORV.

## **J.4 SUITABILITY STUDY**

The 29 eligible segments will be further reviewed as to their suitability for congressional designation into the National System. This will be done within the framework of the ongoing planning process for the Moab Resource Management Plan (RMP), including the development of an Environmental Impact Statement.

The purpose of the suitability step of the study process is to determine whether eligible rivers would be appropriate additions to the national system by considering tradeoffs between corridor development and river protection. Suitability considerations include the environment and economic consequences of designation and the manageability of a river if it were designated by Congress.

The Wild and Scenic River Suitability evaluation is designed to answer the following questions:

- Should the river's free-flowing character, water quality, and outstandingly remarkable values (ORVs) be protected? OR, are one or more other uses important enough to warrant doing otherwise?
- Will the river's free-flowing character, water quality, and ORVs be protected through designation? And, is wild and scenic river designation the best method for protecting the river corridor and its values?

In answering these questions, the benefits and impacts of WSR designation must be evaluated, and alternative protection methods considered.

The environmental impact statement for the resource management plan evaluates impacts that would result if the eligible rivers were determined suitable and managed to protect their free-flowing nature, tentative classification, and outstandingly remarkable values. It also addresses impacts that would result if the eligible rivers are not determined suitable and their values are not provided protective management. The range of alternatives include the No Action alternative A, which does not address suitability and leaves rivers eligible, and Alternative B, which finds all eligible rivers suitable. Alternatives C, and D may find some of eligible rivers as suitable.

Alternative tentative classifications are also evaluated. "Whenever an eligible river segment has been tentatively classified, e.g., as wild, other appropriate alternatives may provide for designation at another classification level (scenic or recreational). There is not another classification alternative for rivers tentatively classified as recreational. As long as a river segment is under study, it must be afforded protection at the tentative classification level it was given when determined eligible, even if another classification is considered as an alternative in the RMP" (BLM Manual 8351.33). For river segments determined nonsuitable in the RMP, the river shall be managed in accordance with the management objectives as outlined in the RMP.

In addition to the impact analysis addressed by alternative, the following suitability considerations are applied to each eligible river listed in Attachment 3.

- Characteristics which do or do not make the area a worthy addition to the national system
- Status of land ownership and use in the area
- Uses, including reasonably foreseeable potential uses, of the area and related waters, which would be enhanced, foreclosed, or curtailed if the area were included in the national system of rivers; and the values which could be foreclosed or diminished if the area is not protected as part of the national system.
- Interest by federal, tribal, state, local, and other public entities in designation or non-designation of a river, including the extent to which the administration of the river, including the costs thereof, can be shared by the above mentioned entities.
- Ability of the agency to manage and protect the values of a river if it were designated, and other mechanisms to protect identified values other than Wild and Scenic Rivers designation.
- The estimated cost, if necessary, of acquiring lands, interests in lands, and administering the area if it were included in the national system.
- The extent to which administration costs will be shared by local and state governments.

The following table lists the interdisciplinary meetings held during the suitability step of this study process.

**Table 3. Suitability Study Interdisciplinary Meetings**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Attending</b>	
August 30, 2004	Evan Lowry, San Juan County	Marilyn Peterson, Recreation
	Will Stokes, School Trust Lands	Katie Stevens, Recreation
	Val Payne, State of Utah	Stephanie Ellingham, Riparian
	Bill Stevens, Recreation	Dave Vaughn, Grand County
	Maggie Wyatt, Moab Field Office	
	Mgr.	

Public comment received on the Draft EIS/RMP will be used to improve the documentation of the suitability considerations presented in Attachment 4 of this document, as well as the documentation of impacts that would result from the various alternatives. The actual determination of whether or not each eligible river segment is suitable is a decision that will be made in the Record of Decision for the Moab RMP.

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**WILD AND SCENIC RIVER STUDY PROCESS  
ATTACHMENTS**

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**Attachment 1. Major Drainages Reviewed, Moab Field Office**

Drainage Name	HUC Number and Name
<b>GREEN RIVER DRAINAGES</b>	
<b>14060005</b>	
<b>Lower Green - Desolation Canyon. Utah</b>	
Green River (Coal Creek to Canyonlands National Park Boundary) reviewed by the Price Field Office	
Coal Creek	
Poverty Canyon	
Rattlesnake Canyon	
Flat Nose George Canyon	
Horse Canyon	
Black Canyon	
Trail Canyon	
<b>14060008</b>	
<b>Lower Green. Utah</b>	
Butler Canyon	
Three unnamed drainages (east side of river below Butler)	
Tusher Canyon	
Lefthand Tusher	
Winter Camp Canyon	
Bobby Canyon	
Naylon Canyon	
Left and Right Fork	
Wild Cow Canyon	
Righthand Tusher	
Ute Canyon	
Shower Bath Canyon	
Browns Wash	
Coal Canyon	
Horse Canyon	
Right Hand Horse Canyon	
Middle Horse Canyon	
Little Grand Wash	
Solitude Wash	
Floy Wash (Floy Canyon)	
Dry	
Left-hand Three-forks	
Right-hand Three-forks	
Corral Wash	
Crooked Wash	
Salt Wash	
White Wash	

**Attachment 1. Major Drainages Reviewed, Moab Field Office**

<b>Drainage Name</b>	<b>HUC Number and Name</b>
Red Wash	
Ten-Mile Canyon	
Trail Canyon	
Crescent Wash	
Crescent Canyon	
Right-hand Crescent Canyon	
Thompson Wash	
Blaze Canyon	
Sego Canyon	
Right-hand Thompson	
Spring Canyon	
Hell Roaring Canyon	
Dubinky Wash	
Mineral Canyon	
North Fork	
South Fork	
Taylor Canyon (NPS)	
Unnamed tributary (North of Park)	
The Big Draw (NPS & BLM in upper end)	
Rough Canyon	
<b>COLORADO RIVER DRAINAGES</b>	
	<b>14010005</b>
	<b>Colorado Headwaters-Plateau. Utah</b>
Salt Creek (in Colorado)	
Prairie Canyon (in Colorado)	
Hells Hole Canyon (mostly on State Land)	
Cottonwood Canyon	
Jim Canyon	
	<b>14030001</b>
	<b>Westwater Canyon. Colorado, Utah</b>
Colorado River (state line to Dolores River)	
Bitter Creek	
Bryson Wash - Bryson Canyon	
San Arroyo Wash	
Winter Camp Draw	
San Arroyo Canyon	
Trap Canyon	
Bar X Wash - Bar X Canyon	
Wild Cow Wash	
Middle Fork	

**Attachment 1. Major Drainages Reviewed, Moab Field Office**

Drainage Name	HUC Number and Name
East Fork	
Jones Canyon (Utah, Colorado)	
Westwater Creek (Top end of Westwater is at WW point The top of this drainage has Ten Mile Creek which flows north to Willow Creek and into the Green River downstream of where the White River enters the Green. Most of this area is State lands or another Resource area.)	
Coal Draw	
Sulphur Creek - Sulphur Canyon	
Antone Wash	
Dry Canyon	
East Canyon	
Hideout Canyon	
Brusher Canyon	
Middle Canyon	
Bull Canyon	
Dark Canyon	
Maverick Canyon	
Rough Canyon	
Hay Canyon	
Horse Canyon	
Preacher Canyon	
Hunt Canyon	
Pipeline Canyon	
Little Hole	
Little Dolores River	
Marble Canyon	
Star Canyon	
Cottonwood Wash	
Buck Canyon Wash - Buck Canyon	
Long Canyon Wash - Long Canyon	
Spring Canyon	
Coal Canyon	
Diamond Canyon	
Flume Canyon	
Bull Canyon	
Horse Canyon	
Lower Twin Canyon	
Spruce Canyon	
Upper Twin Canyon	
Tepee Canyon	
Cherry Canyon	
Bear Canyon	

**Attachment 1. Major Drainages Reviewed, Moab Field Office**

<b>Drainage Name</b>	<b>HUC Number and Name</b>
	<b>14030001</b>
	<b>Westwater Canyon. Colorado, Utah</b>
Agate Wash (100% private land)	
Danish Wash	
Dry Gulch	
Coates Creek	
Spring Canyon	
Renegade Creek - Triangle Canyon	
Ryan Creek	
Cisco Wash	
Corral Canyon Wash	
Big Hole Wash	
Strychnine Wash	
Dry Canyon	
Sagers Wash	
Owl Draw	
San Arroyo	
Nash Wash	
Calf Canyon	
Bull Canyon	
Right-hand	
Left-hand	
Left-hand Nash	
Pinto Wash	
Saleratus Wash	
Dugout Wash	
Monument Wash	
Bootlegger Wash	
	<b>14030005</b>
	<b>Upper Colorado - Kane Springs. Colorado, Utah</b>
Colorado River (Dolores River to Canyonlands NP)	
Yellow Jacket Canyon (Bull Canyon)	
Trail Canyon	
Tub Canyon	
Onion Creek	
Professor Creek - Mary Jane Canyon (FS & BLM)	
Bunchground Canyon (FS)	
Stearns Gulch	
Ida Gulch	
Castle Creek (FS & BLM)	

**Attachment 1. Major Drainages Reviewed, Moab Field Office**

<b>Drainage Name</b>	<b>HUC Number and Name</b>
Placer Creek (FS & BLM)	
Porcupine Draw (Private Land & FS, no BLM)	
Pinhook Creek (Private Land & FS)	
Spring Branch (Private Land & FS)	
Salt Wash (Arches NP & BLM)	
Salt Valley Wash (NPS)	
Cache Valley Wash (NPS & BLM)	
Winter Camp Wash (NPS & BLM)	
Lost Spring Canyon (NPS - BLM)	
Fish Seep Draw	
Clover Canyon (NPS)	
Yellow Cat Wash (BLM)	
Fin Canyon (NPS & BLM)	
Cottonwood Wash (BLM)	
Mine Draw (BLM)	
Jackass Canyon	
Unnamed Canyon near Big Bend Campground	
Negro Bill Canyon	
Courthouse Wash (NPS & BLM)	
Seven Mile Canyon (BLM)	
South Fork of Seven Mile	
Klondike Wash	
Bartlett Wash	
Tusher Canyon	
Mill Canyon	
Mill Creek (becomes South Fork of Mill Creek)	
South Fork Mill Creek (Private, State, BLM, FS) (also Mill Creek Gorge on Forest)	
Horse Creek (FS)	
Wet Fork (FS) (05)	
Dry Fork (FS)	
Pack Creek (Private, State, BLM, FS)	
Brumley Creek (BLM & FS)	
Dorry Canyon (FS) (no BLM)	
Hell Canyon (FS) (no BLM)	
North Fork Mill Creek (BLM, State, Private, FS)	
Rill Creek (BLM)	
Burkholder Draw (BLM & FS)	
Pritchett Canyon	
Kane Springs (West Pole Canyon) (BLM & FS)	
Hunters Canyon (BLM)	

**Attachment 1. Major Drainages Reviewed, Moab Field Office**

Drainage Name	HUC Number and Name
Trough Springs Canyon (BLM)	
Hatch Wash (BLM)	
Trout Water Canyon (BLM)	
West Coyote Creek (to Pole Canyon & Coyote Springs on Forest)	
West Coyote Wash (BLM)	
Lucky Basin (FS)	
Three Mile Creek	
Little Water Creek	
Hatch Ranch Canyon (BLM & Private)	
Windwhistle Draw	
Joe Wilson Canyon	
Hook and Ladder Gulch	
Mail Station Wash (Monticello FO)	
Lopez Gulch	
Sandstone Draw	
Big Indian Dry Wash (Monticello FO)	
Big Indian Wash	
Mule Shoe Canyon (BLM)	
Black Canyon (BLM & FS)	
Cottonwood Canyon (BLM & FS)	
Buck Hollow (BLM & FS)	
Gold Bar Canyon	
Little Canyon	
Day Canyon	
Bull Canyon	
Dry Fork Bull Canyon	
Long Canyon	
Shafer Canyon (NPS & BLM)	
East-fork Shafer Canyon	
<b>DOLORES RIVER DRAINAGES</b>	
	<b>14030004</b>
	<b>Lower Dolores. Colorado, Utah</b>
Dolores River (state line to Colorado River)	
Waring Canyon	
Cowskin Canyon	
Buckhorn Draw	
Cottonwood Canyon	
Line Canyon	
Bridge Canyon	

**Attachment 1. Major Drainages Reviewed, Moab Field Office**

<b>Drainage Name</b>	<b>HUC Number and Name</b>
	<b>14030004</b>
	<b>Lower Dolores. Colorado, Utah</b>
Granite Creek	
Fisher Creek (and Cottonwood Canyon of Fisher Creek)	
Burro Canyon (BLM)	
Thompson Canyon (BLM)	
Hideout Canyon (BLM, State, & headwaters on FS)	
Unnamed fork opposite Hideout Cyn (BLM & FS)	
Bull Canyon (FS & BLM)	
Beaver Creek (BLM & FS)	
Sids Draw (FS)	
Bear Creek (FS)	
Lumsden Canyon (2 mile of headwaters in Utah, majority in Colorado where it flows into the Dolores River)	
<b>DOLORES RIVER DRAINAGES (SOUTH OF LA SAL MTNS. - FLOW INTO THE DOLORES RIVER IN COLORADO)</b>	
	<b>14030002</b>
	<b>Upper Dolores. Colorado, Utah</b>
La Sal Creek (FS, BLM, State)	
Three unnamed tributaries (originate on Ray Mesa)	
Pole Springs Canyon (FS)	
Hangdog Creek (FS)	
Two Mile Creek (FS)	
Trough Draw & Hop Creek (FS)	
Note: The drainages listed above are near Vanadium Queen Mine, very little on BLM in Utah.	
Lion Canyon (BLM [Colorado & Utah], FS) less than ¼ miles in Utah BLM. FS no ORVs.	
East Coyote Wash (Utah and Colorado) [Greasewood Canyon]	
Island Canyon (BLM)	
Snyder Water Canyon (BLM)	
Horsethief Canyon (BLM)	
Spring Canyon (BLM)	
Lisbon Canyon (BLM)	
Unnamed tributaries of Coyote Wash (BLM) (headwaters FS, Pine Ridge)	
McIntyre Canyon (Utah & Colorado) [flows to Dolores River through Colorado]	
Little Indian Canyon	

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**Attachment 2: Outstandingly Remarkable Values Of Eligible Rivers**

River/Segment Name and Other Information	Description Of Values Present
<p><b>COLORADO RIVER SEGMENT (1)</b></p> <p><b>CO/UT state-line to Westwater Canyon (river mile 125)</b></p> <p><b>Tentative Classification:</b> Scenic</p> <p><b>Reason for Tentative Classification:</b> Occasional road, farm and ranch development present.</p> <p><b>BLM Free-flowing River Miles:</b> 1</p> <p><b>Reason for Free-flowing Determination:</b> Natural Flow</p>	<p><b>Scenery</b></p> <p>Scenery is regionally significant. At the state line, the Chinle, Wingate, Kayenta, Entrada and the Summerville formations begin to dip below the Colorado River. By the time the Colorado River reaches the Westwater Ranger Station, it flows through a valley formed by the Morrison formation. The views along the river are some of the longest available in all of Utah. Beyond the stark rolling brown hills developed on the Morrison Formation are distant vistas east towards the Uncompahgre Plateau, whose dark-green forest of pinyon and juniper are interrupted by pink bands of rock. To the west, the barren hills interrupt the view in only a few miles. Downstream, through the green of the cottonwoods, is the imposing up fault cliff front that marks the beginning of Westwater Canyon. This adds an element of distance to the visual experience. There are a variety of shapes and patterns that are interesting, and compared to other sections of the river, the open nature is a dominant feature. The water adds motion and a variety of lines and surface textures. The color is focused on the riparian vegetation in contrast with the soils of the riverbank and the formations in the middle ground and background. The adjacent scenery greatly enhances the experience along this stretch of river. The area is distinctive. All of these elements combined add up to make this segment of the river visually outstanding and remarkable within the Colorado Plateau.</p> <p><b>Recreation</b></p> <p>Recreation is regionally significant. Westwater Ranger station is the conclusion of a two or three day flat- water boating trip on the Colorado River. The absence of rapids makes this trip a popular choice for boaters of all experience levels. Camping and hiking opportunities add to the variety offered for this trip. Restrictions on river use commence at the Westwater Ranger station, but the peaceful flat-water continues from the ranger station to the gates of Westwater Canyon proper. This stretch is boatable by most types of craft year round. Large numbers of recreationists enjoy this highly accessible floating opportunity. The flat-water stretches of the Colorado River are an outstanding and remarkable recreation opportunity, rare in this region, and very popular with the visitors.</p> <p><b>Wildlife</b></p> <p>Wildlife is regionally significant and nationally significant. Only a major drainage corridor such as the Colorado River can provide a rich variety of habitat for many types of wildlife species including, avian, terrestrial and aquatic. It is important habitat for ungulates such as mule deer and elk. This reach of the Colorado River Corridor provides habitat for the Mexican spotted owl and Southwestern willow flycatcher, both federally listed on the Endangered Species List. The Southwestern willow flycatcher is directly reliant on habitat that offers free standing water, riparian plant species, vegetative cover, and water related insects to nest and raise their young. In addition, many other types of raptors, including peregrine falcon, wintering bald eagles, and golden eagle, utilize the riverine corridor. Shorebirds and songbirds depend on the</p>

**Attachment 2: Outstandingly Remarkable Values Of Eligible Rivers**

River/Segment Name and Other Information	Description Of Values Present
	<p>river, and it is vitally important to neotropical migrants. The importance of the Colorado River to animals of many species cannot be overestimated. Within the arid southwest all riparian habitat is vital to all forms of wildlife, due to the lack of available free water. Water availability and the vegetative cover within this riparian area offer needed drinking water, microclimates, food, and cover to wildlife and the various life stages of many species. The Colorado River, the lifeblood of the region, offers the finest riparian habitat in the entire area.</p> <p>This reach of the Colorado River contains 1 of only 4 known nesting sites for the Bald Eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) within the entire State of Utah. (Two of these four nests are along the Westwater corridor of the Colorado River.) Nesting bald eagles are a rare occurrence in the State of Utah and are afforded federal protection under the Bald Eagle Act. Nesting bald eagles are reliant on riparian corridors to nest and raise their young, making these nesting sites river related. This bald eagle nest site is monitored by both state and federal agencies annually and has been active for over 15 years. This reach of the river is regionally and nationally significant, as a rare and unique occurrence of this federally protected bird can be found.</p> <p><b>Fish</b></p> <p>Fish are regionally and nationally significant. The Colorado River is the home of four endangered fish species, the Colorado Pikeminnow, the Razorback Sucker, the Humpback Chub, and the Bonytail Chub. It is considered Critical Habitat by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for these endangered species. This reach of the Colorado also offers habitat and spawning grounds for the Colorado Pikeminnow and Humpback Chub, making this reach of the river nationally important, as these fish are endemic to the Colorado River System. Due to the limited development through this reach of the river, these rare fish species are able to spawn and reproduce, allowing for recovery of these endemic, unique species. The habitat condition and lack of development is important to species recovery of this river related resource.</p> <p>Utah Sensitive Species identified in this segment include the Flannelmouth Sucker and the Roundtail Chub, making this reach of the river regionally important, as it provides sensitive habitat to these declining species.</p> <p><b>Cultural</b></p> <p>Historical events are significant on a regional and national level. The Colorado River has evidence of significant occupation and use by both prehistoric and historic peoples. Native Americans consider the Colorado River and its major flowing tributaries as sacred places making it nationally significant to native peoples. Archaeological sites have the potential to provide information concerning the use of the river corridor by prehistoric groups as well as homestead and railroad construction activities. The variety and number of archaeological and historical sites include alcoves, rock shelters, lithic scatters, rock art, and open campsites, as well as European homesteads and railroad camps and grades. The Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad segment from</p>

**Attachment 2: Outstandingly Remarkable Values Of Eligible Rivers**

River/Segment Name and Other Information	Description Of Values Present
	<p>the Utah state-line to the settlement of the community of Westwater (contained in this segment) and beyond was completed in 1883. The opening of the railroad line caused a flurry of growth in Utah. Placer mining also left its mark on the Westwater segment of the Colorado River in the late twentieth century.</p> <p><b>Ecological</b></p> <p>Ecologically, the Colorado River is the fifth longest river system in the nation (approximately 1,400 miles long) and drains approximately 242,000 square miles of watershed. The Colorado River Basin includes portions of seven states and Mexico and provides water to millions of people. The Colorado River is adjacent to the Pacific Flyway and provides important habitat for many migrating neo-tropical, shorebird, and waterfowl species. The aquatic, wetland and riparian habitats that are found in the Colorado River corridor provide for the existence of many wildlife species. The river corridor contains vegetative islands that serve as important refuge and nesting habitats for many migrant waterfowl species including the Canada goose, plovers, etc. The river corridor contains some of the last remnant populations of river otters, as well as nesting and forage habitat for endangered bald eagle, endangered Mexican spotted owl, endangered Southwestern willow flycatcher, sensitive bats, as well as 4 species of endangered native fish endemic only to the Colorado River system. While ecologically important, the Colorado River is not in high quality condition due to channel morphology, exotic/invasive species (tamarisk, Russian olive, Russian knapweed). Even with reduced health and diversity of the system, the ecological resources of the Colorado River are outstandingly remarkable on an international, national and regional basis.</p>
<p><b>COLORADO RIVER SEGMENT (2)</b></p> <p><b>River mile 125 (Westwater Canyon) to river mile 112</b></p> <p><b>Tentative Classification:</b> Wild</p> <p><b>Reason for Tentative Classification:</b> No roads or development present.</p> <p><b>BLM Free-flowing River</b></p>	<p><b>Scenery</b></p> <p>Westwater Canyon is the most scenic, dramatic, and untouched portion of the Colorado River within the entire Colorado Plateau, making scenery an outstanding remarkable value of regional and national significance. The extremely hard rock through which the river flows has a number of effects. It narrows the upper stretch of the river, which is only about 35 feet wide in places. The resulting rapids contribute to Westwater Canyon's international reputation. This constriction has led to a variety of different polished and fluted rock formations up to the high water line. Above that, the rock is angular and interpenetrated by light colored dikes. It has been cut to a depth of about 200 feet in the vicinity of Marble and Star Canyons, creating an extremely narrow, claustrophobic gorge that lies within an outer gorge of flaring red sandstone walls stained with long black streamers of desert varnish. In places these upper walls have been covered by mudflows from the infrequent rains, leaving a braided pattern.</p> <p>Near Skull Rapid the characteristic impression of Westwater Canyon is strongest. Such is the roar of the river in the time of high water that conversation must be carried on by shouting. The red rocks, hundreds of feet above the river contrast dramatically with the black rocks of its inner gorge. There is almost no shore but for occasional spills of</p>

**Attachment 2: Outstandingly Remarkable Values Of Eligible Rivers**

River/Segment Name and Other Information	Description Of Values Present
<p><b>Miles:</b> 11.8</p> <p><b>Reason for Free-flowing Determination:</b> Natural Flow</p>	<p>massive talus boulders. In contrast to the rapids on other large western rivers, those of Westwater have curious fountains, boils, and whirlpools caused by the narrowness, depth, and wall projection. At its lower end, the river is again lined by Wingate Sandstone, Entrada, and then by the slopes and scattered spall of the Morrison Formation.</p> <p>The landform of this segment is exceptional and full of detail and variety. The reduction of vegetation is a stark contrast to other segments of the river. The water is the most dominant feature in the landscape. The color is dominated by the black rock in the canyon and its intensity and polished nature are distinctive. This is definitely a unique and memorable view.</p> <p><b>Recreation</b></p> <p>Recreation is regionally significant. A trip through Westwater Canyon of the Colorado River is a premier one or two-day whitewater boating experience in a Wilderness Study Area. Other recreational opportunities provided on this stretch of river include viewing unique and beautiful scenery, hiking side canyons (especially the Little Dolores hike to the waterfall), and wilderness camping. Self-outfitted users must obtain a permit, and a limited number of boaters are allowed to launch each day. Eighteen commercial outfitters market trips both nationally and internationally. This stretch is boatable by most types of whitewater craft year round. Limited access adds to the primitive character of this stretch of river, enhancing its recreational and economic values. Westwater Canyon is one of the premier recreation experiences available within the Colorado Plateau and is marketed as such.</p> <p><b>Wildlife</b></p> <p>Only along the Colorado River is there such a rich variety of habitat for many types of wildlife species including, avian, terrestrial and aquatic. It is important habitat for ungulates such as mule deer and elk. This reach of the Colorado River Corridor offers habitat for the Mexican spotted owl and Southwestern willow flycatcher, both federally listed on the Endangered Species List. The Southwestern willow flycatcher is directly reliant on habitat that offers free standing water, riparian plant species, vegetative cover, and water related insects to nest and raise their young. Many types of raptors, including peregrine falcons, ferruginous hawks, wintering bald eagles, and golden eagles, utilize the riverine corridor. Shorebirds and songbirds depend on the river, and it is important to neotropical migrants. Northern river otter also depend on the river. The importance of the Colorado River habitat to animals of many species cannot be overestimated. In addition to the above mentioned fowl, snowy egrets are a common sight in the fall and turkey vultures in the spring. Within the arid southwest all riparian habitat is vital to all forms of wildlife, due to the lack of available free water. Water availability and the vegetative cover available within riparian areas offer needed drinking water, microclimates, food, and cover to wildlife and the various life stages of many species. The Colorado River is a regionally significant resource to many wildlife species.</p> <p>This reach of the Colorado River is adjacent to 2 of only 4 known</p>

**Attachment 2: Outstandingly Remarkable Values Of Eligible Rivers**

River/Segment Name and Other Information	Description Of Values Present
	<p>nesting sites for the Bald Eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) within the entire State of Utah. (Two of these four nests are in segments one and three of the Colorado River Corridor.) The proximity of this river segment to both of these nests makes this reach an important hunting territory for the eagles. Nesting bald eagles are a rare occurrence in the State of Utah and are afforded federal protection under the Bald Eagle Act. Nesting bald eagles are reliant on riparian corridors to nest and raise their young, making these nesting sites river related. This reach of the river is regionally and nationally significant, as a rare and unique occurrence of this federally protected bird can be found.</p> <p><b>Fish</b></p> <p>The Colorado River is the home of four endangered fish species, the Colorado Pikeminnow, the Razorback Sucker, the Humpback Chub, and the Bonytail Chub. It is spawning ground for both the Colorado Pikeminnow and the Humpback Chub. It is considered Critical Habitat by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for these endangered species and makes this river nationally important, as these fish are endemic to the Colorado River System. Lack of development throughout this reach of the river offers these rare fish species prime habitat for spawning, reproduction, and larval development, allowing for recovery of these endemic, unique species. The habitat condition and lack of development is important to species recovery of this river related resource. Utah Sensitive species identified here include the Flannelmouth Sucker, the Bluehead Sucker and the Roundtail Chub. This reach of the river is regionally and nationally important, as it provides excellent quality habitat for these declining species.</p> <p><b>Cultural</b></p> <p>This segment of the Colorado River is culturally significant at both regional and national levels. There is evidence of significant occupation and use by both prehistoric and historic peoples.</p> <p>Native Americans consider the Colorado River and its major flowing tributaries as sacred spaces, making it nationally significant to native peoples. During prehistoric times Archaic peoples occupied the Colorado River Corridor, utilizing the available resources for food, clothing, shelter, and art. A wide variety of sites attest to this long-term occupation including alcoves, rock shelters, lithic scatters, rock art, and open campsites. Prehistoric sites have the potential to provide information concerning the use of the river corridor by Archaic and Fremont Culture.</p> <p>European homesteads and mining operations have also left a legacy in this section of the canyon. Because of the multitude of human activities that have taken place in the canyon, this section is historically significant on a regional basis.</p> <p><b>Geology/Hydrology</b></p> <p>The geology/hydrology component is of regional significance. A small section of the Uncompahgre Plateau extends westward as the downward-plunging nose of the ancient Uncompahgre Uplift, one of the</p>

**Attachment 2: Outstandingly Remarkable Values Of Eligible Rivers**

River/Segment Name and Other Information	Description Of Values Present
	<p>most significant contributors to current Colorado Plateau topography. Here the Colorado River has down cut several hundred feet to create magnificent Westwater Canyon, where the geologic processes are interesting, highly visible, and outstandingly remarkable. The rock sequence runs from Precambrian (1.7 billion years old) to Cretaceous (150 million years old), with a 1.5 billion year nonconformity. Westwater and the inner gorge of the Grand Canyon are the only places on the Colorado Plateau where Precambrian rocks are exposed. From the Little Dolores River, the view upriver to the northwest is, in ascending order: Precambrian granites, Triassic Chinle Formation and Wingate Sandstone, Jurassic Kayenta Formation, Entrada Sandstone and Morrison Formation. From the same position looking upriver to the southeast, the strata are more steeply dipped and the deposits above the Kayenta have been eroded away.</p> <p>At the head of Westwater Canyon, the Little Dolores fault is a textbook example of a reverse fault where Jurassic Entrada Sandstone overlies Precambrian crystalline rocks, with a 500 foot displacement. In the narrow, polished inner gorge where the river encounters the resistant black rock of the Uncompahgre Complex, the Precambrian rock weathers extremely slowly and the growth of vegetation is restricted to benches and to small cracks and depressions where sandy soil has been deposited by wind or water. In the heart of Westwater Canyon where hard bedrock is not scoured during run-off events, the river may rise 10-15 feet with huge increases in velocity. Individual rapids lengthen and sometimes merge, with waves often reaching 8 feet high. The high water period of May-June produces the greatest range in monthly flows.</p> <p>Geologic sights of interest include the 200 foot gneiss cliffs above Skull Rapid and an abandoned meander at Big Hole where the river shortened its course by 2 miles, and down cut an additional 300 feet. Between Big Hole and Cottonwood Wash the Precambrian rocks pass under the river which then makes a gradual return to a meandering stream with large floodplains dominated by stands of tamarisk, cottonwood and willow. Chinle, then Wingate, Kayenta and eventually the Morrison are exposed at river level.</p> <p><b>Ecological</b></p> <p>The ecological values within this segment of the Colorado River are the same as described for Segment 1, and are of international, national and regional importance.</p>
<p><b>COLORADO RIVER SEGMENT (3)</b></p> <p><b>River mile 112 to confluence with the Dolores River</b></p> <p><b>Tentative Classification:</b></p>	<p><b>Recreation</b></p> <p>Recreation opportunities are regionally and nationally significant on this river segment. The terrain through which the Colorado River flows opens up into a broader valley at Rose Ranch. The slow moving water in this short stretch of river allows boaters to reflect on their trip through Westwater before taking out at Cisco. This stretch is boatable by most types of whitewater craft year round. The majority of use on this stretch is from those boaters finishing a Westwater trip. Some choose to extend their trip on the flat-water. This flat-water section is popular with commercial trips catering to national and international visitors, due to the</p>

**Attachment 2: Outstandingly Remarkable Values Of Eligible Rivers**

River/Segment Name and Other Information	Description Of Values Present
<p style="text-align: center;">Scenic</p> <p><b>Reason for Tentative Classification:</b> Occasional roads, farm and ranch development present.</p> <p><b>BLM Free-flowing River Miles:</b> 11.2</p> <p><b>Reason for Free-flowing Determination:</b> Natural Flow</p>	<p>pleasant scenery, lack of crowds, and wildlife viewing opportunities.</p> <p>Below Cisco this peaceful stretch of river is characterized by broad open expanses and long views, with the dark blue and snow-capped La Sals providing a scenic contrast to the arid bluffs and dense riparian vegetation along the stream. It is popular with boaters using small capacity vessels, beginning paddlers, and with those looking for solitude. Camping, hunting, hiking, wildlife viewing and fishing are other outstanding recreational opportunities available on this stretch of river. The Colorado River, the signature feature of the Colorado Plateau, provides outstanding and remarkable recreation in this stretch of the river. This section is boatable by most types of craft year round. It is particularly popular with youth groups, due to its non-technical nature. In addition, Utah State Highway 128 (a Utah Scenic Byway and part of the Prehistoric Highway National Scenic Byway) parallels the last three miles of this segment, providing a high quality scenic driving recreation opportunity.</p> <p><b>Wildlife</b></p> <p>Only the Colorado River provides such a rich variety of habitat for many types of wildlife species, both avian and terrestrial. It is important habitat on a regional basis for ungulates such as mule deer and elk. This reach of the Colorado River Corridor provides habitat for the Southwestern willow flycatcher, a federally listed species on the Endangered Species List. The Southwestern willow flycatcher is directly reliant on habitat that offers free standing water, riparian plant species, vegetative cover, and water related insects to nest and raise their young. Many types of raptors, including peregrine falcons, ferruginous hawks, Swainson's hawks, wintering bald eagles, and golden eagles, utilize the riverine corridor. Shorebirds and songbirds depend on the river, and it is important to neotropical migrants. All migrant birds that utilize this reach of the river are afforded federal protection under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. The importance of the Colorado River to animals of many species cannot be overestimated. Within the arid southwest all riparian habitat is vital to all forms of wildlife, due to the lack of available free water. Water and the vegetative cover available within riparian areas offers needed drinking water, microclimates, food, and cover to wildlife and the various life stages of many species. The Colorado River is the ultimate example of a riparian area providing the lifeblood to a diversity of species.</p> <p>This reach of the Colorado River contains 1 of only 4 known nesting sites for the Bald Eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) within the entire State of Utah. (Two of these four nests are within segments one and three of the Colorado River Corridor.) Nesting bald eagles are a rare occurrence in the State of Utah and are afforded federal protection under the Bald Eagle Act. Nesting bald eagles are reliant on riparian corridors to nest and raise their young, making these nesting sites river related. These two bald eagle nest sites are monitored by both state and federal agencies annually and have been active for over 15 years. This reach of the river is regionally and nationally significant, as a rare and unique occurrence of this federally protected bird can be found.</p>

**Attachment 2: Outstandingly Remarkable Values Of Eligible Rivers**

River/Segment Name and Other Information	Description Of Values Present
	<p><b>Fish</b></p> <p>The Colorado River is the home of four endangered fish species, the Colorado Pikeminnow, the Razorback Sucker, the Humpback Chub, and the Bonytail Chub. It is spawning grounds for the Colorado Pikeminnow and the Humpback Chub making this river nationally important, as these fish are endemic to the Colorado River System. It is considered Critical Habitat by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for these endangered species. Due to the limited development through this reach of the river, these rare fish species are able to spawn and reproduce, allowing for recovery of these endemic, unique species. The habitat condition and lack of development is important to species recovery of this river related resource. Utah Sensitive species identified here include the Flannelmouth Sucker, the Bluehead Sucker and the Roundtail Chub, making this reach of the river regionally important, as it provides sensitive habitat to these declining species.</p> <p><b>Cultural</b></p> <p>Human occupation of this section of the Colorado River extends from the early Archaic to Numic speaking populations. Native Americans consider the Colorado River and its major flowing tributaries as sacred places. The variety and number of archaeological and historical sites adjacent to the river embrace the occupation of prehistoric and historic peoples. Sites include alcoves, rock shelters, lithic scatters, rock art, and open campsites. Prehistoric sites have the potential to provide information concerning the use of the river corridor by Archaic and Formative Cultures. Likewise, historic people capitalized on the river's water resources by constructing ditches to feed agricultural fields and budding homesteads. A major water pumping station was built in this stretch of river in order to transport water from the river to the station at Cisco for the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. The Colorado River has been the focus of human habitation from prehistoric to historic times, making it the cultural hub of this region.</p> <p><b>Ecological</b></p> <p>The ecological values within this segment of the Colorado River are the same as described for Segment 1, and are of international, national and regional importance.</p>
<p><b>COLORADO RIVER SEGMENT (4)</b></p> <p><b>Confluence with the Dolores River to river mile 49 near Potash Plant</b></p> <p><b>Tentative Classification:</b> Recreational</p>	<p><b>Scenery</b></p> <p>This segment of the river is a very popular scenic float, as well as a beautiful scenic drive. Visitors from all over the nation, as well as from all over the world, consider it one of the most scenic resources in the entire United States. It contains some of the most outstanding scenery in the region. There are several signs of human habitation including State Highway 128 (a Utah Scenic Byway and part of the Prehistoric Highway National Scenic Byway), several ranches and agricultural treatments, and the historic Dewey Bridge, constructed in 1916. Sheer cliffs dominate, and gradually rise on each side. The Entrada formation appears, and is topped with Morrison formation deposits. The rock at river level is Navajo Sandstone. The rock formations become</p>

**Attachment 2: Outstandingly Remarkable Values Of Eligible Rivers**

River/Segment Name and Other Information	Description Of Values Present
<p><b>Reason for Tentative Classification:</b> Substantial evidence of human activity, roads, farm and ranch development present.</p> <p><b>BLM Free-flowing River Miles:</b> 32.6</p> <p><b>Reason for Free-flowing Determination:</b> Natural Flow</p>	<p>increasingly detailed and striking. The river enters the Richardson Amphitheater and internationally recognized formations such as Fisher Towers, The Titan, The Rectory, The Priest and the Nuns, Castle Rock, and many unnamed spires and formations come into view. The river enters a tight canyon where the Moenkopi Formation is exposed. The river winds through large boulders and steep cliffs and the immense meander of Big Bend is very prominent. The geologic strata once again descend, with the Moenkopi going underground and the Wingate Sandstone cliffs dropping to a lower level, and dominating the view. The river is now bordered by Arches National Park on the north and the Sand Flats Recreation Area on the south. The steep sheer cliffs on the south with prominent displays of desert varnish, and the outstanding petrified dunes and spires of Arches National Park on the north dominate the formations from Negro Bill Canyon to U. S. Highway 191.</p> <p>The landform of this segment is the most diverse display of outstanding geology along the river, as well as one of the most remarkable displays in the entire world. The open valleys and tight canyons and rock formations make this area outstanding and remarkable based on the geology and landform alone. The vegetation is richly riparian and the water is a dominant feature. The color of this segment is rich with pleasing contrasts between the varied colors of red and brown in the landform, and the green and gold of the vegetation, which change colors with the seasons. This segment of the Colorado River is truly outstanding and remarkable on a national level; its scenery is internationally recognized.</p> <p>At "The Portal" the river cuts through the Wingate Sandstone. At this point the river canyon narrows and the banks become heavily vegetated. The cliffs along this section are massive and imposing. The Navajo Sandstone at river level on both sides of the river has eroded into near vertical cliffs. On the south side of the river are the fins and domes of Navajo Sandstone. The Kayenta Sandstone appears at river level with the Wingate Sandstone disappearing. The outstanding geology of this segment adds greatly to the visual quality and several arches and prominent features are visible from the river.</p> <p><b>Recreation</b></p> <p>This stretch of the Colorado River is popular for flat water boating as well as mild whitewater boating. It is floatable year round, but most boaters make use from May to mid-September. Outfitters market this trip both nationally and internationally. Youth and family groups enjoy this stretch of river due to the mild character and great views. Most of this stretch is flat with a ten-mile stretch of class II-III rapids. Views vary from the wide valley near Castle Valley to the tight red Wingate canyon. State Highway 128 parallels the river but does not detract from the float trip. Camping, fishing, hiking, climbing, and horseback riding are popular activities in the river corridor. The BLM has developed campgrounds along the river, and private landowners have built resorts along the river. The recreation opportunities are enjoyed by one half million people per year.</p> <p>Downstream from Moab the Colorado River is popular for flat-water</p>

**Attachment 2: Outstandingly Remarkable Values Of Eligible Rivers**

River/Segment Name and Other Information	Description Of Values Present
	<p>boaters, motorized and non-motorized. Jet boats shuttle canoe trips from the confluence of the Green and Colorado River in Canyonlands National Park back to Moab using this stretch. Some boaters canoe to the confluence, and are motored back to Moab. It is floatable year round, but most boaters make use from May to mid-September. Outfitters market this trip both nationally and internationally. This spectacular Wingate canyon is the gateway to Canyonlands National Park. Roads parallel both sides of this stretch of river but do not detract from the float trip. Camping, fishing, climbing, and hiking are popular activities in the river corridor. The recreation opportunities are outstanding and remarkable within the region, as well as nationally. The BLM has developed campgrounds along the river.</p> <p><b>Wildlife</b></p> <p>Only the Colorado River has important wildlife habitat for a variety and diversity of species, both avian and terrestrial. The Colorado provides crucial habitat for raptors, including the bald eagle and the peregrine falcon. Wintering geese and ducks depend on the Colorado, as do all types of shorebirds and songbirds. Great Blue Herons are commonly seen. All migrant birds that utilize this reach of the river are afforded federal protection under the Migratory Bird Protection Act. This reach of the Colorado River Corridor offers habitat for Mexican spotted owl and Southwestern willow flycatcher, both federally listed on the Endangered Species List. The Southwestern willow flycatcher is directly reliant on habitat that offers free standing water, riparian plant species, vegetative cover, and water related insects to nest and raise their young.</p> <p>Only along the Colorado River, can as great a diversity of terrestrial species survive. The river corridor supports diverse species such as deer, coyote, beaver, river otter, and desert bighorn sheep. This segment of the Colorado is particularly important habitat for the survival of the desert bighorn sheep. The importance of the Colorado River corridor as wildlife habitat within this region cannot be underestimated. Within the arid southwest all riparian habitat is vital to all forms of wildlife, due to the lack of available free water. Water and the vegetative cover available within riparian areas offer needed drinking water, microclimates, food, and cover to wildlife and the various life stages of many species. There is no more important riparian habitat within the region than the Colorado River corridor.</p> <p>The proximity of this stretch to the Nature Conservancy's Matheson Wetlands adds to its habitat value by offering protected wildlife corridors and reducing habitat fragmentation. Within the arid southwest all riparian habitat is vital to all forms of wildlife, due to the lack of available free water. Only the Colorado River can offer this quality of habitat.</p> <p><b>Fish</b></p> <p>The Colorado River is the home of four endangered fish species, the Colorado Pikeminnow, the Razorback Sucker, the Humpback Chub, and the Bonytail Chub. This reach of the Colorado is spawning grounds for the Colorado Pikeminnow, and the Razorback Sucker, and possibly the Bonytail. It is considered Critical Habitat by U.S. Fish and Wildlife</p>

**Attachment 2: Outstandingly Remarkable Values Of Eligible Rivers**

River/Segment Name and Other Information	Description Of Values Present
	<p>Service for these endangered species, making this river nationally important, as these fish are endemic to the Colorado River System. Lack of development throughout this reach of the river offers these rare fish species prime habitat for spawning, reproduction, and larval development, allowing for recovery of these endemic, unique species. The habitat condition and lack of development is important to species recovery of this river related resource. Utah sensitive species identified here include the Flannelmouth Sucker, the Bluehead Sucker and the Roundtail Chub, making this reach of the river regionally important, as it provides sensitive habitat to these declining species.</p> <p><b>Cultural</b></p> <p>The Colorado River has evidence of significant occupation and use by both prehistoric and historic peoples. Native Americans consider the Colorado River and its major flowing tributaries as sacred places making it nationally significant to native peoples. The variety and number of archaeological and historical sites adjacent to the river embrace the occupation of prehistoric and historic peoples. Sites include alcoves, rock shelters, lithic scatters, rock art, and open campsites, as well as European homesteads. Prehistoric sites have the potential to provide information concerning the use of the river corridor by Archaic, Fremont and Anasazi Cultures as well as Numic speaking peoples.</p> <p>As travel between the southwest and the Pacific coast increased, early travelers and traders utilized fords and crossings along the Colorado River. The Dewey Bridge, completed in 1916, opened up both sides of the Colorado River to private and commercial traffic. The road up the Colorado River, including the Dewey Bridge, later became the basis for State Highway 128. The Dewey Bridge is unique in that it is the longest suspension bridge in Utah and was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on July 12, 1984.</p> <p><b>Geology</b></p> <p>Geology is on display along the Colorado River corridor, because nowhere are rocks better exposed than along its sheer, bare walls. It is here that geologists come to see evidence of the principle of uniformitarianism; that the processes of erosion and deposition that are active on the surface of the earth today have also been active in the geologic past. Unique to the Colorado Plateau is the lack of a marked unconformity at the systemic boundary between rocks of the Paleozoic and Mesozoic Eras; the uppermost of the former, of Permian age, and the lowermost of the latter, of Triassic Age, are structurally conformable. Also unique to this part of the Colorado Plateau are structural features known as collapsed salt anticlines. When under differential pressure, evaporite minerals flow toward the crests of anticlines, which are parts of folds first susceptible to ground water. The minerals are dissolved and the overlying rocks collapse along gravity faults. Such faults occur and can be seen at Salt Wash, Cache Valley, Castle Valley and Fisher Valley all located along this segment. In the area of Salt Wash a conglomerate anomaly occurs which some have correlated to the Shinarump Conglomerate of the Chinle Formation. The origin of this conglomerate is not well understood. Unusual sedimentary structures</p>

**Attachment 2: Outstandingly Remarkable Values Of Eligible Rivers**

River/Segment Name and Other Information	Description Of Values Present
	<p>may be observed in the Dewey Bridge Member of the Entrada Sandstone whose type locality is where Dewey Bridge crosses the Colorado River. The intricate crenulations in this unit are neither the result of movements in the earth's crust nor do they correspond with folds in the underlying and overlying formations, but rather they were formed because they were saturated with water and were not lithified when the overlying sands were deposited. Throughout this corridor several seeps, alcoves and arches of varying sizes can be seen and excellent examples of entrenched meanders abound. This geologic process is uniquely exposed along the Colorado River.</p> <p>As the Colorado River flows downstream from US Highway 191 it crosses the collapsed Moab Valley salt anticline and the Moab fault zone. The crossing is a paradox in that the river cuts across the valley rather than flowing through it - this indicates that the pattern of the Colorado River and its meanders were established before the valley existed. The core of the anticline is represented by an exposure of the Paradox Formation as a punky residue of gypsum and anhydrite from which soluble salts have been leached near the Portal, where the river enters another canyon. The extensive low area beside the river, the Matheson Wetlands, occurs because of the subterranean solution of salt. Vertical displacement along the Moab fault zone is several thousand feet. Traveling downstream is at first like traveling forward in time, as younger and younger rocks reach river level, abruptly at first and then more gradually after the Navajo Sandstone appears. About 3 river miles downstream from the Portal, the river crosses the axis of the Kings Bottom Syncline and the rock sequence is reversed as if traveling backward in time through the Kayenta Formation, Wingate Sandstone, Chinle, Mossback and Moenkopi Formations, which rise gently on the side of the Kane Creek Anticline to Jackson Bottom. Many cliffs in this river corridor are covered with desert varnish, a complex patina of clay, iron hydroxide and manganese oxide deposited by bacterial action.</p> <p>Jackson Hole is a classic textbook example of an abandoned meander. The river course was shortened by about 3 miles when the Jackson Hole meander was abandoned. The Permian Lower Cutler Beds (once reported as the type locality for the no-longer recognized Elephant Canyon Formation) are exposed at river level. Petrified wood, fossil corals, bryozoans, brachiopods and fusilinids occur with great frequency in this formation. Chinle and Wingate sandstones overlie the Cutler.</p> <p>Due to the diversity and abundance of features, the educational and scientific values described above, the values found along segment 4 of the Colorado River were found to be outstanding regionally and nationally.</p> <p><b>Ecological</b></p> <p>The ecological values within this segment of the Colorado River are the same as described for Segment 1, and are of international, national and regional importance.</p>

**Attachment 2: Outstandingly Remarkable Values Of Eligible Rivers**

River/Segment Name and Other Information	Description Of Values Present
<p><b>COLORADO RIVER SEGMENT (5)</b></p> <p><b>River mile 44.5 to mile 38.5 at State land boundary</b></p> <p><b>Tentative Classification:</b> Scenic</p> <p><b>Reason for Tentative Classification:</b> Primitive roads and some evidence of mining activity present within ¼ mile river corridor. (This development is not visible from the river).</p> <p><b>BLM Free-flowing River Miles:</b> 6.1</p> <p><b>Reason for Free-flowing Determination:</b> Natural Flow</p>	<p><b>Scenery</b></p> <p>The Colorado River cuts through the Kane Creek Anticline, and the colors and layering of the sedimentary rocks are outstanding. The landform in this section is outstanding within the Colorado Plateau, with vertical cliffs and prominent features such as arches and spires adding to the already rich rock strata. The water is a dominant feature and adds motion and a variety of surfaces. The color of the area is rich in contrast and the adjacent scenery greatly enhances the visual quality. This segment is distinctive and the addition of arches and other outstanding features adds to the scarcity of this section. The river flows through the outstanding geology at the base of Dead Horse Point State Park. The large meander of the river at this point has been the focus of many a post card and scenic photo as the river carves through multiple layers of geology that has cut into the Wingate, Kayenta, and Navajo Sandstone. The river continues in this outstanding vein all the way to Canyonlands National Park boundary. The vegetation is a variety of riparian species that create interesting forms and patterns. The water is a dominant feature, and adds motion and a variety of surfaces. The color contrasts are strong, and the effects of the adjacent scenery are high. All of these elements when combined make the values in this section outstanding and remarkable within the physiographic region. The scenery in this segment is internationally recognized as unique and outstanding. The Colorado River is the signature feature of the region known as the Colorado Plateau, and is nationally significant.</p> <p><b>Recreation</b></p> <p>Downstream from Moab the Colorado River is popular for flat-water boaters, motorized and non-motorized. Jet boats shuttle canoe trips from the confluence of the Green and Colorado River in Canyonlands National Park back to Moab using this stretch. Some boaters canoe to the confluence, and are motored back to Moab. It is floatable year round, but most boaters make use from May to mid-September. Outfitters market this section as part of a Cataract Canyon trip both nationally and internationally. This spectacular Wingate canyon is the gateway to Canyonlands National Park. Camping, fishing, and hiking are popular activities in the river corridor. Below the Potash Plant, the Wingate cliffs give way to a broad view of the Shafer Basin. A few primitive roads are present within the river corridor but are not very noticeable from the river. .</p> <p><b>Wildlife</b></p> <p>Only the Colorado River has such important wildlife habitat for a variety and diversity of species, both avian and terrestrial. The Colorado provides crucial habitat for raptors, including the bald eagle and the peregrine falcon. Wintering geese and ducks depend on the Colorado, as do all types of shorebirds and songbirds. Great Blue Herons are commonly seen. All migrant birds that utilize this reach of the river are afforded federal protection under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. This reach of the Colorado River Corridor offers habitat for Mexican spotted owl and Southwestern willow flycatcher, both federally listed on the</p>

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River/Segment Name and Other Information	Description Of Values Present
	<p>Endangered Species List. The Southwestern willow flycatcher is directly reliant on habitat that offers free standing water, riparian plant species, vegetative cover, and water related insects to nest and raise their young.</p> <p>Only along the Colorado River, can as great a diversity of terrestrial species survive. The river corridor supports diverse species such as deer, coyote, beaver, river otter, and desert bighorn sheep. This segment of the Colorado is particularly important habitat for the survival of the desert bighorn sheep. The importance of the Colorado River corridor as wildlife habitat within this region cannot be underestimated. Within the arid southwest all riparian habitat is vital to all forms of wildlife, due to the lack of available free water. Water and the vegetative cover available within riparian areas offer needed drinking water, microclimates, food, and cover to wildlife and the various life stages of many species. There is no more important riparian habitat within the region than the Colorado River corridor.</p> <p><b>Fish</b></p> <p>The Colorado River is the home of four endangered fish species, the Colorado Pikeminnow, the Razorback Sucker, the Humpback Chub, and the Bonytail Chub. This reach of the Colorado includes spawning grounds for the Colorado Pikeminnow, and the Razorback Sucker, and possibly the Bonytail. It is considered Critical Habitat by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for these endangered species, making this river nationally important, as these fish are endemic to the Colorado River System. Lack of development throughout this reach of the river offers these rare fish species prime habitat for spawning, reproduction, and larval development, allowing for recovery of these endemic, unique species. The habitat condition and lack of development is important to species recovery of this river related resource. Utah sensitive species identified here include the Flannelmouth Sucker, the Bluehead Sucker and the Roundtail Chub, making this reach of the river regionally important, as it provides sensitive habitat to these declining species.</p> <p><b>Cultural</b></p> <p>The Colorado River has evidence of significant occupation and use by both prehistoric and historic peoples. Native Americans consider the Colorado River and its major flowing tributaries as sacred places, making it nationally significant to native peoples. The variety and number of archaeological and historical sites adjacent to the river embrace the occupation of prehistoric and historic peoples. Sites include alcoves, rock shelters, lithic scatters, rock art, and open campsites, as well as European homesteads. Prehistoric sites have the potential to provide information concerning the use of the river corridor by Archaic, Fremont and Anasazi Cultures as well as Numic speaking peoples.</p> <p><b>Ecological</b></p> <p>The ecological values within this segment of the Colorado River are the same as described for Segment 1, and are of international, national and regional importance.</p>

**Attachment 2: Outstandingly Remarkable Values Of Eligible Rivers**

River/Segment Name and Other Information	Description Of Values Present
<p><b>COLORADO RIVER SEGMENT (6)</b></p> <p><b>From State land at river mile 37.5 to mile 34 at Canyonlands National Park boundary</b></p> <p><b>Tentative Classification:</b> Wild</p> <p><b>Reason for Tentative Classification:</b> No development present within the river corridor.</p> <p><b>BLM Free-flowing River Miles:</b> 3.8</p> <p><b>Reason for Free-flowing Determination:</b> Natural Flow</p>	<p><b>Scenery</b></p> <p>The Colorado River cuts through the Kane Creek Anticline, and the colors and layering of the sedimentary rocks are outstanding. The landform in this section is outstanding within the Colorado Plateau, with vertical cliffs and prominent features such as arches and spires adding to the already rich rock strata. The water is a dominant feature and adds motion and a variety of surfaces. The color of the area is rich in contrast and the adjacent scenery greatly enhances the visual quality. This segment is distinctive and the addition of arches and other outstanding features adds to the scarcity of this section. The river flows through the outstanding geology at the base of Dead Horse Point State Park. The large meander of the river at this point has been the focus of many a post card and scenic photo as the river carves through multiple layers of geology that has cut into the Wingate, Kayenta, and Navajo Sandstone. The river continues in this outstanding vein all the way to Canyonlands National Park boundary. The vegetation is a variety of riparian species that create interesting forms and patterns. The water is a dominant feature, and adds motion and a variety of surfaces. The color contrasts are strong, and the effects of the adjacent scenery are high. All of these elements when combined make the values in this section outstanding and remarkable within the physiographic region. The scenery in this segment is internationally recognized as unique and outstanding. The Colorado River is the signature feature of the region known as the Colorado Plateau, and is nationally significant.</p> <p><b>Recreation</b></p> <p>Downstream from mile 37.5, the Colorado River is popular for flat-water boaters, motorized and non-motorized. Jet boats shuttle canoe trips from the confluence of the Green and Colorado River in Canyonlands National Park back to Moab using this stretch. Some boaters canoe to the confluence, and are motored back to Moab. It is floatable year round, but most boaters make use from May to mid-September. Outfitters market this trip both nationally and internationally. This spectacular Wingate canyon is the gateway to Canyonlands National Park. Camping, fishing, and hiking are popular activities in the river corridor. Below the Potash Plant, the Wingate cliffs give way to a broad view of the Shafer Basin. No roads dissect this peaceful stretch of the Colorado. Outfitters market this section as part of a Cataract Canyon trip both nationally and internationally.</p> <p><b>Wildlife</b></p> <p>Only the Colorado River has such important wildlife habitat for a variety and diversity of species, both avian and terrestrial. The Colorado provides crucial habitat for raptors, including the bald eagle and the peregrine falcon. Wintering geese and ducks depend on the Colorado, as do all types of shorebirds and songbirds. Great Blue Herons are commonly seen. All migrant birds that utilize this reach of the river are afforded federal protection under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. This reach of the Colorado River Corridor offers habitat for Mexican spotted owl and Southwestern willow flycatcher, both federally listed on the</p>

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	<p>Endangered Species List. The Southwestern willow flycatcher is directly reliant on habitat that offers free standing water, riparian plant species, vegetative cover, and water related insects to nest and raise their young.</p> <p>Only along the Colorado River, can as great a diversity of terrestrial species survive. The river corridor supports diverse species such as deer, coyote, beaver, river otter, and desert bighorn sheep. This segment of the Colorado is particularly important habitat for the survival of the desert bighorn sheep. The importance of the Colorado River corridor as wildlife habitat within this region cannot be underestimated. Within the arid southwest all riparian habitat is vital to all forms of wildlife, due to the lack of available free water. Water and the vegetative cover available within riparian areas offer needed drinking water, microclimates, food, and cover to wildlife and the various life stages of many species. There is no more important riparian habitat within the region than the Colorado River corridor.</p> <p><b>Fish</b></p> <p>The Colorado River is the home of four endangered fish species, the Colorado Pikeminnow, the Razorback Sucker, the Humpback Chub, and the Bonytail Chub. This reach of the Colorado includes spawning grounds for the Colorado Pikeminnow, and the Razorback Sucker, and possibly the Bonytail. It is considered Critical Habitat by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for these endangered species, making this river nationally important, as these fish are endemic to the Colorado River System. Lack of development throughout this reach of the river offers these rare fish species prime habitat for spawning, reproduction, and larval development, allowing for recovery of these endemic, unique species. The habitat condition and lack of development is important to species recovery of this river related resource. Utah sensitive species identified here include the Flannelmouth Sucker, the Bluehead Sucker and the Roundtail Chub, making this reach of the river regionally important, as it provides sensitive habitat to these declining species.</p> <p><b>Cultural</b></p> <p>The Colorado River has evidence of significant occupation and use by both prehistoric and historic peoples. Native Americans consider the Colorado River and its major flowing tributaries as sacred places making it nationally significant to native peoples. The variety and number of archaeological and historical sites adjacent to the river embrace the occupation of prehistoric and historic peoples. Sites include alcoves, rock shelters, lithic scatters, rock art, and open campsites, as well as European homesteads. Prehistoric sites have the potential to provide information concerning the use of the river corridor by Archaic, Fremont and Anasazi Cultures as well as Numic speaking peoples.</p> <p><b>Ecological</b></p> <p>The ecological values within this segment of the Colorado River are the same as described for Segment 1, and are of international, national and regional importance.</p>

**Attachment 2: Outstandingly Remarkable Values Of Eligible Rivers**

River/Segment Name and Other Information	Description Of Values Present
<p><b>UPPER COTTONWOOD CANYON</b></p> <p><b>Source near Cottonwood Point to private land boundary, including the first half mile of Horse Canyon.</b></p> <p><b>Tentative Classification:</b> Scenic</p> <p><b>Reason for Tentative Classification:</b> Occasional road present.</p> <p><b>BLM Free-flowing River Miles:</b> 10.4</p> <p><b>Reason for Free-flowing Determination:</b> Natural Flow</p>	<p><b>Scenery</b></p> <p>Cottonwood Canyon and its tributaries support richly scenic riparian vegetation. Although the canyon suffered a large fire in 2002, the stands of vegetation in the canyon bottom were largely unburned. Beaver ponds abound in the canyon; the resulting bodies of water become focal viewing points. The canyon walls provide high relief and rich color combinations, especially when combined with the riparian ribbon in the canyon bottom. Cottonwood Canyon and tributaries support diversity of vegetation types, resulting in interesting patterns, textures, color and contrast. Cottonwood Canyon has remarkable and outstanding scenery within the Tavaputs Plateau region. It is the most scenic of all the Book Cliffs Canyons, and is regionally significant.</p> <p><b>Wildlife</b></p> <p>Cottonwood Wash and its tributaries provide rich wildlife habitat, diversity and abundance for a variety of species. Located within the Book Cliffs, the primitive and remote nature of these canyons provides for rare enjoyment of natural wildlife ecosystems. Richly riparian, this perennial system supported (pre-fire) an extensive network of beaver ponds, which create habitat for many other types of wildlife, including neo-tropical migrants such as special status Southwestern willow flycatcher, blue grosbeak, common yellow-throat, and numerous bats. The system is home to large numbers of predators including mountain lion and bear, as well as game species such as elk and deer, all of which are strong attractors for hunting and commercial guiding activities. Grazing permits in the canyons were purchased by the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation to protect elk and mule deer winter range, offering winter and birthing grounds that provide excellent vegetation for high quality forage and escape cover. These canyons are also proximal to breeding habitat for Gunnison sage grouse, a Utah Species of Concern, now extirpated in the area. Lack of grazing is an important criterion for repairing damaged and abandoned breeding grounds for this species. The extent, diversity, abundance, and recreational importance of wildlife species and habitats existing within Cottonwood Wash and its tributaries provides for Outstandingly Remarkable wildlife values within the region. Cottonwood Wash is an outstanding wildlife resource within the lower 48 states within the most important contiguous wildlife habitat, the Book Cliffs.</p> <p><b>Ecological</b></p> <p>Cottonwood Wash is a major tributary to the Colorado River, which contains a watershed of approximately 131,000 acres. The headwaters include a network of tributary drainages that originate in the upper plateaus of the Book Cliffs at elevations near 11,000 feet above sea level. Prior to the summer of 2002, the stream system was characterized by a series of beaver ponds that created lush high-quality wetlands, unique within the Colorado Plateau region due to their excellent condition and extent. Over 10 miles and 600 acres of wetland marshes developed within Cottonwood Wash and its major tributary, Diamond Creek, serve to create and recharge perennial flows within the system.</p>

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River/Segment Name and Other Information	Description Of Values Present
	<p>Mature overstory cottonwood, willow and box elder communities formed a riparian corridor along extensive cattail and sedge marshes. While the condition of the aquatic habitat improved during late-seral development of wetland marsh sites, fish diversity remained low due to fragmentation from other stream sources. The stream system was identified as a potential refuge site for re-establishment as a native fishery. The ecological diversity of Cottonwood Wash provides for diversity of wildlife, including common occurrence of bear, mountain lion, deer, elk, wild turkey and beaver, as well as non-game birds and bats. During 2002, a catastrophic wildfire scorched most of the upper canyon system; however remnant riparian resources and capabilities remain to re-establish a high quality ecological ecosystem. Cottonwood Wash contains Outstandingly Remarkable wetlands and ecological diversity within the region.</p>
<p><b>ONION CREEK SEGMENT (1)</b></p> <p><b>Source to Onion Creek Road</b></p> <p><b>Tentative Classification:</b> Wild</p> <p><b>Reason for Tentative Classification:</b> No roads or development present.</p> <p><b>BLM Free-flowing River Miles:</b> 3.5</p> <p><b>Reason for Free-flowing Determination:</b> Natural Flow</p>	<p><b>Scenery</b></p> <p>This drainage flows through some of the most spectacular and fascinating rock formations found anywhere in the United States. Onion Creek originates in a hilly maze of springs that create a stunning wetland filled with an outstanding diversity of vegetation that contrasts with the multi colored landscape. It flows through Paradox salts at the upper end of the Fisher Valley, and the relatively flat meadowlands of upper Fisher Valley. As the water cuts through the red hued Cutler sediment it contrasts with the gray of the Paradox salts. The lofty rim land of Fisher Mesa dominates the southwestern skyline, and the high plateau above Fisher Valley is one arm of the immense North Beaver Mesa. Onion Creek exits from the cut in the Paradox salt extrusion and continues in the dark red Cutler formation. Narrow grottoes and side canyons invite exploration. The landform of this segment is outstanding. The presence of water is a dominant element. The color contrasts are vivid and change at all times of the day, and during each season of use. The adjacent scenery greatly enhances the visual quality, and this is a one of a kind, and memorable area. Onion Creek is remarkable and outstanding among the tributaries of the Colorado River.</p> <p><b>Geology</b></p> <p>Onion Creek is uniquely entrenched in a canyon surrounded by steep canyon walls eroded back from the drainage. The dissected and rugged landscape between Onion Creek and the canyon walls is comprised of the Permian Cutler Formation. The Triassic Moenkopi and Chinle Formations form the slopes at the base of the cliffs. Jurassic Wingate and Kayenta form the canyon walls. Above the canyon walls the terrain consists of broad benches which slope to the northeast and are incised by the Waring Canyon and Cottonwood Canyon drainages. The northeast rim of Onion Creek, at an elevation of about 6800', is the highest canyon wall in the vicinity. There is about 1800' of relief between the bottom of Onion Creek and the canyon rim. Onion Creek flows along the axis of a collapsed salt anticline, and the sedimentary rocks dip to the northeast along the flank of the anticline. The Onion Creek anticline is part of a large diapiric salt structure in which the Salt Valley, Cache Valley, Fisher Valley and Sinbad Valley anticlines are also uplifted by</p>

**Attachment 2: Outstandingly Remarkable Values Of Eligible Rivers**

River/Segment Name and Other Information	Description Of Values Present
	<p>salt doming. This is significant in that it is the longest anticline in the Paradox Basin, with a greater number of structural variations than other regional anticlines. This makes Onion Creek a regionally significant example of geological processes.</p> <p><b>Ecological</b></p> <p>The headwaters of Onion Creek emerge from a large wetland meadow along the base of Fisher Valley. Dense and diverse wetland meadow vegetation and large scattered cottonwoods line the headwater drainages and provide recharge for perennial flow through the lower canyon. The meadow remains largely undisturbed and provides a diverse natural high elevation meadow site rare in the region. The meadow ecology provides for uncommon native wildlife habitat. The rarity of this site provides for Outstandingly Remarkable ecological values within the region.</p>
<p><b>ONION CREEK: SEGMENT (2)</b></p> <p><b>Beginning of Onion Creek Road to Colorado River</b></p> <p><b>Tentative Classification:</b> Recreational</p> <p><b>Reason for Tentative Classification:</b> Road parallels and crosses segment many times.</p> <p><b>BLM Free-flowing River Miles:</b> 9</p> <p><b>Reason for Free-flowing Determination:</b> Natural Flow</p>	<p><b>Scenery</b></p> <p>This segment of Onion Creek is dominated by massive faulting activity and a large anticline that creates a wonderful combination of light red and brick red outcrops of the Chinle Formation topped with yellowish sandstone rubble. The massive rock formations and the outstanding examples of erosion and landmark features, make this section exceptionally scenic. In fact the distinctive nature of this segment gives the visitor the impression that they have left this world and entered a different planet. As the creek continues to flow to the Colorado River, it enters a region of Cutler Sandstone bluffs, and low cliffs forming interesting spires, balanced rocks, and small arches that are highly eroded and ornate. As the creek continues, the formations of Castle Valley become prominent, and Castle Rock, the Priest and the Nuns, and Fisher Towers, add to the visual quality of the drainage. The Creek then enters the Colorado River cutting through the large alluvial deposits of decomposed Cutler Sandstone. The landform of this segment is outstanding. The water is a dominant feature, and the influence of the adjacent scenery greatly enhances the visual quality. This is definitely a one of a kind experience, and the quality of the visual experience is very rare to this region. All of these elements add up to make this segment of Onion Creek one of the most scenic drainages in the region and outstanding and remarkable even within the wonderland of the Colorado Plateau.</p> <p><b>Geology</b></p> <p>This segment of Onion Creek is dominated by massive faulting activity and a large anticline that creates a wonderful combination of light red and brick red outcrops of the Chinle Formation topped with yellowish sandstone rubble. The sulfur content of the creek from this point has limited the growth of riparian vegetation and has created an unusual circumstance where the creek is completely visible to the viewer. The road parallels the creek and crosses many times, but the massive rock formations and the outstanding examples of erosion and landmark features, make the road a minimal feature. As the creek continues to flow to the Colorado it enters a region of Cutler Sandstone bluffs, and</p>

**Attachment 2: Outstandingly Remarkable Values Of Eligible Rivers**

<b>River/Segment Name and Other Information</b>	<b>Description Of Values Present</b>
	<p>low cliffs forming interesting spires, balanced rocks, and small arches that are highly eroded and ornate. The dominant feature of the Titan and many unusual landforms with local names such as The Poodle, The Camel, Donald Duck, Mr. Magoo, The Chess Men, and Grandma and Little Red Riding Hood, attract the attention of the visitor. As the creek continues, the nationally renowned landforms of Castle Valley become prominent, and Castle Tower, the Priest and the Nuns, and Fisher Towers, add to the geologic uniqueness of the drainage. The Creek then enters the Colorado River cutting through the large alluvial deposits of decomposed Cutler Sandstone. The landform of this segment is outstanding. All of these elements add up to make this segment of Onion Creek one of the most unique drainages in the region and its values outstanding and remarkable.</p>
<p><b>PROFESSOR CREEK (MARY JANE CANYON):</b></p> <p><b>FS &amp; State land boundary to diversion near private land</b></p> <p><b>Tentative Classification:</b> Wild</p> <p><b>Reason for Tentative Classification:</b> No roads or development present.</p> <p><b>BLM Free-flowing River Miles:</b> 7.4</p> <p><b>Reason for Free-flowing Determination:</b> Natural Flow</p>	<p><b>Scenery</b></p> <p>Professor Creek drops 3000 feet in four miles as it cuts through a variety of sandstone layers. Most visually striking is its canyon through the Moenkopi sandstone, which results in narrow, twisting passages of dark colored rock. The perennial stream adds movement and sparkle to the scene, enhancing the visual quality of the canyon. Professor Creek combines sculpted topography, riparian vegetation, high relief and vivid colors. The occasional views of Castle Rock enhance the scenery, providing a visually striking focal point for the lower part of the canyon. Professor Creek is one of the most visually stunning canyons within the Colorado Plateau.</p> <p><b>Recreation</b></p> <p>This drainage provides outstanding hiking opportunities, especially for the first four miles above the diversion near private land. The canyon is one of the few which provides outstanding "narrows" hiking with a perennial stream. The canyon hike is described in several publications, and is a common field trip for Canyonlands Field Institute, which maintains a semi-primitive facility just south of this segment. The canyon possesses outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation within easy reach of Moab. It is an outstanding and remarkable recreation opportunity within the ecological region.</p>
<p><b>SALT WASH</b></p> <p><b>Arches NP boundary to Colorado River</b></p>	<p>Outstandingly remarkable values are the same as those found within the boundary of Arches National Park. BLM finds this segment eligible only if connected to the segment within the park. Outstandingly Remarkable Values identified by NPS include: scenery, recreation, geology, wildlife and fish.</p> <p><b>Scenery</b></p> <p>Kayenta Sandstone cliffs are prominent at the mouth of Salt Wash. The</p>

**Attachment 2: Outstandingly Remarkable Values Of Eligible Rivers**

River/Segment Name and Other Information	Description Of Values Present
<p><b>Tentative Classification:</b> Wild</p> <p><b>Reason for Tentative Classification:</b> Road present across Colorado River.</p> <p><b>BLM Free-flowing River Miles:</b> 33 NPS Miles: 6</p> <p><b>Reason for Free-flowing Determination:</b> Natural Flow</p>	<p>desert varnish and outstanding alcoves add a great degree of contrast and form to this segment. The vegetation is lush and gives a variety of colors and textures, along with a strong riparian line. The colors are outstanding, and change drastically from morning to night. The adjacent scenery adds to the visual quality, and the drainage is distinctive. All of these elements make the values in this segment outstanding and remarkable within the region.</p> <p><b>Recreation</b> Salt Wash is a popular hike for boaters on Colorado River trips. Boaters have the opportunity, just a short distance from the river, to access proposed wilderness areas inside Arches National Park. This segment does not receive heavy visitation. This provides the recreationist with an opportunity to enjoy the scenery without crowds. Access is limited to boaters from the river or via a trailhead six miles upstream inside Arches National Park. The elements listed above make the values in this segment outstanding and remarkable within the region.</p> <p><b>Wildlife</b> Salt Wash provides lush riparian habitat serving as home range for mountain lion, mule deer, and a multitude of other wildlife. This is regionally significant habitat due to the lack of roads, development, and protection provided by being connected to Arches National Park.</p> <p><b>Fish</b> This segment is possible spawning habitat for endangered Colorado Pikeminnow, as well as for the species mentioned for the Colorado River corridor. This reach of the river is regionally important, as it provides sensitive habitat to these declining species.</p> <p><b>Geology</b> Kayenta Sandstone cliffs are prominent here. The Salt Wash syncline is present. In Arches and at the mouth of Salt Wash, and is an excellent example of the variety of geologic forces shaping the land by underlying salt formations prevalent to this region.</p>
<p><b>Negro Bill Canyon: Segment (1)</b></p> <p>Source below rim to ¼ mile from Colorado River</p> <p><b>Tentative Classification:</b> Segment (1): Wild</p> <p><b>Reason for Tentative Classification:</b> No roads or development</p>	<p><b>Scenery</b> This drainage starts in the foothills of the La Sal Mountains and flows through the Kayenta and Navajo Sandstone cliffs that line it. The upper portion of the creek is rugged and the landforms are outstanding. Access to the creek is by a primitive foot trail that crosses the creek and allows for outstanding views of the La Sals and the wonderful riparian vegetation. As the creek flows to the Colorado several spring fed side canyons feed into it. One of these canyons contains Morning Glory Natural Bridge, which is the sixth largest natural bridge in the world, and is a popular destination for hikers. The colors of red and green make for a pleasing contrast and the addition of the water adds motion, noise and a variety of surfaces to the view. This canyon is quite distinctive. These elements add up to the values in this drainage being outstanding and remarkable, one of the jewels of the Colorado Plateau.</p>

**Attachment 2: Outstandingly Remarkable Values Of Eligible Rivers**

River/Segment Name and Other Information	Description Of Values Present
<p>present.</p> <p><b>BLM Free-flowing River Miles:</b></p> <p>Segment (1): 7.2</p> <p><b>Reason for Free-flowing Determination:</b></p> <p>Natural Flow</p>	<p>One-half mile before reaching the Colorado River, the canyon gets deeper and the Kayenta Sandstone cliffs become more prominent. The desert varnish and outstanding alcoves add a great degree of contrast and form to this segment. The vegetation is lush and gives a variety of colors and textures, along with a strong riparian line. The colors are outstanding, and change drastically from morning to night. The adjacent scenery adds to the visual quality, and the drainage is distinctive. All of these elements make the values in this segment outstanding and remarkable. Negro Bill Canyon has some of the most regionally outstanding scenery within the Colorado Plateau.</p> <p><b>Recreation</b></p> <p>Negro Bill Canyon is a world-class hiking destination, and one of the most popular trails in the Moab area. It offers a wonderful combination of a clear perennial stream within spectacular narrow sandstone walls. Although popular with all types of hikers, the canyon is particularly popular with families. The trail provides relatively easy hiking, with numerous opportunities for wading and water play. A special feature of the Negro Bill Canyon Trail is the access it provides to Morning Glory Natural Bridge, the sixth largest natural span in the United States. The visitor register indicates a diverse national and international visitor base, with numerous comments comparing Negro Bill Canyon favorably with hikes in the nearby National Parks. Hikes in the Canyon are described in numerous recreation-oriented publications. The drainage is at the heart of the Negro Bill Canyon Wilderness Study Area (WSA), an area set aside for, among other things, its outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation.</p> <p><b>Ecological</b></p> <p>Negro Bill Canyon, named after an early settler of Moab, is a small perennial stream that directly enters the Colorado River. Set in a narrow canyon between towering sandstone cliffs, this lush stream reflects a remnant riparian ecosystem within the basin. Native riparian vegetation such as Gooding willows, hackberry, and cottonwoods dominate the corridor. The ecological values in Negro Bill Canyon represent a near natural perennial stream system, where other similar tributary streams have been heavily encroached by exotic species such as Russian Olive or tamarisk. Sensitive hanging garden ecosystems (maidenhair ferns, columbines) can be found associated with seeps along canyon walls and slickrock alcoves. Due to its proximity to the Colorado River flyway, Negro Bill Canyon provides diverse habitat for wildlife including neotropical birds, bats, beavers and other water dependent species. The stream is accessible by foot or horseback only, though proximal to State Hwy 128. Negro Bill contains a popular recreation trail within the canyon that crosses and parallels the stream numerous times. The ecological condition and diversity of Negro Bill Canyon provide for outstandingly remarkable values within the region.</p>

**Attachment 2: Outstandingly Remarkable Values Of Eligible Rivers**

River/Segment Name and Other Information	Description Of Values Present
<p><b>NEGRO BILL CANYON: SEGMENT (2)</b></p> <p>Last ¼ mile to Colorado River</p> <p><b>Tentative Classification:</b> Segment (1): Recreational</p> <p><b>Reason for Tentative Classification:</b> Hwy 128 is present near the Colorado River.</p> <p><b>BLM Free-flowing River Miles:</b> .25</p> <p><b>Reason for Free-flowing Determination:</b> Natural Flow</p>	<p><b>Scenery</b> Kayenta Sandstone cliffs are prominent in this segment of Negro Bill Canyon. The desert varnish and outstanding alcoves add a great degree of contrast and form to this segment. The vegetation is lush and gives a variety of colors and textures, along with a strong riparian line. The colors are outstanding, and change drastically from morning to night. The adjacent scenery adds to the visual quality, and the drainage is distinctive. All of these elements make the values in this segment outstanding and remarkable. Negro Bill Canyon has some of the most regionally outstanding scenery within the Colorado Plateau.</p> <p><b>Recreation</b> Negro Bill Canyon is a world-class hiking destination, and one of the most popular trails in the Moab area. It offers a wonderful combination of a clear perennial stream within spectacular narrow sandstone walls. Although popular with all types of hikers, the canyon is particularly popular with families. The trail provides relatively easy hiking, with numerous opportunities for wading and water play. Due to its easy access, wading and water play is prevalent in this portion of Negro Bill Canyon. Hikes in the Canyon are described in numerous recreation-oriented publications.</p> <p><b>Ecological</b> Negro Bill Canyon, named after an early settler of Moab, is a small perennial stream that directly enters the Colorado River. Set in a narrow canyon between towering sandstone cliffs, this lush stream reflects a remnant riparian ecosystem within the basin. Native riparian vegetation such as Gooding willows, hackberry, and cottonwoods dominate the corridor. The ecological values in Negro Bill Canyon represent a near natural perennial stream system, where other similar tributary streams have been heavily encroached by exotic species such as Russian Olive or tamarisk. Sensitive hanging garden ecosystems (maidenhair ferns, columbines) can be found associated with seeps along canyon walls and slickrock alcoves. Due to its proximity to the Colorado River flyway, Negro Bill Canyon provides diverse habitat for wildlife including neotropical birds, bats, beavers and other water dependent species. The stream is accessible by foot or horseback only, though proximal to State Hwy 128. Negro Bill contains a popular recreation trail within the canyon that crosses and parallels the stream numerous times. The ecological condition and diversity of Negro Bill Canyon provide for outstandingly remarkable values within the region.</p>
<p><b>MILL CREEK (UPPER): SEGMENT (1)</b></p> <p><b>BLM lands from FS boundary to private property below the Sheley diversion at Flat</b></p>	<p><b>Scenery</b> The upper portion of Mill Creek starts in the benches of the La Sal Mountains and quickly cuts into a narrow deep canyon that is outstanding in its visual quality. As the creek flows toward the drainage diversion it cuts through Kayenta and Navajo Sandstone and exposes impressive fins and ridges that are outstanding in their form and color. The riparian vegetation adds to the view, and the water, is a dominant feature. The deep red colors, in contrast with the green vegetation, add</p>

**Attachment 2: Outstandingly Remarkable Values Of Eligible Rivers**

River/Segment Name and Other Information	Description Of Values Present
<p><b>Pass.</b></p> <p><b>Tentative Classification:</b> Recreational</p> <p><b>Reason for Tentative Classification:</b> Road parallels and crosses stream, and water diversion present.</p> <p><b>BLM Free-flowing River Miles:</b> 1.4</p> <p><b>Reason for Free-flowing Determination:</b> Natural Flow and riparian character retained despite diversion.</p>	<p>a pleasant contrast, and the peaks of the La Sal Mountains add greatly to the visual quality. This area is distinctive to the region and is regionally significant for scenic values. These elements add up to make the values in this segment outstanding and remarkable within the Colorado Plateau.</p> <p><b>Recreation</b> Upper Mill Creek is a perennial stream flowing through a wonderland of sandstone fins, with the panoramic backdrop of the La Sal Mountains. The creek is used by recreationists for hiking, horseback riding, backpacking, fishing, photography and picnicking. Easily accessed by a graveled road, the area attracts both local and out-of-town visitors. Mill Creek is a unique recreational experience, outstanding and remarkable even within the Colorado Plateau.</p> <p><b>Fish</b> Mill Creek Canyon provides one of only five available coldwater trout fisheries along upper portions of the Colorado River main stem. While the stream largely supports non-native recreational trout populations, Mill Creek Canyon provides easily accessible sports fisheries opportunities. Upper reaches of the stream contain nearly natural cold-water fisheries habitat and spawning areas. Trout species spawn in fast flowing gravel substrates during spring and early summer. Small trout rely upon insects for food sources, where larger trout primarily eat smaller fish, including native species common to the stream. Mill Creek Canyon provides Outstandingly Remarkable Values with respect to regional recreational cold-water sport fisheries opportunities, access and quality of a highly scenic stream experience.</p> <p><b>Cultural</b> Mill Creek Canyon is significant in the fact that it contains a myriad of cultural resources that range from rock art, open campsites, rock shelters, alcoves, and special activity areas. The presence of such a wide variety of site types indicates that Mill Creek Canyon has the potential to yield significant amounts of information concerning subsistence, settlement patterns, technological and artistic developments. The prehistoric use represents more than one cultural period ranging from Archaic, Fremont to Numic. The sites are somewhat isolated and retain integrity and significance. They are important for interpreting regional prehistory and many are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Additionally, historic populations capitalized upon the year-round water in Mill Creek by establishing several homesteads in the confines of the canyon. The scientific study of these historic sites may provide additional information concerning the broad patterns, of our more recent history in the region. Mill Creek is of national cultural significance.</p> <p><b>Ecological</b> Mill Creek Canyon is a tributary of the Colorado River that contains a watershed of approximately 93,000 acres. Despite the existence of water diversions along portions of Mill Creek Canyon, perennial springs</p>

**Attachment 2: Outstandingly Remarkable Values Of Eligible Rivers**

River/Segment Name and Other Information	Description Of Values Present
	<p>and tributary flows provide a series of cascading pools, slickrock slides, riffles and waterfalls unique to the region. The watershed provides important recharge functions to the municipal water sources of Moab, Utah and to the Scott Matheson Wetlands which exist downstream near its confluence with the Colorado River. The stream supports one of the largest mature cottonwood-willow galleries along upper portions of the Colorado River basin providing for ecological diversity among arid cold-desert environments. The dramatic setting of a lush stream corridor at the base of sheer sandstone canyon walls is important for scenic and recreational enjoyment, as well as supporting diverse habitat for riparian dependent species such as high occurrences of song-birds, bats, beavers, deer, bear, and other wildlife. The riparian corridor within Mill Creek Canyon provides potential habitat for special status species such as Southwestern willow flycatcher (<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>, endangered 1995), Mexican spotted owl (<i>Strix occidentalis lucida</i>, threatened 1993), Yellow-billed cuckoo (<i>Coccyzus americanus, occidentalis</i>) threatened), Smith's black-headed snake (<i>Tantilla hobartsmithi</i>, Utah Species of Concern), and the rare spotted bat (<i>Euderma maculatum</i>, Utah Species of Concern), many of which are riparian obligates which rely on the presence of water. High concentrations of cultural sites and rock art panels exist along the stream corridor and canyon walls making the area important with respect to scientific, educational and recreational resources. While stream health, diversity, and condition are reduced with the diversion of flows and the encroachment of exotic vegetative species, the ecological communities, functions, and resources, which support scenery, recreation, and wildlife and fishery values in Mill Creek drainage, are Outstandingly Remarkable in the region.</p> <p>Upper reaches of Mill Creek remain undiverted near the headwaters of the stream. Sandstone walls rise dramatically above pinyon-juniper and sage canyon bottoms. The stream is lined with cottonwood, willow, water birch, hackberry, juncus and other native riparian species including encroaching exotic vegetation (Russian Olive and tamarisk). Upper portions of Mill Creek provide the best habitat for cold-water trout fisheries. Portions of a county maintained road run parallel to the stream, crossing the stream or perennial tributaries approximately 2-3 times. The Sheley diversion structure exists within the segment, where irrigation water is diverted from the stream. A minimum stream flow of 3 cfs has been established below the diversion as a condition to the diversion right-of-way.</p>
<p><b>MILL CREEK (MIDDLE): SEGMENT (2)</b></p> <p><b>State land upstream from Hidden Valley (T.26 S., R. 23 E., section 19) to Power Dam</b></p>	<p><b>Scenery</b></p> <p>The stream corridor below Flat Pass is similar to the upper section. Downstream the creek contains outstanding natural features and the colors and landforms contrast with the lush riparian vegetation. The formations continue to add to the view as deep alcoves, fins, spires, and rock formations add to the visual variety. The water adds motion and a variety of surfaces. This area is distinctive to the region. The viewing of the La Sal Mountains adds to the visual quality of the canyon. Mill Creek has some of the most stunning scenery in the Colorado Plateau. The combination of these elements makes the values in this segment</p>

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River/Segment Name and Other Information	Description Of Values Present
<p><b>Tentative Classification:</b> Scenic</p> <p><b>Reason for Tentative Classification:</b> Minor development and occasional road present.</p> <p><b>BLM Free-flowing River Miles:</b> 4.6</p> <p><b>Reason for Free-flowing Determination:</b> Natural Flow and riparian character</p>	<p>outstanding and remarkable within the Colorado Plateau.</p> <p><b>Recreation</b> Mill Creek downstream from Flat Pass provides a unique hiking and horseback riding opportunity. Recreationists are able to enjoy non-motorized travel along a perennial stream in a desert environment. Sandstone fins tower above the canyon, and rock art sites abound in this section of Mill Creek. Popular with both local and out of town visitors, Middle Mill Creek is a unique recreational experience, outstanding and remarkable even within the Colorado Plateau.</p> <p><b>Fish</b> Mill Creek Canyon provides one of only five available coldwater trout fisheries along upper portions of the Colorado River main stem. While the stream largely supports non-native recreational trout populations, Mill Creek Canyon provides easily accessible sports fisheries opportunities. Upper reaches of the stream contain nearly natural cold-water fisheries habitat and spawning areas. Trout species spawn in fast flowing gravel substrates during spring and early summer. Small trout rely upon insects for food sources, where larger trout primarily eat smaller fish, including native species common to the stream. Mill Creek Canyon provides Outstandingly Remarkable Values with respect to regional recreational cold-water sport fisheries opportunities, access and quality of a highly scenic stream experience.</p> <p><b>Cultural</b> Mill Creek Canyon is significant in the fact that it contains a myriad of cultural resources that range from rock art, open campsites, rock shelters, alcoves, and special activity areas. The presence of such a wide variety of site types indicates that Mill Creek Canyon has the potential to yield significant amounts of information concerning subsistence, settlement patterns, technological and artistic developments. The prehistoric use represents more than one cultural period ranging from Archaic, Fremont to Numic. The sites are somewhat isolated and retain integrity and significance. They are important for interpreting regional prehistory and many are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Additionally, historic populations capitalized upon the year-round water in Mill Creek by establishing several homesteads in the confines of the canyon. The scientific study of these historic sites may provide additional information concerning the broad patterns, of our more recent history in the region. Mill Creek is of national cultural significance.</p> <p><b>Ecological</b> Mill Creek Canyon is a tributary of the Colorado River that contains a watershed of approximately 93,000 acres. Despite the existence of water diversions along portions of Mill Creek Canyon, perennial springs and tributary flows provide a series of cascading pools, slickrock slides, riffles and waterfalls unique to the region. The watershed provides important recharge functions to the municipal water sources of Moab, Utah and to the Scott Matheson Wetlands which exist downstream near</p>

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River/Segment Name and Other Information	Description Of Values Present
	<p>its confluence with the Colorado River. The stream supports one of the largest mature cottonwood-willow galleries along upper portions of the Colorado River basin providing for ecological diversity among arid cold-desert environments. The dramatic setting of a lush stream corridor at the base of sheer sandstone canyon walls is important for scenic and recreational enjoyment, as well as supporting diverse habitat for riparian dependent species such as high occurrences of song-birds, bats, beavers, deer, bear, and other wildlife. The riparian corridor within Mill Creek Canyon provides potential habitat for special status species such as Southwestern willow flycatcher (<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>, endangered 1995), Mexican spotted owl (<i>Strix occidentalis lucida</i>, threatened 1993), Yellow-billed cuckoo (<i>Coccyzus americanus, occidentalis</i>) threatened), Smith's black-headed snake (<i>Tantilla hobartsmithi</i>, Utah Species of Concern), and the rare spotted bat (<i>Euderma maculatum</i>, Utah Species of Concern), many of which are riparian obligates which rely on the presence of water. High concentrations of cultural sites and rock art panels exist along the stream corridor and canyon walls making the area important with respect to scientific, educational and recreational resources. While stream health, diversity, and condition are reduced with the diversion of flows and the encroachment of exotic vegetative species, the ecological communities, functions, and resources, which support scenery, recreation, and wildlife and fishery values in Mill Creek drainage, are Outstandingly Remarkable in the region.</p> <p>Wetland marshes, beaver ponds, slick rock runs, cascading waterfalls and pools dominate this portion of the Canyon. This segment contains public lands downstream of the private parcels at Flat Pass, and includes similar values within a large block of State land proposed for exchange to the BLM. Stream flows within the segment are reduced from diversions associated with Sheley diversion. A minimum stream flow of 3 cfs has been established for release below the diversion as a condition of the right-of-way. Perennial springs and tributary inflows, particularly from North Fork, provide a series of cascading pools, slickrock slides, riffles and waterfalls unique to the region. Public land portions are accessible only by foot or horseback, providing remote and primitive recreational opportunity.</p>
<p><b>MILL CREEK (STATE LAND SEGMENTS):</b> (3.5 Miles)</p> <p><b>Located between segments 1 and 2.</b></p>	<p>BLM may acquire these lands through a land exchange therefore this area has been included in the review for Wild and Scenic eligibility.</p> <p>The free-flowing character, and outstandingly remarkable values listed for Mill Creek segments 1 &amp; 2 are present here. The upstream portion of the state land between the two private land holdings should be included with segment 1 and would have a tentative classification of "recreational". The state land portion downstream of the segment just described should be included with segment 2 and have a tentative classification of "scenic".</p>
<p><b>NORTH FORK MILL CREEK</b></p>	<p><b>Scenery</b></p> <p>The North Fork of Mill Creek has incomparable scenic value. As it cuts through 600 feet of Navajo sandstone, the canyon displays high relief, pleasing colors, and sculptured landforms. The highly riparian corridor</p>

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River/Segment Name and Other Information	Description Of Values Present
<p><b>Forest boundary near Wilson Mesa to Mill Creek</b></p> <p><b>Tentative Classification:</b> Wild</p> <p><b>Reason for Tentative Classification:</b> No roads or development present.</p> <p><b>BLM Free-flowing River Miles:</b> 11.2</p> <p><b>Reason for Free-flowing Determination:</b> Natural Flow</p>	<p>supports a green swath of vegetation that provides great contrast to the dominant oranges and reds of the canyon walls. The perennial water adds movement and serenity to the scene, with numerous small cascades and pools. Spectacular displays of fall color turn cottonwoods yellow, adding diversity and variety to the views. The North Fork of Mill Creek has outstanding and remarkable scenery even within the Colorado Plateau.</p> <p><b>Recreation</b></p> <p>The North Fork of Mill Creek provides hiking, horseback riding and backpacking opportunities that are difficult to find and extremely rare in this region. The North Fork is a perennial stream flowing through a desert environment, with rich riparian resources that non-motorized travelers enjoy. It is within a Wilderness Study Area, and has a high level of remoteness. The North Fork of Mill Creek provides an outstanding and remarkable recreational experience within the Colorado Plateau.</p> <p><b>Cultural</b></p> <p>The North Fork of Mill Creek Canyon is significant in the fact that it contains a myriad of cultural resources that range from rock art, open campsites, rock shelters, alcoves, special activity areas. The presence of such a wide variety of site types indicates that Mill Creek Canyon has the potential to yield significant amounts of information concerning subsistence, settlement patterns, and technological developments. The prehistoric use represents more than one cultural period ranging from Archaic, Fremont to Numic. The sites are somewhat isolated and retain integrity and significance. They are important for interpreting regional prehistory and many are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The cultural resources of the North Fork of Mill Creek are outstanding and remarkable within the Colorado Plateau.</p> <p><b>Ecological</b></p> <p>The North Fork of Mill Creek Canyon drainage system includes the tributaries Rill Creek and Burkholder Draw. Seasonal runoff and large springs support perennial to intermittent flows. Collectively, the N. Fork stream system provides additional quantities of critical surface flow to lower portions of Mill Creek; a high-quality water source; thermal mitigation (cooler water temperatures important for trout fisheries as identified in TMDL/water quality report); provides recharge to Moab Municipal aquifer and TNC Scott Matheson Wetlands; and provides remote and undisturbed ecological stream-dependent resources (riparian, wildlife, scenic, cultural, recreational values). The North Fork system supports diverse wildlife species and habitat including important mule deer winter range, predators such as bear and mountain lion, riparian dependent and special status species such as neo-tropical birds, beaver, bats, cold-water trout fisheries, amphibians, and potential habitat for endangered Mexican spotted owl, Southwestern willow flycatcher, and Southwestern black-headed snake. The riparian corridor provides an excellent example of a narrow, deep, boulder and pool stream, with diverse woody native species such as cottonwood, willows,</p>

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River/Segment Name and Other Information	Description Of Values Present
	<p>water birch, and herbaceous wetland marshes including horsetail and maidenhair ferns. Near its confluence with Mill Creek, the North Fork contains unique bedrock cascading pools and large waterfalls picturesque enough to be included in several recreational guidebooks. The values described above are Outstanding and Remarkable within the region.</p>
<p><b>DOLORES RIVER: SEGMENT (1)</b></p> <p><b>CO-UT state-line to Fisher Creek</b></p> <p><b>Tentative Classification:</b> Scenic</p> <p><b>Reason for Tentative Classification:</b> Primitive road, and fields present.</p> <p><b>BLM Free-flowing River Miles:</b> 5.9</p> <p><b>Reason for Free-flowing Determination:</b> Natural Flow</p>	<p><b>Scenery</b></p> <p>This section of the Dolores River is characterized by an increase in vertical relief from the segment in Colorado. The canyon narrows to about one-quarter mile wide with sheer walls of Wingate Sandstone almost 500 feet high lining the river's course. The few long vistas available in this narrow canyon reveal the colorful strata above the Wingate, the Kayenta, the Navajo (which makes a distinctive beige cliff), the pink band of the Entrada and the ledgey Morrison Formation. Cottonwoods, willows, and tamarisk, as well as a variety of desert shrubs and grasses characterize the vegetation. The flow of this reach is relatively quick, with several rapids. The presence of the river adds motion and a variety of surface, as well as a gathering place for wildlife. The rich color combinations of the geology, vegetation, and water makes for a pleasing contrast which changes with the season. This segment is quite distinctive, and only segments of the Colorado River would be comparable. The combination of these elements along with the recreational use of the river by boaters, make these segments of the river outstanding and remarkable even within the Colorado Plateau.</p> <p><b>Recreation</b></p> <p>A float trip on the Dolores River offers spectacular views, camping, scenic hiking opportunities, and whitewater boating challenges for boaters who like technical rivers. The Dolores River attracts boaters from all over the intermountain west; it also attracts international visitors. The Dolores River is floatable by rafts, kayaks, and other whitewater craft during spring runoff, usually during the last part of April, May, and beginning of June. The season length varies with the snow pack, and releases from McPhee Reservoir. Opportunities for solitude abound. Hunting and horseback riding are also popular along the river corridor. A primitive road parallels the river upstream from Fisher Creek but sees little use. All this combines to make the Dolores River a regionally significant recreation opportunity.</p> <p><b>Wildlife</b></p> <p>This segment of the Dolores River is vitally important mule deer and elk winter range. In addition, the canyon is important to a diversity of avian and terrestrial wildlife. It is particularly crucial to raptor species, as it provides excellent habitat for them. The Dolores offers habitat for the Southwestern willow flycatcher, a federally listed species on the Endangered Species List. The Southwestern willow flycatcher is directly reliant on habitat that offers free standing water, riparian plant species, vegetative cover, and water related insects to nest and raise their young. The Dolores River corridor also provides important habitat for neotropical migrants. The Southwestern blackheaded snake is found in</p>

**Attachment 2: Outstandingly Remarkable Values Of Eligible Rivers**

River/Segment Name and Other Information	Description Of Values Present
	<p>this canyon. Bear and mountain lion also inhabit this river segment. Due to limited development, this reach of the river offers wildlife low levels of fragmentation, resulting in a diverse, vigorous and self-sustaining wildlife population. Within the arid southwest all riparian habitat is vital to all forms of wildlife, due to the lack of available free water. Water and the vegetative cover available within riparian areas offer needed drinking water, microclimates, food, and cover to wildlife and the various life stages of many species. The Dolores River corridor is regionally significant for wildlife values.</p> <p><b>Fish</b></p> <p>Utah Division of Wildlife Resources has determined that two Utah Sensitive species, the Bluehead Sucker and the Roundtail Chub inhabit the Dolores River. This area provides needed habitat for these native fish, making this reach of the river regionally important, as it provides sensitive habitat to these declining sensitive species.</p> <p><b>Geology/Hydrology</b></p> <p>Segment one begins at the most impressive rapid on the Dolores, known as Stateline Rapid. Outwash from a gully on the north bank created the rapid, and cliff fall from the southern walls of Wingate Sandstone has increased the difficulty of it. Upstream of the Utah-Colorado state line, strata generally dip toward the northwest, in the direction of river flow, and gradually pass beneath the river. As they dip under the river in the area of the Stateline rapid, the canyon narrows. Steep Cutler, Moenkopi and Chinle bluffs slope about 800 feet up from the river to meet vertical Wingate cliffs that rise up to 2,500 feet above the valley floor. Below Stateline rapid lie others, also complicated by fallen boulders of Wingate Sandstone. The north (right) shore grows steeper and its angular talus slopes impinge on the river. The rivers course is in the upper Moenkopi or lower Chinle, but these red shales are generally covered by fan-shaped talus slopes and detritus accumulations, which support vegetation. Below the Chinle, in the area of the Dolores, are the three shaley members of the Moenkopi Formation, and the Cutler Formation of purple arkosic sandstone and conglomerate. High above it, atop the Kayenta, are exposures of buff Navajo Sandstone. In addition the canyon displays excellent visibility of the geologic process and an unusually long sequence of Colorado Plateau stratigraphy. The Dolores River canyon is an important key to the Uncompahgre Uplift and to understanding the stream piracy of the ancestral Gunnison and Colorado rivers. The geology within the river corridor as described above; shows diversity and abundance of geologic features. In addition, the educational and scientific values make this river outstanding in the region.</p> <p><b>Ecological</b></p> <p>The Dolores River supports river-related values including fisheries, wildlife, scenic, and recreational resources found important within the region. The Dolores River provides stream flows to maintain picturesque cottonwood galleries and wetlands, State sensitive fisheries and wildlife habitats, and recreational river running. The Dolores River is a large</p>

**Attachment 2: Outstandingly Remarkable Values Of Eligible Rivers**

River/Segment Name and Other Information	Description Of Values Present
	<p>tributary to the Upper Colorado River which contributes seasonal inflow important to the Colorado River and creates important endangered fish rearing habitat at the Confluence. Although the Dolores River ecosystem is severely altered and controlled by water diversions, including McPhee Dam within the state of Colorado, surface flows and riverine conditions are present to be determined free-flowing. Ecological conditions are also degraded with respect to encroachment of noxious weeds and invasive exotic species (Russian knapweed, Russian olive, tamarisk etc). While ecological values are diminished within the Dolores River, they remain important in supporting other river-related resources which have been determined outstandingly remarkable.</p>
<p><b>DOLORES RIVER: SEGMENT (2)</b></p> <p><b>Fisher Creek to Bridge Canyon</b></p> <p><b>Tentative Classification:</b> Wild</p> <p><b>Reason for Tentative Classification:</b> No roads or development present.</p> <p><b>BLM Free-flowing River Miles:</b> 6.2</p> <p><b>Reason for Free-flowing Determination:</b> Natural Flow</p>	<p><b>Scenery</b></p> <p>This section of the Dolores River is characterized by a narrow canyon that is about one-quarter mile wide with sheer walls of Wingate Sandstone almost 500 feet high lining the river's course. The few long vistas available in this narrow canyon reveal the colorful strata above the Wingate, the Kayenta, the Navajo (which makes a distinctive beige cliff), the pink band of the Entrada and the ledge Morrison Formation. Cottonwoods, willows, and tamarisk, as well as a variety of desert shrubs and grasses characterize the vegetation. The flow of this reach is relatively quick, with several rapids. The presence of the river adds motion and a variety of surface, as well as a gathering place for wildlife. The rich color combinations of the geology, vegetation, and water makes for a pleasing contrast which changes with the season. This segment is quite distinctive, and only segments of the Colorado River would be comparable. The combination of these elements along with the recreational use of the river by boaters, make these segments of the river outstanding and remarkable even within the Colorado Plateau.</p> <p><b>Recreation</b></p> <p>A float trip on the Dolores River offers spectacular views, camping, scenic hiking opportunities, and whitewater boating challenges for boaters who like technical rivers. The Dolores River attracts boaters from all over the intermountain west; it also attracts international visitors. The Dolores River is floatable by rafts, kayaks, and other whitewater craft during spring runoff, usually during the last part of April, May, and beginning of June. The season length varies with the snow pack, and releases from McPhee Reservoir. Opportunities for solitude abound. Hunting and horseback riding are also popular along the river corridor. The Dolores from Fisher Creek to Bridge Canyon has no road access. All this combines to make the Dolores River a regionally significant recreation opportunity.</p> <p><b>Wildlife</b></p> <p>This segment of the Dolores River is vitally important mule deer and elk winter range. In addition, the canyon is important to a diversity of avian and terrestrial wildlife. It is particularly crucial to raptor species, as it provides excellent habitat for them. The Dolores offers habitat for the Southwestern willow flycatcher, a federally listed species on the Endangered Species List. The Southwestern willow flycatcher is directly</p>

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River/Segment Name and Other Information	Description Of Values Present
	<p>reliant on habitat that offers free standing water, riparian plant species, vegetative cover, and water related insects to nest and raise their young. The Dolores River corridor also provides important habitat for neotropical migrants. The Southwestern blackheaded snake is found in this canyon. Bear and mountain lion also inhabit this river segment. Due to limited development, this reach of the river offers wildlife low levels of fragmentation, resulting in a diverse, vigorous and self-sustaining wildlife population. Within the arid southwest all riparian habitat is vital to all forms of wildlife, due to the lack of available free water. Water and the vegetative cover available within riparian areas offer needed drinking water, microclimates, food, and cover to wildlife and the various life stages of many species. The Dolores River corridor is regionally significant for wildlife values.</p> <p><b>Fish</b></p> <p>Utah Division of Wildlife Resources has determined that two Utah Sensitive species, the Bluehead Sucker and the Roundtail Chub inhabit the Dolores River. This area provides needed habitat for these native fish, making this reach of the river regionally important, as it provides sensitive habitat to these declining sensitive species.</p> <p><b>Geology/Hydrology</b></p> <p>Segment two of the Dolores River is characterized by steep Cutler, Moenkopi and Chinle bluffs which slope about 800 feet up from the river to meet vertical Wingate cliffs that rise up to 2,500 feet above the valley floor. The river's course is in the upper Moenkopi or lower Chinle, but these red shales are generally covered by fan-shaped talus slopes and detritus accumulations, which support vegetation. Below the Chinle, in the area of the Dolores, are the three shaley members of the Moenkopi Formation, and the Cutler Formation of purple arkosic sandstone and conglomerate. High above it, atop the Kayenta, are exposures of buff Navajo Sandstone. The Dolores has spectacularly variable flows, even as compared to other rivers throughout the desert southwest, which makes it remarkable. In addition the canyon displays excellent visibility of the geologic process and an unusually long sequence of Colorado Plateau stratigraphy. The Dolores River canyon is an important key to the Uncompahgre Uplift and to understanding the stream piracy of the ancestral Gunnison and Colorado rivers. The geology within the river corridor as described above shows diversity and abundance of geologic features. In addition, the educational and scientific values make this river outstanding in the region.</p> <p><b>Ecological</b></p> <p>The Dolores River supports river-related values including fisheries, wildlife, scenic, and recreational resources found important within the region. The Dolores River provides stream flows to maintain picturesque cottonwood galleries and wetlands, State sensitive fisheries and wildlife habitats, and recreational river running. The Dolores River is a large tributary to the Upper Colorado River which contributes seasonal inflow important to the Colorado River and creates important endangered fish rearing habitat at the Confluence. Although the Dolores River ecosystem</p>

**Attachment 2: Outstandingly Remarkable Values Of Eligible Rivers**

River/Segment Name and Other Information	Description Of Values Present
	<p>is severely altered and controlled by water diversions, including McPhee Dam within the state of Colorado, surface flows and riverine conditions are present to be determined free-flowing. Ecological conditions are also degraded with respect to encroachment of noxious weeds and invasive exotic species (Russian knapweed, Russian olive, tamarisk etc). While ecological values are diminished within the Dolores River, they remain important in supporting other river-related resources which have been determined outstandingly remarkable.</p>
<p><b>DOLORES RIVER: SEGMENT (3)</b></p> <p><b>Bridge Canyon to the Colorado River</b></p> <p><b>Tentative Classification:</b> Scenic</p> <p><b>Reason for Tentative Classification:</b> Occasional road access and evidence of past mining activity present.</p> <p><b>BLM Free-flowing River Miles:</b> 9.9</p> <p><b>Reason for Free-flowing Determination:</b> Natural Flow</p>	<p><b>Recreation</b></p> <p>A trip on the Dolores River offers spectacular views, camping, scenic hiking opportunities, and whitewater boating challenges. This stretch is popular with youth groups, due to the ease of getting permits. The Dolores River attracts boaters from the intermountain west, as well as international visitors. It is floatable by rafts, kayaks, and other whitewater craft during spring runoff, usually during the last part of April, May, and beginning of June. The season length varies with the snow pack, and releases from McPhee Reservoir. Opportunities for solitude abound. There is primitive road access to this stretch. It has remarkable and outstanding recreation values within the Colorado Plateau.</p> <p><b>Wildlife</b></p> <p>This segment of the Dolores River is vitally important mule deer and elk winter range. In addition, the canyon is important to a diversity of avian and terrestrial wildlife. The Dolores River corridor is the second richest riparian area in the Colorado Plateau and as such, is crucial to raptor species such as the peregrine falcon, as it provides excellent habitat for them. The Dolores offers habitat for the Southwestern willow flycatcher, a federally listed species on the Endangered Species List. The Southwestern willow flycatcher is directly reliant on habitat that offers free standing water, riparian plant species, vegetative cover, and water related insects to nest and raise their young. The Dolores River corridor also provides habitat for neotropical migrants. The Southwestern blackheaded snake is found in this canyon. Bear and mountain lion also inhabit this river segment. Many species of bats are found in this stretch of the Dolores, of which several are listed on the Utah Sensitive Species List. The Northern River Otter has been identified as utilizing this stretch of the Dolores. Due to limited development, this reach of the river offers wildlife low levels of fragmentation, resulting in a diverse, vigorous and self-sustaining wildlife population. Within the arid southwest all riparian habitat is vital to all forms of wildlife, due to the lack of available free water. Water and the vegetative cover available within riparian areas offers needed drinking water, microclimates, food, and cover to wildlife and the various life stages of many species. The Dolores River has remarkable and outstanding wildlife values.</p> <p><b>Fish</b></p> <p>The confluence of the Dolores and the Colorado River provides habitat for the endangered Colorado Pikeminnow, making this river nationally important, as these fish are endemic to the Colorado River System. Due to the limited development through this reach of the river, this rare fish</p>

**Attachment 2: Outstandingly Remarkable Values Of Eligible Rivers**

River/Segment Name and Other Information	Description Of Values Present
	<p>species is able to spawn and reproduce, allowing for recovery of this endemic, unique species. Utah Division of Wildlife Resources has determined that two Utah Sensitive species, the Bluehead Sucker and the Roundtail Chub live in the Dolores Rivers. This area provides needed habitat for these native fish, making this reach of the river regionally important, as it provides sensitive habitat to these declining species.</p> <p><b>Geology</b></p> <p>In the area of Utah Bottom, the axis of the Sagers Wash Syncline crosses the river, replacing the general southwestern dip of the rock off the Uncompahgre Plateau with a northeasterly dip, the result of the Yellow Cat dome that lies west of the Colorado River. Perhaps the most striking geologic feature in the Utah Bottom area is the Entrada sandstone with its distinctive cross-hatching. An oxbow in the Lake Bottom area marks a change to rising strata and the river re-encounters Entrada Sandstone at its confluence with the Colorado. This is a unique geologic process for the region.</p> <p><b>Ecological</b></p> <p>The Dolores River supports river-related values including fisheries, wildlife, scenic, and recreational resources found important within the region. The Dolores River provides stream flows to maintain picturesque cottonwood galleries and wetlands, State sensitive fisheries and wildlife habitats, and recreational river running. The Dolores River is a large tributary to the Upper Colorado River which contributes seasonal inflow important to the Colorado River and creates important endangered fish rearing habitat at the Confluence. Although the Dolores River ecosystem is severely altered and controlled by water diversions, including McPhee Dam within the state of Colorado, surface flows and riverine conditions are present to be determined free-flowing. Ecological conditions are also degraded with respect to encroachment of noxious weeds and invasive exotic species (Russian knapweed, Russian olive, tamarisk etc). While ecological values are diminished within the Dolores River, they remain important in providing the basis for and supporting other river-related resources which have been determined outstandingly remarkable.</p>
<p><b>THOMPSON CANYON</b></p> <p><b>Source to Fisher Creek (Cottonwood Canyon)</b></p> <p><b>Tentative Classification:</b> Wild</p> <p><b>Reason for Tentative Classification:</b></p>	<p><b>Scenery</b></p> <p>Thompson Canyon, a tributary of Fisher Creek, drops 1500 feet in its four mile run. Richly riparian, this perennial stream supports a variety of vegetation. This vegetation provides a strong contrast with the towering red walls of the canyon. Thompson Canyon contains several hanging gardens of vegetation, which is a scarce resource in this arid region. The Thompson Canyon gorge is visually striking, and is unique in the Colorado Plateau.</p> <p><b>Ecological</b></p> <p>Portions of Thompson Canyon contain intermittent flows that support a high quality riparian ecosystem. Stream flows periodically surface and subsurface along a bedrock channel within a highly picturesque grotto canyon. Mature narrow leaf cottonwoods and willows line the stream</p>

**Attachment 2: Outstandingly Remarkable Values Of Eligible Rivers**

River/Segment Name and Other Information	Description Of Values Present
<p>No roads or development present.</p> <p><b>BLM Free-flowing River Miles:</b> 5.5</p> <p><b>Reason for Free-flowing Determination:</b> Natural Flow</p>	<p>channel within a deep narrow winding canyon, which scours during large flood events. Hanging gardens are present among seeps located in the canyon walls. Silver-colored canyon tree frogs are often observed within the canyon. The remote pristine nature and ecological diversity within Thompson Canyon are Outstandingly Remarkable within the region.</p>
<p><b>BEAVER CREEK: SEGMENT (1)</b></p> <p><b>Forest Service boundary to one mile from the Dolores River</b></p> <p><b>Tentative Classification:</b> Wild</p> <p><b>Reason for Tentative Classification:</b> No roads or development present.</p> <p><b>BLM Free-flowing River Miles:</b> 6.7</p> <p><b>Reason for Free-flowing Determination:</b> Natural Flow</p>	<p><b>Scenery</b> Beaver Creek is a perennial stream, supporting a rich riparian zone. In this green ribbon grow cottonwoods, alders, and other herbaceous vegetation. The flowing water and green vegetation contrast with the multi-hued pink sandstone cliffs of the canyon walls. These pink to orange walls rise 1200 feet; the width of the canyon varies between 100 and 1000 feet. Beaver Creek is highly scenic with a great diversity of views. It has remarkable and outstanding scenery, even by the standards of the Colorado Plateau.</p> <p><b>Recreation</b> Beaver Creek is one of the principal tributaries of the Dolores River, and shares many of its recreational opportunities. The canyon provides outstanding opportunity for solitude due to its remoteness, especially for hiking and backpacking. Despite its isolation, several commercial backpacking outfitters find the area remarkable enough to offer guided trips. Were it not for its remoteness from population centers, Beaver Creek undoubtedly would attract significant visitation for its combination of scenery and canyon hiking opportunities. The recreation opportunities found in Beaver Creek are remarkable and outstanding within the Colorado Plateau.</p> <p><b>Fish</b> Large plunge pools, providing desirable coldwater trout fisheries, dominate the upper 2 miles of Beaver Creek. Native cutthroat trout and other sport trout species have been documented within the drainage. Upper portions of Beaver Creek have been identified as suitable habitat in a regional plan to conserve the rare Colorado River cutthroat trout, a native Utah Conservation Species (<i>Oncorhynchus clarki pleuriticus</i>). Fisheries values contained within the upper portions of Beaver Creek are outstandingly remarkable with respect to providing remote habitat for the recovery of rare native fish species.</p> <p><b>Ecological</b> Beaver Creek is one of three perennial tributaries to the Dolores River. The upper 2 miles of Beaver Creek (BLM land below the USFS boundary) cut through steep canyon walls in excess of 500 feet tall.</p>

**Attachment 2: Outstandingly Remarkable Values Of Eligible Rivers**

River/Segment Name and Other Information	Description Of Values Present
	<p>Access is difficult due to the remote location and character of the canyon. Cascading waterfalls with heights of 3 to 12 feet are common, created by large boulders and talus rubble. Large plunge pools dominate the stream, providing desirable coldwater trout fisheries. The riparian corridor contains willows, cottonwoods, and horsetails, with ponderosa pine and pinyon-juniper forests along canyon walls. Headwaters of the drainage contain water diversions for irrigation purposes, but the river remains riverine in appearance. The ecological diversity and values associated with Beaver Creek are outstandingly remarkable within the region.</p>
<p><b>Beaver Creek: Segment (2)</b></p> <p><b>Forest Service boundary to one mile from the Dolores River</b></p> <p><b>Tentative Classification:</b> Scenic</p> <p><b>Reason for Tentative Classification:</b> Dirt road present.</p> <p><b>BLM Free-flowing River Miles:</b> 1</p> <p><b>Reason for Free-flowing Determination:</b> Natural Flow</p>	<p><b>Scenery</b></p> <p>Beaver Creek is a perennial stream, supporting a rich riparian zone. In this green ribbon grow cottonwoods, alders, and other herbaceous vegetation. The flowing water and green vegetation contrast with the multi-hued pink sandstone cliffs of the canyon walls. These pink to orange walls rise 1200 feet; the width of the canyon varies between 100 and 1000 feet. Beaver Creek is highly scenic with a great diversity of views. It has remarkable and outstanding scenery, even by the standards of the Colorado Plateau.</p> <p><b>Recreation</b></p> <p>Beaver Creek is one of the principal tributaries of the Dolores River, and shares many of its recreational opportunities. The canyon provides outstanding opportunity for solitude due to its remoteness, especially for hiking and backpacking. Despite its isolation, several commercial backpacking outfitters find the area remarkable enough to offer guided trips. Were it not for its remoteness from population centers, Beaver Creek undoubtedly would attract significant visitation for its combination of scenery and canyon hiking opportunities. The recreation opportunities found in Beaver Creek are remarkable and outstanding within the Colorado Plateau.</p> <p><b>Geology</b></p> <p>Beaver Creek is a major drainage off the northeastern flank of the La Sal Mountains that has incised a deep canyon in to sedimentary rocks as it runs between North and South Beaver Mesas down to the Dolores River. The main and side canyons exhibit as much as 1000 feet of relief between the canyon rim and the creek bottom. Rock exposures in the area consist, in ascending order, of the Permian Cutler Formation, the Triassic Moenkopi and Chinle Formations, the Jurassic: Wingate, Kayenta, Navajo, Entrada, Summerville and Morrison Formations. The last ¼ mile lies within the Dolores River canyon which is an important key to the Uncompahgre Uplift and to understanding the stream piracy of the ancestral Gunnison and Colorado rivers. The geology within the river corridor as described above; shows diversity and abundance of geologic features. In addition, the educational and scientific values make the values along Beaver Creek outstanding in the region.</p>

**Attachment 2: Outstandingly Remarkable Values Of Eligible Rivers**

River/Segment Name and Other Information	Description Of Values Present
<p><b>GREEN RIVER DRAINAGES: The Price Field Office (in coordination with the Moab Field Office) reviewed segments 1 through 6 of the Green River as part of the Price Field Office RMP. The Moab RMP will carry forward eligibility findings for the Moab side of the Green River.</b></p>	
<p><b>GREEN RIVER: TAVAPUTS PLATEAU (DESOLATION CANYON)</b></p> <p><b>Segment (1): Coal Creek to Nefertiti Boat Ramp</b></p> <p><b>Segment (2): Nefertiti Boat Ramp to Swasey's Boat Ramp</b></p> <p><b>Segment (3): Swasey's Boat Ramp to I- 70 bridge</b></p> <p><b>Tentative Classification:</b></p> <p>Segment (1): Wild</p> <p>Segment (2): Recreational</p> <p>Segment (3): Recreational</p> <p><b>Reason for Tentative Classification:</b></p> <p>Segment (1): No development present</p> <p>Segments (2) &amp; (3): Roads and ranch development present.</p> <p><b>Total River Miles:</b></p> <p>Segment (1): 6</p> <p>Segment (2): 8</p> <p>Segment (3): 13</p>	<p><b>Cultural</b></p> <p>This area has evidence of significant occupation and use by prehistoric peoples. It includes rock art and other features that remain significant to some Native American populations today. It also includes some of area of study used by Noel Morss in defining of the Fremont Culture. The prehistoric use represents more than one cultural period (Archaic, Fremont and Numic). The sites have been largely isolated and retain integrity. They are important for interpreting regional prehistory. Many sites are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Flat Canyon Archaeological District, within Desolation Canyon, is listed on this register.</p> <p><b>Historic</b></p> <p>Much of this river corridor is a National Historic Landmark because of its recognition as the least changed of the river corridors associated with John Wesley Powell and the exploration of the Green and Colorado Rivers. Other historic values are associated with settlement, farming/ranching, mining, prohibition, recreational river running, waterworks and reclamation. Sites have been largely isolated and therefore retain their original character.</p> <p><b>Recreation</b></p> <p>A trip though Desolation and Gray Canyons of the Green River, consecutive canyons within the Tavaputs Plateau, is a premier, wilderness recreation experience. The 84-mile trip from Sand Wash to Swasey's Beach is world renown. Located in Utah's deepest canyon and largest WSA, Desolation and Gray Canyons offer outstanding white water boating with approximately 60 rapids and riffles. There is also ample opportunity for land-based activity like hiking in the more than 60 side canyons. The BLM receives over 3,000 applications per year for the 450 available trip permits issued to self-outfitted users. Eighteen commercial outfitters market trips through these canyons both nationally and internationally.</p> <p><b>Scenic</b></p> <p>At over one mile deep, Desolation Canyon is Utah's deepest canyon, cutting through the youngest exposed strata on the Colorado Plateau. Desolation and Gray Canyons consist of complexes of many canyons draining to the Green River. Outstanding scenic values are dictated primarily by the domination of geologic features. In addition to canyon walls rising thousands of feet, there are also many interesting rock formations such as arches and hoodoos. Though the landscape is mostly dry and austere, pleasing contrasts are found in the green ribbon of life along the river, as well as the hanging gardens and pockets of huge fir trees scattered within the cliffs.</p>

**Attachment 2: Outstandingly Remarkable Values Of Eligible Rivers**

River/Segment Name and Other Information	Description Of Values Present
<p><b>Reason for Free-flowing Determination:</b> (All segments) Natural Flow</p>	<p><b>Geology</b> These segments of the Green River offer an outstanding example of an antecedent river cutting through structural geology that should have been impassable to it. As the land surface rises towards the south, the Green River continues to flow to the south and hence decreases in elevation despite the trend of the surrounding landscape. This results in the deepest canyon in Utah, Desolation Canyon. The corridor of the Green in this stretch also provides the region's best examples of reattachment bars and separation bars formed by the processes of fluvial geomorphology in bedrock canyons.</p> <p><b>Fish</b> This portion of the Green River provides habitat for four Federally listed fish species: Colorado Pikeminnow, Humpback Chub, Bonytail Chub, and Razorback Sucker. Of notable significance, this river contains designated critical habitat for the pikeminnow. Spawning areas for this species have been confirmed within this river, which is also considered important for young of the year pikeminnows.  Known populations of Humpback Chub and Razorback Sucker have been confirmed within this river, while Bonytail Chubs are suspected to occur. This river is considered regionally important for the recovery of these four Federally listed species.</p> <p><b>Wildlife</b> This portion of the Green River is considered to have remarkable value for both avian and terrestrial wildlife populations. With regard to avian species, this river corridor is regionally significant, both for its diversity of avian species and for supporting habitats for Federally listed and BLM sensitive avian species.  Confirmed Federally listed species present include Bald Eagle, Mexican Spotted Owl and Southwestern Willow Flycatcher. BLM sensitive species known to occur include Peregrine Falcon, Yellow-breasted Chat, Yellow-billed Cuckoo. The river corridor is presently used by Bald Eagles during the winter, but is also considered potential nesting habitat. Mexican Spotted Owl have been verified nesting within this river corridor. The corridor, designated critical habitat for Mexican Spotted Owl, is believed to be significant for their expansion.  The Green River segment is also important for Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep, mule deer and elk. The entire corridor is regionally significant as lambing habitat for the Rocky Mountain bighorn and considered important winter range for mule deer and elk.</p> <p><b>Ecological</b> The Green River hosts a variety of avian, terrestrial, and aquatic species populations. The river and its properly functioning riparian area provide a corridor of habitat through an otherwise arid region for many sensitive and Federally listed species of birds and fish, as well as populations of bighorn sheep, deer, elk, black bear, mountain lion, and beaver. The corridor supports rare plant species including a recently discovered</p>

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River/Segment Name and Other Information	Description Of Values Present
	species of columbine. The stability of this ecosystem, largely unchanged from the passage of John Wesley Powell, contributed to the designation of Desolation Canyon National Historic Landmark.
<p><b>Green River: Labyrinth Canyon</b></p> <p><b>Segment (4): I-70 bridge to river mile 91 below Ruby Ranch</b></p> <p><b>Segment (5): Mile 91 below Ruby Ranch to Hey Joe Canyon</b></p> <p><b>Segment (6): Hey Joe Canyon to Canyonlands NP boundary</b></p> <p><b>Tentative Classification:</b></p> <p>Segment (4): Scenic</p> <p>Segment (5): Wild</p> <p>Segment (6): Scenic</p> <p><b>Reason for Tentative Classification:</b></p> <p>Segment (4): Road access and ranch development</p> <p>Segment (5): No development present</p> <p>Segment (6): Dirt road present.</p> <p><b>Total River Miles:</b></p> <p>Segment (4): 28</p> <p>Segment (5): 15</p>	<p><b>Cultural</b></p> <p>This area has evidence of significant occupation and use by prehistoric peoples and includes some of the area of study used by Noel Morss in definition of the Fremont Culture. Its rock art and other features remain significant to some Native American populations today. The prehistoric use represent more than one cultural period (Archaic, Fremont and Numic). The sites have been largely isolated and retain integrity and are important for interpreting regional prehistory. Many sites are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.</p> <p><b>Recreation</b></p> <p>Labyrinth Canyon of the Green River is approximately 68 miles in length. The character of this canyon is completely different from that of Desolation Canyon. This stretch of river has no rapids, making it an excellent experience for canoe paddlers of all abilities. It provides a four to seven day backcountry paddling experience. There are also great opportunities for dispersed camping and hiking to cultural sites, unique geologic features and other attractions. Approximately 7,000 people per year enjoy this popular trip. The section is also suitable for powerboat use at some water levels and provides for much of the annual Friendship Cruise route, a decades-long running powerboat event. This section of the Green River has been widely reported on in newspapers from coast to coast as well as in specialty publications such as Paddler Magazine.</p> <p><b>Scenic</b></p> <p>Scenic values are largely a product of the geology. The Green River meanders through a deeply incised canyon. Explorer John Wesley Powell named the canyon for its many intricate twists and turns. At Bowknot Bend, one travels a distance of seven river miles to end up within a quarter mile of one's start. Varnished cliffs are cut in places by the narrow mouths of shaded side canyons where mature cottonwood trees are harbored. In the lower parts of the canyon, vertical cliffs of Wingate sandstone rise 1,000 feet above the river.</p> <p><b>Fish</b></p> <p>This portion of the Green River provides habitat for four endangered fish: the Colorado Pikeminnow, Humpback Chub, Bonytail Chub, and Razorback Sucker. The Green River provides spawning habitat for the Colorado Pikeminnow. The river contains critical habitat as designated by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for these species.</p> <p><b>Paleontology</b></p> <p>Fossilized dinosaur bones visible in Morrison Formation outcrop have been reported by reliable sources (Dr. Paul Bybee, geology professor at Utah Valley State College in Orem, UT). These fossils are visible from the river.</p>

**Attachment 2: Outstandingly Remarkable Values Of Eligible Rivers**

River/Segment Name and Other Information	Description Of Values Present
<p>Segment (6): 29</p> <p><b>Reason for Free-flowing Determination:</b> (All segments) Natural Flow</p>	
<p><b>RATTLESNAKE CANYON</b></p> <p><b>Source to Green River (including Flat Nose George Tributary)</b></p> <p><b>Tentative Classification:</b> Wild</p> <p><b>Reason for Tentative Classification:</b> No roads or development present.</p> <p><b>BLM Free-flowing River Miles:</b> 31.6</p> <p><b>Reason for Free-flowing Determination:</b> Natural Flow</p>	<p><b>Scenery</b></p> <p>The Rattlesnake Canyon system cuts deeply into the Book Cliffs, providing great topographical relief with sheer canyons. Green riparian vegetation contrasts with the gray-yellow of the surrounding cliffs. The Rattlesnake Canyon system is one of the many complexes of canyons that form Desolation/Gray Canyon, Utah's deepest canyon. It is a remarkable and outstanding scenic resource within the entire Tavaputs Plateau.</p> <p><b>Wildlife</b></p> <p>Rattlesnake and its associated canyons have remarkable value to both avian and terrestrial wildlife populations. These canyons are important for Rocky mountain bighorn sheep, mule deer and elk. These segments are vitally significant as lambing habitat for the Rocky Mountain bighorn and considered important winter range for mule deer and elk. In addition, predators, such as lion and bear inhabit these canyons. Raptors, including the peregrine falcon and golden eagle, also depend on the canyons for habitat and nesting and roosting sites. These canyons are important habitat for neotropical migrants, and possible habitat for southwestern willow flycatcher and Mexican spotted owl, both federally listed on the Endangered Species List. Here, riparian areas and steep canyons offer these two rare species of birds optimum nesting and foraging habitat , with the Southwestern willow flycatcher being directly reliant on habitat that offers free standing water, riparian plant species, vegetative cover, and water related insects to nest and raise their young. Rattlesnake Canyon has a great variety of wildlife species, due to the limited development of this area which offers wildlife low levels of fragmentation and disturbances, resulting in diverse, vigorous, and self-sustaining wildlife populations. Within the arid southwest all riparian habitat is vital to all forms of wildlife, due to the lack of available free water. Water and the vegetative cover available within riparian areas offers needed drinking water, microclimates, food, and cover to wildlife and the varies life stages of many species. Rattlesnake Canyon is vital wildlife habitat within the larger Book Cliffs wildlife habitat.</p> <p><b>Geology</b></p> <p>Rattlesnake Canyon provides an outstanding example of one of the most rugged areas in Utah known as the Book Cliffs, where strata of Cretaceous and Tertiary ages form massive linear cliffs and sloping pediments. This canyon provides an opportunity to study the inter-fingering of offshore and onshore sedimentary rocks that were deposited</p>

**Attachment 2: Outstandingly Remarkable Values Of Eligible Rivers**

River/Segment Name and Other Information	Description Of Values Present
	<p>during the advance and retreat of Cretaceous seas.</p> <p>The Book Cliffs retreat northward through erosion, and run at right angles to the Cretaceous shore, as represented by the fine gray Mancos Shale. These cliffs are composed of the freshwater deposits of the Mesa Verde Group, primarily light brown sandstones that form terraced cliffs several hundred feet high, as well as shale and coal beds, which were deposited as plant matter in lagoons and swamps along Cretaceous shores. Some geologists differentiate a Tusher deposit above the Mesa Verde while others include it in the Mesa Verde Group. Above are the Wasatch and Green River Formations. This is a unique geologic resource.</p> <p><b>Ecological</b></p> <p>Rattlesnake Canyon is a large tributary to the Green River. Rattlesnake Canyon and its tributaries represent a wide range of ecological communities ranging from arid desert Mancos shale badlands along the Green River near 4,000 feet to alpine Douglas fir and spruce communities in the Book Cliffs near 9,200 feet elevation. The majority of the canyon system is extremely rugged and remote, with access only by foot and horse, or from boat along the Green River. The area contains mature old growth forests, which provide textbook examples of remote inaccessible high mountain elevations. Upper portions of Rattlesnake and its tributaries contain lush, wetland marshes and riparian resources of unusually high quality and distribution. Upper portions of the canyon system are generally perennial, with lower elevations containing intermittent flow supported by springs and seeps. The ecological diversity of the canyons provides excellent remote habitat for other wildlife species including moose, bear, elk, mountain lion and beaver. The stream canyon provides habitat for a population of Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep which were reintroduced into the canyons in the early 1970s. Nearly 250 species of birds can be found near the Green River portions of the canyon, as well as others throughout the diverse mountain habitats. The ecologically diverse nature and extent of Rattlesnake Canyon, particularly its headwaters that support remote, mountain and wetlands habitats, provides Outstandingly Remarkable ecological values within the region.</p>

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**Attachment 3. Eligible River/Segments and Their Tentative Classification, Moab Field Office** These numbers need to be updated using SWCA's calculations for total and blm river miles.

<b>River/ Segment Name</b>	<b>Segment Description and Approximate Length in Free-Flowing BLM River Miles (BLMRM), Total River Miles (TRM)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Outstandingly Remarkable Value(s)</b>	<b>Tentative Classification</b>
Colorado River  TRM segments 1-6 is 99.5	(1) Colorado/Utah Stateline to Westwater Canyon (BLMRM 1)(TRM 6.7)	Scenery, recreation, wildlife, fish, cultural, ecological	Scenic
	(2) Westwater Canyon, Mile 125, to River Mile 112 (BLMRM 11.8)(TRM 13)	Scenery, recreation, wildlife, fish, cultural, geology, ecological	Wild
	(3) River Mile 112 to confluence with the Dolores River (BLMRM 11.2)(TRM 15.7)	Recreation, wildlife, fish, cultural, ecological	Scenic
	(4) Confluence with the Dolores River to mile 49 near Potash (BLMRM 32.6)(TRM 53.5)	Scenery, recreation, wildlife, fish, cultural, geology, ecological	Recreational
	(5) River Mile 44.5 to Mile 38.5 State land boundary (BLMRM 6.1)(TRM 6.8)	Scenery, recreation, wildlife, fish, cultural, ecological	Scenic
	(6) River Mile 37.5 State land to Mile 34 Canyonlands NP (BLMRM 3.8) (TRM 3.8)	Scenery, recreation, wildlife, fish, cultural, ecological	Wild
Cottonwood Canyon	Source near Cottonwood Point to Private land boundary including the first half mile of Horse Canyon (BLMRM 10.4)(TRM 13.6)	Scenery, wildlife, ecological	Scenic
Onion Creek (TRM 13.22)	(1) Source to Onion Creek Road (BLMRM 3.5)	Scenery, geology, ecological	Wild
	(2) Beginning of Onion Creek Rd to Colorado River (BLMRM 9)	Scenery, geology	Recreational
Professor Creek (Mary Jane Canyon)	Forest Service and State land boundary to Diversion near private land (BLMRM 7.4) (TRM 7.7)	Scenery, recreation	Wild
Salt Wash	Arches NP boundary to the Colorado River (BLMRM .33) (TRM 6.33)	Scenery, recreation, wildlife, fish, geology	Wild
Negro Bill Canyon (TRM 7.45)	(1) From state land below rim to ¼ mile from Colorado River (BLMRM 7.2)	Scenery, recreation, ecological	Wild
	(2) Last ¼ mile to Colorado River (BLMRM .25)	Scenery, recreation, ecological	Recreational
Mill Creek (1-Upper) (2-Middle) (TRM 12.6)	(1) Forest boundary to private property below the diversion (BLMRM 1.4)	Scenery, recreation, fish, cultural, ecological	Recreational
	(2) T.26 S. R. 23 E., Sec. 19 to Power Dam (BLMRM 4.6)	Scenery, recreation, fish, cultural, ecological	Scenic
North Fork Mill Creek	Forest boundary near Wilson Mesa to Mill Creek (BLMRM 11.2)(TRM 11.7)	Scenery, recreation, cultural, ecological	Wild

**Attachment 3. Eligible River/Segments and Their Tentative Classification, Moab Field Office** These numbers need to be updated using SWCA’s calculations for total and blm river miles.

<b>River/ Segment Name</b>	<b>Segment Description and Approximate Length in Free-Flowing BLM River Miles (BLMRM), Total River Miles (TRM)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Outstandingly Remarkable Value(s)</b>	<b>Tentative Classification</b>
Dolores River (TRM 23.63)	(1) Colorado-Utah Stateline to Fisher Creek (BLMRM 5.9)	Scenery, recreation, wildlife, fish, geology, ecological	Scenic
	(2) Fisher Creek to Bridge Canyon (BLMRM 6.2)	Scenery, recreation, wildlife, fish, geology, ecological	Wild
	(3) Bridge Canyon to Colorado River (BLMRM 9.9)	Recreation, wildlife, fish, geology, ecological	Scenic
Beaver Creek (TRM 9)	(1) FS boundary to 1 mile from Dolores River (BLMRM 6.7)	Scenery, recreation, fish, ecological	Wild
	(2) One mile to Dolores River (BLMRM 1)	Scenery, recreation, geology	Scenic
Thompson Canyon	Source of Thompson to Fisher Creek (Cottonwood Cyn) (BLMRM 5.5)(TRM 5.5)	Scenery, ecological	Wild
Green River <sup>2</sup>	(1) Coal Creek to Nefertiti Boat Ramp (TRM 6)	Scenery, recreation, wildlife, fish, cultural/historic, geology, ecological	Wild
	(2) Nefertiti Boat Ramp to Swasey's Boat Ramp (TRM 8)	Scenery, recreation, wildlife, fish, cultural/historic, geology, ecological	Recreational
	(3) Swasey's Boat Ramp to I-70 bridge (TRM 13)	Scenery, recreation, wildlife, fish, cultural/historic, geology, ecological	Recreational
	(4) I-70 Bridge to river mile 91 below Ruby Ranch (TRM 28)	Scenery, recreation, fish, cultural/historic, paleontology	Scenic
	(5) Mile 91 below Ruby Ranch to Hey Joe Canyon (TRM 15)	Scenery, recreation, fish, cultural/historic	Wild
	(6) Hey Joe Canyon to Canyonlands NP boundary (TRM 29)	Scenery, recreation, fish, cultural/historic	Scenic
Rattlesnake Canyon	Source to Green River (including Flat Nose George Trib) (BLMRM 31.6) (TRM 36)	Scenery, wildlife, geology, ecological	Wild

<sup>1</sup>Total River Miles (TRMs) are estimated. Segment 4 of the Colorado River TRM includes river along the Potash Plant.

<sup>2</sup>The Price Field Office (in coordination with the Moab Field Office) reviewed the Green River as part of the Price Field Office RMP. The Moab RMP will carry forward eligibility findings for the Moab side of the Green River.

**Attachment 4: Suitability Considerations by Eligible River Segment**

Suitability Considerations	Consideration Applied to Eligible River
<b>Colorado River – Segments 1, 2, and 3</b>	
Characteristics which would or would not make it suitable	The Colorado River possesses outstandingly remarkable scenic, fish, recreation, geologic, wildlife, cultural and ecological values.
Land ownership status and current use of the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Segment 1 is adjacent to private land and downstream from BLM land managed by the Grand Junction Field Office</li> <li>♦ Segment 2 is 100% BLM, is in a WSA and all minerals have been withdrawn.</li> <li>♦ Segment 3 is approximately 60% BLM and 30% private land</li> <li>♦ Recreational water related activities, boating, rafting, fishing, sight-seeing, and hunting.</li> <li>♦ Segment 1 would be difficult to manage due to the block of private land with which it is surrounded.</li> <li>♦ Segment 3 may need to have tentative classification changed from scenic to recreational to accommodate possible development on private lands.</li> </ul>
Uses, including reasonably foreseeable uses, that would be enhanced or curtailed if designated; and values that would be diminished if not designated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Interstate [water] compacts are not affected by WSR [WSRA, Sec 13: Jurisdiction of the States]</li> <li>♦ There are withdrawals in the area including the Three Rivers Withdrawal.</li> <li>♦ Recreation: no difference if designated or not; BLM Moab FO issues permits on Westwater Canyon portion of the Colorado R; Moab FO patrols segments 1-3.</li> <li>♦ Riparian / Vegetative / Wildlife: enhancement or protective mgmt are available under law/policy.</li> <li>♦ Grazing: most occurs on mesas outside ¼ mile; however, some within ¼ mile at river edge</li> <li>♦ WSA/Wilderness: 1 WSA (Westwater WSA) is within the Colorado River area of the Moab FO</li> <li>♦ Segment 2 may be designated as wilderness, Wild and Scenic River (WSR) designation would enhance this. WSR designation would enhance recreational opportunities including commercial river trips.</li> <li>♦ SITLA – although the Moab FO RMP management decisions will not be binding upon trust lands, development of trust land can be drastically affected by management prescriptions applied to adjacent public lands.</li> <li>♦ Mining – Wild segments would be withdrawn. Hard rock mining (locatable minerals) would be curtailed under segment 2 although it is already withdrawn.</li> <li>♦ Segment 3 - mineral development could be diminished.</li> </ul>
Interest of federal, public, state, tribal, local, or other public entity in designation of non-designation, including administration sharing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Interest/Support: high from national River groups, NPS, some local residents, rafting companies, and environmental organizations; American Rivers, Utah River Council, and NRI listing.</li> <li>♦ Participation: other federal agencies are actively participating in WSR process</li> <li>♦ NPS: no eligible river/segments on Colorado river segments 1-3</li> <li>♦ USFS: no eligible river/segments on Colorado River</li> <li>♦ Other BLM Areas: eligibility determination and tentative classification levels are the same as those determined by the BLM Grand Junction FO for the Loma segment which is</li> </ul>

**Attachment 4: Suitability Considerations by Eligible River Segment**

Suitability Considerations	Consideration Applied to Eligible River
	adjacent to segment 1. ♦ Cost sharing – BLM only. No monetary contribution from counties, state or outfitters can be expected. ♦ Interest/Support: No support from Grand County government. ♦ Participation: None from Grand County or SITLA
Manageability of the river if designated and other means of protecting values.	BLM uses management prescriptions and applicable laws / policies to protect the river and its ORVs. Currently, recreational for Westwater (segment 2) use is under a permit system administered by the BLM. Westwater WSA protection overlays in segment 2 no other management protection overlays segments 1 and 3. Segment 1 has a high percentage of non-federal land. Segment 1 & 3 zoned R & G. Withdrawn from mining. The county has ability to manage through zoning ordinances. Zoning ordinances protect and address natural resource concerns. Potential tools already available can protect river related values. NEPA, ESA, ARPA, FLPMA give tools to protect some of the river related values (SJ).
The estimated costs of administering the river, including costs for acquiring lands.	Administration costs for segments 1-3 would include staff / time to develop and complete study and management reports. Current management protects Wild and Scenic values and would not change. ♦ Segment 1 – Acquisitions or easements could be costly due to the high percentage of non-federal lands present. ♦ Segment 2 – No non-federal lands and no acquisition costs. ♦ Segment 3 – Private lands on this segment not necessary for designation.
The extent to which administration costs will be shared by local and state governments.	No monetary contribution from counties or state can be expected.
<b>Colorado River – Segments 4, 5, and 6</b>	
Characteristics which would or would not make it suitable	The Colorado River possesses outstandingly remarkable scenic, fish, recreation, geologic, wildlife, cultural and ecological values.
Land ownership status and current use of the area.	Moab FO ownership for segment 4 is approx. 80% BLM and 20% private land. Segments 5 and 6 are downstream and share a boundary with Monticello FO. Ownership along the Monticello Field Office administered [the east/south side of the river; Moab FO administers the west/north side] portion of the river is 73%; the remaining 27% is in state ownership (SITLA). ♦ Recreational water related activities, boating, rafting, fishing, sight-seeing ♦ Available for grazing ♦ OHV use limited to designated roads and trails
Uses, including reasonably foreseeable uses, that would be	♦ The Colorado River segments 5, 6, and a portion of segment 4 are navigable, thus much of the water is controlled by the State of Utah [The privately owned Potash facility is located on the

**Attachment 4: Suitability Considerations by Eligible River Segment**

Suitability Considerations	Consideration Applied to Eligible River
<p>enhanced or curtailed if designated; and values that would be diminished if not designated.</p>	<p>west side within the Moab FO segment 4, and leases are issued by the State of Utah].</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Interstate [water] compacts are not affected by WSR [WSRA, Sec 13: Jurisdiction of the States].</li> <li>♦ Segment 4 within Grand County is in the Three Rivers Withdrawal.</li> <li>♦ There are power site withdrawals in the area.</li> <li>♦ On the lower 12 mile segment (segments 5 &amp; 6) mineral leasing is currently Category 1, surface use with standard conditions apply for approximately the first 4 miles of land adjacent to the river. Below approximately river mile 40 to the Canyonlands NP boundary, mineral leasing is Category 2, special conditions apply.</li> <li>♦ Recreation: no difference if designated or not; NPS issues permits on Colorado River downstream from segment 6; Moab FO patrols segments 4-6.</li> <li>♦ Geology: is millions of years old and will not change except for natural weathering/erosion.</li> <li>♦ Riparian/Vegetative/Wildlife: enhancement or protective mgmt are available under law/policy.</li> <li>♦ Grazing: most occurs on mesas outside ¼ mile; however, some within ¼ mile at river edge.</li> <li>♦ WSAs/Wilderness: no WSAs along Colorado River segments 4-6.</li> <li>♦ SITLA – although the Moab and Monticello FO RMP management decisions will not be binding upon trust lands, development of trust land can be drastically affected by management prescriptions applied to adjacent public lands.</li> </ul>
<p>Interest of federal, public, state, tribal, local, or other public entity in designation of non-designation, including administration sharing.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Interest/Support: high from national River groups, rafting companies, NPS, some local residents, and environmental organizations; American Rivers, Utah River Council, and NRI listing.</li> <li>♦ Participation: other federal agencies are actively participating in WSR process, and currently (NPS and BLM Moab FO) partner with administration of river, and carry costs associated with permit process.</li> <li>♦ NPS: eligibility for lower portion of the Monticello FO Colorado River segment as it flows into Canyonlands NP shows same tentative classification as determined by NPS: Wild</li> <li>♦ USFS: no eligible river/segments on Colorado River</li> <li>♦ Other BLM Areas: eligibility determination and tentative classification levels are the same as those determined by the BLM Moab FO for the Colorado River.</li> <li>♦ Interest/Support: low or negative interests or support from local people and from the San Juan County government.</li> <li>♦ Participation: San Juan County notes they do not have the staff or financial ability to participate, share, nor help administer or manage values on a WSR. ... San Juan County will not share in either the administration or the cost of WSR designation of the Colorado River. ... The State or its political subdivisions will not participate in the preservation and administration of lands or rivers which are located on federal lands [stated by San Juan</li> </ul>

**Attachment 4: Suitability Considerations by Eligible River Segment**

Suitability Considerations	Consideration Applied to Eligible River
	County].
Manageability of the river if designated and other means of protecting values.	<p>BLM uses management prescriptions and applicable laws / policies to protect the river and its ORVs. Currently, recreational use is under a permit system administered by the National Park Service (Canyonlands NP). There are no other current management / protection overlays along segments 4-6 of the Colorado River.</p> <p>Portions of segment 4 and all of segments 5 and 6 are navigable stretches of river, and the bed and banks under the jurisdiction of the state of Utah.</p> <p>SITLA - The presence of trust lands along the WSR corridor could encumber the manageability of the WSR system by over segmentation or by development that is inconsistent with the purpose of the WSRA.</p>
The estimated costs of administering the river, including costs for acquiring lands.	There should be no acquisition costs involved in the potential designation of the Colorado River as a WSR. Administration costs would include staff / time to develop and complete study and management reports
The extent to which administration costs will be shared by local and state governments.	San Juan County: "Considering the budget status of the State and County, it seems highly unlikely that either would put much priority in managing and/or protecting the non-federal lands in the area".
<b>Cottonwood Canyon (Book Cliffs)</b>	
Characteristics which would or would not make it suitable	Cottonwood Canyon possesses outstandingly remarkable scenery, wildlife, and ecological values.
Land ownership status and current use of the area.	<p>The 13.6 mile eligible segment of Cottonwood Canyon crosses 3 state sections of land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Recreational activities including sight-seeing, hiking, hunting, and horseback riding.</li> <li>♦ Available for grazing</li> <li>♦ OHV use limited to inventoried vehicle ways.</li> </ul>
Uses, including reasonably foreseeable uses, that would be enhanced or curtailed if designated; and values that would be diminished if not designated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Interstate [water] compacts are not affected by WSR [WSRA, Sec 13: Jurisdiction of the States]</li> <li>♦ There are no withdrawals.</li> <li>♦ Area is open to mineral leasing.</li> <li>♦ Oil and Gas category is open with special stipulations.</li> <li>♦ Recreation: no difference if designated or not; BLM Moab FO-</li> <li>♦ Riparian / Vegetative / Wildlife: enhancement or protective mgmt are available under law/policy.</li> <li>♦ Grazing: occurs in this canyon</li> <li>♦ WSA/Wilderness: Cottonwood Canyon falls within the Spruce Canyon WSA.</li> </ul>
Interest of federal, public, state, tribal, local, or other public entity in designation of non-designation, including administration sharing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Interest/Support: high from some local residents, and environmental organizations; American Rivers, Utah River Council, and NRI listing.</li> <li>♦ Participation: other federal agencies are actively participating in WSR process but none adjacent to this river segment.</li> <li>♦ NPS: none</li> <li>♦ USFS: none</li> <li>♦ Other BLM Areas: none</li> </ul>

**Attachment 4: Suitability Considerations by Eligible River Segment**

<b>Suitability Considerations</b>	<b>Consideration Applied to Eligible River</b>
Manageability of the river if designated and other means of protecting values.	BLM uses management prescriptions and applicable laws / policies to protect the river and its ORVs. Currently Cottonwood Canyon is in a WSA and is protected by interim management policy. No other management overlays are in this location. SITLA intermixed with public lands may affect management.
The estimated costs of administering the river, including costs for acquiring lands.	There should be no acquisition costs involved in the potential designation of the Cottonwood Canyon as a WSR. Administration costs would include staff / time to develop and complete study and management reports SITLA easements may be necessary.
The extent to which administration costs will be shared by local and state governments.	No support from state or local governments.
<b>Onion Creek – Segments 1 and 2</b>	
Characteristics which would or would not make it suitable	Onion Creek possesses outstandingly remarkable scenery, geology, and ecological values.
Land ownership status and current use of the area.	96% BLM, 4% private land <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Recreational activities including sight-seeing, hiking, and horseback riding.</li> <li>♦ Available for grazing</li> <li>♦ OHV use limited to designated roads and trails.</li> </ul>
Uses, including reasonably foreseeable uses, that would be enhanced or curtailed if designated; and values that would be diminished if not designated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Interstate [water] compacts are not affected by WSR [WSRA, Sec 13: Jurisdiction of the States]</li> <li>♦ There are no withdrawals</li> <li>♦ Mineral leasing is open.</li> <li>♦ Oil and gas lease category is open with special stipulations.</li> <li>♦ Recreation: no difference if designated or not; current restrictions exist for vehicle use in the streambed.</li> <li>♦ Geology: is millions of years old and will not change except for natural weathering / erosion</li> <li>♦ Riparian / Vegetative / Wildlife: enhancement or protective mgmt are available under law/policy.</li> <li>♦ Grazing: occurs next to stream</li> <li>♦ WSA/Wilderness: No WSAs in this area.</li> </ul>
Interest of federal, public, state, tribal, local, or other public entity in designation of non-designation, including administration sharing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Interest/Support: high from some local residents, and environmental organizations</li> <li>♦ Participation: other federal agencies are actively participating in WSR process</li> <li>♦ NPS: none</li> <li>♦ USFS: none</li> <li>♦ Other BLM Areas: none</li> </ul>
Manageability of the river if designated and other means of protecting values.	BLM uses management prescriptions and applicable laws / policies to protect the river and its ORVs. Currently Onion Creek has no management overlays. Road issues in and near Onion Creek could affect management.
The estimated costs of administering the river, including costs for acquiring lands.	There should be no acquisition costs involved in the potential designation of the Onion Creek as a WSR. Administration costs would include staff / time to develop and complete study and

**Attachment 4: Suitability Considerations by Eligible River Segment**

Suitability Considerations	Consideration Applied to Eligible River
	management reports.
The extent to which administration costs will be shared by local and state governments.	No support from state or local governments.
<b>Professor Creek</b>	
Characteristics which would or would not make it suitable	Professor Creek possesses outstandingly remarkable scenery and recreation.
Land ownership status and current use of the area.	99.5% BLM, .5% private land <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Recreational activities including sight-seeing, hiking, and horseback riding.</li> <li>♦ Available for grazing</li> <li>♦ OHV use limited to designated roads and trails.</li> </ul>
Uses, including reasonably foreseeable uses, that would be enhanced or curtailed if designated; and values that would be diminished if not designated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Interstate [water] compacts are not affected by WSR [WSRA, Sec 13: Jurisdiction of the States]</li> <li>♦ There are no withdrawals</li> <li>♦ Open to mineral leasing.</li> <li>♦ Oil and gas category is open with special stipulations.</li> <li>♦ Recreation: no difference if designated or not</li> <li>♦ Riparian / Vegetative / Wildlife: enhancement or protective mgmt are available under law/policy.</li> <li>♦ Grazing: occurs in this area</li> <li>♦ WSA/Wilderness: No WSAs in area.</li> </ul>
Interest of federal, public, state, tribal, local, or other public entity in designation of non-designation, including administration sharing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Interest/Support: high from some local residents, and environmental organizations</li> <li>♦ Participation: other federal agencies are actively participating in WSR process</li> <li>♦ NPS: none</li> <li>♦ USFS: none</li> <li>♦ Other BLM Areas: none</li> </ul>
Manageability of the river if designated and other means of protecting values.	BLM uses management prescriptions and applicable laws / policies to protect the river and its ORVs. Currently Professor Creek has no management overlays.
The estimated costs of administering the river, including costs for acquiring lands.	There should be no acquisition costs involved in the potential designation of the Professor Creek as a WSR. Administration costs would include staff / time to develop and complete study and management reports.
The extent to which administration costs will be shared by local and state governments.	No support from state or local governments.
<b>Salt Wash</b>	
Characteristics which would or would not make it suitable	Salt Wash possesses outstandingly remarkable scenery, fish, recreation, geology, and wildlife.
Land ownership status and current use of the area.	8% BLM, 92% National Park Service in Arches NP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Recreational activities including sight-seeing, hiking.</li> <li>♦ OHV use limited to designated roads and trails on BLM (no OHV allowed in Arches NP) BLM portion is inaccessible to</li> </ul>

**Attachment 4: Suitability Considerations by Eligible River Segment**

Suitability Considerations	Consideration Applied to Eligible River
<p>Uses, including reasonably foreseeable uses, that would be enhanced or curtailed if designated; and values that would be diminished if not designated.</p>	<p>OHV's.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Interstate [water] compacts are not affected by WSR [WSRA, Sec 13: Jurisdiction of the States]</li> <li>♦ The 6 miles in Arches NP is withdrawn</li> <li>♦ Falls within the boundary of the three rivers withdrawal.</li> <li>♦ Mineral leasing: This area is no surface occupancy due to being within ¼ mile of the Colorado River.</li> <li>♦ Recreation: no difference if designated or not Geology: is millions of years old and will not change except for natural weathering / erosion</li> <li>♦ Riparian / Vegetative / Wildlife: enhancement or protective mgmt are available under law/policy.</li> <li>♦ Grazing: no grazing occurs here.</li> <li>♦ WSA/Wilderness: No BLM WSA present. (proposed wilderness within Arches NP)</li> </ul>
<p>Interest of federal, public, state, tribal, local, or other public entity in designation of non-designation, including administration sharing.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Interest/Support: high from NPS, some local residents, and environmental organizations; Participation: other federal agencies are actively participating in WSR process</li> <li>♦ NPS: found 6 miles of Salt Wash inside Arches NP as eligible and classified as wild. Arches NP is not doing suitability at this time.</li> <li>♦ USFS: none</li> <li>♦ Other BLM Areas: none</li> </ul>
<p>Manageability of the river if designated and other means of protecting values.</p>	<p>BLM uses management prescriptions and applicable laws / policies to protect the river and its ORVs. The majority of Salt Wash is managed by Arches National Park.</p>
<p>The estimated costs of administering the river, including costs for acquiring lands.</p>	<p>There should be no acquisition costs involved in the potential designation of the Salt Wash as a WSR. Administration costs would include staff / time to develop and complete study and management reports. (BLM and NPS staff time)</p>
<p>The extent to which administration costs will be shared by local and state governments.</p>	<p>No support from state or local governments.</p>
<p><b>Negro Bill Canyon – Segments 1 and 2</b></p>	
<p>Characteristics which would or would not make it suitable</p>	<p>Negro Bill Canyon possesses outstandingly remarkable scenery, recreation, and ecology.</p>
<p>Land ownership status and current use of the area.</p>	<p>100% BLM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Recreational activities including sight-seeing, hiking, swimming and wading.</li> <li>♦ No grazing for first 2 miles from river.</li> <li>♦ OHV use closed.</li> </ul>
<p>Uses, including reasonably foreseeable uses, that would be enhanced or curtailed if designated; and values that would be diminished if not designated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Interstate [water] compacts are not affected by WSR [WSRA, Sec 13: Jurisdiction of the States]</li> <li>♦ Segment 1 falls within the Three Rives Withdrawal. Segment 2 has not been withdrawn.</li> <li>♦ Segments 1 and 2 are closed to oil and gas leasing. This area is in a WSA.</li> <li>♦ Recreation: no difference if designated or not</li> <li>♦ Riparian / Vegetative / Wildlife: enhancement or protective</li> </ul>

**Attachment 4: Suitability Considerations by Eligible River Segment**

Suitability Considerations	Consideration Applied to Eligible River
	<p>mgmt are available under law/policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Grazing: excluded for the first two miles from Colorado River</li> <li>♦ WSA/Wilderness: Negro Bill Canyon is in the Negro Bill Canyon WSA</li> </ul>
<p>Interest of federal, public, state, tribal, local, or other public entity in designation of non-designation, including administration sharing.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Interest/Support: some local residents, and environmental organizations</li> <li>♦ Participation: other federal agencies are actively participating in WSR process</li> <li>♦ NPS: none</li> <li>♦ USFS: none</li> <li>♦ Other BLM Areas: none</li> </ul>
<p>Manageability of the river if designated and other means of protecting values.</p>	<p>BLM uses management prescriptions and applicable laws / policies to protect the river and its ORVs. Currently Negro Bill Canyon is protected by interim management for the Negro Bill WSA.</p>
<p>The estimated costs of administering the river, including costs for acquiring lands.</p>	<p>There should be no acquisition costs involved in the potential designation of the Negro Bill Canyon as a WSR. Administration costs would include staff / time to develop and complete study and management reports</p>
<p>The extent to which administration costs will be shared by local and state governments.</p>	<p>No support from state or local governments.</p>
<p><b>Mill Creek – Segments 1 and 2</b></p>	
<p>Characteristics which would or would not make it suitable</p>	<p>Mill Creek Canyon possesses outstandingly remarkable scenery, recreation, fish, cultural and ecology.</p>
<p>Land ownership status and current use of the area.</p>	<p>50% BLM, 22% private land, 28% SITLA (BLM may acquire SITLA through a land exchange)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Recreational activities including sight-seeing, rock-art viewing, hiking, water-play and horseback riding.</li> <li>♦ No grazing</li> <li>♦ OHV use limited to designated roads and trails.</li> </ul>
<p>Uses, including reasonably foreseeable uses, that would be enhanced or curtailed if designated; and values that would be diminished if not designated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Interstate [water] compacts are not affected by WSR [WSRA, Sec 13: Jurisdiction of the States]</li> <li>♦ There are no withdrawals.</li> <li>♦ Open to mineral leasing.</li> <li>♦ Oil and gas category is open with no surface occupancy.</li> <li>♦ Recreation: no difference if designated or not</li> <li>♦ Riparian / Vegetative / Wildlife: enhancement or protective mgmt are available under law/policy.</li> <li>♦ Cultural: could be protected under ARPA.</li> <li>♦ Grazing: most occurs on mesas outside ¼ mile;</li> <li>♦ WSA/Wilderness: Mill Creek Canyon falls within the Mill Creek Canyon WSA</li> </ul>
<p>Interest of federal, public, state, tribal, local, or other public entity in designation of non-designation, including administration sharing.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Interest/Support: from some local residents, and environmental organizations</li> <li>♦ Participation: other federal agencies are actively participating in WSR process</li> <li>♦ NPS: none</li> <li>♦ USFS: Mill Creek Gorge was found to be eligible with a tentative classification of wild on Manti La Sal National Forest</li> </ul>

**Attachment 4: Suitability Considerations by Eligible River Segment**

Suitability Considerations	Consideration Applied to Eligible River
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Other BLM Areas: none</li> </ul>
Manageability of the river if designated and other means of protecting values.	BLM uses management prescriptions and applicable laws / policies to protect the river and its ORVs. Currently Mill Creek is protected by interim management for the Mill Creek WSA.
The estimated costs of administering the river, including costs for acquiring lands.	There should be no acquisition costs involved in the potential designation of the Mill Creek as a WSR. Administration costs would include staff / time to develop and complete study and management reports.
The extent to which administration costs will be shared by local and state governments.	No support from state or local governments.
<b>North Fork Mill Creek</b>	
Characteristics which would or would not make it suitable	Mill Creek Canyon possesses outstandingly remarkable scenery, recreation, cultural and ecology.
Land ownership status and current use of the area.	99% BLM, 1% private land <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Recreational activities including sight-seeing, hiking, and horseback riding.</li> <li>♦ Available for grazing</li> <li>♦ OHV use limited to designated roads and trails.</li> </ul>
Uses, including reasonably foreseeable uses, that would be enhanced or curtailed if designated; and values that would be diminished if not designated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Interstate [water] compacts are not affected by WSR [WSRA, Sec 13: Jurisdiction of the States]</li> <li>♦ There are no withdrawals.</li> <li>♦ Open to mineral leasing.</li> <li>♦ Oil and gas category is open with no surface occupancy.</li> <li>♦ Recreation: no difference if designated or not</li> <li>♦ Riparian / Vegetative / Wildlife: enhancement or protective mgmt are available under law/policy.</li> <li>♦ Cultural: would be protected by ARPA</li> <li>♦ Grazing: occurs in this area</li> <li>♦ WSA/Wilderness: Falls within Mill Creek Canyon WSA</li> </ul>
Interest of federal, public, state, tribal, local, or other public entity in designation of non-designation, including administration sharing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Interest/Support: from some local residents, and environmental organizations</li> <li>♦ Participation: other federal agencies are actively participating in WSR process</li> <li>♦ NPS: none</li> <li>♦ USFS: none</li> <li>♦ Other BLM Areas: none</li> </ul>
Manageability of the river if designated and other means of protecting values.	BLM uses management prescriptions and applicable laws / policies to protect the river and its ORVs. Currently North Fork Mill Creek is protected by interim management for the Mill Creek WSA.
The estimated costs of administering the river, including costs for acquiring lands.	There should be no acquisition costs involved in the potential designation of the North Fork of Mill Creek as a WSR. Administration costs would include staff / time to develop and complete study and management reports.
The extent to which administration costs will be shared by local and state governments.	No support from state or local governments.

**Attachment 4: Suitability Considerations by Eligible River Segment**

Suitability Considerations	Consideration Applied to Eligible River
<b>Dolores River – Segments 1, 2, and 3</b>	
Characteristics which would or would not make it suitable	The Dolores River possesses outstandingly remarkable scenery, recreation, wildlife, fish, geology and ecology.
Land ownership status and current use of the area.	93% BLM, 7% private land <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Recreational water related activities include, sight-seeing, boating, rafting, fishing, and hiking.</li> <li>♦ Available for grazing</li> <li>♦ OHV use limited to existing roads and trails.</li> </ul>
Uses, including reasonably foreseeable uses, that would be enhanced or curtailed if designated; and values that would be diminished if not designated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Interstate [water] compacts are not affected by WSR [WSRA, Sec 13: Jurisdiction of the States]</li> <li>♦ There are power site withdrawals in place.</li> <li>♦ Falls within the Three Rivers Withdrawal.</li> <li>♦ Oil and gas category is open with no surface occupancy.</li> <li>♦ Recreation: no difference if designated or not; BLM Moab FO issues permits on the Dolores River; Moab FO patrols segments 1-3.</li> <li>♦ Geology: is millions of years old and will not change except for natural weathering / erosion</li> <li>♦ Riparian / Vegetative / Wildlife: enhancement or protective mgmt are available under law/policy.</li> <li>♦ Grazing: most occurs on mesas outside ¼ mile; however, some within ¼ mile at river edge</li> <li>♦ WSA/Wilderness: No WSAs in area</li> </ul>
Interest of federal, public, state, tribal, local, or other public entity in designation of non-designation, including administration sharing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Interest/Support: high from national River groups, some local residents, rafting companies, and environmental organizations; American Rivers, Utah River Council, and NRI listing.</li> <li>♦ Participation: other federal agencies are actively participating in WSR process</li> <li>♦ NPS: none</li> <li>♦ USFS: none</li> <li>♦ Other BLM Areas: eligibility determination and tentative classification levels are the same as those determined by the BLM Grand Junction FO for the segment of the Dolores River in Colorado which is upstream from segment 1.</li> </ul>
Manageability of the river if designated and other means of protecting values.	BLM uses management prescriptions and applicable laws / policies to protect the river and its ORVs. The Dolores River has no management overlays.
The estimated costs of administering the river, including costs for acquiring lands.	There should be no acquisition costs involved in the potential designation of the Dolores River as a WSR. Administration costs would include staff / time to develop and complete study and management reports. Possible costs of acquiring easements from private landowners, but not necessary for designation.
The extent to which administration costs will be shared by local and state governments.	No support from state or local governments.
<b>Beaver Creek – Segments 1 and 2</b>	
Characteristics which would or would not make it suitable	Beaver Creek possesses outstandingly remarkable scenery, recreation, fish, geology and ecology.

**Attachment 4: Suitability Considerations by Eligible River Segment**

Suitability Considerations	Consideration Applied to Eligible River
Land ownership status and current use of the area.	86% BLM, 14% SITLA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Recreational activities including sight-seeing, hiking, and horseback riding.</li> <li>♦ Available for grazing</li> <li>♦ OHV use limited to designated roads and trails.</li> </ul>
Uses, including reasonably foreseeable uses, that would be enhanced or curtailed if designated; and values that would be diminished if not designated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Interstate [water] compacts are not affected by WSR [WSRA, Sec 13: Jurisdiction of the States]</li> <li>♦ There are no withdrawals in the area.</li> <li>♦ Open to mineral leasing.</li> <li>♦ Oil and gas category is open.</li> <li>♦ Recreation: no difference if designated or not</li> <li>♦ Geology: is millions of years old and will not change except for natural weathering / erosion</li> <li>♦ Riparian / Vegetative / Wildlife: enhancement or protective mgmt are available under law/policy.</li> <li>♦ Grazing: occurs in areas</li> <li>♦ WSA/Wilderness: No WSAs</li> </ul>
Interest of federal, public, state, tribal, local, or other public entity in designation of non-designation, including administration sharing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Interest/Support: from some local residents, and environmental organizations</li> <li>♦ Participation: other federal agencies are actively participating in WSR process</li> <li>♦ NPS: none</li> <li>♦ USFS: none</li> <li>♦ Other BLM Areas: none</li> </ul>
Manageability of the river if designated and other means of protecting values.	BLM uses management prescriptions and applicable laws / policies to protect the river and its ORVs. Beaver Creek has no management overlays.
The estimated costs of administering the river, including costs for acquiring lands.	There should be no acquisition costs involved in the potential designation of the Beaver Creek as a WSR. Administration costs would include staff / time to develop and complete study and management reports. Possible cost of acquiring easement for SITLA.
The extent to which administration costs will be shared by local and state governments.	No support from state or local governments.
<b>Thompson Canyon</b>	
Characteristics which would or would not make it suitable	Thompson Canyon possesses outstandingly remarkable scenery and ecology.
Land ownership status and current use of the area.	100% BLM <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Recreational activities including sight-seeing, hiking, and horseback riding.</li> <li>♦ Available for grazing</li> <li>♦ OHV use limited to existing roads and trails.</li> </ul>
Uses, including reasonably foreseeable uses, that would be enhanced or curtailed if designated; and values that would be diminished if not	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Interstate [water] compacts are not affected by WSR [WSRA, Sec 13: Jurisdiction of the States]</li> <li>♦ There are no withdrawals in the area.</li> <li>♦ Open to mineral leasing.</li> <li>♦ Oil and gas category open.</li> </ul>

**Attachment 4: Suitability Considerations by Eligible River Segment**

Suitability Considerations	Consideration Applied to Eligible River
designated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Recreation: no difference if designated or not</li> <li>♦ Riparian / Vegetative / Wildlife: enhancement or protective mgmt are available under law/policy.</li> <li>♦ Grazing: occurs in area</li> <li>♦ WSA/Wilderness: No WSAs</li> </ul>
Interest of federal, public, state, tribal, local, or other public entity in designation of non-designation, including administration sharing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Interest/Support: from some local residents, and environmental organizations</li> <li>♦ Participation: other federal agencies are actively participating in WSR process</li> <li>♦ NPS: none</li> <li>♦ USFS: none</li> <li>♦ Other BLM Areas: none</li> </ul>
Manageability of the river if designated and other means of protecting values.	BLM uses management prescriptions and applicable laws / policies to protect the river and its ORVs. Thompson Canyon has no management overlays.
The estimated costs of administering the river, including costs for acquiring lands.	There should be no acquisition costs involved in the potential designation of the Thompson Canyon as a WSR. Administration costs would include staff / time to develop and complete study and management reports.
The extent to which administration costs will be shared by local and state governments.	No support from state or local governments.
<b>Rattlesnake Canyon</b>	
Characteristics which would or would not make it suitable	Rattlesnake Canyon possesses outstandingly remarkable scenery, wildlife, geology and ecology.
Land ownership status and current use of the area.	91% BLM, 9% SITLA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Recreational activities including sight-seeing, hiking, hunting, and horseback riding.</li> <li>♦ Available for grazing</li> <li>♦ OHV use limited to existing roads and trails.</li> </ul>
Uses, including reasonably foreseeable uses, that would be enhanced or curtailed if designated; and values that would be diminished if not designated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Interstate [water] compacts are not affected by WSR [WSRA, Sec 13: Jurisdiction of the States]</li> <li>♦ There are no withdrawals in the area.</li> <li>♦ Open to mineral leasing.</li> <li>♦ Oil and gas category is open with special stipulations.</li> <li>♦ Recreation: no difference if designated or not;</li> <li>♦ Geology: is millions of years old and will not change except for natural weathering / erosion</li> <li>♦ Riparian / Vegetative / Wildlife: enhancement or protective mgmt are available under law/policy.</li> <li>♦ Grazing: occurs in area</li> <li>♦ WSA/Wilderness: Is within the Desolation Canyon WSA.</li> </ul>
Interest of federal, public, state, tribal, local, or other public entity in designation of non-designation, including administration sharing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Interest/Support: from some local residents, and environmental organizations</li> <li>♦ Participation: other federal agencies are actively participating in WSR process</li> <li>♦ NPS: none</li> <li>♦ USFS: none</li> <li>♦ Other BLM Areas: none</li> </ul>

**Attachment 4: Suitability Considerations by Eligible River Segment**

Suitability Considerations	Consideration Applied to Eligible River
Manageability of the river if designated and other means of protecting values.	BLM uses management prescriptions and applicable laws / policies to protect the river and its ORVs. Rattlesnake Canyon has management overlays, it is in a WSA.
The estimated costs of administering the river, including costs for acquiring lands.	There should be no acquisition costs involved in the potential designation of the Rattlesnake Canyon as a WSR. Administration costs would include staff / time to develop and complete study and management reports. May need to acquire easements from SITLA.
The extent to which administration costs will be shared by local and state governments.	No support from state or local governments.
<b>Green River – Segments 1 through 5</b>	
Characteristic which would or would not make it suitable	The Green River possesses outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreation, wildlife, historic, cultural, fish, geologic, and ecologic values many of which are nationally significant. These values are described in detail in Table 3.
Land ownership and current use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Ownership within the river corridor is 66% federal (BLM lands), 18% Indian reservation (Ute), 1% state lands, and 15% private.</li> <li>♦ The upper river segment through Desolation and Gray Canyons is managed according to the Desolation and Gray Canyons River Management Plan (1979), which provides for the allocation of private and commercial boating trips. The segment through Labyrinth Canyon is also managed for recreational boating through a MOU between the BLM and the State of Utah. Downstream of Swasey's Rapid the river is considered a navigable waterway with state jurisdiction. Much of the lands between Swasey's Rapid and the confluence with the San Rafael River is private, used for agriculture, and has residential, commercial, and municipal development in and around the town of Green River. There is a large diversion dam at Tusher Wash, upstream of the town of Green River. A wide variety of activities occur within the river corridor.</li> <li>♦ Approximately 35 miles of WSAs about the Green River on the west side in Desolation, Gray, and Labyrinth Canyons and managed according to the IMP.</li> </ul>
Uses, including reasonably foreseeable uses, that would be enhanced or curtailed if designated; and values that would be diminished if not designated	Uses and values affected will be addressed in the impact analysis for the Price RMP/EIS.
Interest of federal, public, state, tribal, local, or other public entity in designation or non-designation, including administration sharing	State and local governments are unsupportive of any determination of suitable. There is likely support from the environmental community for determinations of suitability.

**Attachment 4: Suitability Considerations by Eligible River Segment**

<b>Suitability Considerations</b>	<b>Consideration Applied to Eligible River</b>
Manageability of the river if designated, and other means of protecting values	Management prescribed in the Desolation and Gray Canyons River Management Plan is consistent with a Wild and Scenic River designation. Desolation Canyon is on the National Register of Historic Places
The estimated costs of administering the river, including costs for acquiring lands	
The extent to which administration costs will be shared by local and state governments	State and local governments would not support management cost if the river is designated.