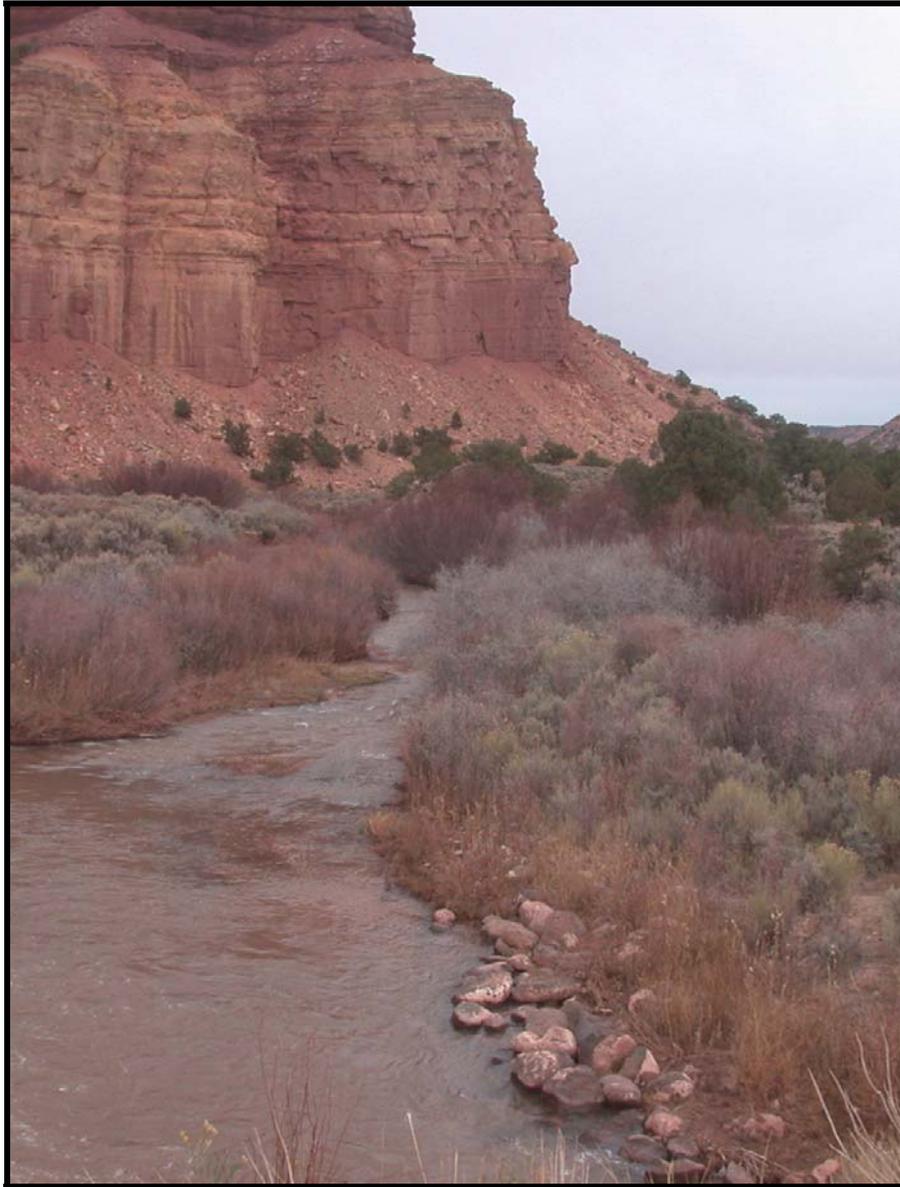


**Wild and Scenic River  
PRELIMINARY ELIGIBILITY  
AND TENTATIVE CLASSIFICATION  
REPORT**



*Fremont Gorge*

**Richfield Field Office  
Bureau of Land Management  
February, 2004**

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***Comments on this report are invited. Send to:***

- **Mail:**  
Wild and Scenic River Review  
Richfield Field Office  
Bureau of Land Management  
150 East 900 North  
Richfield, UT 84071
  - **Email:** [frank\\_erickson@ut.blm.gov](mailto:frank_erickson@ut.blm.gov)
  - **Fax:** 435-896-1550
- Comments will be most useful if received by April 30, 2004.

# Wild and Scenic River Eligibility Map

## Eligible Stream Segments and Tentative Classifications

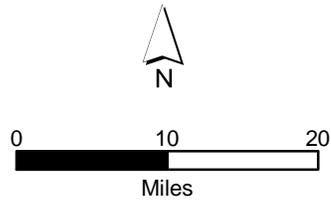
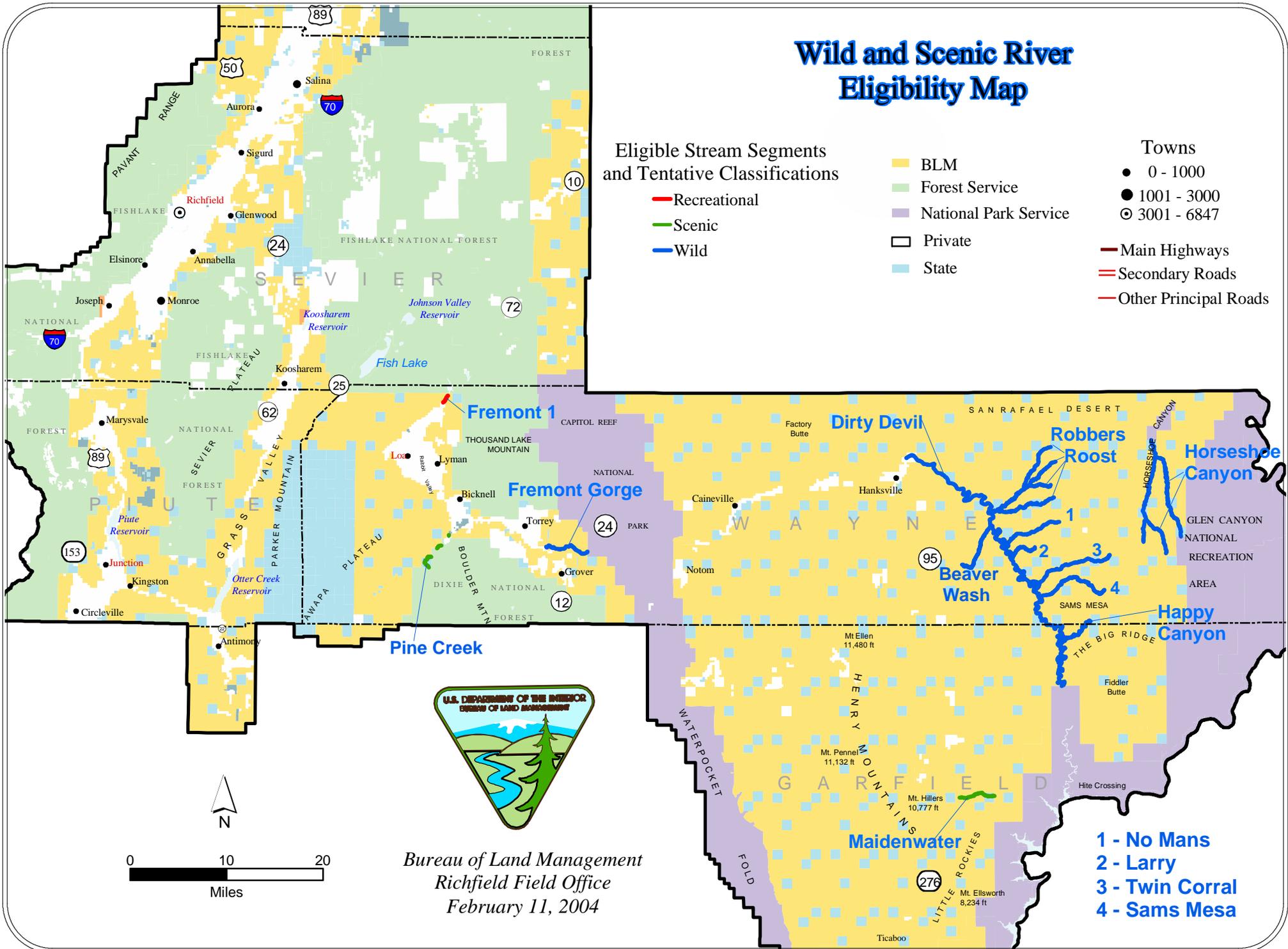
- Recreational
- Scenic
- Wild

- BLM
- Forest Service
- National Park Service
- Private
- State

## Towns

- 0 - 1000
- 1001 - 3000
- ⊙ 3001 - 6847

- Main Highways
- Secondary Roads
- Other Principal Roads



Bureau of Land Management  
 Richfield Field Office  
 February 11, 2004

- 1 - No Mans
- 2 - Larry
- 3 - Twin Corral
- 4 - Sams Mesa

**Table 1: Wild and Scenic River  
Preliminary Eligibility  
and Tentative Classification**  
Bureau of Land Management  
Richfield Field Office  
February, 2004

<b>River or river segment</b>	<b>Outstandingly Remarkable Value(s)</b>	<b>Tentative Classification</b>	<b>BLM Miles</b>
<b>Dirty Devil complex</b>			
○ Dirty Devil River	Scenic, recreation, geologic and fish and wildlife	Wild	54
○ Beaver Wash Canyon	Scenic and ecological	Wild	6.8
○ Happy Canyon	Scenic and recreation	Wild	5.6
○ Larry Canyon	Scenic, recreation, wildlife and ecological	Wild	4
○ No Mans Canyon	Scenic and recreation	Wild	7.1
○ Robbers Roost Canyon	Scenic, recreation and historic	Wild	25.9
○ Sams Mesa Box Canyon	Scenic and wildlife	Wild	9.5
○ Twin Corral Box	Scenic and wildlife	Wild	9
<b>Fremont River</b>			
○ Below Mill Meadow Dam	Recreation and fish and wildlife	Recreational	1
○ Fremont Gorge	Scenic and fish and wildlife	Wild	5
<b>Horseshoe Canyon</b>	Scenic and geologic	Wild	23.4
<b>Maidenwater Creek</b>	Scenic, recreation, geologic, fish and wildlife and ecological	Scenic	3
<b>Pine Creek</b>	Fish and wildlife and ecological	Scenic	1.2

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

*--from the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968*

**Summary**

The Bureau of Land Management has preliminarily determined that 13 river<sup>1</sup> segments crossing public lands managed by the Richfield Field Office are free-flowing and possess one or more outstandingly remarkable values, making them eligible for further consideration in the Richfield Resource Management Plan (RMP) as suitable wild, scenic or recreational rivers. The segments total 155.5 river miles. The preliminarily eligible rivers, along with their outstandingly remarkable values (ORVs), tentative classifications and river miles, are displayed in Table 1 on the preceding page. The eligibility determinations of two drainages and the determination of the cultural outstandingly remarkable values in seven other drainages will be deferred for reasons explained below.

**Public review**

The preliminary eligible rivers in this document are now subject to public review. Please send comments to the street address, email or fax number shown on the Contents page. Comments will be most useful if received by April 30, 2004. Please address the following questions or offer any other pertinent comments:

- Is the determination of eligibility correct?
- Did we exclude rivers or rivers segments that should have been included and, if so, why?

---

<sup>1</sup> As defined in the Wild and Scenic River Act a river is "a flowing body of water or estuary or a section, portion, or tributary thereof, including rivers, streams, creeks, runs, kills, rills, and small lakes."

**Wild and Scenic River Preliminary Eligibility and Tentative Classification Report  
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- Did we include rivers or river segments that should have been excluded and, if so, why?
- Did we overlook any outstandingly remarkable values? If so, what and where are they?

**Final eligibility**

Following the close of the comment period we will review the public comments and, in discussion with our cooperators, determine the final list of eligible rivers. Once finalized, the outstandingly remarkable values of *eligible* rivers crossing public lands will be protected by the BLM pending a determination of their *suitability*, a decision made as part of the RMP Record of Decision (ROD).

**Process overview**

Only Congress—or the Secretary of Interior upon request of a state—can add rivers to the national wild and scenic river system. The role of Federal land management agencies is to review and recommend rivers under their jurisdictions for protection through a process of determining eligibility, classification, and suitability. BLM is addressing this task as part of resource management planning. At the Richfield Field Office, the job of inventorying and evaluating potential wild and scenic rivers was assigned to a subteam of the RMP interdisciplinary team. To date, the wild and scenic river subteam has:

- Inventoried named drainages and identified those with potential outstandingly remarkable values.
- Evaluated the ORVs and determined a preliminary list of eligible rivers.
- Tentatively classified the eligible rivers as wild, scenic or recreational.

Tasks remaining include:

- Determining final eligibility.
- Considering suitability—that is, the pros and cons—of wild and scenic river proposals in the RMP alternatives.
- Making recommendations of suitable wild and scenic rivers in the RMP record of decision (ROD).

The evaluation process is explained in detail below.

**Inventory and identification of ORVs**

The evaluation process began with the wild and scenic river subteam inventorying all named drainages crossing public lands within the Richfield Field Office as depicted on the BLM 1:100,000 scale topographic maps to determine if they were (1) free-flowing<sup>2</sup> and (2)

---

<sup>2</sup> "Free-flowing"...means existing or flowing in a natural condition without impoundment, diversion, straightening, rip-rapping, or other modifications of the waterway. The existence, however, of low dams, diversion works, or other minor structures at the time

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contained any potential outstandingly remarkable values as defined in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Three hundred and four (304) drainages were identified, including multiple segments of the Fremont and Sevier rivers. Also considered were nominations for wild and scenic rivers submitted as part of scoping for the Richfield RMP and the earlier—but never completed—Henry Mountain RMP. Thirty-three (33) rivers or river segments were identified as potentially possessing one or more ORVs. (see Table 2).

**Evaluating outstandingly remarkable values**

The potential outstandingly remarkable values of the 33 rivers were then evaluated by the subteam based on the following guidance:

While the spectrum of resources that may be considered is broad, all values should be directly river-related. That is, they should:

- Be located in the river or on its immediate shore lands, generally within 1/4 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,
- Be at least regionally significant, and
- Be examples of regionally exemplary rare and unique features.

Additional guidance for determining the outstandingly remarkable values was drawn from the Wild and Scenic River Review in the State of Utah, Process and Criteria for Interagency Use, July 1996, also known as the Utah Wild and Scenic River “Blue Book”. The ORV standards are shown in Appendix A of this document.

Subteam members relied on professional expertise, personal knowledge of the rivers and some field visits to determine the outstandingly remarkable values. In some cases river segments were adjusted to better define the public land encompassing the ORVs. The region of comparison was generally defined as the Colorado Plateau. The subteam included archeologists, geologists, wildlife biologists and recreation, visual resource management, land use planning and geographic information specialists. (Team members are listed in Appendix B.) A summary of the ORV evaluations and eligibility determinations is shown in Table 3. The subteam determined that 13 river segments were preliminarily eligible as wild and scenic rivers.

---

*any river is proposed for inclusion in the national wild and scenic river system shall not bar its consideration for such inclusion.*

### **Deferred rivers and ORVs**

The eligibility determinations of two drainages and the determination of the cultural outstandingly remarkable values in seven other drainages will be deferred. Big Hollow, an important wildlife corridor on the Awapa Plateau, and Fiddler Cove Canyon, a scenic tributary of the Dirty Devil, were both identified as having outstandingly remarkable values. However, both drainages are ephemeral, begging the question of whether ORVs can be river-related in drainages that are usually dry. The cultural resource values of the Dirty Devil River, Fish Creek, Horseshoe Canyon, No Mans Canyon, Pleasant Creek, Quitchupah Creek and Robbers Roost Canyon will be further analyzed. In the case of three drainages—Fish Creek, Pleasant Creek and Quitchupah Creek—cultural was the only outstandingly remarkable value identified, therefore they are not shown as tentatively eligible rivers.

### **Tentative classification**

The Wild and Scenic River Act identifies three classes of rivers based on the amount of development:

- Wild Rivers—Rivers or river sections free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. These represent vestiges of primitive America.
- Scenic Rivers—Rivers or river sections free of impoundments with watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in place by roads.
- Recreational Rivers—Rivers or river sections 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.

Each of the 13 eligible rivers was assigned a tentative classification based on these definitions (see Table 1). The classifications can be changed in the RMP alternatives and, of course, by Congress if and when it adds these rivers to the national system.

### **Managing eligible rivers**

Following the review of public comments and discussions with cooperators, the Richfield Field Manager will determine the final wild and scenic river eligibility for river corridors crossing public lands within the Richfield Field Office. Those river corridors will then be managed to protect their outstandingly remarkable values until a suitability determination is made in the resource management plan. The interim management will recognize existing developments and valid existing rights--including water rights--but will evaluate new development proposals in light of the outstandingly remarkable values.

### Reaching a decision

*Eligibility* is the process of determining, based on criteria, if rivers or river segments possess outstandingly remarkable values. *Suitability* is the process of recommending eligible rivers as additions to the national wild and scenic river system. Suitability will be addressed in the RMP alternatives. Each eligible river segment will be considered suitable in at least one alternative. Likewise, no wild and scenic rivers will be proposed in at least one other alternative. The affects of recommending or not recommending rivers to the wild and scenic river system will be disclosed in the environmental impact statement.

The decision on suitable wild and scenic rivers will be a part of the Record of Decision (ROD) for the RMP. Following the signing of the ROD, rivers determined suitable will be managed to protect their outstandingly remarkable values until enacted upon by Congress or reconsidered in a future RMP. Eligible rivers not designated suitable will be released for other management.

### Coordination with other governments and agencies

The State of Utah and Garfield, Piute, Sanpete, Sevier and Wayne counties are all formal cooperating agencies with the BLM in developing the Richfield Resource Management Plan. In addition, the Richfield Field Office is coordinating its wild and scenic river review with the BLM Price Field Office, the Dixie, Fishlake and Manti-LaSal national forests and the National Park Service. During scoping the planning team traveled to the headquarters of the Hopi, Paiute and Ute Tribes and briefed their representatives on the RMP process.

- **State coordination:** The State of Utah has proposed that a statewide wild and scenic river review be completed. In accordance with Section 5(d) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, BLM will continue to consider wild and scenic rivers in the land use planning process. Additionally, BLM will consider further statewide review at a later date.
- **County coordination:** The BLM has identified preliminary eligible wild and scenic rivers in Garfield and Wayne counties; none in Piute, Sanpete or Sevier counties (see Table 3). BLM representatives have discussed the wild and scenic river process with all five county commissions. Garfield and Wayne counties include the following language regarding wild and scenic rivers in their county general plans:
  - **Garfield County:** "Garfield County will, if it deems appropriate, comment on and may develop and submit proposals for Wild and Scenic River designations to the appropriate Federal land management agencies."
  - **Wayne County:** "We feel that Wayne County does not have any rivers or streams that qualify for Wild and Scenic River

designation. We feel this designation is too restrictive and would interfere with water rights upstream. We do not feel the Fremont River meets the criteria as a Wild and Scenic River because the eastern portion of the river, where it joins the Dirty Devil, has been dry in some summer months."

The other county plans are silent on wild and scenic rivers. Cooperation with the counties will continue.

- **Price Field Office coordination:** The Price and Richfield field offices share management of three river corridors nominated as wild and scenic rivers:
  - **Horseshoe Canyon**--Both offices agreed that Horseshoe Canyon was tentatively eligible as a wild and scenic river. (The Park Service also shares management of this drainage. See below.)
  - **Quitcupah Creek**—The Richfield Field Office deferred the eligibility determination of Quitcupah Creek; the Price Field Office determined its segment not eligible. The two segments are separated by several miles of private land.
  - **Muddy River**--The Price Field Office found its segment eligible; the Richfield Field Office found no ORVs in its segment. The character of the river changes dramatically between the two field offices.
- **Forest Service coordination**
  - **Dixie and Fishlake National Forests**—Richfield BLM shares many miles of common boundary with the Dixie and Fishlake national forests. The Dixie and Fishlake are currently revising their forest plans and, as a part of that effort, are conducting a wild and scenic river evaluation. To date, they have not completed an evaluation of eligible rivers. Preliminarily eligible river segments identified by the Richfield Field Office that adjoin free-flowing segments on the national forests include Fish Creek and Pine Creek (Parker Mountain) on the Dixie National Forest.
  - **Manti-LaSal National Forest**—Richfield BLM and the Manti-LaSal National Forest share common boundaries in parts of Sanpete County. However, neither agency identified segments of eligible (or potentially eligible) rivers crossing that boundary.
- **Park Service coordination:** As part of its Nationwide Rivers Inventory (NRI), the National Park Service identified free-flowing rivers in Utah with one or more outstandingly remarkable values. NRI rivers in the vicinity of the Richfield Field Office include:
  - Dirty Devil River—Hwy 24 bridge to Lake Powell
  - Fremont River—Capitol Reef NP segment
  - Horseshoe Canyon—Canyonlands NP segment

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- Pleasant Creek—Capitol Reef NP segment
- Trachyte Creek—Glen Canyon NRA segment

The Dirty Devil was the only NRI-identified river segment managed by Richfield BLM and it was considered in this evaluation.

- **Tribal coordination:** Discussions with the Hopi, Paiute and Ute Tribes about the RMP disclosed no specific wild and scenic river issues. However, both the Hopi and Paiute identified cultural resource and other concerns about a proposed coal haul road in Quitchupah Canyon now being analyzed by the Forest Service and BLM. These values are noted in Table 3.

**For more information** about the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, see the National Rivers Inventory homepage at:

<http://www.nps.gov/ncrc/programs/rtca/nri>

or the National Wild and Scenic Rivers homepage at:

<http://www.nps.gov/rivers>

Table 2: Drainage inventory and potential ORV identification

**Table 2: River (Drainage) Inventory and  
Identification of Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values  
Richfield Field Office  
February 2004**

<b>Geographic Area</b> ( <b>Bold typeface</b> denotes drainage w/potential ORVs)	<b>County</b>	<b>Drainage Type</b> <sup>1</sup>	<b>Free-Flowing</b> <sup>2</sup>	<b>Nominated by</b> <sup>3</sup>	<b>Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Value(s)</b>
<b>EASTERN WAYNE AND GARFIELD COUNTIES</b>					
<b>Beaver Wash Canyon</b>	<b>Wayne</b>	<b>Perennial</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>BLM</b>	<b>Scenic Fish and Wildlife Ecological</b>
Benson Spring	Garfield	Ephemeral	Yes		
Bitter Spring Creek	Garfield	Ephemeral	Yes		
Bitter Creek	Garfield	Ephemeral	Yes		
Black Creek	Garfield	Ephemeral	Yes		
Blind Trail Wash	Garfield	Ephemeral	Yes		
Bluejohn Canyon	Wayne	Ephemeral	Yes		
Browns Creek	Garfield	Ephemeral	Yes		
<b>Buck Canyon</b>	<b>Wayne</b>	<b>Ephemeral</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Utah Rivers Council &amp; Steve Allen</b>	<b>Scenic Recreation Geologic Cultural Ecological</b>
Bull Creek	Garfield and Wayne	Perennial – Upper Ephemeral - Lower	No (Diverted for irrigation)		
Bulldog Creek	Garfield	Ephemeral	Yes		
<b>Bullfrog Creek</b>	<b>Garfield</b>	<b>Intermittent</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Utah Rivers Council</b>	<b>Scenic Recreation Fish and Wildlife Geologic</b>
<b>Bullfrog Creek North Fork</b>	<b>Garfield</b>	<b>Intermittent</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Utah Rivers Council</b>	<b>Scenic Recreation Fish and Wildlife Geologic</b>
Burro Wash	Wayne	Ephemeral	Yes		
Butler Wash	Garfield	Ephemeral	Yes		
Butte Canyon Creek	Garfield	Ephemeral	Yes		

Table 2: Drainage inventory and potential ORV identification

<b>Geographic Area</b> ( <b>Bold typeface</b> denotes drainage w/potential ORVs)	<b>County</b>	<b>Drainage Type</b> <sup>1</sup>	<b>Free-Flowing</b> <sup>2</sup>	<b>Nominated by</b> <sup>3</sup>	<b>Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Value(s)</b>
Cainville Wash	Wayne	Ephemeral	Yes		
Capitol Wash	Wayne	Ephemeral	Yes		
Cass Creek	Garfield	Ephemeral	No (dewatered for range devlpmnt)		
Cedar Creek	Garfield and Wayne	Ephemeral	Yes		
Clay Canyon Creek	Garfield	Ephemeral	Yes		
Coal Mine Wash	Wayne	Ephemeral	Yes		
Coaly Wash	Wayne	Upper – Intermittent Lower - Ephemeral	Yes		
Coleman Hollow Wash	Garfield	Ephemeral	Yes		
Collie Wash	Wayne	Ephemeral	Yes		
Copper Creek	Garfield	Upper – Intermittent Lower – Ephemeral	Yes		
Corral Canyon Creek	Garfield	Intermittent	Yes		
Cottonwood Creek (North end of Henry Mtns)	Wayne	Ephemeral	Yes		
Cottonwood Wash (North of Trachyte)	Garfield	Ephemeral	No (Reservoir on stream)		
Cove Canyon Creek	Garfield	Ephemeral	Yes		
Cow Wash	Wayne	Ephemeral	Yes		
Coyote Creek	Garfield	Ephemeral	Yes		
Crescent Creek	Garfield	Intermittent	No (diverted for mining)		
Dark Canyon (East of Horn)	Garfield	Ephemeral	Yes		
<b>Dirty Devil River</b>	<b>Garfield and Wayne</b>	<b>Perennial</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>NRI, Utah Rivers Council, Steve</b>	<b>Scenic Recreation Geologic Fish and</b>

Table 2: Drainage inventory and potential ORV identification

<b>Geographic Area</b> ( <b>Bold typeface</b> denotes drainage w/potential ORVs)	<b>County</b>	<b>Drainage Type</b> <sup>1</sup>	<b>Free-Flowing</b> <sup>2</sup>	<b>Nominated by</b> <sup>3</sup>	<b>Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Value(s)</b>
				<b>Allen &amp; BLM</b>	<b>Wildlife Cultural</b>
Divide Canyon Creek	Garfield	Ephemeral	Yes		
Dog Water Creek	Garfield	Ephemeral	Yes		
Dry Wash (Hartnet)	Wayne	Ephemeral	Yes		
Dry Valley Wash	Wayne	Ephemeral	Yes		
Dugout Creek	Garfield	Intermittent – Upper Ephemeral – Lower	Yes		
<b>Fiddler Cove Canyon</b>	<b>Garfield</b>	<b>Ephemeral</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Utah Rivers Council, BLM &amp; Steve Allen</b>	<b>Scenic Geologic Wildlife Cultural Ecological</b>
Five Canyon Creek	Garfield	Ephemeral	Yes		
Five Mile Wash	Garfield and Wayne	Ephemeral	Yes		
Four Mile Canyon Creek	Garfield	Ephemeral	Yes		
<b>Fremont River #1 Mill Meadow Reservoir to private land</b>	<b>Wayne</b>	<b>Perennial</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>BLM</b>	<b>Scenic Recreation Geologic Fish and Wildlife Cultural</b>
Fremont River #2 Fremont Narrows	Wayne	Perennial	No Modified channel; seasonally dewatered		
<b>Fremont River #3 Fremont Gorge</b>	<b>Wayne</b>	<b>Perennial</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Utah Rivers Council &amp; BLM</b>	<b>Scenic Recreation Geologic Fish and Wildlife Cultural</b>
<b>Fremont River #4 CRNP to</b>	<b>Wayne</b>	<b>Perennial</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Utah Rivers Council</b>	<b>Scenic Recreation Geologic</b>

Table 2: Drainage inventory and potential ORV identification

<b>Geographic Area</b> ( <b>Bold typeface</b> denotes drainage w/potential ORVs)	<b>County</b>	<b>Drainage Type</b> <sup>1</sup>	<b>Free-Flowing</b> <sup>2</sup>	<b>Nominated by</b> <sup>3</sup>	<b>Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Value(s)</b>
<b>Caineville Canal diversion</b>					<b>Fish and Wildlife Cultural</b>
Fremont River #5 Caineville segment	Wayne	Perennial	No Modified channel; Seasonally dewatered		
<b>Fremont River #6 Public land below Caineville to Hanksville Diversion</b>	<b>Wayne</b>	<b>Perennial</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Utah Rivers Council</b>	<b>Scenic Recreation Geologic Fish and Wildlife Cultural</b>
Gold Creek	Garfield	Upper – Perennial Lower - Ephemeral	No (Diverted for residential use)		
Granite Creek	Garfield and Wayne	Perennial	No (Diverted for ag use)		
Granite Wash	Wayne	Ephemeral	Yes		
Halfway Wash	Wayne	Ephemeral	Yes		
Hansen Creek	Garfield	Ephemeral	Yes		
<b>Happy Canyon</b>	<b>Garfield</b>	<b>Upper – Ephemeral Lower – Intermittent</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Utah Rivers Council &amp; Steve Allen</b>	<b>Scenic Recreation Geologic Cultural Ecological</b>
Hartnet Draw Creek	Wayne	Ephemeral	Yes		
<b>Hatch Canyon</b>	<b>Garfield</b>	<b>Ephemeral</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Utah Rivers Council &amp; Steve Allen</b>	<b>Scenic Geologic Cultural Ecological</b>
Hog Canyon	Garfield	Intermittent	Yes		
<b>Horseshoe Canyon</b>	<b>Wayne</b>	<b>Intermittent</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Utah Rivers Council</b>	<b>Scenic Recreation Geologic Cultural</b>
<b>Horseshoe Canyon— Spur Fork</b>	<b>Wayne</b>	<b>Intermittent</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Utah Rivers Council</b>	<b>Scenic Recreation Geologic Cultural</b>

Table 2: Drainage inventory and potential ORV identification

<b>Geographic Area</b> ( <b>Bold typeface</b> denotes drainage w/potential ORVs)	<b>County</b>	<b>Drainage Type</b> <sup>1</sup>	<b>Free-Flowing</b> <sup>2</sup>	<b>Nominated by</b> <sup>3</sup>	<b>Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Value(s)</b>
<b>Horseshoe Canyon—Trail Fork</b>	<b>Wayne</b>	<b>Intermittent</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Utah Rivers Council</b>	<b>Scenic Recreation Geologic Cultural</b>
<b>Larry Canyon</b>	<b>Garfield</b>	<b>Intermittent</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Utah Rivers Council &amp; Steve Allen</b>	<b>Scenic Recreation Cultural Ecological</b>
Last Chance Wash	Sevier, Emery and Wayne	Upper – Perennial Lower - Intermittent	Yes		
Left Fork Mount Ellen Creek	Garfield	Intermittent	Yes		
Long Canyon	Garfield	Ephemeral	No (diverted)		
Lost Spring Wash	Garfield	Ephemeral	Yes		
Maidenwater (Stevens Mesa)	Garfield and Wayne	Ephemeral	Yes		
<b>Maidenwater (Trachyte)</b>	<b>Garfield</b>	<b>Intermittent</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Utah Rivers Council &amp; BLM</b>	<b>Scenic Recreation Fish and Wildlife Cultural</b>
Marinus Canyon	Garfield	Ephemeral	Yes		
McClellan Wash	Garfield and Wayne	Ephemeral	Yes		
Middle Desert Wash	Wayne	Ephemeral	Yes		
Milk Creek	Garfield	Ephemeral	Yes		
Mount Ellen Creek	Garfield	Intermittent	Yes		
Mud Creek	Garfield	Ephemeral	Yes		
<b>Muddy Creek</b>	<b>Wayne</b>	<b>Perennial</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Utah Rivers Council</b>	<b>Scenic Recreation Geologic Fish and Wildlife Cultural</b>
<b>Muley Creek</b>	<b>Garfield</b>	<b>Ephemeral</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Utah Rivers Council</b>	<b>Scenic Fish and Wildlife</b>
Neilson Wash	Wayne	Ephemeral	Yes		
<b>No Mans</b>	<b>Wayne</b>	<b>Intermittent</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Utah</b>	<b>Scenic</b>

Table 2: Drainage inventory and potential ORV identification

<b>Geographic Area</b> ( <b>Bold typeface</b> denotes drainage w/potential ORVs)	<b>County</b>	<b>Drainage Type</b> <sup>1</sup>	<b>Free-Flowing</b> <sup>2</sup>	<b>Nominated by</b> <sup>3</sup>	<b>Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Value(s)</b>
<b>Canyon</b>				<b>Rivers Council &amp; Steve Allen</b>	<b>Recreation Geologic Fish and Wildlife Cultural Ecological</b>
North Wash	Garfield	Middle – Ephemeral Lower – Intermittent	Yes		
North Coleman Canyon Creek	Garfield	Ephemeral	Yes		
Oak Creek (Table Mountain)	Wayne	Ephemeral	Yes		
Oak Creek (Sandy Ranch)	Garfield	Intermittent	No (diverted)		
<b>Pasture Canyon</b>	<b>Wayne</b>	<b>Ephemeral</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Utah Rivers Council &amp; Steve Allen</b>	<b>Scenic Recreation Geologic Cultural Ecological</b>
Pennell Creek	Garfield	Perennial	Yes		
Pennell Roughts Fork	Garfield	Intermittent	Yes		
Pipe Spring Canyon	Garfield	Intermittent	Yes		
Pistol Creek	Garfield	Intermittent	Yes		
Pistol Creek South Fork	Garfield	Intermittent	Yes		
Pistol Creek North Fork	Garfield	Intermittent	Yes		
<b>Pleasant Creek</b>	<b>Wayne</b>	<b>Intermittent</b>	<b>Upper segment is free-flowing; lower is seasonally dewatered for irrigation</b>	<b>Utah Rivers Council &amp; BLM</b>	<b>Scenic Fish and Wildlife Geologic Cultural</b>
Poison Spring Canyon	Garfield	Middle – Intermittent, Upper and lower - Ephemeral	Yes		

Table 2: Drainage inventory and potential ORV identification

<b>Geographic Area</b> ( <b>Bold typeface</b> denotes drainage w/potential ORVs)	<b>County</b>	<b>Drainage Type</b> <sup>1</sup>	<b>Free-Flowing</b> <sup>2</sup>	<b>Nominated by</b> <sup>3</sup>	<b>Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Value(s)</b>
Quaking Aspen Creek	Garfield	Ephemeral	Yes		
Raggy Canyon Creek	Garfield	Intermittent	Yes		
Red Canyon (Wildhorse Allot.)	Wayne	Ephemeral	Yes		
Right Fork Mt. Ellen Creek	Garfield	Intermittent	Yes		
<b>Robbers Roost Canyon</b> (all forks)	<b>Wayne</b>	<b>Intermittent</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Utah Rivers Council, Steve Allen &amp; BLM</b>	<b>Scenic Recreation Wildlife Historic Cultural</b>
Saleratus Wash	Garfield	Ephemeral	Yes		
<b>Salt Wash</b>	<b>Wayne</b>	<b>Intermittent</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Utah Rivers Council</b>	<b>Scenic Wildlife</b>
<b>Sams Mesa Box Canyon</b>	<b>Wayne</b>	<b>Intermittent</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Utah Rivers Council &amp; Steve Allen</b>	<b>Scenic Geologic Wildlife Cultural Ecological</b>
Sand Wash (Torrey)	Wayne	Perennial	Yes		
Sandy Creek	Garfield and Wayne	Ephemeral	Yes		
Scratch Canyon Creek	Garfield	Intermittent	Yes		
Seep Wash		Ephemeral	Yes		
Seven Canyon Creek	Garfield	Ephemeral	Yes		
Seven Mile Creek		Ephemeral	Yes		
Shingle Creek	Garfield	Intermittent	Yes		
Shitamaring Creek	Garfield	Intermittent	Yes		
Slate Creek (Trachyte)	Garfield	Lower – Ephemeral Upper – Intermittent	Yes		

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Slate Creek Left Fork	Garfield	Ephemeral	Yes		
South Creek	Garfield	Upper – Intermittent Lower – Ephemeral	Yes		
South Coleman Canyon Creek	Garfield	Ephemeral	Yes		
South Creek North Fork	Garfield	Intermittent	Yes		
Speck Creek	Garfield	Intermittent	Yes		
Spring Canyon Creek	Garfield	Intermittent	Yes		
Star Creek	Garfield	Ephemeral	Yes		
Straight Creek	Garfield	Intermittent	Yes		
<b>Sulphur Creek</b> (Torrey)	<b>Wayne</b>	<b>Perennial</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>BLM</b>	<b>Scenic Geologic</b>
Sweetwater Creek	Garfield and Wayne	Ephemeral	Yes		
Swett Creek	Garfield	Ephemeral	Yes		
Swett Creek South Fork	Garfield	Ephemeral	Yes		
Tank Wash	Wayne	Ephemeral	Yes		
Ticaboo Creek South Fork	Garfield	Ephemeral	Yes		
Ticaboo Creek Middle Fork	Garfield	Ephemeral	Yes		
Ticaboo Creek North Fork	Garfield	Ephemeral	Yes		
Town Wash	Wayne	Ephemeral	Yes		
Trachyte Creek	Garfield	Intermittent	Segments are free-flowing		
Trail Canyon (Trib of Trachyte)	Garfield	Ephemeral	Yes		
<b>Twin Corral Box Canyon</b>	<b>Wayne</b>	<b>Intermittent</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Utah Rivers Council, BLM &amp; Steve</b>	<b>Scenic Recreation Geologic Historic Cultural</b>

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				<b>Allen</b>	
Two Mile Canyon	Garfield	Ephemeral	Yes		
Water Canyon (Horseshoe)	Wayne	Ephemeral	Yes		
Willow Creek (near McMillen Springs)	Garfield	Intermittent	Yes		
<b>PARKER MOUNTAIN AREA</b>					
Balsam Hollow	Wayne	Ephemeral	No (reservoir)		
<b>Big Hollow</b>	<b>Wayne</b>	<b>Ephemeral</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>BLM</b>	<b>Wildlife</b>
Birch Creek (Parker Mt.)	Wayne	Ephemeral	Yes		
Blackburn Draw	Wayne	Ephemeral	Yes		
Boulder Creek	Wayne	Ephemeral	No (reservoir)		
Bullberry Creek	Wayne	Ephemeral	No (dewatered upstream on Forest)		
Calf Canyon Creek	Wayne	Ephemeral	Yes		
Carcass Creek	Wayne	Perennial	No (diverted for irrigation)		
Deadman Hollow	Wayne and Piute	Ephemeral	No (capture reservoir)		
Dog Flat Hollow	Wayne	Ephemeral	No (capture reservoirs)		
Donkey Creek	Wayne	Ephemeral	Yes		
<b>Pine Creek</b>	<b>Wayne</b>	<b>Perennial</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>BLM</b>	<b>Fish and Wildlife Ecological</b>
Riley Creek	Wayne	Perennial	Segments are Free-flowing		
Sulphur Creek (Miners Mt.)	Wayne	Perennial	Yes		
<b>Fish Creek</b>	<b>Wayne</b>	<b>Perennial</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>BLM</b>	<b>Cultural</b>

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Government Creek	Wayne	Intermittent	Yes		
Pole Canyon	Wayne	Ephemeral	Yes		
Wildcat Hollow	Wayne	Ephemeral	Yes		
Long Hollow	Wayne	Ephemeral	Yes		
Post Hollow	Wayne	Ephemeral	Yes		
Road Creek	Wayne	Perennial	Segments are Free-flowing		
Wide Hollow	Wayne	Ephemeral	Yes		
Rock Hollow	Wayne	Ephemeral	Yes		
Graveyard Hollow	Wayne	Ephemeral	Yes		
Sheep Hollow	Wayne	Ephemeral	Yes		
Hector Hollow	Wayne	Ephemeral	Yes		
Red Canyon	Wayne	Ephemeral	Yes		
Shingle Mill Creek	Wayne	Ephemeral	Yes		
Reese Creek	Wayne	Ephemeral	Yes		
Link Canyon	Sevier	Ephemeral	Yes		
North Fork Quitchupah Creek	Sevier	Perennial	Yes		
<b>Quitchupah Creek</b>	<b>Sevier</b>	<b>Perennial</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>BLM</b>	<b>Cultural Ecological</b>
Water Hollow (Quitchupah Creek tributary)	Sevier	Ephemeral	Yes		
Saleratus Creek	Sevier	Ephemeral	Yes		
<b>Trough Hollow</b>	<b>Sevier</b>	<b>Ephemeral</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>BLM</b>	<b>Cultural</b>
Mill Hollow	Sevier	Ephemeral	Yes		
Oak Spring Creek	Sevier	Ephemeral	Yes		
Ivie Creek	Sevier	Perennial	Yes		
Post Hollow	Sevier	Ephemeral	Yes		
North Hollow	Sevier	Ephemeral	Yes		
North Fork Indian Canyon	Sevier	Intermittent	Yes		
Indian Canyon	Sevier	Intermittent	Yes		
Last Chance Creek	Sevier	Ephemeral	No (diversions dewater the stream)		

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Solomon Creek	Sevier	Ephemeral	Yes		
Temple Wash	Sevier	Ephemeral	Yes		
Rock Springs Wash	Sevier	Ephemeral	Yes		
<b>Sevier River Area</b>					
<b>East Fork of Sevier River</b>	<b>Piute and Garfield</b>	<b>Perennial</b>	<b>Segments are Free-flowing</b>	<b>BLM</b>	<b>Scenic Geologic Fish and Wildlife Cultural</b>
Sevier River #1 Piute Reservoir to the head of Marysvale Canyon	Piute	Perennial	No. Extensively modified and dewatered seasonally		
<b>Sevier River #2 Marysvale Canyon</b>	<b>Piute and Sevier</b>	<b>Perennial</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>American Rivers</b>	<b>Scenic Recreation Geologic Fish and Wildlife Cultural</b>
Painted Rock Canyon	Sanpete	Ephemeral	Yes		
Red Canyon (Valley Mts.)	Sanpete	Ephemeral	Yes		
Chriss Hollow	Sanpete	Ephemeral	Yes		
Hayes Canyon	Sanpete	Ephemeral	Yes		
Swedes Canyon	Sanpete	Ephemeral	Yes		
Steep Canyon	Sanpete	Ephemeral	Yes		
Tarr Canyon	Sanpete	Ephemeral	Yes		
Picket Canyon	Sanpete	Ephemeral	Yes		
Lone Cedar Canyon	Sanpete	Ephemeral	Yes		
Dastrup Canyon	Sanpete	Ephemeral	Yes		
Redmond Canyon	Sanpete	Ephemeral	Yes		
Post Hollow (Valley Mts.)	Sanpete	Ephemeral	Yes		
May Hollow	Sanpete	Ephemeral	Yes		
Bald Knoll	Sanpete	Ephemeral	Yes		

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Canyon					
Flat Canyon	Sanpete	Ephemeral	Yes		
Pierce Canyon	Sanpete	Perennial	Yes		
Timber Canyon	Sanpete	Intermittent	Yes		
Hells Kitchen Canyon	Sanpete	Intermittent	Yes		
Dry Fork	Sanpete	Ephemeral	Yes		
Axhandle Canyon (south)	Sanpete	Perennial	Yes		
Mellor Canyon	Sanpete	Ephemeral	Yes		
Fayette Wash	Sanpete	Ephemeral	No (capture reservoirs)		
Petes Canyon	Sanpete	Intermittent	Yes		
Magistrate Canyon	Sanpete	Ephemeral	Yes		
Rocky Gulch	Sanpete	Ephemeral	Yes		
Axhandle Canyon (north)	Sanpete	Perennial	Yes		
Dells Fork	Sanpete	Ephemeral	Yes		
Left Hand Fork	Sanpete	Ephemeral	Yes		
Rock Canyon (San Pitch Mts.)	Sanpete	Ephemeral	Yes		
Dry Canyon (San Pitch Mts.)	Sanpete	Ephemeral	Yes		
Maple Canyon	Sanpete	Intermittent	Yes		
Dodge Canyon	Sanpete	Ephemeral	Yes		
Willow Creek (White Hills)	Sanpete	Ephemeral	No (reservoir and channeled)		
Water Hollow	Sanpete	Ephemeral	Yes		
Service Berry Hollow	Sanpete	Ephemeral	Yes		
Big Hollow (Sanpete)	Sanpete	Ephemeral	Yes		
Wood Hollow	Sanpete	Ephemeral	Yes		
Cottonwood Creek	Sanpete	Perennial	Yes		
Losty Canyon	Sanpete	Ephemeral	Yes		

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Denmark Wash	Sevier	Ephemeral	Yes		
Dry Red Canyon	Sevier	Ephemeral	Yes		
North Cedar Ridge Canyon	Sevier	Ephemeral	Yes		
Dry Canyon (Monroe Mt.)	Sevier	Intermittent	Yes		
Live Oak Canyon	Sevier	Ephemeral	Yes		
Corner Spring Canyon	Sevier	Ephemeral	Yes		
Sand Canyon	Sevier	Ephemeral	Yes		
Order Canyon	Sevier	Ephemeral	Yes		
Jensen Canyon	Sevier	Ephemeral	Yes		
Thompson Creek	Sevier	Perennial	No (diversion dewateres the stream)		
Norton Creek	Sevier	Ephemeral	Yes		
Cottonwood Creek (Monroe Mt.)	Sevier	Perennial	No (diverted for community use)		
Cliff Canyon	Sevier	Ephemeral	Yes		
Maple Creek	Sevier	Ephemeral	Yes		
Twist Canyon	Sevier	Ephemeral	Yes		
Lost Creek	Sevier	Perennial	Yes		
Peterson Creek	Sevier	Perennial	Yes		
Brine Creek	Sevier	Perennial	Yes		
Water Creek	Sevier	Perennial	Segments are Free-flowing		
Mill Creek	Sevier	Ephemeral	Yes		
Squeedunk Canyon	Sevier	Ephemeral	Yes		
Burr Creek	Sevier	Ephemeral	Yes		
Oak Creek Canyon	Sevier	Ephemeral	Yes		
Skougard Canyon	Sevier	Ephemeral	Yes		
Praeter Canyon	Sevier	Perennial	No (diverted)		
Water Hollow	Sevier	Ephemeral	Yes		

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Skumpah Canyon	Sevier	Ephemeral	Yes		
Deer Creek (Tushar Mts.)	Piute	Perennial	Yes		
Beaver Creek (Tushar Mts.)	Piute	Perennial	Yes		
Pine Creek (Tushar Mts.)	Piute	Perennial	Yes		
Gold Creek	Piute	Perennial	Yes		
Cottonwood Creek (Tushar Mts., North)	Piute	Ephemeral	Yes		
Gold Gulch	Piute	Ephemeral	Yes		
California Gulch	Piute	Perennial	Yes		
Ten Mile Creek	Piute	Perennial	Yes		
Rudd Hollow	Piute	Ephemeral	Yes		
Oak Springs Canyon (Tushar Mts.)	Piute	Ephemeral	Yes		
Bellyache Canyon	Piute	Ephemeral	Yes		
City Creek	Piute	Upper – Perennial Lower – Intermittent	Segments are free flowing		
Oak Basin Canyon	Piute	Ephemeral	Yes		
Cottonwood Creek (Tushar Mts., South)	Piute	Ephemeral	Yes		
Wades Canyon	Piute	Ephemeral	Yes		
Bullberry Creek (Tushar Mts.)	Piute	Ephemeral	Yes		
Lums Canyon	Piute	Ephemeral	Yes		
Birch Creek (Tushar Mts.)	Piute	Perennial	Yes		
Durkee Creek	Piute	Ephemeral	Yes		
Manning Creek	Piute	Perennial	Segments are free flowing		
Dry Creek (Monroe Mt.)	Piute	Intermittent	Yes		

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Tibadore Canyon	Piute	Ephemeral	Yes		
Hell Hole Canyon	Piute	Ephemeral	Yes		
Swift Spring Creek	Piute	Ephemeral	Yes		
Steens Canyon	Piute	Ephemeral	Yes		
Hickman Canyon	Piute	Ephemeral	Yes		
McCardy Canyon (North)	Piute	Ephemeral	Yes		
McCardy Canyon (South)	Piute	Ephemeral	Yes		
Log Hollow	Piute	Ephemeral	Yes		
Coats Hollow	Piute	Ephemeral	Yes		
Rocky Ford Creek	Piute	Intermittent	Yes		
Andy Canyon	Piute	Ephemeral	Yes		
Pole Canyon	Piute	Perennial	Segments are free flowing		
Rock Canyon	Piute	Ephemeral	Yes		
Pine Canyon	Piute	Intermittent	Yes		
Little Pole Canyon	Piute	Ephemeral	Yes		
Jackie Canyon	Piute	Ephemeral	Yes		
Shaffers Canyon	Piute	Ephemeral	Yes		
Browns Canyon	Piute	Ephemeral	Yes		
Box Creek	Piute	Perennial	Yes		
Greenwich Creek	Piute	Intermittent	No (dewatered)		
Hatch Canyon	Piute	Ephemeral	Yes		
Otter Creek	Piute	Perennial	Segments are free flowing		
Pole Canyon	Garfield	Ephemeral	Yes		
Hoodle Creek	Garfield	Ephemeral	Yes		
Willow Springs Creek	Garfield	Ephemeral	Yes		
Forest Creek	Garfield	Intermittent	Yes		
Pine Creek	Garfield	Intermittent	Yes		
Deep Creek	Garfield	Perennial	Yes		

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Dry Hollow (East Fork trib.)	Garfield	Ephemeral	Yes		
Deer Creek (East Fork trib.)	Garfield	Intermittent	Yes		
Cow Creek (East Fork trib.)	Garfield	Ephemeral	Yes		
North Creek	Garfield	Perennial	Yes		
Center Creek	Garfield	Perennial	Yes		
Poison Creek	Garfield	Ephemeral	No (diversions dewater the stream)		
Antimony Creek	Garfield	Perennial	Yes		
Dry Wash (Parker Mtn.)	Garfield	Intermittent	Yes		

<sup>1</sup> Drainages were identified as one of three types:

- *Perennial*—Flowing water through most of the segment most of the year and evidence of riparian vegetation.
- *Intermittent*—Flowing water in at least part of the segment most of the year and evidence of riparian vegetation.
- *Ephemeral*—Dry wash flowing water only during or immediately after a storm with little or no evidence of riparian vegetation.

<sup>2</sup> "Free-flowing"...means existing or flowing in a natural condition without impoundment, diversion, straightening, rip-rapping, or other modifications of the waterway. The existence, however, of low dams, diversion works, or other minor structures at the time any river is proposed for inclusion in the national wild and scenic river system shall not bar its consideration for such inclusion.

<sup>3</sup> Sources of nominations identified in this table are:

- "American Rivers" denotes rivers shown on the 1991 American Rivers Council "Outstanding Rivers" list.
- "BLM" denotes rivers nominated by one or more resource specialists in the BLM's Richfield Field Office.
- "NRI" denotes the National Park Service National Rivers Inventory, Utah Segments, 1993.
- "Steve Allen" denotes comments submitted by Mr. Allen in 1995 in response to a planning update on the then-proposed Henry Mountain Resource Plan. He is the author of several canyoneering guidebooks.
- "Utah Rivers Council" denotes rivers nominated in "A Citizen's Proposal to Protect the Wild Rivers of Utah," published by the Utah Rivers Council in 1995.

Table 3: Evaluation of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

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<p><b>Beaver Wash Canyon</b> Tributary of Dirty Devil River. 6.8 miles public land</p> <p><u>Tentatively Eligible</u></p> <p><b>Wayne County</b></p>	<p><b>Nominated ORVs:</b> Scenic, fish and wildlife and ecological. <b>Values determined outstanding:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Scenic</b> – Rated as Class A scenery. Scenery is impressive, comparable to Dirty Devil River main canyon drainage.</li> <li>• <b>Ecological</b> – One of the largest riparian areas ecosystems in good condition in the Field Office, described as an “ecological oasis”. Designated as an area of critical environmental concern (ACEC for ecological values in 1982).</li> </ul> <p><b>Values determined not outstanding:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Fish and Wildlife</b> – Species in canyon are common.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Big Hollow</b> From public lands in T9S, R 2E, Sec. 7, to the public/private land boundary in T29S, R3E, sec. 34. 12.5 miles public land.</p> <p><u>Deferred: Ephemeral Stream</u></p> <p><b>Wayne County</b></p>	<p><b>Nominated ORV:</b> Wildlife <b>Value determined outstanding:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Wildlife</b> – An important migratory route and foraging and nesting area for raptors and habitat for pygmy rabbits, a sensitive species.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Buck and Pasture Canyons</b> Tributaries of Dirty Devil River</p> <p><u>Not Eligible</u></p> <p><b>Wayne County</b></p>	<p><b>Nominated ORVs:</b> Scenic, recreation, geologic, cultural and ecological. <b>Values determined outstanding:</b> None. <b>Values determined not outstanding:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Scenic</b> – Both canyons are rated as Class A scenery, but the scenery is no not notable, scarce, or exemplary when compared with other scenery in the region</li> <li>• <b>Recreation</b> – The drainage does not and does not have the potential to attract significant recreation use from outside the geographic region</li> <li>• <b>Geologic</b> – <b>Geology is typical of the region and is not rare or unique</b></li> <li>• <b>Cultural</b> – No systemic archeological survey has been done in either canyon</li> <li>• <b>Ecological</b> – Canyons contain no rare communities or ecosystems with special values.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Bull Frog Creed and North Fork Bull Frog Creek</b></p> <p><u>Not Eligible</u></p> <p><b>Garfield County</b></p>	<p><b>Nominated ORVs:</b> Scenic, recreation, geologic and fish and wildlife <b>Values determined outstanding:</b> None <b>Values determined not outstanding:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Scenic:</b> Scenery is not notable, scarce, or exemplary when compared with other areas in the region.</li> <li>• <b>Recreation:</b> The drainage does not attract nor have the potential to attract significant recreation use from outside the geographic region.</li> <li>• <b>Geologic:</b> There are no examples of regionally rare or unique geologic features, processes or phenomenon.</li> <li>• <b>Fish and Wildlife:</b> The drainage contains no regionally important populations of or habitat for indigenous wildlife species.</li> <li>• <b>Cultural:</b> The drainage contains no cultural sites of unusual or exceptional value.</li> </ul>

Table 3: Evaluation of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

<p><b>Dirty Devil River</b> Highway 24 bridge to Glen Canyon NRA boundary. 54 miles of public land. Adjoins eligible segment in Glen Canyon NRA.</p> <p><u>Tentatively Eligible</u></p> <p><b>Wayne and Garfield Counties</b></p>	<p><b>Nominated ORVs:</b> Scenic, recreation, geologic, fish and wildlife and cultural.</p> <p><b>Values determined outstanding:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Scenic</b> – Scenery was rated Class A. Form, color and scarcity rated notably high. Scenery is outstanding on a regional scale due to color contrast between different sandstones and vegetative diversity. Only the Green and Colorado river gorges are deeper.</li> <li>• <b>Recreation</b> – Recreational opportunities, mainly hiking and backpacking, attract visitors from outside the region. Several guidebooks describe outstanding opportunities for backpacking. The river provides for regional commercial usage, and trips are conducted annually. Almost all recreational use is from outside the general area.</li> <li>• <b>Geologic</b> – The Dirty Devil has created a microcosm of the Colorado Plateau region, cutting through eight different geologic strata, some of which are rarely seen elsewhere.</li> <li>• <b>Fish and Wildlife</b> – Habitat for several special status species is found in the canyon, including Mexican spotted owl, Southwest will flycatcher (SWFL), and yellow-billed cuckoo. There are active peregrine falcon aeries in cliff habitat above the river. The riparian corridor provides crucial habitat for big game, neo-tropical migratory birds, non-game mammals, bats and small rodents.</li> </ul> <p><b>Values deferred:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Cultural</b> – The corridor contains multiple sites with evidence of occupation and use by both Desert Archaic and Fremont peoples. Sites span a very long time period, from 5000 B.C. to 1300 A.D.</li> </ul>
<p><b>East Fork Sevier River</b> North boundary of T27S, R4W, sec. 1 to private land boundary in T27S, R3W, sec. 7</p> <p><u>Not Eligible</u></p> <p><b>Garfield and Sevier Counties</b></p>	<p><b>Nominated ORVs:</b> Scenic, geologic, fish and wildlife and historic</p> <p><b>Values determined outstanding:</b> None</p> <p><b>Values determined not outstanding:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Scenic</b> – The river segment starts in a narrow canyon and descends into a progressively wider and broader valley, with the river course running along the western side. This is not a unique feature in the region. The standard visual references of form, line, color and texture are common with most other river courses throughout the region.</li> <li>• <b>Geologic</b> – The predominant geological features are found throughout the region and are not unique. There are no singularly spectacular formations.</li> <li>• <b>Fish and Wildlife</b> – Erosion from the Sanford Fire (2002) temporarily destroyed the blue ribbon fishery here. Other wildlife species found in the vicinity are common throughout the region. There are no threatened or endangered species in the river course.</li> <li>• <b>Historical</b> – Osiris is the only recorded site along the East Fork. It is a creamery and summer home build in the 1920s and is located on private land. Public lands along the river contain no sites or features of historical significance.</li> </ul>

Table 3: Evaluation of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

<p><b>Fiddler Cove Canyon</b> Tributary of Hatch Canyon. 4.7 miles public land.</p> <p><u>Deferred: Ephemeral stream</u></p> <p><b>Garfield County</b></p>	<p><b>Nominated ORVs: scenic, geologic, wildlife, cultural and ecological.</b> <b>Values determined outstanding:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Scenic</b> – A portion of the public land segment of the canyon is Class A scenery. The slot canyon in the lower public land section is an exemplary scenic feature. The two dominant sandstone formations named in the submittal are outside the river corridor.</li> <li>• Values determined not outstanding:</li> <li>• <b>Geologic</b> – There are no examples of regionally rare or unique geologic features, processes or phenomenon.</li> <li>• <b>Wildlife</b> – The drainage contains no known regionally important populations of or habitat for indigenous wildlife species. Although critical Mexican spotted owl habitat has been designated in the canyon, there are no known protected activity centers.</li> <li>• <b>Cultural</b> – Sites exist in the area, mainly on top of The Block. These are not related directly to Fiddler Cove Canyon, and do not constitute outstanding values in relation to the river corridor.</li> <li>• <b>Ecological</b> – Vegetation, wildlife species, and habitats are neither highly diverse nor unique in the region.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Fish Creek</b> Public lands between the Dixie NF boundary and private land boundary in T30S, R5E, Sec. 5. ¼ mil public land.</p> <p><u>Deferred:</u> <u>Cultural Resource Evaluation</u></p> <p><b>Wayne County</b></p>	<p><b>Nominated ORVs: Cultural</b> <b>Value deferred:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Cultural</b> – The best known archaeological site in this area is the Fish Creek Cove pictographs, a very significant Fremont site containing not only rock art but evidence of habitation as well. It was also the site of some early work by nationally – known archaeologists. The rock art here is nationally significant and has been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. It is also quite important to several Indian tribes.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Fremont River #1 Mill Meadow Dam to private land. 1 mile of public land</b></p> <p><u>Tentatively Eligible</u></p> <p><b>Wayne County</b></p>	<p><b>Nominated ORVs: Recreation and Fish and wildlife.</b> <b>Values determined outstanding:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Recreation</b> – The fishery attracts visitors from outside the region.</li> <li>• <b>Fish and wildlife</b> – The river is on the State of Utah Blue Ribbon Fisheries list and a diversity of fish species are found here. The river corridor provides nesting and foraging habitat for Southwest willow flycatcher. Bald and golden eagles have been sighted.</li> </ul>

Table 3: Evaluation of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

<p><b>Fremont River #3</b>  <b>Fremont Gorge:</b>          Highway 12 east to Capitol Reef National Park boundary. (adjoins eligible segment in Capitol Reef National Park) 5 miles public land.</p> <p><u>Tentatively Eligible</u></p> <p><b>Wayne County</b></p>	<p><b>Nominated ORVs:</b> Scenic, recreation, geologic, fish and wildlife and historic.</p> <p><b>Values determined outstanding:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Scenic</b> – The gorge is rated Class A scenery. This is the deepest gorge cutting across the Waterpocket Fold. The scenery is highly diverse and not common to other rivers in the region.</li> <li>• <b>Fish and Wildlife</b> – Potential habitat for the Southwest willow flycatcher and other neotropical migratory birds exist here.</li> <li>• Values determined not outstanding:</li> <li>• <b>Recreation</b> – Recreation use is mainly associated with hiking and fishing but access is difficult and the area draws few visitors from outside the region.</li> <li>• <b>Geologic</b> – Geologic formations here are common throughout the region.</li> <li>• <b>Cultural</b> – The river corridor contains no cultural sites of unusual or exceptional value.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Fremont River #4</b>          West boundary of Capitol Reef National Park to Caineville canal diversion. (adjoins eligible segment in Capitol Reef National Park)</p> <p><u>Not Eligible</u></p> <p><b>Wayne County</b></p>	<p><b>Nominated ORVs:</b> Scenic, recreation, fish and wildlife, historic and cultural.</p> <p><b>Values determined outstanding:</b> None</p> <p><b>Values determined not outstanding:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Scenic</b> – Although the scenery is rated Class A, it is not notable, scarce, or exemplary when compared with other scenery in the region.</li> <li>• <b>Recreation</b> – This river segment attracts little recreation use.</li> <li>• <b>Fish and Wildlife</b> – Only a few small fish species occur this far downstream. The Flannelmouth sucker, bluehead sucker, and speckled dace – candidate threatened and endangered species present here – are prevalent throughout the Western United States.</li> <li>• <b>Historic</b> – Evidence of historic use in the general area is not within the river corridor.</li> <li>• <b>Cultural</b> – Cultural sites along the river are not rare, one-of-a-kind or unusual.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Fremont River #6</b>          East boundary of private land below Caineville to Hanksville irrigation diversion dam in T28S R11E sec. 17, 11 river miles</p> <p><u>Not eligible</u></p> <p><b>Wayne County</b></p>	<p><b>Nominated ORVs:</b> Scenic, recreation, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural and ecological.</p> <p><b>Values determined outstanding:</b> None</p> <p><b>Values determined not outstanding:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Scenic</b> – Although scenery was rated Class A, the scenery is uniform and common throughout the region. The relatively flat topography limits the view shed and color contrast.</li> <li>• <b>Recreation</b> – This segment attracts few visitors from outside the region.</li> <li>• <b>Fish and wildlife</b> – limited small fish species occur this far downstream. The Flannelmouth sucker, bluehead sucker, and speckled dace – candidate threatened and endangered species present here – are prevalent throughout the Western United States.</li> <li>• <b>Historic</b> – There is evidence of historic use along the river such as the Giles settlement, but this is not rare, unusual or unique in the region.</li> <li>• <b>Cultural</b> – Cultural sites along the river are not rare, one-of-a-kind, or unusual</li> </ul>

Table 3: Evaluation of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

<p><b>Happy Canyon</b> Tributary of Dirty Devil River; includes South Fork, Main Fork, and French Spring Fork. 5.6 miles public land.</p> <p><u>Tentatively Eligible</u> from public land/SITLA boundary to confluence with Dirty Devil</p> <p><b>Garfield and Wayne Counties</b></p>	<p><b>Nominated ORVs:</b> Scenic, recreation, geologic, cultural and ecological.</p> <p><b>Values determined outstanding:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Scenic</b> – Canyons are rated as Class A scenery. The diversity of landforms, colors, and vegetation combine to offer exemplary visual attractions. The Narrows are unique and notable; the upper end of the canyon is not exemplary.</li> <li>• <b>Recreation</b> – The narrows near the confluence with the Dirty Devil River is where most of the recreation use takes place. Most visitors are from outside the geographic region and are boating or hiking the larger Dirty Devil drainage and visiting Happy Canyon as a day hiking opportunity.</li> </ul> <p><b>Values determined not outstanding:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Geologic</b> – There are no examples of regionally rare or unique geologic features, processes or phenomenon.</li> <li>• <b>Ecological</b> – French Spring Fork is the only perennial stream in the Happy Canyon drainage. However, water from French Spring does not flow to its confluence with Happy Canyon, except possible during spring runoff or flashfloods. The majority of the Happy Canyon drainage is dry with very little ecological diversity.</li> </ul> <p><b>Value deferred:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Cultural</b> – The river segment contains sites with evidence of use primarily associated with Fremont Indians. These sites are not rare, one-of-a-kind, or unusual.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Hatch Canyon</b> Tributary of Dirty Devil River; source to Glen Canyon NRA boundary.</p> <p><u>Not Eligible</u></p> <p><b>Garfield County</b></p>	<p><b>Nominated ORVs:</b> Scenic, recreation, geologic and wildlife.</p> <p><b>Values determined outstanding:</b> None.</p> <p><b>Values determined not outstanding:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Scenic</b> – The lower end of the canyon is rated Class A scenery, but the sandstone layers are common to many canyons in the region.</li> <li>• <b>Recreation</b> – Hatch Canyon provides the easiest access to the lower Dirty Devil drainage via an unimproved vehicle way. However, the drainage does not have the potential to attract significant recreation use from outside the geographic region.</li> <li>• <b>Geologic</b> – There are no examples of regionally rare or unique geologic features, processes or phenomenon.</li> <li>• <b>Wildlife</b> – Canyon is designated critical Mexican spotted owl habitat, but is not a known activity area. It is also potential Southwest willow flycatcher and yellow-billed cuckoo habitat. Detailed population surveys have not been completed. Wildlife diversity may be limited by a lack of water. Hatch Canyon is critical yearlong habitat for desert bighorn sheep, but this feature is not unique to this canyon.</li> </ul>

Table 3: Evaluation of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

<p><b>Horseshoe Canyon (Barrier Creek)</b> Including Trail Spring and Spur Fork; source to field office boundary (Emery County line) excluding Canyonlands NP segment. 23.4 mi. public land.</p> <p><u>Tentatively Eligible</u></p> <p><b>Wayne County</b></p>	<p><b>Nominated ORVs:</b> Scenic, recreation, geologic and cultural.</p> <p><b>Values determined outstanding:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Scenic</b> – The river corridor is rated as Class A scenery. The visual components of form, line, and color are referenced as being notably strong and scarce.</li> <li>• <b>Geologic</b> – Although the features of Horseshoe Canyon are regionally common, it is the longest and most extensive side canyon of the Green River.</li> <li>• Value determined not outstanding:</li> <li>• <b>Recreation</b> – The main recreational attraction in the canyon is The Great Gallery, which is entirely within Canyonlands NP. Other recreational attractions are common throughout the region.</li> <li>• Value deferred:</li> <li>• <b>Cultural</b> – Cultural sites are abundant. Almost all are archaic, which is archeologically rare and nationally and regionally significant. Cowboy Cave, within Spur Fork, is a National Register site.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Larry Canyon</b> Tributary of Dirty Devil River. 4 mi. public land.</p> <p><u>Tentatively Eligible</u></p> <p><b>Wayne County</b></p>	<p><b>Nominated ORVs:</b> Scenic, recreation, wildlife, cultural and ecological.</p> <p><b>Values determined outstanding:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Scenic</b> – The canyon is rated Class A scenery. The elements of form, color, and scarcity are outstanding. Long technical slots in the upper end and natural pour offs in the lower end hinder access and have kept the middle portion in pristine scenic condition. Cottonwood trees, complementing the form, line, color and texture of the canyon walls, shade much of the canyon floor.</li> <li>• <b>Recreation</b> – Visitors come from outside the region for the extremely challenging canyoneering opportunities in the upper stretch of Larry Canyon. The lower portion attracts hikers and boaters using the Dirty Devil corridor. There are opportunities for commercial use.</li> <li>• <b>Wildlife</b> – Canyon is designated critical Mexican spotted owl habitat. Canyon provides excellent desert bighorn sheep habitat and is identified by UDWR as designated critical year long habitat as for the desert bighorn sheep.</li> <li>• <b>Ecological</b> – Long stretches of perennial springs support a number of native plants and wildlife species.</li> </ul> <p><b>Values determined not outstanding:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Cultural</b> – A systematic archeological survey has not been done. Fremont Indians used at least one cave site. Scattered sites may exist, but are not likely to contain outstanding values.</li> </ul>

Table 3: Evaluation of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

<p><b>Maidenwater Creek</b> T33S, R12E, sec. 33 to sec. 36. 3 mi. public land.</p> <p><u>Tentatively Eligible</u></p> <p><b>Garfield County</b></p>	<p><b>Nominated ORVs:</b> Scenic, recreation, geologic, fish and wildlife, cultural and ecological.</p> <p><b>Values determined outstanding:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Scenic</b> – The entire canyon is rated Class A scenery. Although similar to other nearby canyons, Maidenwater offers the best range of diverse scenery due to closeness of canyon walls, topographical screening, plant textures on walls and presence and extent of vegetation.</li> <li>• <b>Recreation</b> – The narrow slot canyon provides canyoneering opportunities with a variety of visual and other natural attractions. Guidebooks and websites publicize these opportunities and attract visitors from outside the region.</li> <li>• <b>Fish and Wildlife</b> – Speckled dace, several species of aquatic invertebrates, observed ring-tail cat tracks, deer and bighorn sheep tracks and scat and old beaver cuttings and blown out dams were noted in a field visit. There are no known threatened or endangered species present but surveys have not been conducted.</li> <li>• <b>Geologic</b> – The geology is diverse and attracts visitors.</li> <li>• <b>Ecological</b> – This area is unique in that water is abundant, hanging gardens are prevalent and have not been heavily impacted by domestic ungulates.</li> </ul> <p><b>Values determined not outstanding:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Cultural</b> – No cultural ORVs are present.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Muddy Creek</b> from crossing of Factory Bench Road to confluence with Dirty Devil.</p> <p><u>Not Eligible</u></p> <p><b>Wayne County</b></p>	<p><b>Nominated ORVs:</b> Scenic, recreation, geologic, fish and wildlife and cultural.</p> <p><b>Values determined outstanding:</b> None.</p> <p><b>Values determined not outstanding:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Scenic</b> – The scenery is rated as Class A, but is uniform and common to the region. While there are scenic contrasts between the surrounding desert and the riparian zone, they are not of exceptional quality.</li> <li>• <b>Recreation</b> – Very little recreation use occurs and what does is motorized recreation passing through the area on established routes.</li> <li>• <b>Geologic</b> – The geological formations are common to a larger area.</li> <li>• <b>Cultural</b> – No significant cultural resources exist.</li> <li>• <b>Fish and Wildlife</b> – Wildlife species found along this segment are common throughout the area and are not solely associated with it. There are no special status species present.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Muley Creek</b> T34S R9E sec. 4 to confluence with Bullfrog Creek.</p> <p><u>Not Eligible</u></p> <p><b>Garfield County</b></p>	<p><b>Nominated ORVs:</b> Scenic and wildlife.</p> <p><b>Values determined outstanding:</b> None.</p> <p><b>Values determined not outstanding:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Scenic</b> – The scenery is typical of many other places in the region.</li> <li>• <b>Wildlife</b> – The area is not critical habitat for bison due to lack of vegetative diversity. The type of vegetation precludes a diversity of species or habitats.</li> </ul>

Table 3: Evaluation of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

<p><b>No Mans Canyon</b> Tributary of Dirty Devil River. 7.1 mi. public land.</p> <p><u>Tentatively Eligible</u></p> <p><b>Wayne County</b></p>	<p><b>Nominated ORVs:</b> Scenic, recreation, cultural and ecological. <b>Values determined outstanding:</b> None.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Scenic</b> – The entire canyon is Class A scenery. Scenery is outstanding on a regional scale due to color contrast between different sandstones and vegetative diversity. The scenic quality factors of form, color and scarcity are notably high.</li> <li>• <b>Recreation</b> – This canyon is one of the few that visitors can generally depend on for a reliable source of fresh water. Most visitors are from outside the general area. Almost all use occurs near the confluence with the Dirty Devil River and is associated with more extensive trips along the main drainage.</li> </ul> <p><b>Values determined not outstanding:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Ecological</b> – The drainage contains no rare or important ecological communities, ecosystems or watersheds.</li> </ul> <p><b>Values deferred:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Cultural</b> – No Mans Canyon contains the largest concentration of Fremont sites in the Dirty Devil drainage. A half dozen large caves have been identified as dwelling sites.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Pasture Canyon</b></p>	<p><b>Evaluated with Buck Canyon, above.</b></p>
<p><b>Pine Creek (Parker Mountain)</b> Three short stretches of public land between Dixie NF and private land totaling 1.2 mi.</p> <p><u>Tentatively Eligible</u></p> <p><b>Wayne County</b></p>	<p><b>Nominated ORVs:</b> Fish and wildlife and ecological <b>Values determined outstanding:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Fish and wildlife</b> – Colorado cutthroat trout inhabit this creek.</li> <li>• <b>Ecological</b> – One of the few areas with relict riparian vegetation within the Field Office.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Pleasant Creek</b> Capitol Reef National Park boundary to Notom irrigation diversion. 1.4 mi. public land.</p> <p><u>Deferred:</u> Cultural Resource Evaluation  (adjoins eligible segment in Capitol Reef NP)</p> <p><b>Wayne County</b></p>	<p><b>Nominated ORVs:</b> Scenic, fish and wildlife, geologic and cultural. <b>Values deferred:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Cultural</b> – Significant prehistoric sites exist along stream corridor. Area contains a heavy concentration of Fremont Indian habitation.</li> </ul> <p><b>Values determined not outstanding:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Scenic</b> – Scenery is not notable, scarce, or exemplary when compared with other scenery in the region.</li> <li>• <b>Fish and Wildlife</b> – The drainage is not a regionally important producer of fish species and provides no exceptionally high quality fish habitat. It provides no important habitat for or important populations of indigenous wildlife species.</li> <li>• <b>Geologic</b> – Pleasant Creek cuts through several geological formations common to the region. There are no examples of regionally rare or unique geologic features, processes or phenomenon.</li> </ul>

Table 3: Evaluation of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

<p><b>Quitcupah Creek</b> Fishlake National Forest boundary to Sevier/Emery county line. 1 mi. public land.</p> <p><u>Deferred:</u> Cultural Resource Evaluation</p> <p>Public lands in T22S, R5E, sections 15 and 17.</p> <p><b>Sevier County</b></p>	<p><b>Nominated ORVs:</b> Cultural and ecological.</p> <p><b>Values deferred:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Cultural</b> – This canyon contains many documented Fremont and Archaic habitation sites and use areas as well as the remnants of more recent historic activity. Many of these sites have been determined by the Utah State Historic Preservation Officer to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Also, the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah and Hopi Tribe have both stated that the canyon is sacred to them. The traditional use of the canyon plays an important role in the spiritual welfare and existence of both Tribes. Currently, there is an ethnographic study being conducted to document the importance and use of the canyon to and by the interested tribes. When complete, the results of this study will clarify the relationship between the Tribes and the canyon.</li> </ul> <p><b>Values determined not outstanding:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Ecological</b> – Critical and high value winter use areas for elk and deer are present. However, the drainage contains no rare or important ecological communities, ecosystems or watersheds.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Robbers Roost Canyon</b> Tributaries of the Dirty Devil River, including White Roost, Middle Fork, North fork and South Fork Canyons. 25.9 mi. public land.</p> <p><u>Tentatively Eligible</u></p> <p><b>Wayne County</b></p>	<p><b>Nominated ORVs:</b> Scenic, recreation, wildlife, historic and cultural.</p> <p><b>Values determined outstanding:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Scenic</b> – Class A scenery with outstanding examples of superlative red rock scenery.</li> <li>• <b>Recreation</b> – The name, outlaw lore and scenery draw recreationists from outside the region. Robbers Roost is the most accessible of all the Dirty Devil side canyons, since an established vehicle route goes directly to a traditional and well-known staging area. Published as a destination hike in a number of guidebooks.</li> <li>• <b>Historic</b> – This area contains many historic values associated with the outlaw Butch Cassidy and his Wild Bunch.</li> </ul> <p><b>Values determined not outstanding:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Fish and Wildlife</b> – The drainage contains no regionally important populations of or habitat for indigenous wildlife species.</li> </ul> <p><b>Values deferred</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Cultural</b> – The area contains prehistoric values associated with Fremont Indian and archaic inhabitants.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Salt Wash</b> From confluence of Last Chance and Middle Desert Washes to Muddy Creek confluence.</p> <p><u>Not Eligible</u></p> <p><b>Wayne County</b></p>	<p><b>Nominated ORVs:</b> Scenic and wildlife.</p> <p><b>Values determined outstanding:</b> None.</p> <p><b>Values determined not outstanding:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Scenic</b> – The scenery is not notable, scarce, or exemplary when compared with other scenery in the region.</li> <li>• <b>Wildlife</b> – Vegetation is thinly spread tamarisk that limits wildlife use and diversity, especially as potential habitat for Southwest willow flycatcher. The drainage contains no regionally important populations of or habitat for indigenous wildlife species.</li> </ul>

Table 3: Evaluation of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

<p><b>Sams Mesa Box Canyon</b> Tributary of Dirty Devil River. 9.5 mi. public land.</p> <p><u>Tentatively Eligible</u></p> <p><b>Wayne County</b></p>	<p><b>Nominated ORVs:</b> Scenic, geologic, wildlife, cultural and ecological. Values determined outstanding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Scenic</b> – The canyon is rated Class A scenery. The elements of form, color, and scarcity are outstanding. Sams Mesa is a very deep, rugged canyon that descends through a series of steep falls that are visually attractive. At 400 to 600 feet deep along the entire canyon, it is the deepest of all the Dirty Devil River side canyons. There are a number of seeps and springs, which provide for a riparian corridor of differing colors.</li> <li>• <b>Wildlife</b> – Designated critical Mexican spotted owl habitat. The two known owl protected activity centers in the canyon are unique and rare. Also provides UDWR designated critical year long habitat for desert bighorn sheep.</li> </ul> <p><b>Values determined not outstanding:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Geologic</b> – All of the exposed formations can be seen in several other canyons in the area, and are not rare, unique, or textbook examples.</li> <li>• <b>Cultural</b> – No systematic archeological survey as been done on the canyon. Known rock shelters and granaries from the Fremont culture are common in the region.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Sevier River #2 Marysvale Canyon</b></p> <p><u>Not Eligible</u></p> <p><b>Piute and Sevier Counties</b></p>	<p><b>Nominated ORVs:</b> Scenic, recreation, geologic, fish and wildlife and cultural.</p> <p><b>Values determined outstanding:</b> None.</p> <p><b>Values determined not outstanding:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Recreation</b> – Except for some fishing on the public land section, most recreation in the canyon is in the private land downstream from the public land.</li> <li>• <b>Scenic</b> – The river canyon is rated Class B scenery.</li> <li>• <b>Fish and Wildlife</b> – There are no significant species of concern present in the river segment.</li> <li>• <b>Geologic</b> – Geological formations are common to the area.</li> <li>• <b>Cultural</b> – This river segment contains a wealth of significant Fremont sites. However, most are located on private land. Since the Sevier is a meandering river except where confined by canyon walls, the river has sliced many of those sites repeatedly.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Sulphur Creek (Torrey)</b> Public lands between private land boundary and Capitol Reef National Park.</p> <p><u>Not Eligible</u></p> <p><b>Wayne County</b></p>	<p><b>Nominated ORVs:</b> Scenic and geologic.</p> <p><b>Values determined outstanding:</b> None.</p> <p><b>Values determined not outstanding:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Geologic</b> – The goosenecks at Sulphur Creek are an interesting example of a prehistoric meandering stream, however there are otherwise no examples of regionally rare or unique geologic features, processes or phenomenon.</li> <li>• <b>Scenic</b> – Sulphur Creek is not rated as Class A scenery and the scenery is not notable, scarce, or exemplary when compared with other scenery in the region.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Trough Hollow</b> Fish Lake NF boundary to the Sevier/Emery county line.</p> <p><u>Not Eligible</u></p> <p><b>Sevier County</b></p>	<p><b>Nominated ORVs:</b> Cultural.</p> <p><b>Values determined outstanding:</b> None.</p> <p><b>Values determined not outstanding:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Cultural</b> – This canyon is similar to others cutting into the Wasatch Plateau from the East. Several archaeological sites are known to exist here, but are not of unusual or exception value.</li> </ul>

Table 3: Evaluation of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

<p><b>Twin Corral Box</b> Tributary of Dirty Devil River. 9 mi. public land.</p> <p><u>Tentatively Eligible</u></p> <p><b>Wayne County</b></p>	<p><b>Nominated ORVs:</b> Scenic, geologic, wildlife and cultural. <b>Values determined outstanding:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Scenic</b> – The canyon is rated Class A scenery. The scenery is enhanced by the transition from the Wingate to the Chinle formation. The elements of form, line, color and texture are outstanding.</li> <li>• <b>Wildlife</b> – The canyon is designated critical habitat for the Mexican spotted owl and there is a known protected activity center (PAC). The canyon is designated as critical desert bighorn sheep habitat by UDWR.</li> <li>• Values determined not outstanding:</li> <li>• <b>Geologic</b> – All of the exposed formations can be seen in several other canyons in the area, and are not rare, unique, or a textbook example.</li> <li>• <b>Cultural</b> – No sites have been recorded in the canyon itself.</li> </ul>
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## Appendix A

### Outstandingly Remarkable Value Standards<sup>3</sup>

The BLM and Forest Service manuals include verbal descriptions of the nature of outstandingly remarkable values. These descriptions are meant to indicate minimum thresholds for Outstandingly Remarkable Values and are meant to be illustrative, not definitive or all-inclusive. In some cases, a resource value may meet some or all of the criteria yet may not, for a well-documented reason, be determined to be outstandingly remarkable. In other situations, a value may be determined to be outstandingly remarkable for a reason not listed. *The important step is to document the rationale for the determination.* (Emphasis added.)

These standards are not meant to replace or shortcut the process of comparative regional analysis. They should be used as a starting point in understanding the general level of significance required for a river resource to be outstandingly remarkable. As the resource assessment progresses and criteria are defined, more precise standards for outstandingly remarkable values will be developed.

**Scenic:** The landscape elements of landform, vegetation, water, color and related factors result in notable or exemplary visual features and/or attractions within the 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 or visual attractions may be highly diverse over the majority of the river or river segment. Existing agency procedures for evaluating scenery may be used to identify rivers with outstandingly remarkable values.

**Recreational:** Recreational opportunities are, or have the potential to be, unique enough to attract visitors from outside of the geographic region. Visitors would be willing to travel long distances to use the river resources for recreational purposes. River-related opportunities could include, but are not limited to, sightseeing, wildlife observation, 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 usage or competitive events. Consider evaluating specific, high-use recreation activities (e.g., whitewater boating) separately.

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<sup>3</sup> from the *Wild and Scenic River Review in the State of Utah, Process and Criteria for Interagency Use*, July 1996, frequently referred to as the *Wild and Scenic Rivers "Blue Book"*

**Geologic:** The river corridor contains an example of a geologic feature, process, or phenomenon that is rare or unique to the geographic region, or an outstanding example of a commonly occurring feature. The feature may be in an unusually active stage of development, represent a "textbook" example and/or represent a rare or unique combination of geologic features (erosional, volcanic, glacial, etc.).

**Fish:** Fish values may be judged on the relative merits of fish populations, habitat, Native American cultural use, or a combination of these factors. Consideration shall be given to potential as well as existing values.

- **Populations:** The river is internationally, nationally or regionally an important producer of resident and/or anadromous fish species. Of particular significance is the presence of wild stocks or rare species (Federally-listed, state-listed or candidate threatened or endangered species). Diversity of species is an important consideration and could, in itself, lead to a determination of outstandingly remarkable.
- **Habitat:** The river produces exceptionally high quality habitat for fish species indigenous to the region. Of particular significance is habitat for wild stocks or rare species (Federally-listed, state-listed or candidate threatened or endangered species). Diversity of habitats is an important consideration and could, in itself, lead to a determination of outstandingly remarkable.

**Wildlife:** Wildlife values shall be judged on the relative merits of populations, habitat, Native American cultural use, or a combination of these factors.

- **Populations:** The river corridor contains nationally or regionally important populations of indigenous wildlife species. Of particular significance are species considered to be unique or rare species (Federally-listed, state-listed or candidate threatened or endangered species). Diversity of species is an important consideration and could, in itself, lead to a determination of outstandingly remarkable.
- **Habitat:** The river corridor provides exceptionally high quality habitat for wildlife of national or regional significance, or may provide unique habitat or a critical link in habitat conditions for rare species (Federally-listed, state-listed or candidate threatened or endangered species). Diversity of habitats is an important consideration and could, in itself, lead to a determination of outstandingly remarkable.

**Historic:** The river corridor contains a site or feature associated with a significant event, an important person, or a cultural activity of the past that was rare, unusual or unique in the region. An historic site and/or

feature in most cases is 50 years or older. Of particular significance are National Historic Landmarks, or sites or features listed in, or eligible for inclusion on, the National Register of Historic Places.

**Cultural:** The river corridor contains a site where there is evidence of occupation or use by Native American or some other prehistoric culture. Sites must have unusual characteristics or exceptional human interest values. Sites may have national or regional importance for interpreting prehistory; may be rare or represent an area where a culture or cultural period was first identified and described; may have been used concurrently by two or more cultural groups; or may have been used by cultural groups for rare or sacred purposes. Of particular significance are sites or features listed in, or eligible for inclusion on, the National Register of Historic Places.

**Ecologic:** The river corridor constitutes an important element of a regional plan to conserve biological diversity or other specific ecologic resources. Examples of important elements include rare communities or ecosystems, watersheds with special values or that are the focus of special management, essential corridors for species migration and genetic interactions, and other values of importance.

**Appendix B  
Wild and Scenic River Subteam**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Area of Expertise</b>
Vearl Christiansen	Natural Resource Specialist	Ecological
Chris Colton	Natural Resource Specialist	Ecological
Frank Erickson	Land Use Planner	Land use planning
Tim Finger	Recreation Planner	Wild and Scenic Rivers, Scenery and Recreation
Sue Fivecoat	Range Technician (Recreation)	Recreation, Scenery
Suzanne Grayson	Wildlife Biologist	Wildlife, Ecological
Larry Greenwood	Wildlife Biologist	Wildlife, Ecological
Brant Hallows	Natural Resource Specialist	Ecological
Craig Harmon	Archeologist	Cultural
Buzz Rakow	Geologist	Geology
Justin Seastrand	GIS Specialist	Data support, coordination
Aden Seidlitz	Field Manager	Management Review
Burke Williams	Natural Resource Specialist	Ecological
Gary Armstrong	Booz Allen Hamilton RMP Project Manager	Resource Management Planning

Note: Not all specialists attended all subteam meetings.