FINAL REPORT

PRINEVILLE DISTRICT OFFICE ELIGIBILITY INVENTORY OF POTENTIAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS IN THE JOHN DAY BASIN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN PLANNING AREA

Prepared for

Bureau of Land Management
Prineville District Office
3050 NE 3rd Street
Prineville, Oregon 97754

Prepared by

Jonas Consulting
PO Box 3153/1020 Greenview Drive
Cave Junction, Oregon 97523

June 11, 2006

FINAL REPORT

PRINEVILLE DISTRICT OFFICE ELIGIBILITY INVENTORY*

OF POTENTIAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS IN THE

JOHN DAY BASIN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

PLANNING AREA

Prepared for

Bureau of Land Management
Prineville District Office
3050 NE 3rd Street
Prineville, Oregon 97754

Prepared by

Jonas Consulting
PO Box 3153/1020 Greenview Drive
Cave Junction, Oregon 97523

June 11, 2006

---

* This report only presents recommendations for Wild and Scenic Rivers eligibility and does not make final eligibility determinations.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter Page Number

I. INTRODUCTION 1

A. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT AND COORDINATION 1

II. PROCESS 1

STEPS I & II: WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA REVIEW AND TENTATIVE CLASSIFICATION 2

Eligibility Criteria 2

Tentative Classification 4

Results of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Eligibility Inventory for the John Day Basin Resource Management Plan Planning Area 5

STEP III: MANAGEMENT OF RIVERS RECOMMENDED ELIGIBLE 10

ATTACHMENT A: OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUES SUMMARY TABLE A-1

ATTACHMENT B: RIVER SEGMENT NARRATIVE TABLE B-1

ATTACHMENT C: MANAGEMENT OF WATERWAYS WITHIN THE JOHN DAY BASIN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN PLANNING AREA THAT MEET THE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA C-1

ATTACHMENT D: LITERATURE CITED D-1

PRINEVILLE DISTRICT OFFICE ELIGIBILITY INVENTORY OF POTENTIAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS IN THE JOHN DAY BASIN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN PLANNING AREA

I. INTRODUCTION

As part of the planning effort for development of the John Day Basin Resource Management Plan (RMP), the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Interdisciplinary (ID) Team initiated a Wild and Scenic Rivers (WSR) inventory of approximately 1,400 miles of waterways within the John Day Basin RMP planning area. This inventory was to determine if any of these waterways that flow through public lands meet the WSR eligibility criteria as identified in the WSR Act of 1968, as amended.

A. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT AND COORDINATION

The results of this WSR eligibility inventory will be included in the Prineville RMP planning effort. The public will be given the opportunity to comment on the WSR eligibility inventory results during the normal planning process for the RMP planning effort. Concerns voiced by the public will be included in deciding if those waterways recommended eligible in this report are also suitable to be recommended to Congress for inclusion into the WSR National System.

II. PROCESS

The following definitions apply to key terms used in the WSR eligibility inventory process.

- **River (or waterway)**: A flowing body of water or estuary or a section, portion, or tributary thereof, including rivers, streams, creeks, runs, kills, rills, and small lakes. For purposes of this review, a river is not required to have water in it year-round as long as flows are regular and predictable, even though intermittent, seasonal, or interrupted (BLM 2004).

- **Public lands**: The BLM-administered public land surface along waterways within a planning area. Those "split estate lands," where the land surface is state or privately owned and the federal mineral estate is administered by the BLM, are not involved with these reviews. This study involves the review of public lands; data on segments, parcels, corridors, rivers, and waterways were collected on public lands only, and are the basis for this review.

This WSR eligibility inventory of waterways in the John Day RMP planning area entails a three-step process:

1. Evaluate each river segment in the study area to recommend whether or not it is eligible for inclusion into the national WSR system;

2. Tentatively classify each segment recommended eligible as either wild, scenic, or recreational;

3. Identify and make recommendations for interim protection.

The subsequent step in the process, determining if any of those public lands that meet the eligibility criteria also meet WSR suitability factors, is not addressed in this report.

STEPS I & II: WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA REVIEW AND TENTATIVE CLASSIFICATION

Eligibility Criteria

To meet the eligibility criteria, a waterway must be "free-flowing" and, along with its adjacent land area, must possess one or more "outstandingly remarkable" values. Only those portions of waterways flowing through public lands are to be considered. The following are the guidelines used in applying the eligibility criteria:

- **Free-flowing**: As applied to any river or section of a river, free-flowing means existing or flowing in natural condition without impoundment, diversion, straightening, rip-rapping, or other modification of the waterway. The existence, however, of low dams, diversion works, and other minor structures at the time any river is proposed for inclusion in the national WSR system shall not automatically bar its consideration for such inclusion; *provided*, that this shall not be construed to authorize, intend, or encourage future construction of such structures within components of the national WSR system (WSR Act Sec. 16(b)).

  A river need not be "boatable or floatable" in order to be eligible as long as the volume of flow is sufficient enough to maintain the outstandingly remarkable values identified within the segment (BLM 1993). In addition, flows need not to be permanent but can be intermittent, seasonal, or interrupted, as long as they are regular and predictable and derived from naturally occurring circumstances (BLM 2004).

- **Outstandingly Remarkable Values**: The public lands along waterways must also possess one or more outstandingly remarkable values to be eligible for further consideration. Outstandingly remarkable values relate to scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar resource values.

In order to be assessed as outstandingly remarkable, a river-related value must be "a unique, rare or exemplary feature that is significant at a comparative regional or national scale," that is, such a value "would be one that is a conspicuous example from among a number of similar values that are themselves uncommon or extraordinary" (USFS and NPS 1999, p. 13). In addition, all such values should be directly river related. That is, they should be located in the river or on its immediate shorelands (generally within one-quarter mile on either side of the river); contribute substantially to

the functioning of the river ecosystem; and/or owe their location or existence to the presence of the river.

The following criteria for outstandingly remarkable values were used in assessing waterways in the John Day Basin RMP planning area:

- **Scenic**: The landscape elements of landform, vegetation, water, color and related factors result in notable or exemplary visual features and/or attractions within the geographic region. When analyzing scenic values, additional factors such as seasonal variations in vegetation, scale of cultural modifications, and the length of time negative intrusions are viewed may be considered. Scenery and visual attractions may be highly diverse over the majority of the river or river segment and not common to other rivers in the geographic region.

- **Recreational**: Recreational opportunities are or have the potential to be unusual enough to attract visitors to the geographic region. Visitors are willing to travel long distances to use the river resources for recreational purposes. River-related opportunities could include, but are not limited to, sightseeing, wildlife observation, camping, photography, hiking, fishing, hunting, and boating. Interpretive opportunities may be exceptional and attract or have the potential to attract visitors from outside the geographic region. The river may provide or have the potential to provide settings for national or regional commercial usage or competitive events. In addition, the river may be eligible if it is determined to provide a critically important regional recreation opportunity, or be a significant component of a regional recreation opportunity spectrum setting.

- **Geologic**: The river or the area within the river corridor contains one or more example(s) of a geologic feature, process, or phenomenon that is unique or rare within the region of comparison. The feature(s) may be in an unusually active stage of development, represent a textbook example, and/or represent a unique or rare combination of geologic features (erosional, volcanic, glacial, or other geologic structures).

- **Fish**: Fish values may be judged on the relative merits of either fish populations, habitat, or a combination of these river-related conditions:

  a **Populations**. The river is nationally or regionally one of the top producers of resident, indigenous, and/or anadromous fish species. Of particular significance may be the presence of wild stocks or unique stocks, or populations of state, federally listed, or candidate threatened and endangered species.

  b **Habitat**. The river provides exceptionally high quality habitat for fish species indigenous to the region. Of particular significance is habitat for state, federally listed, or candidate threatened and endangered species.

- **Wildlife**: Wildlife values may be judged on the relative merits of either wildlife populations or habitat, or a combination of these conditions:

  a **Populations**. The river or area within the river corridor contains nationally or regionally important populations of resident or indigenous wildlife species dependent on the river environment. Of particular significance may be species considered to be unique or populations of state, federally listed, or candidate threatened or endangered species.

  b **Habitat**. The river, or area within the river corridor, provides exceptionally high quality habitat for wildlife of national or regional significance, and/or may provide unique habitat or a critical link in habitat conditions for state, federally listed, or candidate threatened or endangered species. Contiguous habitat conditions are such that the biological needs of the species are met.

- **Cultural**: The river, or area within the river corridor, contains a site(s) where there is evidence of occupation or use by Native Americans. Sites must be rare, have unusual characteristics, or exceptional human interest value(s). Sites may have national or regional importance for interpreting prehistory; may be rare; may represent an area where a culture or cultural period was first identified and described; may have been used concurrently by two or more cultural groups; or may have been used by cultural groups for rare sacred purposes.

- **Historic**: The river or area within the river corridor contains a site(s) or feature(s) associated with a significant event, an important person, or a cultural activity of the past that was rare or unusual in the region. A historic site(s) and/or features(s) in most cases is 50 years old or older. Sites or features listed in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places, may be of particular significance.

- **Other Similar Values**: While no specific national evaluation guidelines have been developed for the ▪other similar values• category, additional values deemed relevant to the eligibility of the river segment should be considered in a manner consistent with the foregoing guidance -- including, but not limited to, hydrology, ecologic/biologic diversity, paleontology, botanic, and scientific study opportunities.

Tentative Classification

At the same time that eligibility recommendations are made, rivers that meet the eligibility criteria are also given a tentative classification (either wild, scenic, or recreational), as required by the WSR Act. Tentative classification is based on the type and degree of human developments associated with waterway and adjacent lands as they exist at the time of the review. This classification, however, is a planning recommendation and is tentative to Congressional legislative determination.

The tentative classifications are further defined as follows:

- **Wild River Area**: Wild river areas are those where the rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. These represent vestiges of primitive America. Wild means undeveloped; roads, dams, or diversion works are generally absent from a one-quarter mile corridor on both sides of the river.

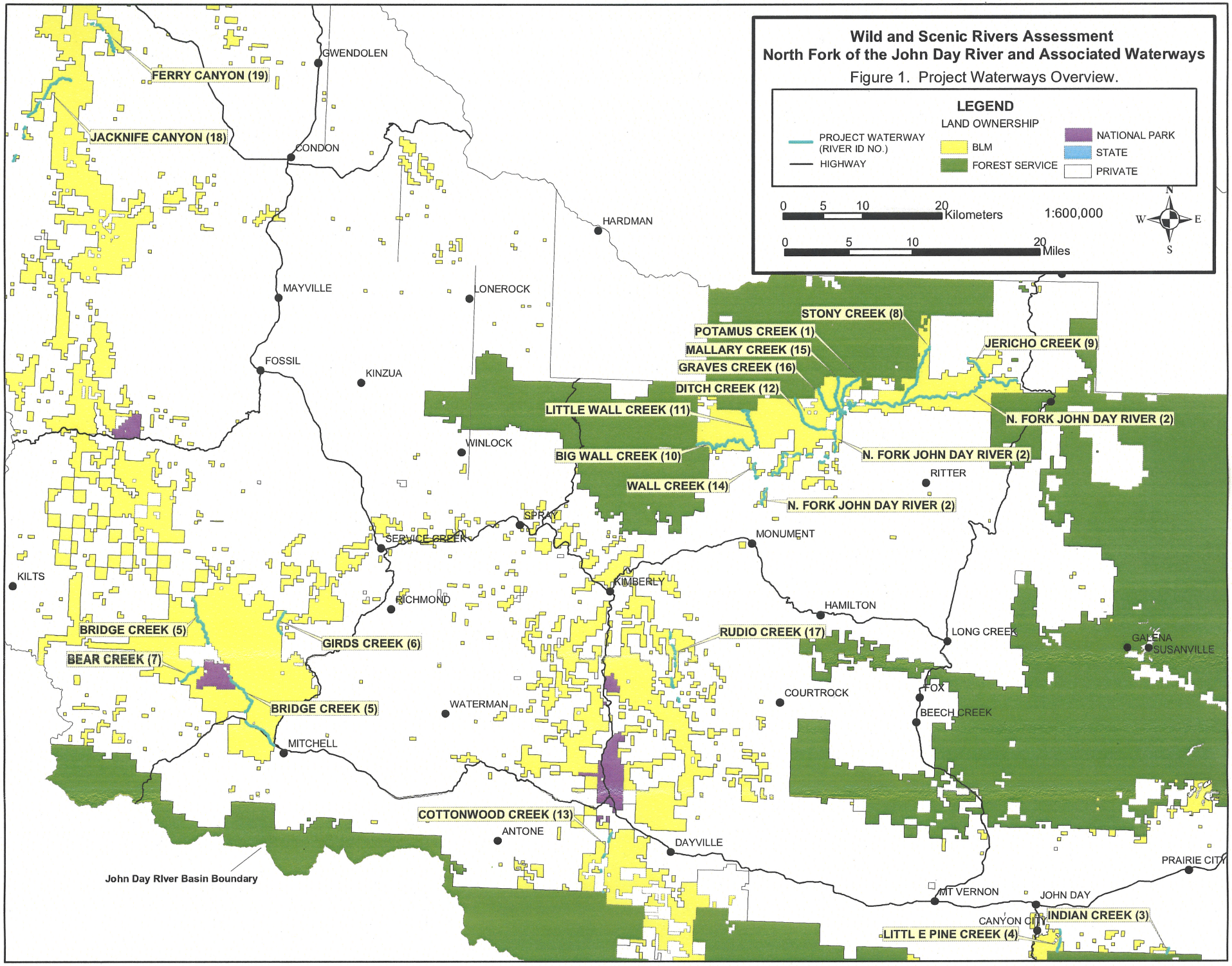
- **Scenic River Area**: Scenic river areas are those where the rivers or sections of rivers that are generally free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads. Scenic does not necessarily mean the river corridor has to have scenery as an outstandingly remarkable value; however, it means the waterway or waterway segment may contain more development (except for major dams or diversion works) than a wild segment and less development than a recreational segment. For example, roads may cross the river in places but generally do not run parallel to it. In certain cases, if a parallel road is unpaved and well-screened from the river by vegetation, a hill, etc., it could qualify for scenic river area classification.

- **Recreational River Area**: Recreational river areas are 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. Parallel roads or railroads or the existence of small dams or diversions can be allowed in this classification. A recreational river area classification does not imply that the river or section of river will be managed or have priority for recreational use or development.

Results of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Eligibility Inventory for the John Day Basin Resource Management Plan Planning Area

Members of the BLM ID Team, consisting of resource specialists from the Prineville District Office and the John Day Field Office, met on May 20, 2005 to examine approximately 1,400 miles of perennial and intermittent waterways within the John Day Basin RMP planning area. Existing designated WSRs were not re-evaluated. During this review, it was recommended that 39 waterways (many with more than one segment) needed further review. Out of these 39 waterways, the BLM ID team suspected that 18 waterways totaling approximately 93 miles had potential or may have potential to possess outstandingly remarkable values and thus required further review. These waterways include one river (North Fork John Day) and 17 creeks (Bear, Big Wall, Bridge, Cottonwood, Ditch, Ferry Canyon, Graves, Indian, Jackknife, Jericho, Little Pine, Little Wall, Mallory, Potamus, Rudio, and Stony). Approximately two miles along one additional creek, Wall Creek, was later added for further review. The remaining 20 waterways were dropped from further consideration due to lacking the potential outstandingly remarkable values and/or not crossing public lands.

The 19 waterways (1 river and 18 creeks) suspected to potentially possess outstandingly remarkable values were contracted out for further review. The locations of these waterways are presented in Figure 1. Each of these waterways was visited to document their free-flowing nature and to identify


Wild and Scenic Rivers Assessment
North Fork of the John Day River and Associated Waterways
Figure 1. Project Waterways Overview.
LEGEND
LAND OWNERSHIP
PROJECT WATERWAY (RIVER ID NO.)
HIGHWAY
BLM
FOREST SERVICE
NATIONAL PARK
STATE
PRIVATE
0 5 10 20 Kilometers
1:600,000
0 5 10 20 Miles
N
W
E
S
FERRY CANYON (19)
JACKNIFE CANYON (18)
GWENDOLEN
CONDON
HARDMAN
MAYVILLE
LONEROCK
FOSSIL
KINZUA
WINLOCK
STONY CREEK (8)
POTAMUS CREEK (1)
MALLARY CREEK (15)
GRAVES CREEK (16)
DITCH CREEK (12)
JERICHO CREEK (9)
LITTLE WALL CREEK (11)
N. FORK JOHN DAY RIVER (2)
BIG WALL CREEK (10)
N. FORK JOHN DAY RIVER (2)
WALL CREEK (14)
RITTER
N. FORK JOHN DAY RIVER (2)
SPRAY
SERVICE CREEK
MONUMENT
KILTS
KIMBERLY
RICHMOND
HAMILTON
BRIDGE CREEK (5)
GIRDS CREEK (6)
RUDIO CREEK (17)
LONG CREEK
GALENA
SUSANVILLE
BEAR CREEK (7)
COURTROCK
FOX
BEECH CREEK
BRIDGE CREEK (5)
WATERMAN
MITCHELL
COTTONWOOD CREEK (13)
ANTONE
DAYVILLE
PRAIRIE CITY
John Day River Basin Boundary
MT VERNON
JOHN DAY
CANYON CITY
INDIAN CREEK (3)
LITTLE PINE CREEK (4)

existing outstandingly remarkable values, where possible. Data were gathered only on those waterway segments that cross public lands; that is, no private, state, or other federal lands were reviewed. Fieldwork was conducted between October 2005 and March 2006. Digital photos were taken and GPS referenced as part of the documentation process. Existing pertinent data from state, federal, and local sources were also reviewed to substantiate or refute the existence of outstandingly remarkable values. Finally, BLM staff at the Prineville District Office and the John Day Field Office was consulted for their expertise on specific river-related values along the 19 studied waterways.

Eighteen of the 19 waterways with potential to possess outstandingly remarkable values (Bear, Big Wall, Bridge, Cottonwood, Ditch, Ferry Canyon, Graves, Indian, Jackknife Canyon, Jericho, Little Pine, Little Wall, Mallory, Potamus, Rudio, and Stony creeks) were found not to meet the WSR eligibility criteria and dropped from further consideration. Table 1 below summarizes these findings. One River (North Fork John Day) was identified as possessing outstandingly remarkable values and is thus recommended as eligible.

Table 1. Summary of the John Day Basin RMP Planning Area WSR Potential Eligibility Review

River/Stream (Waterway) Reviewed	Free-flowing	Estimated Flows During Study Period*	Outstandingly Remarkable Values on BLM Lands	BLM Lands Recommended
North Fork John Day River	***Yes***	***197, 205, & 207 cfs***	***Scenic Recreational Fish***	***Yes***
Bear Creek	Yes	0-3 cfs	None	No
Big Wall Creek	Yes	15 cfs	None	No
Bridge Creek	Yes	15-18 cfs	None	No
Cottonwood Creek	Yes	2-3 cfs	None	No
Ditch Creek	Yes	4-8 cfs	None	No
Ferry Canyon Creek	Yes	7-10 cfs	None	No
Girds Creek	Yes	0	None	No
Graves Creek	Yes	1-7 cfs	None	No
Indian Creek	Yes	7-10 cfs	None	No
Jackknife Canyon Creek	Yes	5-10 cfs	None	No
Jericho Creek	Yes	0-3 cfs	None	No
Little Pine Creek	No	0-5 cfs	None	No
Little Wall Creek	Yes	15 cfs	None	No
Mallory Creek	Yes	2-12 cfs	None	No
Potamus Creek	Yes	7-10 cfs	None	No
Rudio Creek	Yes	0-10 cfs	None	No
Stony Creek	Yes	0-10 cfs	None	No

*Flows are measured in cubic feet per second (cfs). These measurements are based on estimates made during field work, with the exception of the North Fork John Day where flows were taken from the USGS gauge in Monument, Oregon. Flows often varied along different waterway segments, with some waterways experiencing no flows along some segments but steady flows along other segments.

Attachment A (WSR Outstandingly Remarkable Value Summary Table) provides details on scenic, fisheries, recreation, wildlife, historical, geologic, cultural, and similar values for all 19 waterways,

and identifies why such values were or were not considered outstandingly remarkable. Attachment A also includes maps illustrating all segments of the North Fork John Day recommended as eligible as well as identifies the location of outstandingly remarkable values. Those values identified as outstandingly remarkable for the North Fork John Day River are discussed in greater detail below. Attachment B, Table B1, is a narrative table that provides details for each segment of the 19 waterways reviewed and shows the tentative classification (either scenic or recreational) suggested for each of the North Fork John Day segments that meet the eligibility criteria.

Outstandingly Remarkable Values along the North Fork John Day River:

Sixteen segments of the North Fork John Day River that flow through public lands were reviewed, totaling 25.55 miles. The shortest segment is 0.13 mile and the longest segment is 7.79 miles. All 16 segments are located within a section of the river that is 36.24 miles long, beginning along County Road 31 (Wall Creek Road, roughly 3 miles northeast from Monument) in Section 23, T. 7 S., R. 28 E., in Grant County, and ending in Section 26, T. 6 S., R. 31 E., in Umatilla County. The 16 review segments through public lands make up 70.5 percent of this section of river. All 16 segments possess outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreation, fish, and wildlife values.

Scenic values: The review segment North Fork John Day River "flows through some of the finest scenery in Oregon" (BLM 2000, p. 110), which involves a river valley bordered by steep, rugged hillsides with rock outcroppings and a variety of vegetarian types, including strands of ponderosa pines and Douglas fir, grassy meadows, and lush riparian vegetation. Views of adjacent mountain peaks are offered along some sections of the river. This mix of landform, vegetation, water, and color add to the visual values along the river. While such features are not unique among rivers in the Blue Mountains ecoregion of northeastern Oregon, they are notable and of a quality to attract visitors from outside the area. The scenic values were also considered important enough to protect that the entire river section, including all 16 segments through public lands, were included into the State Scenic Waterway System under the Oregon Scenic Waterways Act (ORS 390.826). Only 18 other waterways and 1 lake in Oregon are afforded such protective status.

A well-maintained gravel road runs adjacent to the river from Hwy 395 to Potamus Creek, which occasionally can intrude on the scenic nature of the river, while, at the same time, provides easy access for visitors to view the scenery. The river corridor in this section is narrow and the hills rise over 2,000 feet, with dense strands of ponderosa pines on north-facing slopes. A few houses and ranches are located along this section of the river.

A primitive road (with no public easement through private sections) located from Potamus Creek downstream to the confluence with Wall Creek, is less conspicuous and the scenery more primitive. Only a few human-made structures and 4x4 roads are seen along this segment of the river, leaving much of the area in a more natural state. Here, the river flows through a wide valley with adjacent mountain peaks rising less than 2,000 feet. The area is mostly rangeland, with steep hillsides dotted with strands of ponderosa pine.

Recreation Values: The North Fork John Day offers numerous recreational opportunities, including boating, hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, sightseeing, watchable wildlife, recreational gold panning, nature study, and photography. The boating opportunities are particularly rare or unique in northeastern Oregon as visitors are offered opportunities for solitude and a natural environment without extremely challenging white water (only Class I & II rapids) or access issues that could otherwise make the trip too difficult or dangerous for less experienced river runners. It also provides opportunities for various trip lengths, from day trips to trips lasting a few days. While the mainstem John Day, from Service Creek to Clarno, offers similar river rafting experiences (e.g., Class I & II rapids and numerous access points) the North Fork (from Dale to Monument, which encompasses the study section) is considered by some as having better scenery and whitewater (Cassady et al. 1994).

Boater registration (albeit incomplete) collected between 1998 and 2005 documented that nearly one third of trip leaders traveled from outside of Oregon to float the river, while the majority those coming from Oregon (all except one) traveled over 100 miles. This data suggest that visitors are willing to travel long distances to use the river resources for recreational purposes.

Fish Values: All steelhead trout in the John Day River Basin are genetically grouped into the Middle Columbia Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESU). Steelhead in this ESU were listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) on March 25, 1999 ([64 FR 14517], effective May 24, 1999, with threatened status reaffirmed on January 5, 2006). The John Day basin is included in the ESU. The North Fork subbasin supports the largest and most important run of anadromous fish within the basin (ODFW 2005a), producing approximately 43 percent of the total summer steelhead population in the basin (BLM 2000). This estimate may have increased in recent years as trend estimates for the lower segment of the North Fork John Day, including the study section, showed an 11 percent increase in population abundance between 1997 and 2001 (Cooney 2005). During this same period, the mainstem John Day River and South and Middle Forks have experienced downward trends. Consequently, the North Fork John Day is an important contributor to the total population of Middle Columbia summer steelhead trout in the Middle Columbia ESU. The 25.55 miles of river that flow through BLM land serve an important role in this contribution.

In addition, the North Fork John Day population of the Middle Columbia Summer Steelhead Species Management Unit meets all six criteria used to determine near-term sustainability (e.g., existing populations, distribution, abundance, productivity, reproductive independence, and hybridization; ODFW 2005). This includes the study segment as well as approximately 54 miles upstream from the study segment through US Forest Service lands that are currently part of the national WSR system. This designation is partially due to possessing outstandingly remarkable fisheries values, including steelhead trout. The protection afforded by the upstream WSR designation adds to the integrity of the fisheries in the review segments and helps ensure that the biological needs (i.e., migration corridor) of the species are met.

STEP III: MANAGEMENT OF RIVERS RECOMMENDED ELIGIBLE

Waterways determined eligible and given a tentative classification as wild, scenic, and/or recreational require protective measures necessary to preserve their free-flowing nature, protect their identified outstandingly remarkable values, and maintain their tentative classification. Specific management prescriptions for eligible river segments provide protection in the following ways (BLM 1993):

a **Free-Flowing Values**: The free-flowing characteristics of eligible river segments cannot be modified to allow stream impoundments, diversions, channelization, and/or rip-rapping to the extent the BLM is authorized under law.

b **River-Related Values**. Each segment shall be managed to protect identified outstandingly remarkable values (subject to valid existing rights) and, to the extent practicable, such values shall be enhanced.

c **Classification Impact**. Management and development of the eligible river and its corridor cannot be modified, subject to valid existing rights, to the degree that its eligibility or tentative classification would be affected (i.e., its tentative river area classification cannot be changed from wild to scenic, or from scenic to recreational). Should a nonsuitable determination be made in the RMP process, then the river shall be managed in accordance with management objectives as outlined in the plan document.

Although this report only recommends the North Fork John Day River as eligible, it includes interim protection measures for each of the outstandingly remarkable values identified. These recommendations are presented in Attachment C (Interim Protection Measures for Outstandingly Remarkable Values identified along the North Fork John Day River). Comprehensive protective management as identified in BLM Manual 8351 would be applied to the North Fork John Day River if it were determined eligible and include management objectives, management actions, and appropriate allocations of land and resource uses that would maintain or enhance the outstandingly remarkable values and tentative WSR classification identified on the public lands involved. Such protective measures would be subject to valid existing rights and would remain in effect until eligibility determinations are superseded.

ATTACHMENT A

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUES SUMMARY TABLE

June 11, 2006

ATTACHMENT A: OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUES SUMMARY TABLE

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUES SUMMARY TABLE
01 Potamus Creek
Scenic: The scenery along the creek is common to that found along other creeks in the geographic region, and it does not appear to be of a quality that would attract visitors from outside the area. **Fisheries:** While the creek has suitable habitat for Mid Columbia steelhead trout, and the species is known to spawn in the creek, it is not a top producer for the species, and the habitat is not exceptional in terms of quality due to grazing and past logging. **Recreation** While a number of recreational opportunities are provided (hunting, hiking, backpacking, horseback riding), these are not unique enough to attract visitors from outside the region. **Wildlife**. In general, wildlife diversity along the creek is relatively high due to riparian vegetation and a perennial source of water. However, this characteristic is not unique to Potamus Creek as it is common along tributaries of the North Fork John Day. The creek corridor supports a number of wildlife species, including bighorn sheep that were reintroduced to the area in 2002. The sheep, however, have a wide range and are not confined to the creek corridor. **Historical**: While no formal historic surveys have been conducted, it is most likely that the public lands do not contain any sites or features associated with a significant event, important person, or cultural activity of the past that was rare or unusual in the area. **Geologic**: No rare, unusual, or unique geologic features, processes, or phenomena are located along the creek. **Cultural**: Little is know about the specific cultural resources along Potamus Creek as no formal inventories of cultural values have been conducted. In fact, there have been few formal studies in the geographic area. No archaeological sites are known to occur within the creek corridor and none have been observed during field work. **Similar Values**: Potamus Creek contains no other significant hydrological, paleontological, botanical, scientific, or ecological resources that are waterway related.
02 North Fork John Day
Scenic: River flows through extremely step hillsides with rock outcroppings and a variety of vegetation types, including stands of ponderosa pine, grassy meadows, and lush riparian vegetation. In portions of the study area, the river flows through a wide valley with adjacent mountain peaks in clear view. This mix of landform, vegetation, water, and color results in notable or exemplary visual features and/or attractions within the geographic region. A well-maintained gravel road runs adjacent to the river from Hwy 395 to Potamus Creek, which occasionally can intrude on the scenic nature of the River, while, at the same time, providing easy access for visitors to view the scenery. A primitive road (with no public easement through private sections) located from Potamus Creek downstream to the confluence with Wall Creek, is less conspicuous and the scenery more primitive. The entire segment is designated a State Scenic Waterway. **Fisheries:** All steelhead trout in the John Day River Basin are genetically grouped into the Middle Columbia Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESU). Steelhead in this ESU were listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) on March 25, 1999. According to the Oregon Native Fish Status Report (ODFW

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUES SUMMARY TABLE
2005), the North Fork John Day population of the Mid Columbia Summer Steelhead Species Management Unit meets all six criteria used to determine near-term sustainability (e.g., existing populations, distribution, abundance, productivity, reproductive independence, and hybridization). This makes the North Fork important in terms of contributing to the overall populations of resident and/or indigenous fish species. Approximately 54 miles of the North Fork upstream from the currently reviewed sections through US Forest Service lands are part of the National WSR System, partially due to the possession of outstandingly remarkable fisheries values, including steelhead trout. This upstream protection adds to the integrity of the fisheries in the review segments. Due to the existing population of threatened steelhead trout, its viability, and connectivity to upstream populations currently provided protection under the National WSR system, the North Fork John Day contain outstandingly remarkable fishery values. **Recreation:** Recreation opportunities along the North Fork from Hwy 395 to Potamus Creek include fishing, boating, dispersed camping, picnicking, and driving for pleasure. Access to various points along the river is easy due to a well-maintained gravel road with public access. Boating use includes one to three day trips from various locations, primarily occurring in May and June. Recreation opportunities exist downstream from Potamus Creek to Wall Creek, but are more limited due to the lack of public access. Boating occurs without risk of trespass (if recreationists do not land or camp on private property) as there are downstream locations on public lands or in the developed Monument River Access Park to serve as take-out locations. While there are a number of boating opportunities within the region (northeastern Oregon), what is offered on the N. Fork is unique as it offers semi-primitive boating opportunities on a relatively peaceful river, perfect for the novice boater and those desiring a family oriented trip. These recreation opportunities, specifically those related to boating and fishing, can be considered outstandingly remarkable. **Wildlife**. In general, wildlife diversity along the river is relatively high due to the riparian vegetation, grasslands, perennial source of water, and availability of prey. The study section contains several documented wintering nocturnal roost sites used by Bald Eagles, a threatened species. The river also has a large population of Lewis' woodpeckers, which is listed on the Oregon Sensitive Species List as critical. However, these populations are not large enough to be considered at a regional or national level and thus cannot be considered outstandingly remarkable. **Historical**: While no formal historic surveys have been conducted, it is most likely that the public lands do not contain any sites or features associated with a significant event, important person, or cultural activity of the past that was rare or unusual in the area. A number of historic (i.e., 50 years older or older) structures occur within the ½-mile boundary of the river on BLM lands; however, these are not known to be unique or to have any significance. **Geologic**: No rare, unusual, or unique geologic features, processes, or phenomena are located along the river. **Cultural**: Little is know about the specific cultural resources along the North Fork John Day River as no formal inventories of cultural values have been conducted. In fact, there have been few formal studies in the geographic area. No archaeological sites are known to occur within the creek corridor and none have been observed during field work. Consequently, cultural and historic resources are not considered outstandingly remarkable. **Similar Values**: North Fork John Day River contains no other significant hydrological, paleontological, botanical, scientific, or ecological resources that are waterway related.
03 Indian Creek
Scenic: The scenic values within the creek corridor are not notable or exemplary, but are common to other waterways in the geographic region. **Fisheries**: While Indian Creek has adequate habitat for westslope cutthroat trout, a state special status species listed as vulnerable, such habitat is not

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUES SUMMARY TABLE
exceptionally high and the abundance of adult fish (50 – 500 as per the 2005 Oregon Native Fish Status Report) does not make it a major contributor for the species. **Recreational**: Recreational opportunities are limited (hunting, hiking, nature viewing) and not unique enough to attract visitors from outside the region. **Wildlife**: While wildlife are present (deer, elk, etc.) along the creek corridor and habitat is in fair condition (with the exception of heavily grazed areas), the public lands do not contribute as one of the top producers of resident or indigenous wildlife species important to the area, and habitat quality is not exceptionally high. **Historical**: The public lands do not contain any sites or features associated with a significant event, important person, or cultural activity of the past that was rare or unusual in the area. **Geologic**: No rare, unusual, or unique geologic features, processes, or phenomena are located along the creek. **Cultural**: No archaeological sites are known to occur within the creek corridor and none have been observed during field work. While no formal cultural inventories have been conducted within the creek corridor, it is unlikely that any significant or unusual sites would be identified. **Similar Values**: Indian Creek contains no other significant hydrological, paleontological, botanical, scientific, or ecological resources that are waterway related.
04 Little Pine Creek
(Below only applies to the upstream segments of Little Pine Creek as the Downstream segment is not free flowing) **Scenic**: The scenic values within the creek corridor are not notable or exemplary, but are common to other waterways in the geographic region. **Fisheries**: While the upstream segments of Little Pine Creek (between USFS and private lands) do contain adequate habitat for westslope cutthroat trout, a state special status species listed as vulnerable, such habitat is not exceptionally high and the abundance of adult fish (less than 50 as per the 2005 Oregon Native Fish Status Report) does not make it a major contributor for the species. **Recreational**: While numerous recreational opportunities are afforded (hunting, hiking, nature viewing, OHV use, horseback riding) these are common throughout the area and not unique enough to attract visitors from outside the region. **Wildlife**: The creek corridor offers good habitat for a number of species (deer, elk, turkeys, etc.), the public lands do not contribute as one of the top producers of resident or indigenous wildlife species important to the area, and habitat quality is not exceptionally high. **Historical**: The public lands do not contain any sites or features associated with a significant event, important person, or cultural activity of the past that was rare or unusual in the area. **Geologic**: No rare, unusual, or unique geologic features, processes, or phenomena are located within a ½-mile corridor along the creek.

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUES SUMMARY TABLE
Cultural: No archaeological sites are known to occur within the creek corridor and none have been observed during field work. While no formal cultural inventories have been conducted within the creek corridor, it is highly unlikely that any significant or unusual sites would be identified. **Similar Values**: Little Pine Creek contains no other significant hydrological, paleontological, botanical, scientific, or ecological resources that are waterway related.
05 Bridge Creek
Scenic: The scenery along the creek is common to that found along other creeks in the geographic region, and it does not appear to be of a quality that would attract visitors from outside the area. **Fisheries:** Spawning and rearing of Mid Columbia steelhead trout occurs at a high rate in Bridge Creek. The creek provides important spawning and rearing habitat for steelhead in a section of the mainstem of the John Day (the lower John Day River) relatively devoid of other tributaries. Bridge Creek also acts as a corridor to a number of other spawning tributaries in the region, further adding to the population in the Lower John Day River. However, an increasing proportion of hatchery fish entering the lower John Day River from the Columbian River (53% in 2004 compared to 8% in 2001) has reduced the reproductive independence of the lower John Day River population. It is believed that some of these fish hatchery fish may enter Bridge Creek, which would reduce the uniqueness of the fish produced in the stream as well as the importance of population contributions to the John Day River. **Recreation** While a number of recreational opportunities are provided (driving for pleasure, hunting, hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, camping), these are not unique enough to attract visitors from outside the region. **Wildlife**. In general, wildlife diversity along the creek is relatively high due to the riparian vegetation and perennial source of water. However, this characteristic is not unique to Bridge Creek as it is common along tributaries of the John Day River. **Historical**: The Bridge Creek corridor was very active during the pioneer days and includes sites from a number of early homesteads and ranches of historical note. Stephen Carroll settled with his family on Bridge Creek near the Painted Hills in 1868. While the locations of most of the old homesteads are on NPS lands, the Carroll cemetery is located on public lands (Crook County Historical Society 1998). The Connolly Ranch was one of the biggest operations in the area that was started in 1902. Portions of the ranch are on public lands. Other historic figures of particular note that settled the Bridge Creek area (although no known structures associated with these individuals are on public lands) include A. Sutton, who was one of the first settlers who operated the Bridge Creek Post Office from 1868 to 1882. While the location of the post office occurred on private lands, the activity associated with it spread onto BLM lands. Christian A. Meyers and "Alkali" Frank Hewott were also among the first settlers in the area. They established the Bridge Creek stage station in 1863, which was the first white settlement of any kind in Wheeler County (Fussner 1975). Although these events are important from an historical standpoint, no structures of any of the sites occur on public lands. Some structures that did occur on public lands (e.g., Connolly sheep shearing barn) have completely collapsed. It would thus be nearly impossible to have any of the historical sites along Bridge Creek on public lands listed on the National Register of Historic Places, making it difficult to consider historical elements of Bridge Creek as outstandingly remarkable. Part of the Dalles Military Road (established February 25, 1867) runs through much of the study section of Bridge Creek. Some segments still exist, with much of Burnt Ranch Road having been built on top of the old route. The route followed the Dalles-Canyon City Wagon Road, which was an important travel corridor and motivation for building homesteads, ranches, and businesses along the route. The Dalles Military Road was part of a fraudulent government land trade (see Beckham and Lentz 2000). Early paleontologists, including Thomas Condon, William de Gracey, and John C. Merriam, also relied heavily on the route during their initial

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUES SUMMARY TABLE
exploration, beginning the late 1800s. While some segments of the original route in its historic state can be found along Bridge Creek, the longest being in Segment 5.06, longer as well as more interesting segments in terms of engineering can be found outside the Bridge Creek corridor. **Geologic**: No rare, unusual, or unique geologic features, processes, or phenomena are located along the creek that is dependent upon the creek (or restricted to ¼ mile on either side of the creek). While the potential for fossils is abundant, such occurrences are not unique compared to what can be found in the region, including the Painted Hills unit of John Day Fossil Beds National Monument. **Cultural**: Little is know about the specific cultural resources along Bridge Creek as no formal inventories of cultural values have been conducted. In fact, there have been few formal studies in the geographic area. No archaeological sites are known to occur within the creek corridor and none have been observed during fieldwork. Consequently, cultural and historic resources are not considered outstandingly remarkable. **Similar Values**: Bridge Creek contains no other significant hydrological, paleontological, botanical, scientific, or ecological resources that are waterway related.
06 Girds Creek
Scenic: The waterway corridor does have scenic values. Ephemeral waterfalls attract visitors. While they are in the river corridor, the scenic values are dependent upon the flows of side streams flowing over the cliffs. Such flows are not river-related and are not regular or predictable. **Fisheries**: Creek does not contain suitable habitat or sufficient flows to support important fisheries. **Recreational**: Recreational opportunities are limited (driving for pleasure, nature viewing, hiking) and not unique enough to attract visitors from outside the region. **Wildlife**: Wildlife populations are limited due to major road though the creek bottom. Habitat is not high quality due to the presence of the road. **Historical**: The public lands do not contain any sites or features associated with a significant event, important person, or cultural activity of the past that was rare or unusual in the area **Geologic**: No rare, unusual, or unique geologic features, processes, or phenomena are located along the creek. **Cultural**: No archaeological sites are known to occur within the creek corridor and none have been observed during field work. While no formal cultural inventories have been conducted within the creek corridor, it is unlikely that any significant or unusual sites would be identified. **Similar Values**: Girds Creek contains no other significant hydrological, paleontological, botanical, scientific, or ecological resources that are waterway related.
07 Bear Creek
Scenic: The scenery along the creek is common to that found along other creeks in the geographic region, and it does not appear to be of a quality that would attract visitors from outside the area. **Fisheries:** While the creek has suitable habitat for Mid Columbia steelhead trout, and the species is known to spawn in the creek, it is not a top producer for the

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUES SUMMARY TABLE
species and the habitat is not exceptionally high due to past grazing activities and a recent flash flood that removed much of the riparian vegetation (although the habitat is recovering). **Recreation** While a number of recreational opportunities are provided (hunting, hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, camping), these are not unique enough to attract visitors from outside the region. **Wildlife**. In general, wildlife diversity along the creek is relatively high due to the riparian vegetation and perennial source of water. However, this characteristic is not unique to Bear Creek as it is common along tributaries of the John Day River. **Historical**: While no formal historic surveys have been conducted, it is most likely that the public lands do not contain any sites or features associated with a significant event, important person, or cultural activity of the past that was rare or unusual in the area. A shearing cabin is located on public lands in the review section; however, this structure does not pose any significant historic value. **Geologic**: No rare, unusual, or unique geologic features, processes, or phenomena are located along the creek. **Cultural**: Little is know about the specific cultural resources along Bear Creek as no formal inventories of cultural values have been conducted. In fact, there have been few formal studies in the geographic area. No archaeological sites are known to occur within the creek corridor and none have been observed during field work. Consequently, cultural and historic resources are not considered outstandingly remarkable. **Similar Values**: Bear Creek contains no other significant hydrological, paleontological, botanical, scientific, or ecological resources that are waterway related.
08 Stony Creek
Scenic: The scenery along the lower portion of the creek can be considered common that found along other creeks in the geographic region. The upper portion of the creek does provide greater scenic contrasts due to its steep canyons, sheer cliffs, waterfalls, and views; however, such scenic values are not unique enough in the region to warrant being considered outstandingly remarkable. The narrow portion of the canyon with the sheer cliffs is relatively short (less than one mile) and is comparable to that found along Jericho Creek, although more pristine. The canyons through which the mainstem and North Fork John Day rivers flow are more spectacular from a scenic perspective. **Fisheries:** While the creek has suitable habitat for Mid Columbia steelhead trout, and the species is known to spawn in the creek, it is not a top producer for the species and the habitat is not exceptional in terms of quality due to past logging and grazing. **Recreation** While a number of recreational opportunities are provided (hunting, hiking, backpacking, horseback riding), these are not unique enough to attract visitors from outside the region. **Wildlife**. In general, wildlife diversity along the creek is relatively high due to the riparian vegetation and perennial source of water. However, this characteristic is not unique to Stony Creek as it is common along tributaries of the North Fork of the John Day. Wildlife is thus not considered an outstandingly remarkable value. **Historical**: While no formal historic surveys have been conducted, it is most likely that the public lands do not contain any sites or features associated with a

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUES SUMMARY TABLE
significant event, important person, or cultural activity of the past that was rare or unusual in the area. **Geologic**: No rare, unusual, or unique geologic features, processes, or phenomena are located along the creek. **Cultural**: Little is know about the specific cultural resources along Stony Creek as no formal inventories of cultural values have been conducted. In fact, there have been few formal studies in the geographic area. No archaeological sites are known to occur within the creek corridor and none have been observed during field work. Consequently, cultural and historic resources are not considered outstandingly remarkable. **Similar Values**: Stony Creek contains no other significant hydrological, paleontological, botanical, scientific, or ecological resources that are waterway related.
09 Jericho Creek
Scenic: The scenery along the creek seems common to that found along other creeks in the geographic region and not of a quality that would attract visitors from outside the area. **Fisheries:** Habitat is marginal for steelhead trout as portions of the creek are dry during some parts of the year (with water going underground) and the creek is partly modified by the road running along and over it. While spawning does occur, it is limited. **Recreation** While a number of recreational opportunities are provided (OHV and 4x4 use, hunting, hiking, backpacking, horseback riding), these are not unique enough to attract visitors from outside the region. **Wildlife**. In general, wildlife diversity and habitat are below normal due to the level of disturbance caused by the existing road, making it poorer compared to that found along other tributaries of the North Fork of the John Day. **Historical**: While no formal historic surveys have been conducted, it is most likely that the public lands do not contain any sites or features associated with a significant event, important person, or cultural activity of the past that was rare or unusual in the area. **Geologic**: No rare, unusual, or unique geologic features, processes, or phenomena are located along the creek. **Cultural**: Little is know about the specific cultural resources along Jerricho Creek as no formal inventories of cultural values have been conducted. In fact, there have been few formal studies in the geographic area. No archaeological sites are known to occur within the creek corridor and none have been observed during field work. **Similar Values**: Jericho Creek contains no other significant hydrological, paleontological, botanical, scientific, or ecological resources that are waterway related.
10 Big Wall Creek
Scenic: The scenery along the creek is common to that found along other creeks in the geographic region, and it does not appear to be of a quality that would attract visitors from outside the area. **Fisheries:** While the creek has suitable habitat for Mid Columbia steelhead trout, and the species is known to spawn in the creek, it is not a top producer for the

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUES SUMMARY TABLE
species and the habitat is not exceptional due to past grazing and logging activities. In addition, much of the channel is bedrock controlled, which reduces available spawning habitat. **Recreation** While a number of recreational opportunities are provided (driving for pleasure, OHV and 4x4 use, hunting, hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, camping), these are not unique enough to attract visitors from outside the region. **Wildlife**. In general, wildlife diversity along the creek is relatively high due to the riparian vegetation and perennial source of water. However, this characteristic is not unique to Big Wall Creek as it is common along tributaries of the North Fork of the John Day. **Historical**: While no formal historic surveys have been conducted, it is most likely that the public lands do not contain any sites or features associated with a significant event, important person, or cultural activity of the past that was rare or unusual in the area. **Geologic**: No rare, unusual, or unique geologic features, processes, or phenomena are located along the creek. **Cultural**: Little is know about the specific cultural resources along Big Wall Creek as no formal inventories of cultural values have been conducted. In fact, there have been few formal studies in the geographic area. No archaeological sites are known to occur within the creek corridor and none have been observed during field work. **Similar Values**: Big Wall Creek contains no other significant hydrological, paleontological, botanical, scientific, or ecological resources that are waterway related.
11 Little Wall Creek
Scenic: The scenery along the creek is common to that found along other creeks in the geographic region, and it does not appear to be of a quality that would attract visitors from outside the area. **Fisheries:** While the creek has suitable habitat for Mid Columbia steelhead trout, and the species is known to spawn in the creek, it is not a top producer for the species and the habitat is not exceptional in terms of quality due to past grazing and logging activities. **Recreation:** Recreation opportunities are currently limited due to private land at the mouth of Little Wall Creek that prevents access; however, there is the potential for such opportunities as hiking, nature viewing, hunting, , backpacking, and horseback riding. Even if a public easement was acquired, the recreation opportunities are not unique enough to attract visitors from outside the region. **Wildlife**. In general, wildlife diversity along the creek is relatively high due to the riparian vegetation and perennial source of water. However, this characteristic is not unique to Little Wall Creek as it is common along tributaries of the North Fork of the John Day. **Historical**: While no formal historic surveys have been conducted, it is most likely that the public lands do not contain any sites or features associated with a significant event, important person, or cultural activity of the past that was rare or unusual in the area. **Geologic**: No rare, unusual, or unique geologic features, processes, or phenomena are located along the creek.

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUES SUMMARY TABLE
Cultural: Little is know about the specific cultural resources along Little Wall Creek as no formal inventories of cultural values have been conducted. In fact, there have been few formal studies in the geographic area. No archaeological sites are known to occur within the creek corridor and none have been observed during field work. Consequently, cultural and historic resources are not considered outstandingly remarkable. **Similar Values**: Little Wall Creek contains no other significant hydrological, paleontological, botanical, scientific, or ecological resources that are waterway related.
12 Ditch Creek
Scenic: The scenery along the creek is common to that found along other creeks in the geographic region, and it does not appear to be of a quality that would attract visitors from outside the area. **Fisheries:** While the creek has suitable habitat for Mid Columbia steelhead trout, and the species is known to spawn in the creek, it is not a top producer for the species and the habitat is not exceptionally high due to past logging and grazing activities. **Recreation** While a number of recreational opportunities are provided (hunting, hiking, backpacking, horseback riding), these are not unique enough to attract visitors from outside the region. **Wildlife**. In general, wildlife diversity along the creek is relatively high due to the riparian vegetation and perennial source of water. However, this characteristic is not unique to Ditch Creek as it is common along tributaries of the North Fork of the John Day. **Historical**: While no formal historic surveys have been conducted, it is most likely that the public lands do not contain any sites or features associated with a significant event, important person, or cultural activity of the past that was rare or unusual in the area. **Geologic**: No rare, unusual, or unique geologic features, processes, or phenomena are located along the creek. **Cultural**: Little is know about the specific cultural resources along Ditch Creek as no formal inventories of cultural values have been conducted. In fact, there have been few formal studies in the geographic area. No archaeological sites are known to occur within the creek corridor and none have been observed during field work. Consequently, cultural and historic resources are not considered outstandingly remarkable. **Similar Values**: Ditch Creek contains no other significant hydrological, paleontological, botanical, scientific, or ecological resources that are waterway related.
13 Cottonwood Creek
Scenic: The scenic values within the creek corridor are not notable or exemplary, but are common to other waterways in the geographic region. **Fisheries**: While steelhead spawning occurs in Cottonwood Creek, there is a considerable amount of streambed modification and the habitat is not sufficient to support the numbers of fry produced. **Recreational**: While numerous recreational opportunities could be provided (hunting, hiking, nature viewing, OHV use, horseback riding), these are common throughout the area and not unique enough to attract visitors from outside the region. The lack of a public easement through private land along the creek

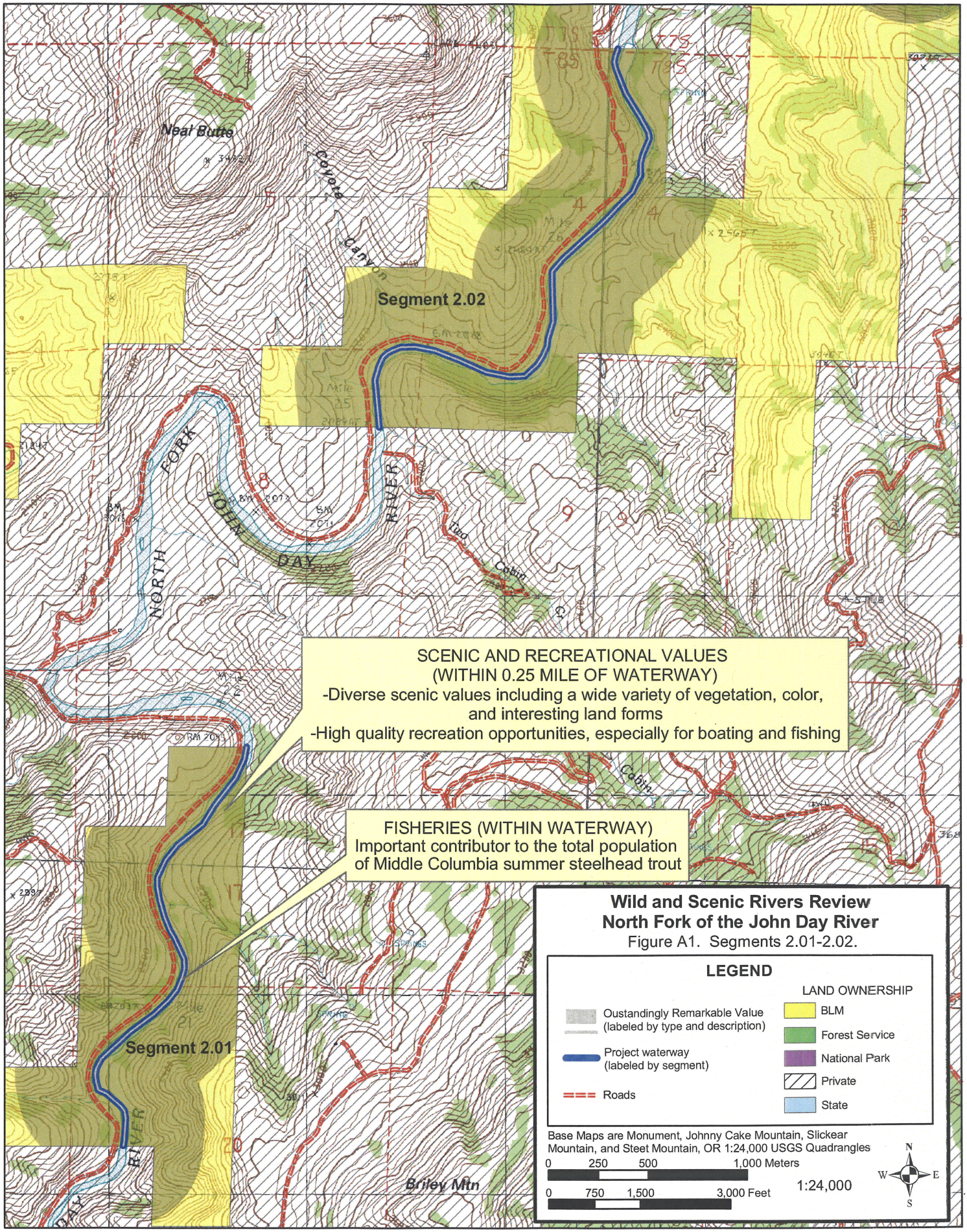
OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUES SUMMARY TABLE
currently prevents most use. **Wildlife**: While the creek corridor offers good habitat for a number of species (deer, elk, turkeys, etc.), the public lands do not contribute as one of the top producers of resident or indigenous wildlife species important to the area, and habitat quality is not exceptionally high. **Historical**: The public lands do not contain any sites or features associated with a significant event, important person, or cultural activity of the past that was rare or unusual in the area. **Geologic**: No rare, unusual, or unique geologic features, processes, or phenomena are located within a ½-mile corridor along the creek. **Cultural**: No archaeological sites are known to occur within the creek corridor and none have been observed during field work. While no formal cultural inventories have been conducted within the creek corridor, it is highly unlikely that any significant or unusual sites would be identified. **Similar Values**: Cottonwood contains no other significant hydrological, paleontological, botanical, scientific, or ecological resources that are waterway related.
14 Wall Creek
Scenic: The scenery along the creek is common to that found along other creeks in the geographic region, and it does not appear to be of a quality that would attract visitors from outside the area. **Fisheries:** While the creek has suitable habitat for Mid Columbia steelhead trout, and the species is known to spawn in the creek, it is not a top producer for the species and the habitat is not exceptionally high due to past logging and grazing activities. In addition, much of the channel is bedrock controlled, which reduces available spawning habitat. **Recreation**: Recreational opportunities are generally limited to driving for pleasure, nature watching, picnicking, and possibly fishing. These are not unique enough to attract visitors from outside the region. **Wildlife**: In general, wildlife diversity along the creek is relatively high due to the riparian vegetation and perennial source of water. However, this characteristic is not unique to Wall Creek as it is common along tributaries of the North Fork of the John Day. **Historical**: While no formal historic surveys have been conducted, it is most likely that the public lands do not contain any sites or features associated with a significant event, important person, or cultural activity of the past that was rare or unusual in the area. **Geologic**: No rare, unusual, or unique geologic features, processes, or phenomena are located along the creek. **Cultural**: Little is know about the specific cultural resources along Wall Creek as no formal inventories of cultural values have been conducted. In fact, there have been few formal studies in the geographic area. No archaeological sites are known to occur within the creek corridor and none have been observed during field work. **Similar Values**: Wall Creek contains no other significant hydrological, paleontological, botanical, scientific, or ecological resources that are waterway related.

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUES SUMMARY TABLE
15 Mallory Creek
Scenic: The scenery along the creek seems common to that found along other creeks in the geographic region, and it does not appear to be of a quality that would attract visitors from outside the area. **Fisheries:** While the creek has suitable habitat for Mid Columbia steelhead trout, and the species is known to spawn in the creek, it is not a top producer for the species and the habitat is not exceptionally high due to past logging and grazing activities. **Recreation** While a number of recreational opportunities are provided (OHV and 4x4 use, hunting, hiking, backpacking, horseback riding), these are not unique enough to attract visitors from outside the region. **Wildlife**. In general, wildlife diversity along the creek is relatively high due to the riparian vegetation and perennial source of water. However, this characteristic is not unique to Mallory Creek as it is common along tributaries of the North Fork of the John Day. **Historical**: While no formal historic surveys have been conducted, it is most likely that the public lands do not contain any sites or features associated with a significant event, important person, or cultural activity of the past that was rare or unusual in the area. **Geologic**: No rare, unusual, or unique geologic features, processes, or phenomena are located along the creek. **Cultural**: Little is know about the specific cultural resources along Mallory Creek as no formal inventories of cultural values have been conducted. In fact, there have been few formal studies in the geographic area. No archaeological sites are known to occur within the creek corridor and none have been observed during field work. Consequently, cultural and historic resources are not considered outstandingly remarkable. **Similar Values**: Mallory Creek contains no other significant hydrological, paleontological, botanical, scientific, or ecological resources that are waterway related.
16 Graves Creek
Scenic: The scenery along the creek is common to that found along other creeks in the geographic region, and it does not appear to be of a quality that would attract visitors from outside the area. **Fisheries:** While the creek has suitable habitat for Mid Columbia steelhead trout, and the species is known to spawn in the creek, it is not a top producer for the species and the habitat is not exceptional in terms of quality due to past logging and grazing. **Recreation** While a number of recreational opportunities are provided (hunting, hiking, backpacking, horseback riding), these are not unique enough to attract visitors from outside the region. **Wildlife**. In general, wildlife diversity along the creek is relatively high due to the riparian vegetation and perennial source of water. However, this characteristic is not unique to Graves Creek as it is common along tributaries of the North Fork John Day. **Historical**: While no formal historic surveys have been conducted, it is most likely that the public lands do not contain any sites or features associated with a

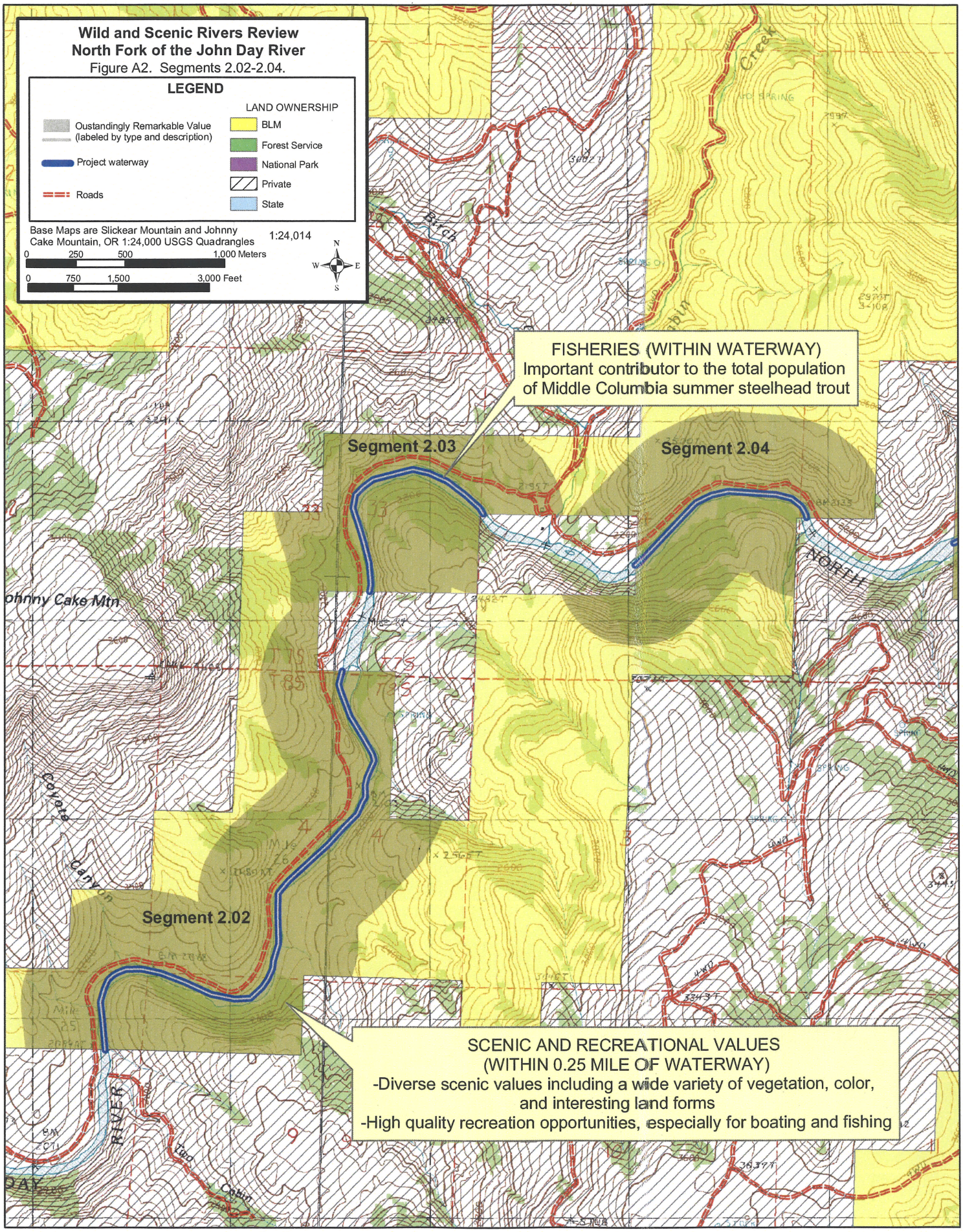
OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUES SUMMARY TABLE
significant event, important person, or cultural activity of the past that was rare or unusual in the area. **Geologic**: No rare, unusual, or unique geologic features, processes, or phenomena are located along the creek. **Cultural**: Little is know about the specific cultural resources along Graves Creek as no formal inventories of cultural values have been conducted. In fact, there have been few formal studies in the geographic area. No archaeological sites are known to occur within the creek corridor and none have been observed during field work. **Similar Values**: Graves Creek contains no other significant hydrological, paleontological, botanical, scientific, or ecological resources that are waterway related.
17 Rudio Creek
Scenic: While the scenery along the creek differs from that found along most other creeks in the geographic region, it does not appear of a quality that would attract visitors from outside the area. **Fisheries:** While the creek has suitable habitat for Mid Columbia steelhead trout, and the species is known to spawn in the creek, it is not a top producer for the species and the habitat is not exceptional in terms of quality due to grazing and past logging. **Recreation:** Public access through private land is currently allowed along Rudio Creek, which offers opportunities for hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, and hunting, with trophy elk hunting a major draw to the area. However, the hunting is not restricted to the creek corridor, and hunting also occurs on private land where hunters pay for guided hunting services. **Wildlife**. In general, wildlife diversity along the creek is relatively high due to the thick cover, perennial source of water, and travel corridor. Elk are especially prevalent, as are mountain lions, deer, and bear. **Historical**: While no formal historic surveys have been conducted, it is most likely that the public lands do not contain any sites or features associated with a significant event, important person, or cultural activity of the past that was rare or unusual in the area. **Geologic**: No rare, unusual, or unique geologic features, processes, or phenomena are located along the creek. An interpretive site is being considered along the creek as it is one of the few places to view dikes crated during lava flows along the hillside (lava infill); however, this geological phenomena is outside the ½-mile corridor and not creek related. **Cultural**: No archaeological sites are known to occur within the creek corridor and none have been observed during field work. While no formal cultural inventories have been conducted within the creek corridor, it is highly unlikely that any significant or unusual sites would be identified. **Similar Values**: Rudio Creek contains no other significant hydrological, paleontological, botanical, scientific, or ecological resources that are waterway related.
18 Jackknife Canyon Creek
Scenic: The scenery along the creek is common to that found along other creeks in the geographic region, and it does not appear to be of a quality that would attract visitors from outside the area.

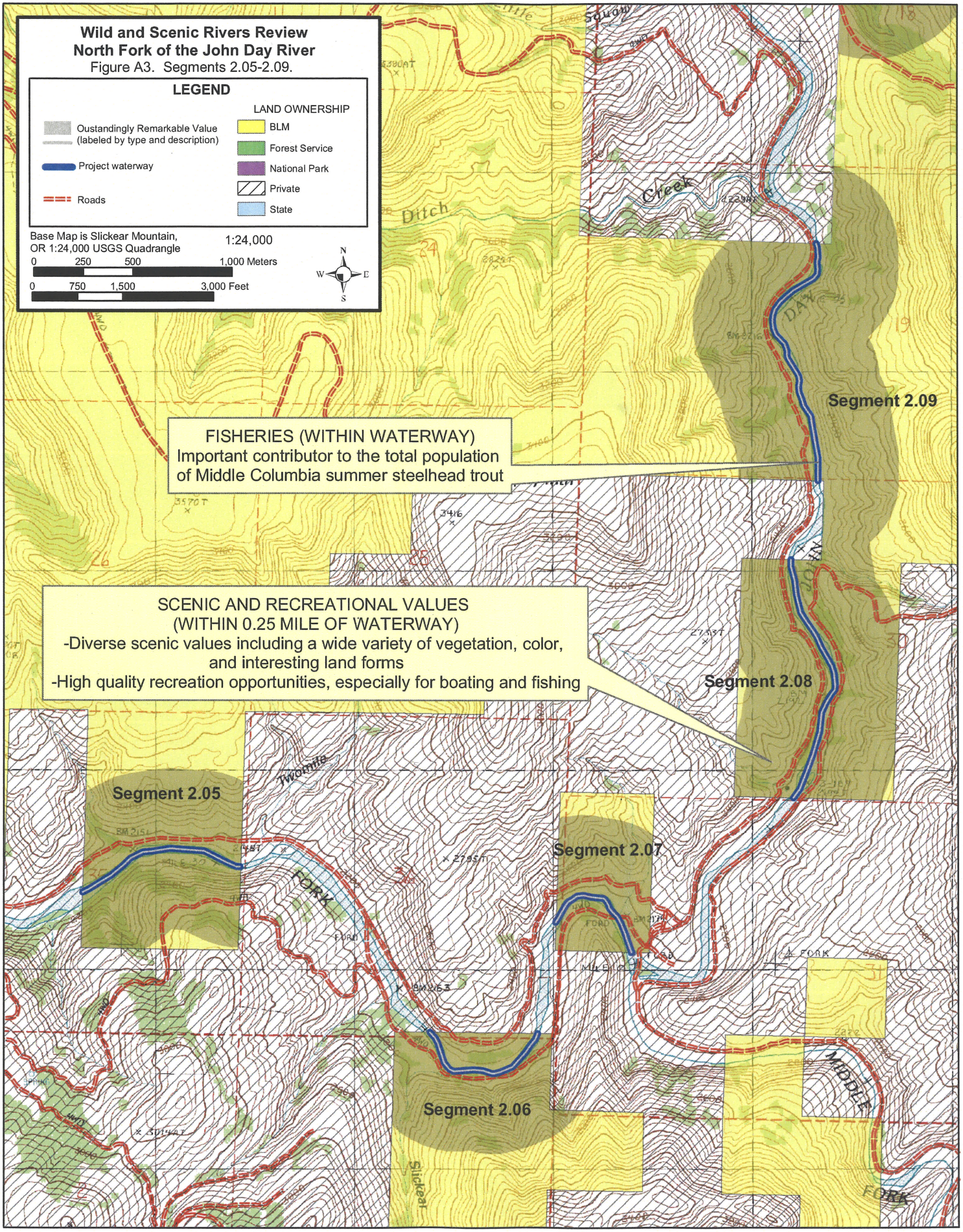
OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUES SUMMARY TABLE
Fisheries: While the creek has suitable habitat for Mid Columbia steelhead trout, the species is known to spawn in the creek, and it is in an area of the lower John Day River that has few spawning tributaries, it is not a top producer for the species and the habitat is not exceptionally high quality. In addition, roughly half of the steelhead spawning in the lower John Day River are hatchery fish coming from the Columbia River, which reduces reproductive independence of that population. **Recreation** While a number of recreational opportunities are provided (hunting, hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, camping), these are not unique enough to attract visitors from outside the region. **Wildlife**. In general, wildlife diversity along the creek is relatively high due to the riparian vegetation and perennial source of water. A number of bighorn sheep use the canyon. However, these characteristics are not unique to Jackknife Canyon Creek as it is common along tributaries of the John Day River. **Historical**: While no formal historic surveys have been conducted, it is most likely that the public lands do not contain any sites or features associated with a significant event, important person, or cultural activity of the past that was rare or unusual in the area. **Geologic**: No rare, unusual, or unique geologic features, processes, or phenomena are located along the creek. **Cultural**: Little is know about the specific cultural resources along Jackknife Canyon Creek as no formal inventories of cultural values have been conducted. In fact, there have been few formal studies in the geographic area. While signs of prehistoric use have been observed during fieldwork, including some stone tool flakes and a cave that appeared to have been sifted for artifacts, such sites could not be considered rear or unusual. **Similar Values**: Jackknife Canyon Creek contains no other significant hydrological, paleontological, botanical, scientific, or ecological resources that are waterway related.
19 Ferry Canyon Creek
Scenic: The scenery along the creek is common to that found along other creeks in the geographic region and not of a quality that would attract visitors from outside the area. **Fisheries:** While the creek has suitable habitat for Mid Columbia steelhead trout, the species is known to spawn in the creek, and it is in an area of the lower John Day River that has few spawning tributaries, it is not a top producer for the species and the habitat is not exceptionally high quality. In addition, roughly half of the steelhead spawning in the lower John Day River are hatchery fish coming from the Columbia River, which reduces reproductive independence of that population. **Recreation** While a number of recreational opportunities are provided (hunting, hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, camping), these are not unique enough to attract visitors from outside the region. **Wildlife**. In general, wildlife diversity along the creek is relatively high due to the riparian vegetation and perennial source of water. However, this characteristic is not unique to Ferry Canyon Creek as it is common along tributaries of the John Day River. **Historical**: The confluence of Ferry Canyon Creek and the John Day River contains a historic river crossing (ferry); however, the location of this crossing

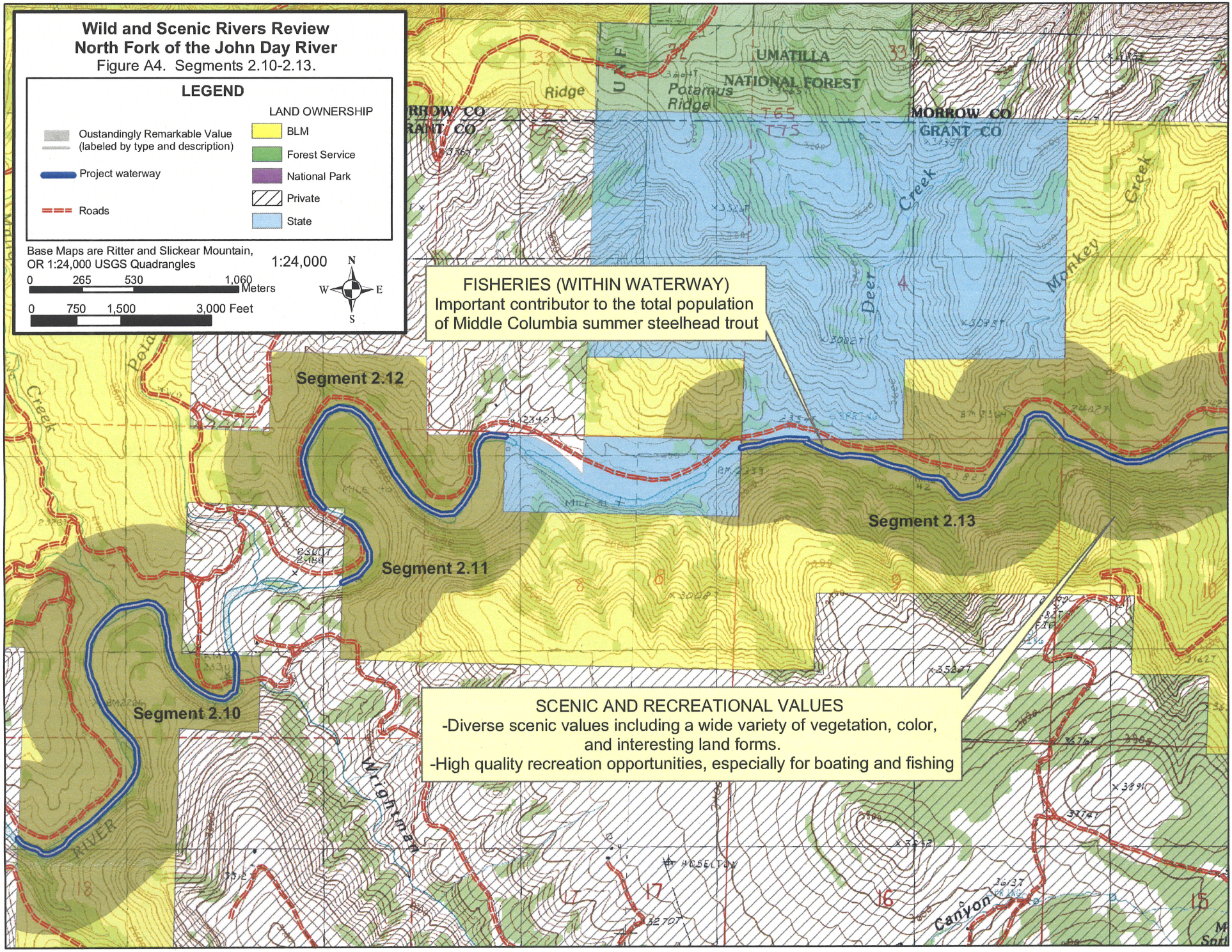
OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUES SUMMARY TABLE
already occurs with the ¼-mile corridor of the Wild and Scenic John Day River and is thus within the national WSR System. The public lands upstream of the confluence most likely do not contain any sites or features associated with a significant event, important person, or cultural activity of the past that was rare or unusual in the area. **Geologic**: No rare, unusual, or unique geologic features, processes, or phenomena are located along the creek. **Cultural**: Little is know about the specific cultural resources along Ferry Canyon Creek as no formal inventories of cultural values have been conducted. In fact, there have been few formal studies in the geographic area. No archaeological sites are known to occur within the creek corridor and no sites have been observed during field work. **Similar Values**: Ferry Canyon Creek contains no other significant hydrological, paleontological, botanical, scientific, or ecological resources that are waterway related.

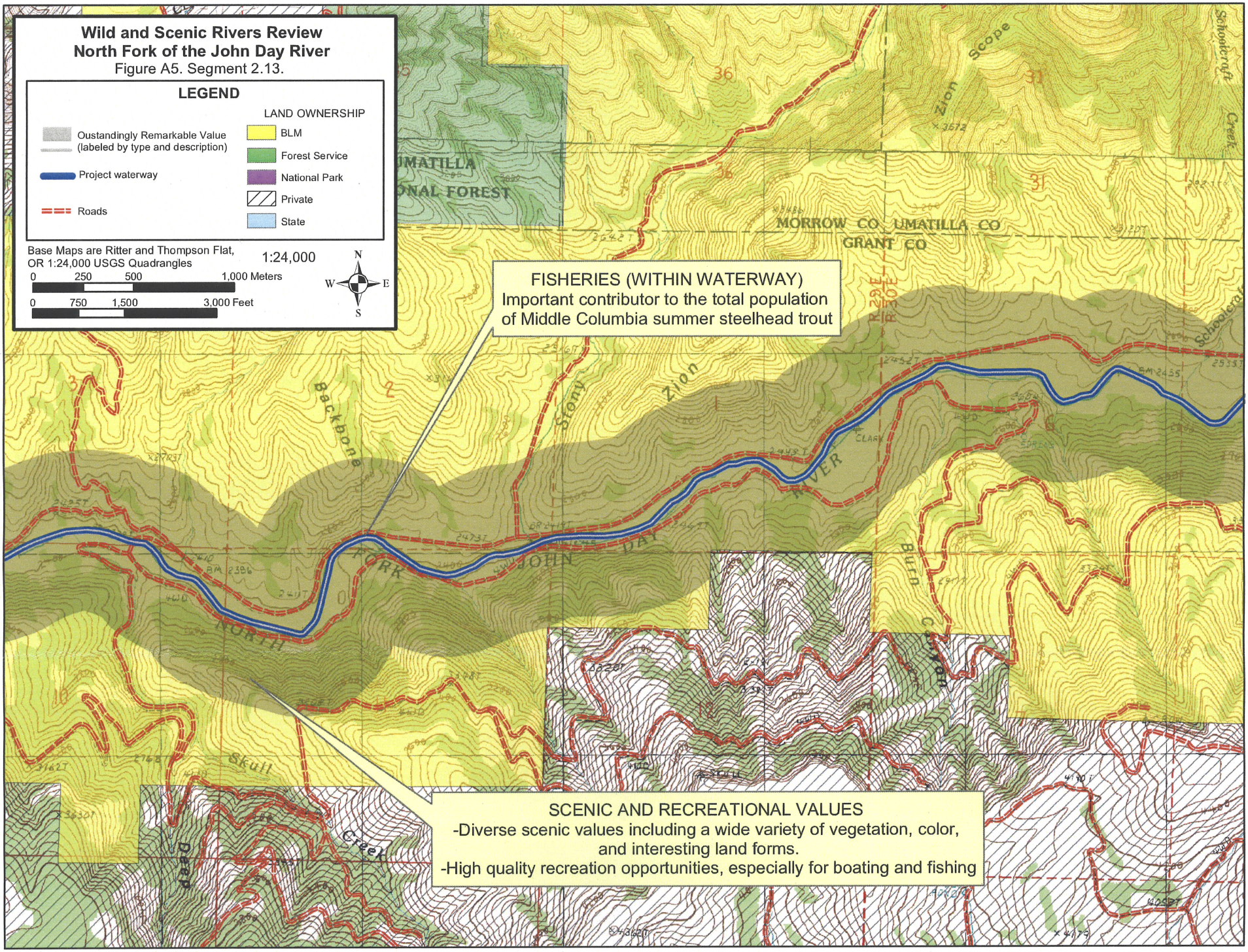


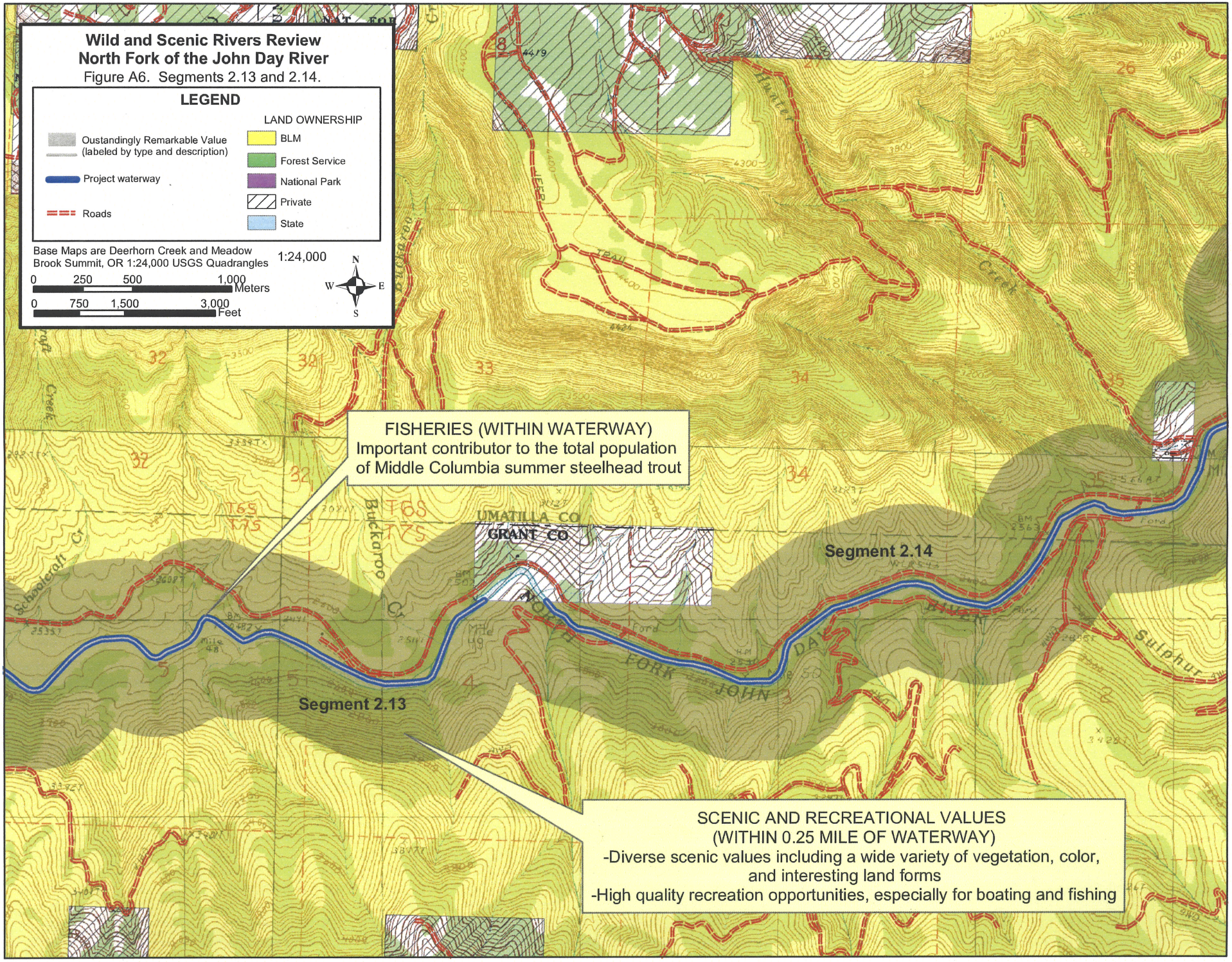
Wild and Scenic Rivers Review
North Fork of the John Day River
Figure A1. Segments 2.01-2.02.

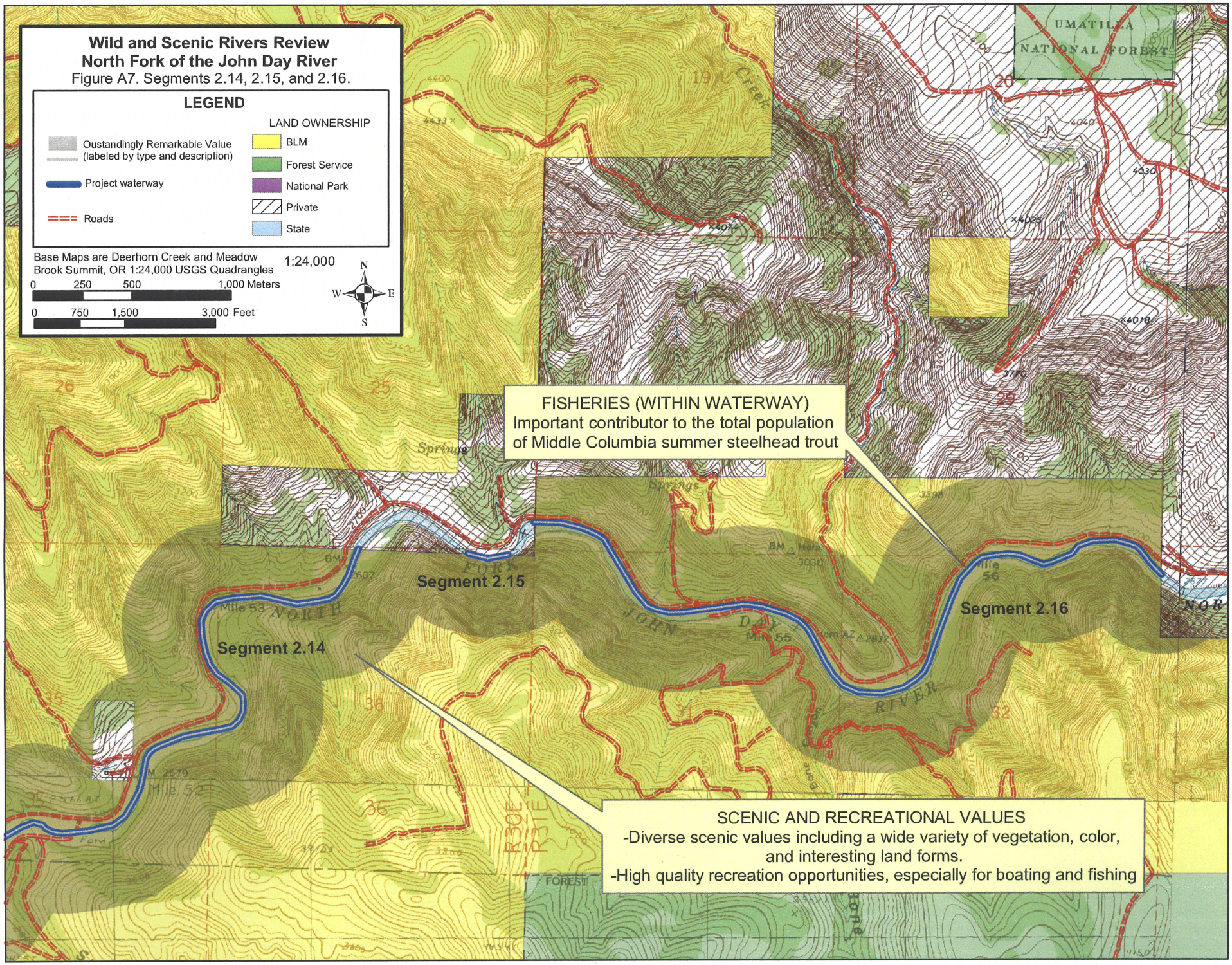

Wild and Scenic Rivers Review
North Fork of the John Day River
Figure A2. Segments 2.02-2.04.
LEGEND
Oustandingly Remarkable Value (labeled by type and description)
Project waterway
Roads
LAND OWNERSHIP
BLM
Forest Service
National Park
Private
State
Base Maps are Slickear Mountain and Johnny Cake Mountain, OR 1:24,000 USGS Quadrangles
1:24,014
0 250 500 1,000 Meters
0 750 1,500 3,000 Feet
N
W
E
S
FISHERIES (WITHIN WATERWAY)
Important contributor to the total population of Middle Columbia summer steelhead trout
Segment 2.03
Segment 2.04
Segment 2.02
SCENIC AND RECREATIONAL VALUES
(WITHIN 0.25 MILE OF WATERWAY)
-Diverse scenic values including a wide variety of vegetation, color, and interesting land forms
-High quality recreation opportunities, especially for boating and fishing
Johnny Cake Mtn
Birch
Creek
NORTH
Coyote
Canyon
RIVER
Two
Cabin


Wild and Scenic Rivers Review
North Fork of the John Day River
Figure A3. Segments 2.05-2.09.
LEGEND
Oustandingly Remarkable Value (labeled by type and description)
Project waterway
Roads
LAND OWNERSHIP
BLM
Forest Service
National Park
Private
State
Base Map is Slickear Mountain, OR 1:24,000 USGS Quadrangle
1:24,000
0 250 500 1,000 Meters
0 750 1,500 3,000 Feet
N
W
E
S
FISHERIES (WITHIN WATERWAY)
Important contributor to the total population of Middle Columbia summer steelhead trout
SCENIC AND RECREATIONAL VALUES
(WITHIN 0.25 MILE OF WATERWAY)
-Diverse scenic values including a wide variety of vegetation, color, and interesting land forms
-High quality recreation opportunities, especially for boating and fishing
Segment 2.05
Segment 2.06
Segment 2.07
Segment 2.08
Segment 2.09
Ditch
Creek
Twomile
FORK
MIDDLE
Slickear


Wild and Scenic Rivers Review
North Fork of the John Day River
Figure A4. Segments 2.10-2.13.
LEGEND
Oustandingly Remarkable Value (labeled by type and description)
Project waterway
Roads
LAND OWNERSHIP
BLM
Forest Service
National Park
Private
State
Base Maps are Ritter and Slickear Mountain, OR 1:24,000 USGS Quadrangles
1:24,000
0 265 530 1,060 Meters
0 750 1,500 3,000 Feet
N
W
E
S
UMATILLA NATIONAL FOREST
MORROW CO
GRANT CO
Potamus Ridge
Deer Creek
Monkey Creek
Segment 2.12
Segment 2.11
Segment 2.10
Segment 2.13
FISHERIES (WITHIN WATERWAY)
Important contributor to the total population of Middle Columbia summer steelhead trout
SCENIC AND RECREATIONAL VALUES
-Diverse scenic values including a wide variety of vegetation, color, and interesting land forms.
-High quality recreation opportunities, especially for boating and fishing
Wrightman
Canyon


Wild and Scenic Rivers Review
North Fork of the John Day River
Figure A5. Segment 2.13.
LEGEND
Oustandingly Remarkable Value (labeled by type and description)
Project waterway
Roads
LAND OWNERSHIP
BLM
Forest Service
National Park
Private
State
Base Maps are Ritter and Thompson Flat, OR 1:24,000 USGS Quadrangles
1:24,000
0 250 500 1,000 Meters
0 750 1,500 3,000 Feet
N
W
E
S
FISHERIES (WITHIN WATERWAY)
Important contributor to the total population of Middle Columbia summer steelhead trout
SCENIC AND RECREATIONAL VALUES
-Diverse scenic values including a wide variety of vegetation, color, and interesting land forms.
-High quality recreation opportunities, especially for boating and fishing
MORROW CO
UMATILLA CO
GRANT CO
Zion
Scope
Schoolcraft Creek
Backbone
Stony
Zion
NORTH FORK JOHN DAY RIVER
Burn Canyon
Skull
Dead
Creek


Wild and Scenic Rivers Review
North Fork of the John Day River
Figure A6. Segments 2.13 and 2.14.
LEGEND
Oustandingly Remarkable Value (labeled by type and description)
Project waterway
Roads
LAND OWNERSHIP
BLM
Forest Service
National Park
Private
State
Base Maps are Deerhorn Creek and Meadow Brook Summit, OR 1:24,000 USGS Quadrangles
1:24,000
0 250 500 1,000 Meters
0 750 1,500 3,000 Feet
N
W
E
S
FISHERIES (WITHIN WATERWAY)
Important contributor to the total population of Middle Columbia summer steelhead trout
UMATILLA CO
GRANT CO
Segment 2.14
Segment 2.13
SCENIC AND RECREATIONAL VALUES
(WITHIN 0.25 MILE OF WATERWAY)
-Diverse scenic values including a wide variety of vegetation, color, and interesting land forms
-High quality recreation opportunities, especially for boating and fishing


Wild and Scenic Rivers Review
North Fork of the John Day River
Figure A7. Segments 2.14, 2.15, and 2.16.
LEGEND
Oustandingly Remarkable Value (labeled by type and description)
Project waterway
Roads
LAND OWNERSHIP
BLM
Forest Service
National Park
Private
State
Base Maps are Deerhorn Creek and Meadow Brook Summit, OR 1:24,000 USGS Quadrangles
1:24,000
0 250 500 1,000 Meters
0 750 1,500 3,000 Feet
N
W
E
S
UMATILLA NATIONAL FOREST
FISHERIES (WITHIN WATERWAY)
Important contributor to the total population of Middle Columbia summer steelhead trout
Segment 2.14
Segment 2.15
Segment 2.16
NORTH FORK JOHN DAY RIVER
Mile 53
Mile 55
Mile 56
Mile 52
SCENIC AND RECREATIONAL VALUES
-Diverse scenic values including a wide variety of vegetation, color, and interesting land forms.
-High quality recreation opportunities, especially for boating and fishing

ATTACHMENT B

RIVER SEGMENT NARRATIVE TABLE

June 11, 2006

ATTACHMENT B: RIVER SEGMENT NARRATIVE TABLE

Table B1. River Segment Narrative Table

River Segment Unique ID	River Name	Township Range and Section and Quad Name	Start River Mile	End River Mile	Length (Miles)	Free Flowing	BLM Eligible	List of ORVs	Tentative Classification/ ORV Description
1.01	Potamus Creek	T 7S, R 29E, Sec. 6, 7 Slickear Mountain	0.40	1.28	0.89	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
1.02	Potamus Creek	T 7S, R 29E, Sec. 6; T 6S, R 29E, Sec. 31, 32 Lake Penland, Slickear Mountain	1.30	3.63	2.33	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
2.01	North Fork of the John Day	T8S, R28E, Sec. 17, 20 Johnny Cake Mountain, Monument	20.43	21.94	1.51	YES	YES	Scenic Recreation Fisheries	**Recreational River Area** due to a highly visible and well-traveled road parallel to river. Diverse scenic values include a wide variety of vegetation, color, and interesting land forms. High quality recreation (boating and fishing) opportunities. Important contributor to Mid Columbia steelhead trout, a threatened species.
2.02	North Fork of the John Day	T8S, R28E, Sec. 4, 5, 8, 9 Johnny Cake Mountain, Slickear Mountain	25.09	26.98	1.89	YES	YES	Scenic Recreation Fisheries	**Scenic River Area** due to largely undeveloped shorelines and parallel road receives little use and is generally well screened from river. Diverse scenic values include a wide variety of vegetation, color, and interesting land forms. High quality boating and fishing opportunities. Important contributor to Mid Columbia steelhead trout, a threatened species.

Table B1. River Segment Narrative Table									
River Segment Unique ID	**River Name**	**Township Range and Section and Quad Name**	**Start River Mile**	**End River Mile**	**Length (Miles)**	**Free Flowing**	**BLM Eligible**	**List of ORVs**	**Tentative Classification/ ORV Description**
2.03	North Fork of the John Day	T7S, R28E, Sec. 33 Slickear Mountain	27.08	27.86	0.78	YES	YES	Scenic Recreation Fisheries	**Scenic River Area** due to largely undeveloped shorelines and parallel road receives little use and is generally well screened from river. Diverse scenic values include a wide variety of vegetation, color, and interesting land forms. High quality boating and fishing opportunities. Important contributor to Mid Columbia steelhead trout, a threatened species.
2.04	North Fork of the John Day	T7S, R28E, Sec. 34 Slickear Mountain	27.99	28.64	0.66	YES	YES	Scenic Recreation Fisheries	**Scenic River Area** due to largely undeveloped shorelines and parallel road receives little use and is generally well screened from river. Diverse scenic values include a wide variety of vegetation, color, and interesting land forms. High quality boating and fishing opportunities. Important contributor to Mid Columbia steelhead trout, a threatened species.
2.05	North Fork of the John Day	T7S, R28E, Sec. 34 Slickear Mountain	29.19	29.73	0.55	YES	YES	Scenic Recreation Fisheries	**Scenic River Area** due to largely undeveloped shorelines and parallel road receives little use and is generally well screened from river. Diverse scenic values include a wide variety of vegetation, color, and interesting land forms. High quality boating and fishing opportunities. Important contributor to Mid Columbia steelhead trout, a threatened species.

Table B1. River Segment Narrative Table									
River Segment Unique ID	**River Name**	**Township Range and Section and Quad Name**	**Start River Mile**	**End River Mile**	**Length (Miles)**	**Free Flowing**	**BLM Eligible**	**List of ORVs**	**Tentative Classification/ ORV Description**
2.06	North Fork of the John Day	T8S, R28E, Sec. 1 Slickear Mountain	30.59	31.06	0.47	YES	YES	Scenic Recreation Fisheries	**Scenic River Area** due to largely undeveloped shorelines and parallel road receives little use and is generally well screened from river. Diverse scenic values include a wide variety of vegetation, color, and interesting land forms. High quality boating and fishing opportunities. Important contributor to Mid Columbia steelhead trout, a threatened species.
2.07	North Fork of the John Day	T7S, R29E, Sec. 31 Slickear Mountain	31.41	31.79	0.38	YES	YES	Scenic Recreation Fisheries	**Scenic River Area** due to largely undeveloped shorelines and parallel road receives little use and is generally well screened from river. Diverse scenic values include a wide variety of vegetation, color, and interesting land forms. High quality boating and fishing opportunities. Important contributor to Mid Columbia steelhead trout, a threatened species.
2.08	North Fork of the John Day	T7S, R29E, Sec. 30 Slickear Mountain	32.08	32.88	0.80	YES	YES	Scenic Recreation Fisheries	**Scenic River Area** due to largely undeveloped shorelines and parallel road receives little use and is generally well screened from river. Diverse scenic values include a wide variety of vegetation, color, and interesting land forms. High quality boating and fishing opportunities. Important contributor to Mid Columbia steelhead trout, a threatened species.

Table B1. River Segment Narrative Table									
River Segment Unique ID	**River Name**	**Township Range and Section and Quad Name**	**Start River Mile**	**End River Mile**	**Length (Miles)**	**Free Flowing**	**BLM Eligible**	**List of ORVs**	**Tentative Classification/ ORV Description**
2.09	North Fork of the John Day	T7S, R29E, Sec. 19 Slickear Mountain	34.37	35.21	0.84	YES	YES	Scenic Recreation Fisheries	**Scenic River Area** due to largely undeveloped shorelines and parallel road receives little use and is generally well screened from river. Diverse scenic values include a wide variety of vegetation, color, and interesting land forms. High quality boating and fishing opportunities. Important contributor to Mid Columbia steelhead trout, a threatened species.
2.10	North Fork of the John Day	T7S, R29E, Sec. 7, 18 Slickear Mountain	36.72	38.50	1.78	YES	YES	Scenic Recreation Fisheries	**Scenic River Area** due to largely undeveloped shorelines and parallel road receives little use and is generally well screened from river. Diverse scenic values include a wide variety of vegetation, color, and interesting land forms. High quality boating and fishing opportunities. Important contributor to Mid Columbia steelhead trout, a threatened species.
2.11	North Fork of the John Day	T7S, R29E, Sec. 7 Slickear Mountain	39.05	39.33	0.28	YES	YES	Scenic Recreation Fisheries	**Recreational River Area** due to a highly visible and well-traveled road parallel to river. Diverse scenic values include a wide variety of vegetation, color, and interesting land forms. High quality recreation (boating and fishing) opportunities. Important contributor to Mid Columbia steelhead trout, a threatened species.

Table B1. River Segment Narrative Table									
River Segment Unique ID	**River Name**	**Township Range and Section and Quad Name**	**Start River Mile**	**End River Mile**	**Length (Miles)**	**Free Flowing**	**BLM Eligible**	**List of ORVs**	**Tentative Classification/ ORV Description**
2.12	North Fork of the John Day	T7S, R29E, Sec. 6, 7, 8 Slickear Mountain	39.40	40.65	1.25	YES	YES	Scenic Recreation Fisheries	**Recreational River Area** due to a highly visible and well-traveled road parallel to river. Diverse scenic values include a wide variety of vegetation, color, and interesting land forms. High quality recreation (boating and fishing) opportunities. Important contributor to Mid Columbia steelhead trout, a threatened species.
2.13	North Fork of the John Day	T7S, R29E, Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11; T7S, R30E, Sec. 4, 5, 6 Meadow Brook Summit, Ritter, Slickear Mountain	41.49	49.28	7.79	YES	YES	Scenic Recreation Fisheries	**Recreational River Area** due to a highly visible and well-traveled road parallel to river. Diverse scenic values include a wide variety of vegetation, color, and interesting land forms. High quality recreation (boating and fishing) opportunities. Important contributor to Mid Columbia steelhead trout, a threatened species.
2.14	North Fork of the John Day	T7S, R30E, Sec. 2, 3, 4; T6S, R30E, Sec. 35, 36 Deerhorn Creek, Meadow Brook Summit	49.55	53.44	3.89	YES	YES	Scenic Recreation Fisheries	**Recreational River Area** due to a highly visible and well-traveled road parallel to river. Diverse scenic values include a wide variety of vegetation, color, and interesting land forms. High quality recreation (boating and fishing) opportunities. Important contributor to Mid Columbia steelhead trout, a threatened species.

Table B1. River Segment Narrative Table									
River Segment Unique ID	**River Name**	**Township Range and Section and Quad Name**	**Start River Mile**	**End River Mile**	**Length (Miles)**	**Free Flowing**	**BLM Eligible**	**List of ORVs**	**Tentative Classification/ ORV Description**
2.15	North Fork of the John Day	T6S, R30E, Sec. 36 Deerhorn Creek	53.86	53.99	0.13	YES	YES	Scenic Recreation Fisheries	**Recreational River Area** due to a highly visible and well-traveled road parallel to river. Diverse scenic values include a wide variety of vegetation, color, and interesting land forms. High quality recreation (boating and fishing) opportunities. Important contributor to Mid Columbia steelhead trout, a threatened species.
2.16	North Fork of the John Day	T6S, R31E, Sec. 29, 30, 31, 32 Deerhorn Creek	54.12	56.67	2.55	YES	YES	Scenic Recreation Fisheries	**Recreational River Area** due to a highly visible and well-traveled road parallel to river. Diverse scenic values include a wide variety of vegetation, color, and interesting land forms. High quality recreation (boating and fishing) opportunities. Important contributor to Mid Columbia steelhead trout, a threatened species.
3.01	Indian Creek	T14S, R33E, Sec. 10 Strawberry Mountain	6.29	6.81	0.52	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
4.01	Little Pine Creek	T14S, R32E, Sec. 6 John Day	2.05	2.41	0.36	NO	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
4.02	Little Pine Creek	T14S, R32E, Sec. 7 Canyon Mountain, John Day	2.80	3.06	1.06	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
5.01	Bridge Creek	T10S, R20E, Sec. 3 Painted Hills	0.20	0.50	0.30	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
5.02	Bridge Creek	T10S, R20E, Sec. 2, 11, 13, 14, 24 Painted Hills	0.55	5.06	4.51	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE

Table B1. River Segment Narrative Table									
River Segment Unique ID	**River Name**	**Township Range and Section and Quad Name**	**Start River Mile**	**End River Mile**	**Length (Miles)**	**Free Flowing**	**BLM Eligible**	**List of ORVs**	**Tentative Classification/ ORV Description**
5.03	Bridge Creek	T11S, R21E, Sec. 5 Sutton Mountain	8.31	8.46	0.15	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
5.04	Bridge Creek	T11S, R21E, Sec. 5 Sutton Mountain	8.76	9.18	0.42	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
5.05	Bridge Creek	T11S, R21E, Sec. 5, 8, 9, 16 Mitchell, Sutton Mountain	9.33	12.70	3.37	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
5.06	Bridge Creek	T11S, R21E, Sec. 21, 26, 27, 28, 35 Mitchell	13.58	16.78	3.20	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
6.01	Girds Creek	T10S, R21E, Sec. 11, 12, 13, 14 Sutton Mountain	1.10	2.21	2.11	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
7.01	Bear Creek	T10S, R20E, Sec. 35; T11S, R20E, Sec. 2, 3 Painted Hills	1.82	3.87	2.05	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
8.01	Stony Creek	T7S, R29E, Sec. 1, 2; T6S, R29E, Sec. 36; T6S, R30E, Sec. 19, 30, 31 Ritter, Thompson Flat	0.00	3.88	3.88	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
8.02	Stony Creek	T6S, R30E, Sec. 18, 19 Thompson Flat	3.88	5.15	1.27	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
8.03	Stony Creek	T6S, R30E, Sec. 18 Thompson Flat	5.15	5.83	0.68	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
9.01	Jericho Creek	T6S, R30E, Sec. 23, 25, 26 Deerhorn Creek	0.19	2.45	2.26	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE

Table B1. River Segment Narrative Table									
River Segment Unique ID	**River Name**	**Township Range and Section and Quad Name**	**Start River Mile**	**End River Mile**	**Length (Miles)**	**Free Flowing**	**BLM Eligible**	**List of ORVs**	**Tentative Classification/ ORV Description**
10.01	Big Wall Creek	T7S, R28E, Sec. 31; T7S, R27E, Sec. 25, 26, 27, 28, 34, 36 Johnny Cake Mountain, Turner Mountain	0.55	6.79	6.24	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
11.01	Little Wall Creek	T7S, R28E, Sec. 18, 19, 30; T7S, R27E, Sec. 13 Johnny Cake Mountain	1.02	4.72	3.70	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
11.02	Little Wall Creek	T7S, R27E, Sec. 13 Johnny Cake Mountain	4.92	5.45	0.53	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
12.01	Ditch Creek	T7S, R28E, Sec. 10, 14, 15, 23, 24 Slickear Mountain	0.83	5.09	4.26	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
13.01	Cottonwood Creek	T12S, R26E, Sec. 32 Day Basin	1.99	2.84	0.85	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
13.02	Cottonwood Creek	T13S, R26E, Sec. 7 Day Basin	4.01	4.31	0.30	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
13.03	Cottonwood Creek	T13S, R26E, Sec. 18 Day Basin	5.49	5.55	0.06	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
13.04	Cottonwood Creek	T13S, R26E, Sec. 18 Day Basin	5.66	5.68	0.02	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
13.05	Cottonwood Creek	T13S, R26E, Sec. 19 Day Basin	7.50	7.52	0.02	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
14.01	Wall Creek	T8S, R28E, Sec. 7 Quad: Johnny Cake Mountain	0.82	1.33	0.51	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE

Table B1. River Segment Narrative Table									
River Segment Unique ID	**River Name**	**Township Range and Section and Quad Name**	**Start River Mile**	**End River Mile**	**Length (Miles)**	**Free Flowing**	**BLM Eligible**	**List of ORVs**	**Tentative Classification/ ORV Description**
14.02	Wall Creek	T8S, R28E, Sec. 6 Johnny Cake Mountain	1.60	1.74	0.14	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
14.03	Wall Creek	T8S, R28E, Sec. 6 Johnny Cake Mountain	1.88	2.51	0.63	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
15.01	Mallory Creek	T6S, R29E, Sec. 31; T7S, R29E, Sec. 6, 7 Lake Penland, Slickear Mountain	0.00	3.08	3.08	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
16.01	Graves Creek	T7S, R28E, Sec. 1, 12; T7S, R29E, Sec. 7 Slickear Mountain	0.00	3.22	3.22	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
17.01	Rudio Creek	T10S, R26E, Sec. 12, 13 Miller Flat	6.91	7.42	0.51	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
17.02	Rudio Creek	T10S, R26E, Sec. 13, 24 Miller Flat	8.00	9.09	1.09	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
17.03	Rudio Creek	T10S, R26E, Sec. 25 Miller Flat	9.36	9.70	0.34	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
17.04	Rudio Creek	T10S, R26E, Sec. 36 Miller Flat	10.70	11.65	0.95	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
17.05	Rudio Creek	T11S, R27E, Sec. 6 Miller Flat	12.73	13.10	0.37	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
18.01	Jackknife Creek	T3S, R18E, Sec. 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 21	0.00	3.47	3.47	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
18.02	Jackknife Creek	T3S, R18E, Sec. 20, 29	3.88	5.54	1.66	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
18.03	Jackknife Creek	T3S, R18E, Sec. 31	6.48	6.72	0.24	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE

Table B1. River Segment Narrative Table									
River Segment Unique ID	**River Name**	**Township Range and Section and Quad Name**	**Start River Mile**	**End River Mile**	**Length (Miles)**	**Free Flowing**	**BLM Eligible**	**List of ORVs**	**Tentative Classification/ ORV Description**
18.04	Jackknife Creek	T4S, R18E, Sec. 6	7.23	7.53	0.31	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
18.05	Jackknife Creek	T4S, R18E, Sec. 18	9.22	9.77	0.55	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
19.01	Ferry Creek	T2S, R18E, Sec. 24	0.00	0.18	0.19	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
19.02	Ferry Creek	T2S, R19E, Sec. 19	0.47	1.23	0.76	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE
19.03	Ferry Creek	T2S, R19E, Sec. 29, 32	2.07	3.82	1.75	YES	NO	NONE	NON-ELIGIBLE

ATTACHMENT C

MANAGEMENT OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS WITHIN THE JOHN DAY BASIN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN PLANNING AREA THAT MEET THE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

June 11, 2006

ATTACHMENT C: MANAGEMENT OF WATERWAYS WITHIN THE JOHN DAY BASIN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN PLANNING AREA THAT MEET THE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

The recommendations for interim protection measures described in this document are meant to provide temporary or interim protection of the Wild and Scenic Rivers (WSR) values on eligible waterway areas prior to the completion of the John Day Basin Resource Management Plan (RMP). Included are management objectives, management actions, and appropriate allocations of land and resource uses that would maintain the outstandingly remarkable values and tentative classifications identified for the North Fork John Day River. Pursuant to the WSR Act of 1968, as amended, until the public reviews are completed and final decisions are made on WSR eligibility determinations, no uses of the reviewed Bureau of Land Management (BLM)-administered public land surfaces (public lands) will be authorized which could impair any outstandingly remarkable value they may contain, or would otherwise reduce or destroy their potential eligibility classification for consideration for inclusion in the national WSR system. In general, management requirements for river or river segments that are found eligible for consideration as components of the national WSR system are the same that apply to designated and study rivers (BLM 1993).

I. WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS REVIEW PROCESS

In conducting the WSR review process, application of the WSR eligibility criteria and determining the tentative WSR classifications focused on the public lands within a one-half mile wide corridor along the reviewed river segment (i.e., approximately one-quarter mile wide along each bank of the waterway along the length of the review segments). The public lands within and adjacent to this corridor will be considered in future site specific, activity or management implementation planning to fulfill the stated management objective.

The reviewed segments of Bear, Big Wall, Bridge, Cottonwood, Ditch, Ferry Canyon, Graves, Indian, Jericho, Little Pine, Little Wall, Mallory, Potamus, Rudio, and Stony creeks were determined not to meet the WSR eligibility criteria and are dropped from further consideration. Public lands along the reviewed segments of the North Fork John Day River were found to meet the WSR eligibility criteria to be given further consideration for inclusion in the national WSR system. Determinations on the suitability of inclusion for this river have not been made at this time, but will occur as part of the John Day Basin RMP planning process.

II. MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE

The management objective for the waterways that meet the WSR eligibility criteria is to maintain or enhance their outstandingly remarkable values and WSR classification, until their eligibility determinations are superseded (BLM 1993). The interim protection measures for eligible waterways in the John Day Basin RMP planning area apply only to the waterway corridor which extends the length of the identified waterway segments and includes the waterway area, its immediate

environment, and an average of no more than one-quarter mile (1,320 feet) from the ordinary high water mark on both sides of the waterway. This boundary is preliminary and, by Section 3(b) of the WSR Act, may vary on either side of the waterway and be narrower or wider as long as the total corridor width averages no more than 320 acres (half of a mile or 2,640 feet wide) per river mile, and can be delineated by legally identifiable lines (e.g., survey or property lines) or some form of on-the-ground physical feature (e.g., canyon rims, roads, etc.) which provide the basis for protecting the waterway's outstandingly remarkable values. Final boundary delineation will be made if and when Congress decides to designate the waterway segments under review.

North Fork John Day River

Sixteen segments of the North Fork John Day River through public lands (including 25.55 miles of the river) were found to meet the WSR eligibility criteria to be given further consideration for inclusion in the national WSR system. Nine segments (totaling 8.15 miles) of the river are tentatively classified as scenic and seven segments (totaling 17.40 miles) are tentatively classified as recreational. All segments are designated as Accessible Natural River Areas as part of the North Fork John Day River Scenic Waterway, as designated in 1988. Current management under this designation (OAR 736-040-0066) is compatible with management under the WSR Act (see BLM 2000).

Management of BLM lands along the North Fork John Day River in the review section is currently covered under the John Day River Management Plan, Two Rivers, and John Day Resource Management Plan Amendments (BLM 2001). These plans are consistent with the protection of outstandingly remarkable values identified along the North Fork John Day River.

The North Fork John Day River is also managed under the Oregon State Scenic Waterway System as identified under the Scenic Waterways Act (ORS 390.805 to 390.925). Management under this system is consistent with the management of outstandingly remarkable values. As with wild and scenic rivers, scenic waterways designations cover the river and related adjacent lands within one-quarter mile of the bank on either side of the river. Some management standards apply to all scenic waterways, while specific rules are also developed for each river during the management planning process. All such rules are aimed at managing development within the scenic waterway corridor to protect the scenic beauty, fish and wildlife, scientific and recreation features of the river (OAR 736-040-0020).

Interim protective measures aimed at protecting outstandingly remarkable scenic values:

The study segment of the North Fork John Day is currently managed as an Accessible Natural River Area under the Oregon State Scenic Waterway System, which is administered by the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department. Management of an Accessible Natural River Area includes the protection or enhancement of the river's essentially primitive scenic character, while allowing compatible public outdoor recreation use (OAR 736-040-0040(1)(e)(B)). General rules and regulations governing land management on all scenic waterways that protects scenic values is presented in OAR 736-040-0035.These general management directions, in addition to specific

management actions identified in OAR 736-040-0066(1) that apply to the North Fork John Day, either meet or exceed the management requirements for protecting outstandingly remarkable scenic values identified in BLM Manual 8351. No additional protective measures are thus recommended at this time.

Protective measures identified OAR 736-040-0066(1) that currently protect outstandingly remarkable scenic values along the North Fork John Day River, including the 16 segments that flow through public lands, are as follows:

(D) New structures and associated improvements shall be totally screened from view from the river by topography and/or vegetation, except as provided under OAR 736-040-0030(5), and except those minimal facilities needed for public outdoor recreation or resource protection. If inadequate topographic or vegetative screening exists on the site, the structure or improvement may be permitted if native vegetation can be established to provide total screening of the proposed structure or improvement within a reasonable time (4–5 years). The condition of "total screening," as used in Section (1) of this rule, shall consist of adequate topography and/or density and mixture of native evergreen and deciduous vegetation to totally obscure (100%) the subject improvement.

(E) Commercial public service facilities, including resorts and motels, lodges and trailer parks which are visible from the river, shall not be permitted.

(F) New mining operations, except recreational placer mining and recreational prospecting, as those terms are defined and used in ORS 390.835, and similar improvements, shall be permitted only when they are totally screened from view from the river by topography and/or vegetation. If inadequate topographic or vegetative screening exists to totally screen the proposed mining site, the mining operation may be permitted if native vegetation can be established to provide total screening of the proposed mining site within a reasonable time (4–5 years).

(G) New roads may be permitted only when totally screened from view from the river by topography and/or vegetation. If inadequate topographic or vegetative screening exists to totally screen the proposed road, the road may be permitted if acceptable topography can be created or road design techniques used to totally screen the road at the time of construction or native vegetation can be established to provide total screening of the proposed road within a reasonable time (4–5 years).

(H) Where existing roads are visible from the river, major extensions, realignments, or upgrades to existing roads shall not be permitted. Necessary minor road improvements shall be substantially screened from view from the river. If inadequate topography or vegetation exists to substantially screen the road improvement, the road improvement may be permitted if acceptable topography can be created or road design techniques used to substantially screen the road at the time of construction or native vegetation can be established to provide substantial screening of the road improvement within a reasonable

time (4–5 years). The condition of "substantial screening," as used in Section (1) of this rule, shall consist of adequate topography and/or density and mixture of native, evergreen and deciduous vegetation to substantially obscure (at least 75%) the subject improvement. When an existing road is regraded, no side cast into or visible from the river shall be permitted. Excess material shall be hauled to locations out of view from the river.

(I) Visible tree harvest or other vegetation management may be permitted provided that:
- (A) The operation complies with the relevant Forest Practices Act rules;
- (B) Harvest and management methods with low visual impact are used;
- (C) The harvest or vegetation management does not degrade the riparian buffer of any waterway; and
- (D) The harvest or vegetation management is designed to enhance the scenic view within a reasonable time (5–10 years). For the purposes of this paragraph, "enhance" means to benefit forest ecosystem function and vegetative health by optimizing forest stand densities and vegetative composition, fostering forest landscape diversity and promoting sustainable forest values.

(J) Improvements needed for public recreation use or resource protection may be visible from the river, but shall be primitive in character and designed to blend with the natural character of the landscape.

(K) Proposed utility facilities shall share existing utility corridors, minimize any ground and vegetation disturbance, and employ non-visible alternatives when reasonably possible.

(L) Whenever the standards of OAR 736-040-0035 and section (1), subsections (c) through (k) of this rule are more restrictive than Grant County's or Umatilla County's Land Use and Development Ordinance, the above Oregon Administrative Rules shall apply.

Interim protective measures aimed at protecting outstandingly remarkable recreational values:

Outstandingly remarkable recreation values on the North Fork John Day River are partially protected by measures currently applied to scenic values, as identified above. These protective measures help preserve the scenic quality of the river corridor, an essential part of the visitor experience that draws users from outside the area.

Recreation use on public lands along the North Fork John Day has been relatively low, but use has been increasing steadily over the past decade due to the scenic quality, low use, and good fishing (BLM 2000). Such increases may impact the feeling of solitude and remoteness within the river corridor. Recreation facilities on public lands on the North Fork John Day River are limited to two information kiosks and boater registration boxes. Registration is currently voluntary and thus does not allow for accurate estimates on total use. The BLM may consider mandatory registration to help determine use levels. A permit system is not necessary at this time; however, in depth, recreational use studies would help aid in determining any needs to

place limits on use levels deemed necessary to protect or enhance visitor experiences. Additional campsite studies could help determine the condition of campsites and need for improvements or restrictions.

In general, North Fork John Day River segments 2.02 to 2.10 that are recommended a tentative classification as Scenic should be managed for semi-primitive nonmotorized to semi-primitive motorized settings. Motorized vehicle use, including off-highway vehicles, could be permitted, although trespass through private property should not be allowed. The BLM should consider attaining a public easement that would allow easy access to public lands. A mix of access types should be available, including open roads, roads closed to motorized use, and walk-in or horseback opportunities in a few remote areas. Recreation developments such as additional kiosks or boater registration sites should not be built along this section of river to preserve its more natural appearance.

Segments 2.01 and 2.11 to 2.16 that are recommended a tentative classification as Recreational should be managed for roaded to rural settings. Motorized use should continue to be permitted, with OHV use permitted on designated trails. Road access should continue along all seven river segments. Additional recreation development sites may be permitted, including additional recreation kiosks, boater registration sites, as well as viewpoints, interpretive sites, and developed campgrounds and access sites/boat launch ramps. If a boat launch is developed, it should be located along the upstream-most river segment (segment 2.16) and include a boater registration box. This would allow for the gathering of more complete user data.

Interim protective measures aimed at protecting outstandingly remarkable fishery values:

Habitat problems affecting steelhead trout populations include irrigation diversions and cattle grazing. These activities modify river channels; remove riparian vegetation; block migration corridors; decrease summer flows, occasionally to complete dewatering; and increase summer water temperatures. Many populations have retreated to headwater areas because of these activities, causing extensive population fragmentation and declines in numbers. Management actions aimed at maintaining or increasing Middle Columbia Steelhead in the North Fork John Day River should thus be aimed at reducing these impacts to steelhead habitats.

As a threatened species, the Middle Columbia Steelhead are protected under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Section 4(f) of the ESA requires that a recovery plan be developed and implemented for species listed as endangered or threatened under the statute. These plans must, at a minimum, contain (1) a description of site-specific management actions necessary to achieve the plan's goal for the conservation and survival of the species; (2) objective, measurable criteria which, when met, would result in a determination that the species be removed from the list; and (3) estimates of the time required and cost to carry out the measures needed to achieve the plan's goal and to achieve intermediate steps toward that goal.

Currently, a recovery plan for Oregon's Middle Columbia River Steelhead is in its draft stage. An early draft of a recovery plan identifies the conditions that have led to the listing of the

Middle Columbia steelhead and provides early recovery framework (Carmichael 2006). Limiting factors in the lower North Fork John Day River listed in that report include habitat diversity, sediment load, temperature, and key habitat quantity. Anthropogenic threats associated with these limiting factors are riparian disturbance, stream channelization and relocation, grazing, timber harvest, road building, irrigation withdrawals, mining, and dredging (NMFS 2004).

The above threats to steelhead populations in the North Fork of the John Day are currently managed under the John Day River Management Plan, Two Rivers, and John Day Resource Management Plan Amendments (BLM 2001); the John Day River Subbasin Plan and the Columbia River Anadromous Fish Restoration Plan (CRITFC 1996); Oregon Wild Fish Management Policy (OAR 635-07-525); Strategy for Salmon amendment to the Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program (Collette and Harrison 1992); and PACFISH (USFS and BLM 1995). Management emphasis of these plans and programs is to maintain or increase wild run populations of steelhead in the John Day Basin and restore watersheds and fish habitat. The State Scenic Waterway System Act also implements protection of steelhead trout within the North Fork Scenic Waterway through maintaining the river's free-flowing character in quantities necessary for steelhead migration and protecting migration corridor blockage due to the construction of dams, diversions, or other water impoundment facilities and excessive water withdrawals from irrigation and other domestic or agricultural use. Steelhead habitat is also protected from degradation of riparian areas along the river; the discharge of debris, silt, chemicals or other materials into the river from mining, prospecting, and dredging activities; and habitat disturbance from road construction and maintenance (ORS 390.835). Due to the extensive current management of steelhead trout in North Fork John Day River, no additional protective measures are suggested at this time.

ATTACHMENT D

LITERATURE CITED

June 11, 2006

ATTACHMENT D: LITERATURE CITED

Bureau of Land Management. 1993. *Manual 8351 – Wild and Scenic Rivers – Policy and Program Direction for Identification, Evaluation, and Management*. Washington, D.C.

Bureau of Land Management. 2000. *John Day River Proposed Management Plan, Two Rivers and John Day Resource Management Plan Amendments and Final Environmental Impact Statement.* Volume 1. Prineville, Oregon.

Bureau of Land Management. 2001. *Record of Decision: John Day River Management Plan, Two Rivers, John Day, and Baker Resource Management Plan Amendments*. Prineville, Oregon.

Bureau of Land Management. 2004. "Clarification of Policy in the BLM Manual Section 8351, Wild and Scenic Rivers, with Respect to Eligibility Criteria and Protective Management," *Instruction Memorandum No. 2004-196*, Washington, D.C.

Carmichael, R. W. 2006. *Draft Recovery Plan for Oregon's Middle Columbia River Steelhead.* Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, La Grande, OR.

Cassady, J., B. Cross, F. Calhoun. 1994. *Western Whitewater: From the Rockies to the Pacific.* Edwards Brothers; Ann Arbor, MI.

Collette, C. and J. Harrison. 1992. *Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program - Strategy for Salmon. Volumes I & II.* Northwest Power Planning Council.

Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commision. 1996. *Wy-Kan-Ush-Mi Wa-Kish-Wit, Spirit of the Salmon: The Columbia River Anadromous Fish Restoration Plan of the Nez Perce, Umatilla, Warm Springs, and Yakima Tribes*. Volume 1. Portland, OR.

Cooney, Thomas. 2005. "Middle Columbia Steelhead ESU," in Good, T. P., R. S. Waples, and P. Adams (editors), *Updated Status of Federally Listed ESUs of West Coast Salmon and Steelhead.* U.S. Dept. Commer., NOAA Tech Memo. NMFS-NWFSC-66, 598p.

National Marine Fisheries Service. 2004 *Initial Assessment of NMFS' Critical Habitat Analytical Review Teams (CHARTs) for 13 Evolutionarily Significant Units of Pacific Salmon and O. mykiss (November 2004), including Appendix K: Initial CHART Assessment for the Middle Columbia River Steelhead.* NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service, Northwest egion, Seattle, Washington.

U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management. 1995. *Decision Notice/Decision Record, Finding of No Significant Impact, Environmental Assessment for the Interim Strategies for*

Managing Anadromous Fish-Producing Watersheds in Eastern Oregon and Washington, Idaho, and Portions of California. Decision Notice/Record, Finding of No Significant Impact.

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2005a. *Oregon's Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy*. Salem, Oregon.

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2005b. *Oregon Native Fish Status Report 2005 Public Draft: Volume I – Species Management Unit Summaries*. Salem, Oregon.

U.S. Forest Service and National Park Service. 1999. "The Wild and Scenic Rivers Study Process," *Technical Report Prepared for the Interagency Wild and Scenic Rivers Coordinating Council.* Portland, Oregon and Anchorage, Alaska.