ATTACHMENT A: OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUES SUMMARY TABLE

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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

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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

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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.

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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.

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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

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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.

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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

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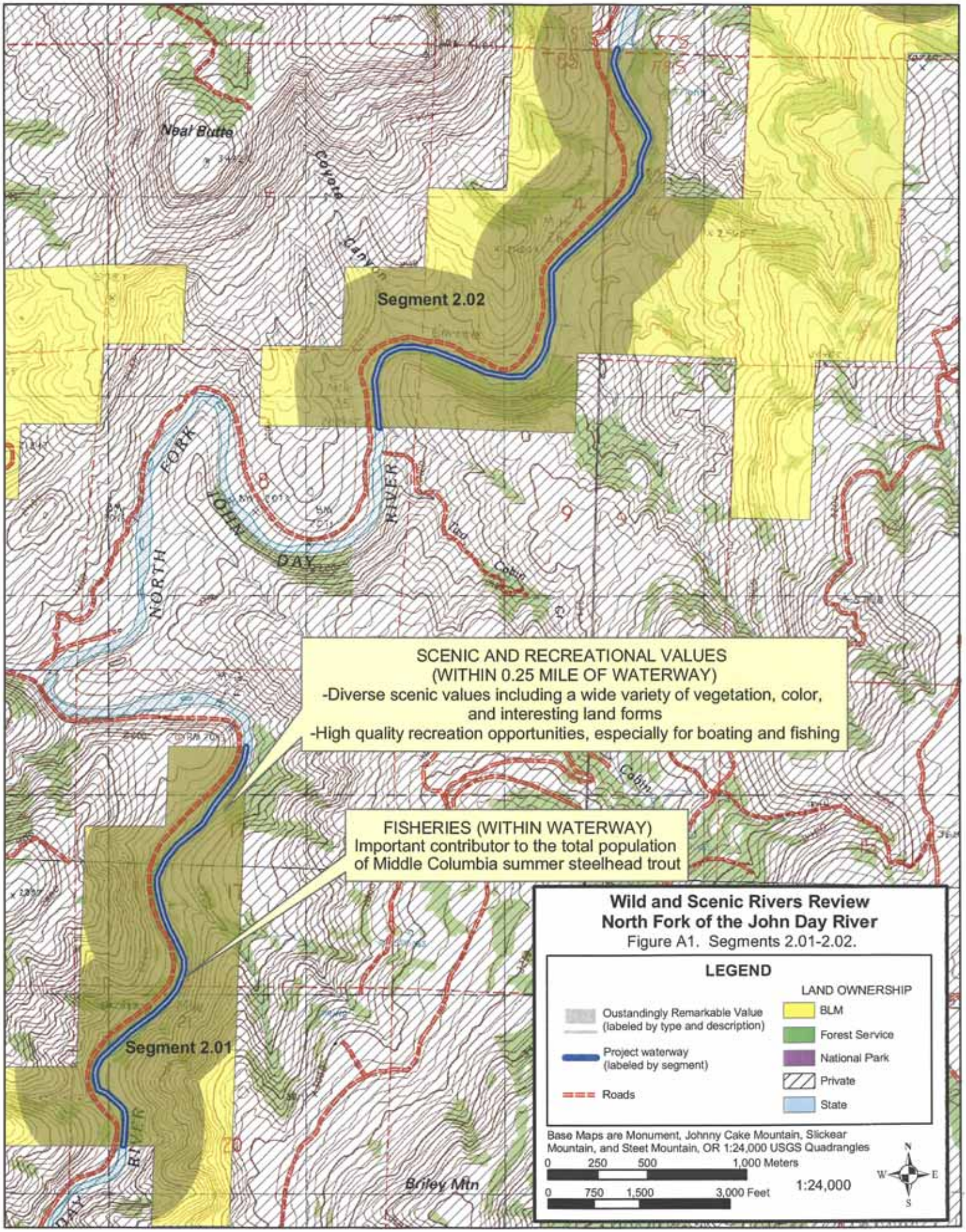
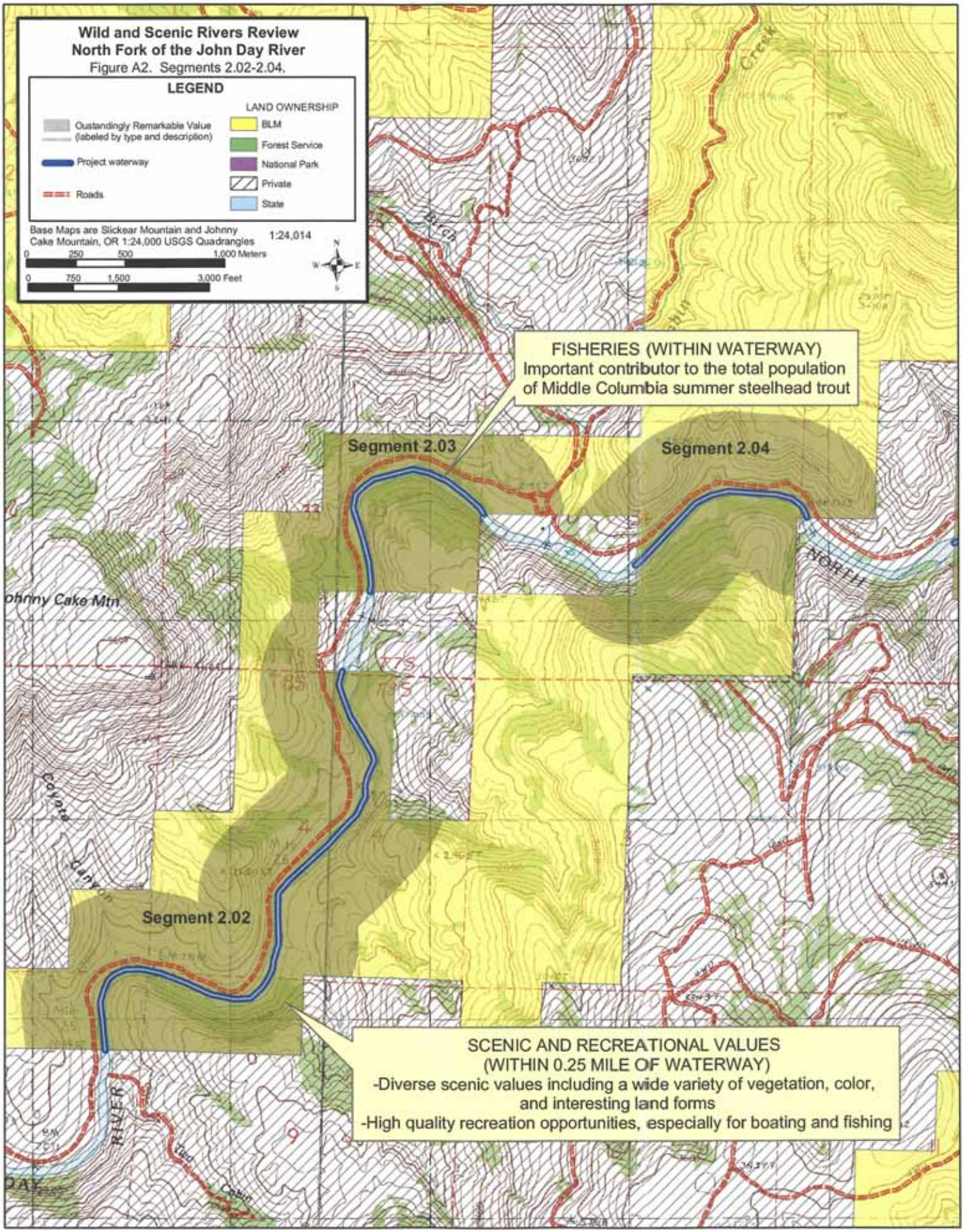
significant event, important person, or cultural activity of the past that was rare or unusual in the area. **Geologic**: No rare, unusual, or unique geologic features, processes, or phenomena are located along the creek. **Cultural**: Little is know about the specific cultural resources along Graves 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.

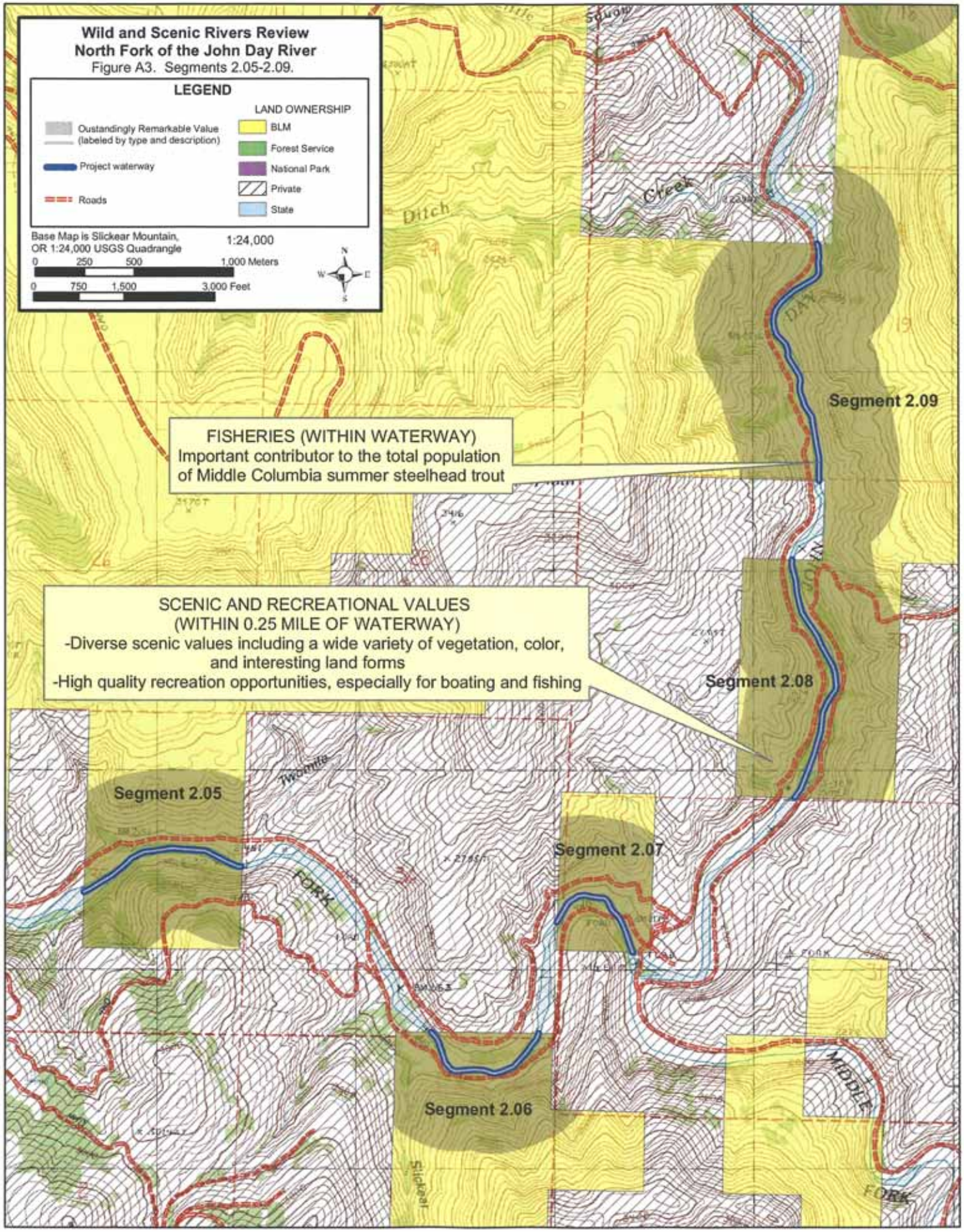
OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUES SUMMARY TABLE
Fisheries: While the creek has suitable habitat for Mid Columbia steelhead trout, the species is known to spawn in the creek, and it is in an area of the lower John Day River that has few spawning tributaries, it is not a top producer for the species and 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

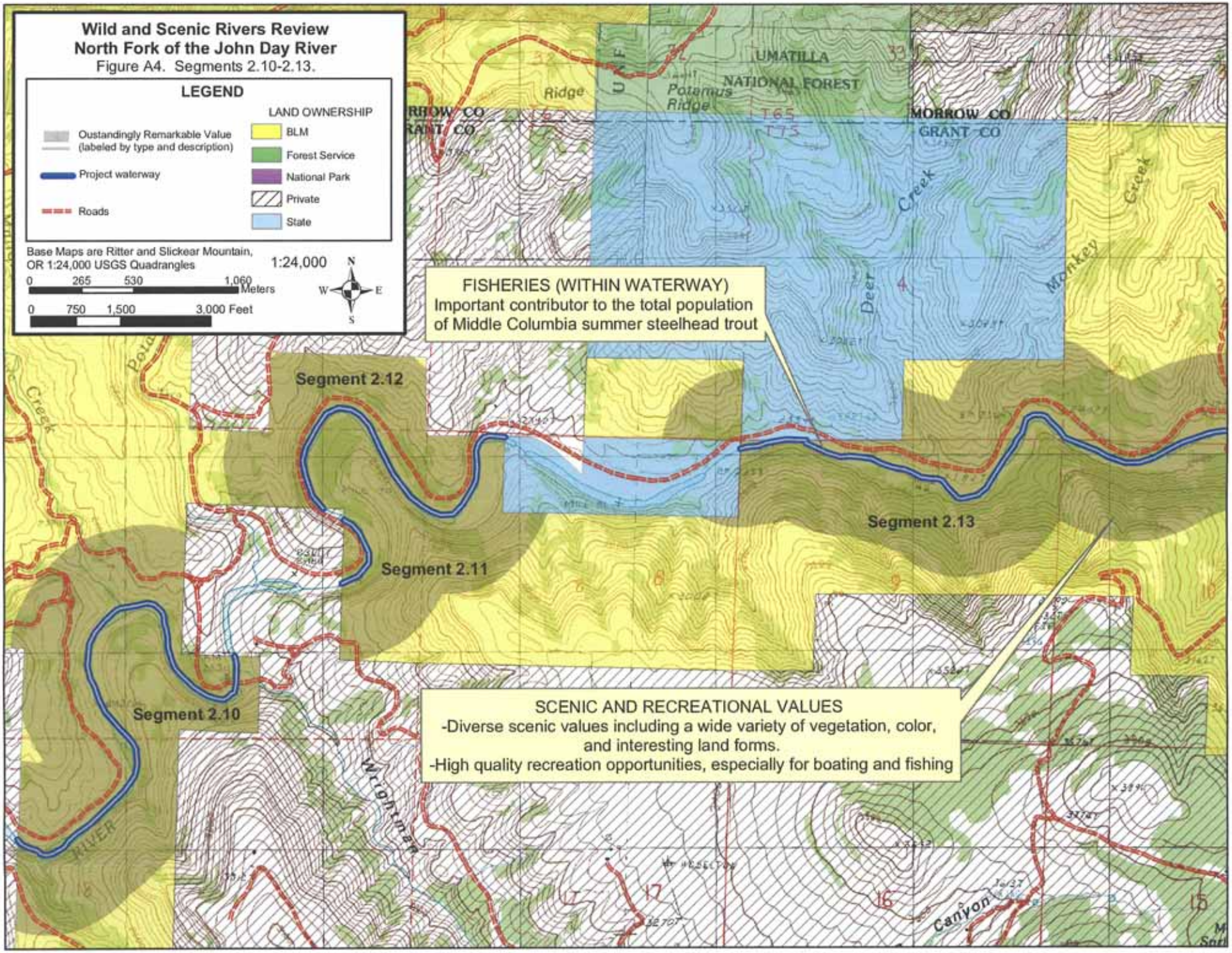
OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUES SUMMARY TABLE
already occurs with the ¼-mile corridor of the Wild and Scenic John Day River and is thus within the national WSR System. The public lands upstream of the confluence most likely do not contain any sites or features associated with a significant event, important 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.

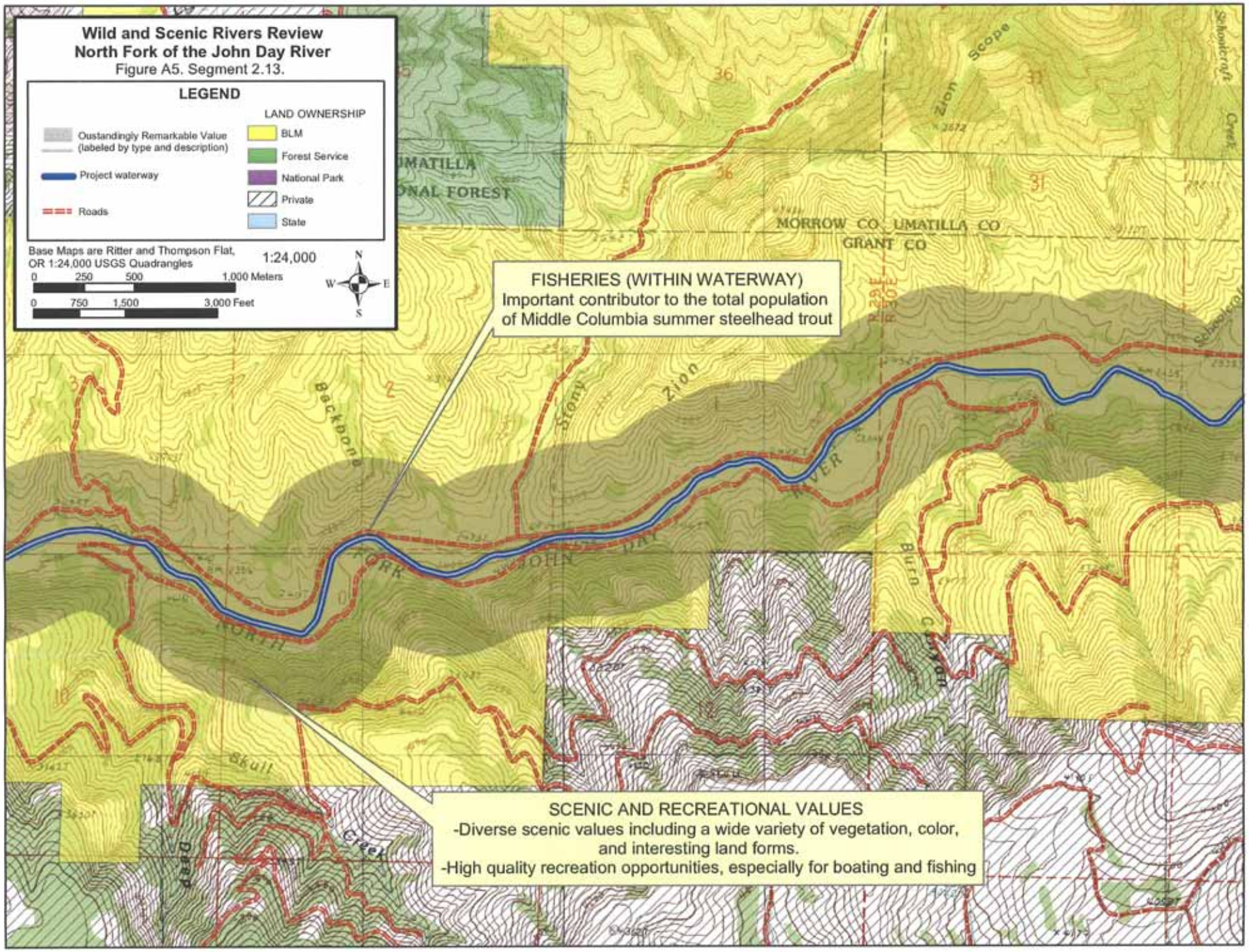


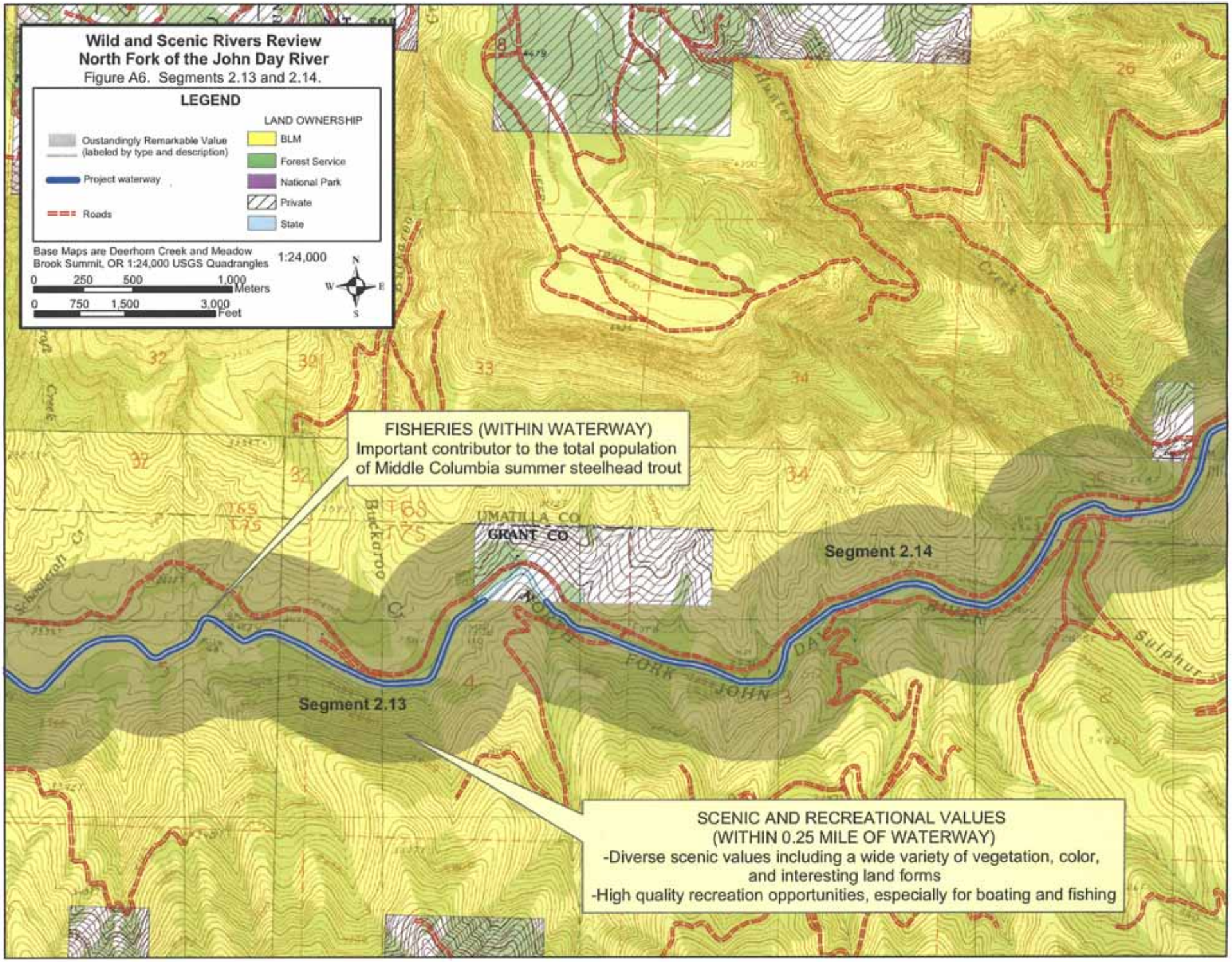
Wild and Scenic Rivers Review
North Fork of the John Day River
Figure A1. Segments 2.01-2.02.

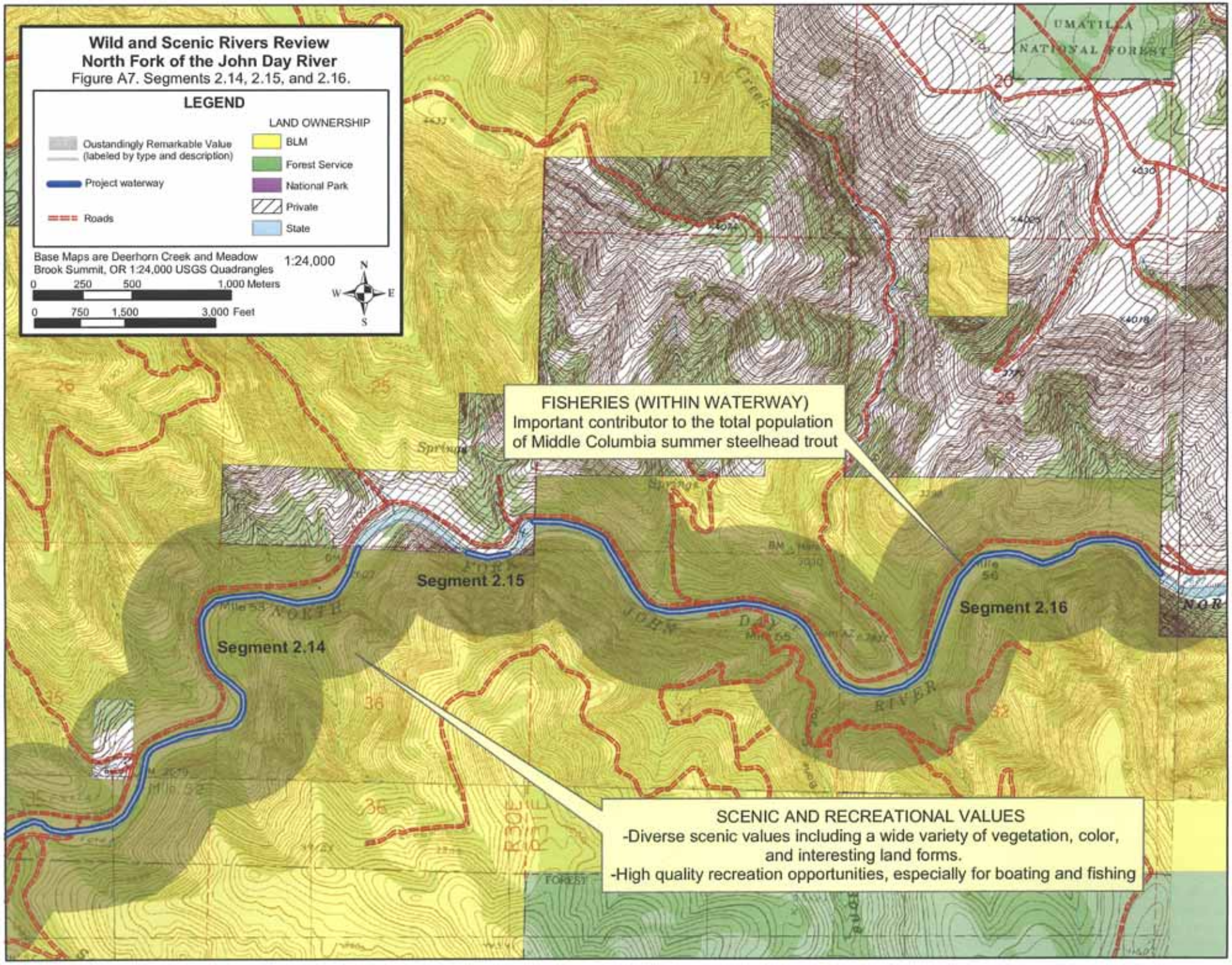

Wild and Scenic Rivers Review
North Fork of the John Day River
Figure A2. Segments 2.02-2.04.
LEGEND
Outstandingly Remarkable Value (labeled by type and description)
Project waterway
Roads
LAND OWNERSHIP
BLM
Forest Service
National Park
Private
State
Base Maps are Slickear Mountain and Johnny Cake Mountain, OR 1:24,000 USGS Quadrangles
1:24,014
0 250 500 1,000 Meters
0 750 1,500 3,000 Feet
FISHERIES (WITHIN WATERWAY)
Important contributor to the total population of Middle Columbia summer steelhead trout
Segment 2.03
Segment 2.04
Segment 2.02
Johnny Cake Mtn
Coyote Canyon
NORTH
RIVER
Birch
Creek
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 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
Ditch
Creek
Segment 2.09
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 2.08
Segment 2.05
Twomile
Segment 2.07
FORK
Segment 2.06
MIDDLE
Slickear
FORK


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
Potamus Ridge
MORROW CO
GRANT CO
Deer Creek
Monkey Creek
FISHERIES (WITHIN WATERWAY)
Important contributor to the total population of Middle Columbia summer steelhead trout
Segment 2.12
Segment 2.11
Segment 2.10
Segment 2.13
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
RIVER
Canyon


Wild and Scenic Rivers Review
North Fork of the John Day River
Figure A5. Segment 2.13.
LEGEND
Outstandingly 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
UMATILLA
ONAL FOREST
MORROW CO
UMATILLA CO
GRANT CO
Zion
Scope
Schoolcraft
Creek
Backbone
Stony
Zion
NORTH
FORK
JOHN
DAY
RIVER
Burn
Canyon
Skull
Creek
Deep
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


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
Buckaroo Cr
Schoolcraft Cr
Sulphur
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
JOHN DAY RIVER
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