



United States Department of the Interior



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Alaska Regional Office

2525 Gambell Street, Room 107

Anchorage, Alaska 99503-2892

IN REPLY REFER TO:

D18(ARO-RPL)

MAY 3 1993

Memorandum

To: Associate Director, Planning and Development

From: Regional Director, Alaska Region

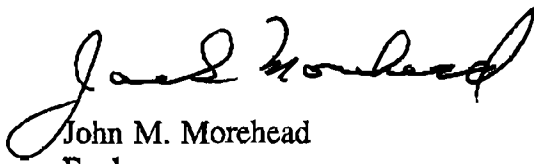
Subject: **Special Directive 90-4: Determination of Rivers on National Park Service Lands which are Eligible for National Wild and Scenic River System Designation**

Enclosed (in both paper and diskette form) are the revised summaries for potentially eligible wild and scenic river segments for the Alaska Region. A total of 78 stream segments in 12 parks were found eligible.

It is our understanding this list of potentially eligible streams, along with other NPS regional lists, will be included into the Nationwide River Inventory (NRI). If that is done, these stream segments **must** be added as a separate category, possibly as those that have met preliminary eligibility (i.e., they are free-flowing and appear to have one or more outstandingly remarkable values). We point out these stream segments have not been scrutinized to the same level as those currently on the NRI. Identified stream segments for the Alaska Region parks have not gone through any type of systematic filtering criteria, been evaluated by an interdisciplinary team, or gone through any public review.

If these stream segments are to be added to the NRI, one solution would be to have four tiers of streams. The first would be those already legislatively designated at the federal or state level. The second level would be stream segments that have gone through a systematic evaluation including broad public review such as those already on the NRI. A third would be those streams identified by the various federal, state, and local land use planning efforts. A fourth tier would be stream segments identified by land management agencies as potentially eligible but have not gone through an extensive agency, interdisciplinary, or public review process.

If there are questions, contact Jack Mosby (Regional Program Manager - Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance) at 907-257-2650 or by CCMail.


John M. Morehead
Enclosure

cc: WASO-RRAD

Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region

Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. Stream Name: Cinder River **3. Total Stream Miles:** 43 miles

4. Stream Miles in Park: 21 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. Eligible Stream Miles in Park: 21 miles

6. Beginning and Ending Points in Park: Headwaters from the Aleutian Range north to the preserve boundary.

7. Outstanding Values: Drainage provides year round moose habitat.

8. Classification: Wild

9. Classification Explanation: No development.

10. Inholding(s): None

11. Watershed % in Park: ~30%

12. Annual Visitor Use: 150 visits from 1989 NPS visitor statistics.

13. Existing/potential Threats: None known.

14. Video Tape Available: No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park: None

16. Eligible Segment Length: NA miles

17. Outstanding Values: NA

18. Classification: NA

19. Classification Explanation: NA

20. Land Managers Involved Outside Park: NA

21. Estimated Annual Visitor Use: NA

22. Existing/potential threats: NA

23. Video Tape Available? NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. Ineligible river miles in park: 0 miles

25. Beginning and ending points in park: NA

25. Explanation of Ineligibility: NA

E. Other Information

27. Other relevant information: None

28. Contact(s) for more information: Alan Eliason, Superintendent; Rick Potts, Resource Mgt Specialist, Katmai National Park and Preserve (907) 246-3305.

Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve

April 30, 1993

**Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers**

A. Stream Name and Length

2. Stream Name: Main Creek **3. Total Stream Miles:** 13 miles **4. Stream Miles in Park:** 13 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

- 5. Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 13 miles
- 6. Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Headwaters south to Amber Bay.
- 7. Outstanding Values:** Coho salmon run; bear fishing area; popular destination for local sport fishing lodges.
- 8. Classification:** Wild
- 9. Classification Explanation:** No development.
- 10. Inholding(s):** Subsurface oil and gas rights along coastal area.
- 11. Watershed % in Park:** 100%
- 12. Annual Visitor Use:** Probably less than 200 visits per year.
- 13. Existing/potential Threats:** None known
- 14. Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

- 15. Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** None
- 16. Eligible Segment Length:** NA miles
- 17. Outstanding Values:** NA
- 18. Classification:** NA
- 19. Classification Explanation:** NA
- 20. Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** NA
- 21. Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** NA
- 22. Existing/potential threats:** NA
- 23. Video Tape Available?** NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

- 24. Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
- 25. Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
- 26. Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

- 27. Other relevant information:** None
- 28. Contact(s) for more information:** Alan Eliason, Superintendent; Rick Potts, Resource Mgt Specialist, Katmai National Park and Preserve (907) 246-3305.

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. Stream Name: Meshik River 3. Total Stream Miles: 40 miles

4. Stream Miles in Park: 18 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. Eligible Stream Miles in Park: 18 miles

6. Beginning and Ending Points in Park: Headwaters including Meshik Lake south and west from Aleutian Range to Preserve boundary.

7. Outstanding Values: Once served as a route across the peninsula from the Pacific side on Kejulik and Aniakchak bays to Port Heiden area on Bristol Bay. Wildlife habitat for bears, moose, caribou, and wolves. Popular area for guided hunting. Extensive wetlands along corridor.

8. Classification: Wild

9. Classification Explanation: No development.

10. Inholding(s): One Native allotment selection along NE shore of Meshik Lake totaling 80 acres.

11. Watershed % in Park: ~20%

12. Annual Visitor Use: About 300 visits per year.

13. Existing/potential Threats: A trans-peninsula oil or gas transportation corridor across the Meshik River drainage between Port Heiden and Kujulik Bay with an alternative route over a low divide in the Aniakchak River valley to Aniakchak Bay then south to the north side of Kujulik Bay was identified in the Bristol Bay Regional Plan.¹ The Bristol Bay Area (state) Plan also recommended closing the Meshik River to mineral entry and mining.²

14. Video Tape Available: No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park: Preserve boundary downstream to mouth at Port Heiden.

16. Eligible Segment Length: 22 miles

17. Outstanding Values: The river was identified in the draft refuge plan as a potential candidate for the Wild and Scenic River System based on fisheries and wildlife values? It was not proposed for study in the final plan nor could FWS staff recall why it was dropped. The Bristol Bay Regional Plan in 1985 also suggests that "the FWS and NPS should study the Meshik River for possible designation as a wild and scenic river. The plan takes no position on designation at this time. Designation should not preclude a potential pipeline corridor through the Meshik River valley."³

18. Classification: Wild

19. Classification Explanation: No development.

20. Land Managers Involved Outside Park: Manager, Alaska Peninsula Refuge, Fish and Wildlife Service, King Salmon, AK; State of Alaska; Native corporation.

21. Estimated Annual Visitor Use: Unknown

22. Existing/potential threats: A trans-peninsula oil or gas transportation corridor across the Meshik River drainage between Port Heiden and Kujulik Bay with an alternative route over a low divide in the Aniakchak River valley to Aniakchak Bay then south to the north side of Kujulik Bay was identified in the Bristol Bay Regional Plan.¹ The Bristol Bay Area (state) Plan also recommended closing the Meshik River to mineral entry and mining.²

23. Video Tape Available? Unknown

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. Ineligible river miles in park: 0 miles

25. Beginning and ending points in park: NA

26. Explanation of Ineligibility: NA

E. Other Information

27. Other relevant information: Katmai Guide Service and hand full of rafters each year float the Aniakchak River from the caldera, portage to the Meshik and float down to Port Heiden.

¹ The Bristol Bay Regional Management Plan, 1985. US Fish and Wildlife Service, Alaska Region, p. 4-14.

² Ibid p. 4-12.

³ Ibid p. 4-68.

Madden, A.G. 1903. Geological Map of the Alaska Peninsula, Manuscript 48, US Geological Survey, Alaska Geology Branch in Tuttle, Dwight Wm. 1982 Alaska's Kodiak Island-Shelikof Strait Region: A History. Bureau of land Management, Anchorage, AK.

28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Alan Eliason, Superintendent; Rick Potts, Resource Mgt Specialist, Katmai National Park and Preserve (907) 246-3305.

Bering Land Bridge National Preserve

April 30, 1993

**Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers**

A. Stream Name and Length

2. Stream Name: Espenberg River **3. Total Stream Miles:** ~35 miles **4. Stream Miles in Park:** ~35 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

- 5. Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 10 miles
- 6. Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** River mouth upstream for 10 miles.
- 7. Outstanding Values:** The only river in the preserve with recreational potential having its mouth north of the Arctic Circle. River can be traveled for about 10 miles from mouth, perhaps further, by small kayak or canoe. Passes through relative highlands (>25 ft above MSL) and arctic coastal plains.
- 8. Classification:** Recreational
- 9. Classification Explanation:** River empties into the Chukchi Sea north of the Arctic Circle. Allotments near mouth are somewhat developed. Primary value is the recreational potential to canoe or kayak north of the Arctic Circle.
- 10. Inholding(s):** Five native allotments within 1.5 miles of mouth; 348.5 acres total.
- 11. Watershed % in Park:** 100%
- 12. Annual Visitor Use:** <250 - local residents visiting for food gathering reasons.
- 13. Existing/potential Threats:** Development on inholdings.
- 14. Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

- 15. Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** None
- 16. Eligible Segment Length:** 0 miles
- 17. Outstanding Values:** NA
- 18. Classification:** NA
- 19. Classification Explanation:** NA
- 20. Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** NA
- 21. Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** NA
- 22. Existing/potential threats:** NA
- 23. Video Tape Available?** NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

- 24. Ineligible river miles in park:** ~25 miles
- 25. Beginning and ending points in park:** Beginning approximately 10 miles upstream from the mouth and continuing to the headwaters.
- 26. Explanation of Ineligibility:** No known outstanding resource or recreation values.

E. Other Information

- 27. Other relevant information:** None
- 28. Contact(s) for more information:** Rich Harris, Resource Management Specialist, Bering Land Bridge National Preserve, (907) 443-5822.

Bering Land Bridge National Preserve

April 30, 1993

**Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers**

A. Stream Name and Length

2. Stream Name: Goodhope River and tributaries **3. Total Stream Miles:** ~250 miles **4. Stream Miles in Park:** ~250 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. Eligible Stream Miles in Park: ~245 miles

6. Beginning and Ending Points in Park: Beginning at Goodhope Bay and continuing upstream to the headwaters of the various tributaries.

7. Outstanding Values: This river system includes white water and slow moving water. Geology includes a limestone ridges, highly mineralized ridges at the headwaters of Humboldt Creek, steep drainages below remnants of volcanic vents and lava plains. The headwaters streams of the Goodhope River are steep and are cutting through Quaternary volcanic deposits and pre-Ordovician sedimentary deposits, leaving steep-walled canyons. Wildlife viewing opportunities include moose, brown bear, musk oxen, reindeer and caribou, many fur bearers including arctic and red fox and wolverine, and significant numbers of waterfowl. More than 100 miles (perhaps more than 200 miles) of this system can be traveled by kayak. This watershed is the largest in the preserve and is entirely contained within preserve boundaries. Cultural values include abandoned placer mines on Esperanza Creek, active placer mining above the proposed area on Humboldt Creek and the oldest known human use site on the Seward Peninsula at Trail Creek. The entire drainage has the potential for significant fossil deposits.

8. Classification: Wild

9. Classification Explanation: While mining has occurred on some stretches of the Esperanza Creek tributary and is ongoing at the headwaters of Humboldt Creek, this entire river system is essentially unchanged by man. Except for four inholdings where the Goodhope River flows into Goodhope Bay, all land on both sides of the river are in public domain. No development exists further than two miles from the coast on eligible sections. The large portion of the river that can be traveled by kayak or canoe lends itself well to visitation.

10. Inholding(s): Four on delta at coast; State of Alaska claims navigable waters; 17 mining claims on headwaters of Humboldt Creek.

11. Watershed % in Park: 100%

12. Annual Visitor Use: <1000 - local residents visiting for food gathering reasons. >90% of use is estimated to occur within ten miles of delta.

13. Existing/potential Threats: Development on inholdings; mining; or other activities on state-claimed waters.

14. Video Tape Available: No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park: None

16. Eligible Segment Length: 0 miles

17. Outstanding Values: NA

18. Classification: NA

19. Classification Explanation: NA

20. Land Managers Involved Outside Park: NA

21. Estimated Annual Visitor Use: NA

22. Existing/potential threats: NA

23. Video Tape Available? No

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. Ineligible river miles in park: ~5 miles

25. Beginning and ending points in park: Beginning at the headwaters of Humboldt Creek and continuing approximately five miles downstream.

26. Explanation of Ineligibility: This portion of Humboldt Creek is included in 17 placer mining claims where mining activities are expected to continue. When the mining activities are completed, the remainder should be considered for inclusion.

E. Other Information

27. Other relevant information: None

28. Contact(s) for more information: Rich Harris, Resource Management Specialist, Bering Land Bridge National Preserve, (907) 443-5822.

Bering Land Bridge National Preserve

April 30, 1993

**Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers**

A. Stream Name and Length

2. Stream Name: Kuzitrin River and tributaries **3. Total Stream Miles:** 300 miles **4. Stream Miles in Park:** ~70 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. Eligible Stream Miles in Park: ~70 miles

6. Beginning and Ending Points in Park: Beginning at the headwaters of the various tributaries and continuing downstream to the preserve boundary.

7. Outstanding Values: This river system begins at Kuzitrin Lake in the Imuruk volcanics and flows along the south edge of the Lost Jim Lava Flow at the foot of the continental divide. The Bendeleben mountains to the immediate south are rugged. Vegetation is essentially non-existent on the higher ridges, but visibility is more than 100 miles on a clear day. The river itself is mostly shallow and fast moving. This river with its tributaries is a portion of one of the largest stream systems in the region, all of which should be protected.

8. Classification: Wild

9. Classification Explanation: This segment of this river is totally undeveloped and lies in defacto wilderness. The entire segment is in a portion of the preserve proposed for wilderness designation.

10. Inholding(s): None

11. Watershed % in Park: 5%

12. Annual Visitor Use: <100

13. Existing/potential Threats: None known.

14. Video Tape Available: No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park: Beginning at the preserve boundary and continuing to Port Clarence at Teller including tributaries (Agiapuk-American River, Kougarak River, Pilgrim River including Salmon Lake, and many smaller named rivers and creeks).

16. Eligible Segment Length: ? miles

17. Outstanding Values: The Kuzitrin River originates in Kuzitrin Lake, a large lake for this region which was formed as a result of accumulated lava from the Imuruk Volcanics. The river, beginning at the preserve boundary and continuing to the sea is extremely meandering. The river drains several million acres of defacto wilderness with outstanding values for geological features, vegetation, wildlife, cultural sites and native history and prehistory, and anadromous fishes. It constitutes a major watershed which includes the highest elevations on the Seward Peninsula, magnificent scenery, rare and unusual avifauna including the Arctic Peregrine Falcon and the Bristle-thighed Curlew, thermal springs and remnants of volcanism.

18. Classification: Wild, scenic, and recreational. Major tributary streams such as the American River, Kougarak River and Pilgrim River should be evaluated independently of this survey due to the diversity of land status.

19. Classification Explanation: This segment includes undeveloped drainages, segments on which numerous developments have occurred and segments that have moderate potential for development although none has yet occurred.

20. Land Managers Involved Outside Park: Bureau of Land Management, State of Alaska, Bering Straits Native Corporation, Mary's Igloo Native Corporation, other private.

21. Estimated Annual Visitor Use: ~5000 over entire length outside preserve.

22. Existing/potential threats: Effects of mining and unregulated cross-country travel (erosion), developments on private holdings.

23. Video Tape Available? No

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. Ineligible river miles in park: 0 miles

25. Beginning and ending points in park: NA

26. Explanation of Ineligibility: NA

E. Other Information

27. Other relevant information: None

28. Contact(s) for more information: Rich Harris, Resource Management Specialist, Bering Land Bridge National Preserve, (907) 443-5822.

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. Stream Name: Noxapaga River and tributaries 3. Total Stream Miles: 110 miles 4. Stream Miles in Park: ~70 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. Eligible Stream Miles in Park: ~70 miles

6. Beginning and Ending Points in Park: Beginning at the headwaters of the various tributaries and continuing downstream to the preserve boundary.

7. Outstanding Values: This river system begins in the Imuruk volcanics and flows near the St. Jim Lava Flow, a rugged lava flow covering more than 100 square miles. This recent lava flow, dating from the late quaternary era, is very rare in arctic regions. The flow includes lava tubes, ice caves, and the initial stages of plant invasion into a new habitat. Lava Lake, located on one tributary, was the site of a secret military weather station in World War II. This river with its tributaries is a portion of one of the largest stream systems in the region, all of which should be protected.

8. Classification: Wild

9. Classification Explanation: This segment of this river is totally undeveloped. The river itself varies between slow moving pools and shallow, fast moving stretches. The entire segment is in a portion of the preserve proposed for wilderness designation.

10. Inholding(s): None

11. Watershed % in Park: 80% of Noxapaga; 5% of entire Kuzitrin River watershed.%

12. Annual Visitor Use: <100

13. Existing/potential Threats: None known.

14. Video Tape Available: No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park: Beginning at the preserve boundary and continuing to the junction of the Noxapaga River and the Kuzitrin River, approximately 40 miles.

16. Eligible Segment Length: 40 miles

17. Outstanding Values: A completely unchanged river in a very meandering channel. This segment of the river is mostly slow moving through several tundra types and provides access for wildlife viewing including waterfowl including geese and Tundra Swans, and other bird species, fishing, and general water recreation.

18. Classification: Wild

19. Classification Explanation: This segment is completely undeveloped and has no private lands on its shore. The proposed segment offers outstanding opportunities to travel by boat to areas where no human development is visible, but wildlife populations, including moose, brown bear, beaver, and other furbearers, are plentiful.

20. Land Managers Involved Outside Park: Bureau of Land Management, State of Alaska.

21. Estimated Annual Visitor Use: <500.

22. Existing/potential threats: Effects of mining and unregulated cross-country travel (erosion).

23. Video Tape Available? No

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. Ineligible river miles in park: 0 miles

25. Beginning and ending points in park: NA

26. Explanation of Ineligibility: NA

E. Other Information

27. Other relevant information: None

28. Contact(s) for more information: Rich Harris, Resource Management Specialist, Bering Land Bridge National Preserve, (907) 443-5822.

Bering Land Bridge National Preserve

April 30, 1993

**Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding – Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers**

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Nugnugaluktuk River including estuary and tributaries 3. **Total Stream Miles in Park:** ~200 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** ~200 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Beginning at the estuary on Goodhope Bay and continuing upstream to the headwaters of the various tributaries including the Pish River, Lane River, Nugnugaluktuk River and one unnamed river comparable to the other three.
7. **Outstanding Values:** The river system passes through the most significant waterfowl breeding area in the park and through a tundra sequence including most tundra types found in the park. Watershed drains maar and shield volcano area including Devil Mountain, a volcanic neck rising 500 feet above surrounding lowlands. The estuaries, thermokarst lakes and streams of this watershed comprise the most significant breeding area for waterfowl on the Seward Peninsula. Species known to breed here include Tundra Swans; Oldsquaw, Pintail, Widgeon, Scaup, Eider and other ducks and Canada and other species of goose. Reindeer, Musk oxen, brown Bear and arctic and red foxes are among the mammals frequently seen here. The headwaters of the unnamed fork are below a ridge on which a B-29 bomber crashed in 1947. Wreckage is still in place. Other cultural resources present are not yet completely appraised.
8. **Classification:** Wild
9. **Classification Explanation:** This watershed lies entirely in defacto wilderness. The system, including four major tributaries, is undeveloped and should remain that way to protect wildlife and other values. The State of Alaska has claimed the estuary and navigable portions under the Alaska Statchood Act which provides for state ownership of navigable waters to mean the high water mark.
10. **Inholding(s):** Four on the shores of the mouth of the estuary and one at the head of the estuary; 680 acres total.
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 100%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** <1000 - local residents visiting for food gathering reasons.
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** Development on inholdings or mining or other activities on state-claimed waters.
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** None
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** 0 miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** NA
18. **Classification:** NA
19. **Classification Explanation:** NA
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** NA
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** NA
22. **Existing/potential threats:** NA
23. **Video Tape Available?** NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** The entire watershed of this river system is eligible.

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** None
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Rich Harris, Resource Management Specialist, Bering Land Bridge National Preserve, (907) 443-5822.

Bering Land Bridge National Preserve

April 30, 1993

**Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers**

A. Stream Name and Length

2. Stream Name: Serpentine River **3. Total Stream Miles:** ≈255 miles **4. Stream Miles in Park:** ≈210 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. Eligible Stream Miles in Park: ≈210 miles

6. Beginning and Ending Points in Park: Beginning approximately 10 miles upstream from the mouth and continuing upstream on the north and middle forks to the headwaters; on the south fork for approximately 40 miles to the preserve boundary.

7. Outstanding Values: Outstanding scenery including granite spires and outcrops, all types of tundra present in the park, thermal springs on the middle fork, and archeological and historic sites. The north fork of this river drains an extensive area of shield and maar volcanoes.

8. Classification: North Fork: wild from headwaters to junction with middle channel, then scenic; middle fork wild; South Fork: wild.

9. Classification Explanation: This river system is the second longest in the preserve. The watershed is defacto wilderness and includes some of the most scenic terrain in Bering Land Bridge National Preserve. The name of the river refers to its sinuous nature rather than to the mineral serpentine. Significant portions of all three forks can be traveled by kayak or canoe. At least the middle channel is anadromous. There are several cabins on the river between the mouth and the preserve boundary. Portions recommended as wild are without development, impoundment or inholdings.

10. Inholding(s): Twenty total on all forks, fifteen located downstream of junction of middle fork with the north fork (portion recommended as scenic) totaling 1396.5 total acres.

11. Watershed % in Park: ≈80%

12. Annual Visitor Use: >4000 - local residents visiting for food gathering reasons on downstream portions, estimated 2000 visitors per year to hot springs. No known visitation between.

13. Existing/potential Threats: Potential for mining at headwaters of south fork. Mining ongoing on out-of-park tributaries of middle fork. Inholdings near mouth may eventually be developed.

14. Video Tape Available: No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park: None

16. Eligible Segment Length: 0 miles

17. Outstanding Values: No known outstanding resource or recreation values.

18. Classification: NA

19. Classification Explanation: NA

20. Land Managers Involved Outside Park: State of Alaska

21. Estimated Annual Visitor Use: <200

22. Existing/potential threats: Some mining potential, but probability of development is low for next few decades.

23. Video Tape Available? No

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. Ineligible river miles in park: None miles

25. Beginning and ending points in park: None

26. Explanation of Ineligibility: No known outstanding resource or recreation values.

E. Other Information

27. Other relevant information: River from the mouth and continuing approximately 10 miles upstream is in Shishmaref Village Corporation lands and is not considered eligible. Because this river is very near the village of Shishmaref, it receives more subsistence use than any other river in the preserve. Access for recreation is possible from the village of Shishmaref or from Serpentine Hot Springs. Navigable waters and the lands thereunder are state owned.

28. Contact(s) for more information: Rich Harris, Resource Management Specialist, Bering Land Bridge National Preserve, (907) 443-5822.

Denali National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

**Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding – Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers**

A. Stream Name and Length

2. Stream Name: Nenana River **3. Total Stream Miles:** 177 miles

4. Stream Miles in Park: 0 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

- 5. Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 0 miles
- 6. Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** NA
- 7. Outstanding Values:** NA
- 8. Classification:** NA
- 9. Classification Explanation:** NA
- 10. Inholding(s):** NA
- 11. Watershed % in Park:** NA%
- 12. Annual Visitor Use:** NA
- 13. Existing/potential Threats:** NA
- 14. Video Tape Available:** NA

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

- 15. Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** From the park boundary near Nenana River Bridge #1 (about Alaska Railroad Mile 327) to the park boundary near Nenana River Bridge #3 at Moody (about Alaska Railroad Mile 354).
- 16. Eligible Segment Length:** 36 miles
- 17. Outstanding Values:** The Nenana River corridor is one of the most important recreation areas in the state. The proximity to the entrance of Denali National Park and Preserve makes the corridor one of the State's most high profile visitor use area. The Nenana River is heavily used by the public for floating and boating, and for public access to recreation sites.
- 18. Classification:** Recreation
- 19. Classification Explanation:** This portion of the river is closely paralleled by the Alaska Railroad on the west bank and the George Parks Highway on the east bank. There are numerous locations along the highway where the public can gain access to the river. There are also developed subdivisions and private land along the river at Carlo Creek, McKinley Village, and Lynx Creek.
- 20. Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Alaska Railroad, Ahnna Native Corporation, Bureau of Land Management, and the new Denali Borough.
- 21. Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** 21,750
- 22. Existing/potential threats:** Continued and/or additional development on private and state lands along the river.
- 23. Video Tape Available?** Yes

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

- 24. Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
- 25. Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
- 26. Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

- 27. Other relevant information:** See the Nenana River Corridor Recreation Study (1991) prepared for the Alaska Department of Natural Resources by Doug Whittaker (Alaska Regional Office, National Park Service, Rivers and Trails Conservation Assistance, Division of Planning and Landscape Architecture) for additional information.
- 28. Contact(s) for more information:** Steve Carwile (Natural Resource Technician) and Jim Benedict (Resource Management Specialist), Denali National Park/Preserve, (907) 683-2294; Doug Whittaker, Outdoor Recreation Planner, NPS Alaska Regional Office (907) 257-2654; Ed Fogels, Natural Resource Manager, Fairbanks Office Alaska Department of Natural Resources (907) 451-2742; Russell W. Berry, Jr., Superintendent, Denali National Park/Preserve (907) 683-2294.

Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

**Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding – Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers**

A. Stream Name and Length

2. Stream Name: Anaktuvuk River **3. Total Stream Miles:** 135 miles **4. Stream Miles in Park:** 38 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

- 5. Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 38 miles
- 6. Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Headwaters downstream to park boundary.
- 7. Outstanding Values:** Fisheries (Arctic Char), unimpaired wilderness, and Dall sheep habitat.
- 8. Classification:** Wild
- 9. Classification Explanation:** No development.
- 10. Inholding(s):** 17 inholdings (7 ASRC, 10 Native) total 162,476 acres.
- 11. Watershed % in Park:** 5%
- 12. Annual Visitor Use:** More than 500 people.
- 13. Existing/potential Threats:** Hazardous effluent from village, ATV use in watershed, and inholding pressures.
- 14. Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

- 15. Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** Park boundary downstream to Colville River confluence.
- 16. Eligible Segment Length:** 97 miles
- 17. Outstanding Values:** Arctic char populations and Dall sheep habitat.
- 18. Classification:** Wild
- 19. Classification Explanation:** No development.
- 20. Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** Arctic Slope Regional Corporation and several native allotments.
- 21. Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** Unknown
- 22. Existing/potential threats:** Development from village expansion.
- 23. Video Tape Available?** No

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

- 24. Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
- 25. Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
- 26. Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

- 27. Other relevant information:** None
- 28. Contact(s) for more information:** Patty Rost, Chief Resource Management, GAAR, (907) 456-0281.

Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

**Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers**

A. Stream Name and Length

2. Stream Name: Chandler River **3. Total Stream Miles:** 125 miles **4. Stream Miles in Park:** 30 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

- 5. Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 30 miles
- 6. Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Headwaters north to park boundary including Chandler and Little Chandler lakes and unnamed lake.
- 7. Outstanding Values:** Arctic char, peregrine falcon nesting, and lake trout lakes within river system.
- 8. Classification:** Wild
- 9. Classification Explanation:** No development.
- 10. Inholding(s):** 17 stream miles including Chandler (5 miles) and Little Chandler (5 miles) lakes and unnamed an lake (2 miles) totaling 15,000 acres of inholdings (17 Native allotments, 1 ASRC easement).
- 11. Watershed % in Park:** 5%
- 12. Annual Visitor Use:** Between 300-500 people.
- 13. Existing/potential Threats:** Recreation use increases.
- 14. Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

- 15. Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** Park boundary to Colville river confluence.
- 16. Eligible Segment Length:** 95 miles
- 17. Outstanding Values:** Arctic char and peregrine falcon nesting sites.
- 18. Classification:** Wild
- 19. Classification Explanation:** No development.
- 20. Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** Arctic Slope Regional Corporation, Village Corporation, and State lands.
- 21. Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** Between 300-500 people.
- 22. Existing/potential threats:** Recreation use increases.
- 23. Video Tape Available?** No

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

- 24. Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
- 25. Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
- 26. Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

- 27. Other relevant information:** None
- 28. Contact(s) for more information:** Patty Rost, Chief Resource Management, GAAR, (907) 456-0281.

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. Stream Name: East Fork Etivluk River 3. Total Stream Miles: 55 miles 4. Stream Miles in Park: 20 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

- 5. Eligible Stream Miles in Park: 20 miles.
- 6. Beginning and Ending Points in Park: Headwaters north to park boundary.
- 7. Outstanding Values: Outstanding variety of wildlife from raptors to large mammals, recreation opportunities, scenic landforms, scenic qualities, and significant archeological values.
- 8. Classification: Wild
- 9. Classification Explanation: No development.
- 10. Inholding(s): None
- 11. Watershed % in Park: 10%
- 12. Annual Visitor Use: Less than 50 people.
- 13. Existing/potential Threats: Oil and gas impacts just north of park boundary.
- 14. Video Tape Available: No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

- 15. Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park: Park Boundary downstream to Colville River confluence.
- 16. Eligible Segment Length: 35 miles
- 17. Outstanding Values: Outstanding variety of wildlife from raptors to large mammals, recreation opportunities, scenic landforms, scenic qualities, and significant archeological values.
- 18. Classification: Wild
- 19. Classification Explanation: No development.
- 20. Land Managers Involved Outside Park: National Petroleum Reserve - Alaska (BLM) and North Slope Borough.
- 21. Estimated Annual Visitor Use: Less than 50 people.
- 22. Existing/potential threats: Oil and gas development.
- 23. Video Tape Available? No

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

- 24. Ineligible river miles in park: 0 miles
- 25. Beginning and ending points in park: NA
- 26. Explanation of Ineligibility: NA

E. Other Information

- 27. Other relevant information: Nigu-Etivluk River, A Wild and Scenic River Analysis, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, April 1979.
- 28. Contact(s) for more information: Patty Rost, Chief Resource Management, GAAR, (907) 456-0281.

Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

**Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers**

A. Stream Name and Length

2. Stream Name: Ernie Creek **3. Total Stream Miles:** 18 miles **4. Stream Miles in Park:** 18 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

- 5. Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 18 miles
- 6. Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Headwaters downstream to North Fork Koyukuk River confluence.
- 7. Outstanding Values:** Narrow valley with unique geologic precipices.
- 8. Classification:** Wild
- 9. Classification Explanation:** No development.
- 10. Inholding(s):** 1 (160 acre Native allotment).
- 11. Watershed % in Park:** 100%
- 12. Annual Visitor Use:** Less than 50 people.
- 13. Existing/potential Threats:** Heavily used snow machine route, intense aircraft overflight path.
- 14. Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

- 15. Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** None
- 16. Eligible Segment Length:** 0 miles
- 17. Outstanding Values:** NA
- 18. Classification:** NA
- 19. Classification Explanation:** NA
- 20. Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** NA
- 21. Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** NA
- 22. Existing/potential threats:** NA
- 23. Video Tape Available?** NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

- 24. Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
- 25. Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
- 26. Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

- 27. Other relevant information:** None
- 28. Contact(s) for more information:** Patty Rost, Chief Resource Management, GAAR, (907) 456-0281.

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. Stream Name: Idkilik River 3. Total Stream Miles: 220 miles 4. Stream Miles in Park: 37 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

- 5. Eligible Stream Miles in Park: 37 miles
- 6. Beginning and Ending Points in Park: Headwaters downstream to park boundary.
- 7. Outstanding Values: Archeological sites.
- 8. Classification: Wild
- 9. Classification Explanation: No development.
- 10. Inholding(s): 31,327 acres (5 inholdings: 4 Native allotments and 1 Arctic Slope Regional Corp).
- 11. Watershed % in Park: 8%
- 12. Annual Visitor Use: Less than 100 people.
- 13. Existing/potential Threats: Recreation use from the Haul Road.
- 14. Video Tape Available: No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

- 15. Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park: Park boundary downstream to Colville River confluence.
- 16. Eligible Segment Length: 183 miles
- 17. Outstanding Values: Unknown
- 18. Classification: Wild
- 19. Classification Explanation: No development.
- 20. Land Managers Involved Outside Park: North Slope Borough, NPRA.
- 21. Estimated Annual Visitor Use: Less than 100 people.
- 22. Existing/potential threats: Development and recreation use from the Haul Road and NPRA.
- 23. Video Tape Available? No

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

- 24. Ineligible river miles in park: 0 miles
- 25. Beginning and ending points in park: NA
- 26. Explanation of Ineligibility: NA

E. Other Information

- 27. Other relevant information: None
- 28. Contact(s) for more information: Patty Rost, Chief Resource Management, GAAR, (907) 456-0281

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. Stream Name: Killik River 3. Total Stream Miles: 149 miles 4. Stream Miles in Park: 74 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

- 5. Eligible Stream Miles in Park: 74 miles
- 6. Beginning and Ending Points in Park: Headwaters downstream to park boundary.
- 7. Outstanding Values: Peregrine falcon nesting, archeological sites on river, and caribou migration route.
- 8. Classification: Wild
- 9. Classification Explanation: No development.
- 10. Inholding(s): None
- 11. Watershed % in Park: 60%
- 12. Annual Visitor Use: Less than 100 people.
- 13. Existing/potential Threats: Oil and gas development.
- 14. Video Tape Available: No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

- 15. Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park: Park boundary downstream to confluence with Colville River.
- 16. Eligible Segment Length: 75 miles
- 17. Outstanding Values: Cultural resource sites.
- 18. Classification: Wild
- 19. Classification Explanation: No development.
- 20. Land Managers Involved Outside Park: Bureau of Land Management (NPRA), North Slope Borough, North Slope Native Corporation.
- 21. Estimated Annual Visitor Use: Less than 100 people.
- 22. Existing/potential threats: Oil and gas development.
- 23. Video Tape Available? No

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

- 24. Ineligible river miles in park: 0 miles
- 25. Beginning and ending points in park: NA
- 26. Explanation of Ineligibility: NA

E. Other Information

- 27. Other relevant information: None
- 28. Contact(s) for more information: Patty Rost, Chief Resource Management, GAAR, (907) 456-0281.

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. Stream Name: Kugrak River 3. Total Stream Miles: 24 miles

4. Stream Miles in Park: 24 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. Eligible Stream Miles in Park: 24 miles

6. Beginning and Ending Points in Park: Headwaters to Noatak River confluence.

7. Outstanding Values: Warm springs and remnant glaciers in headwaters (rare in GAAR).

8. Classification: Wild

9. Classification Explanation: No development.

10. Inholding(s): None

11. Watershed % in Park: 100%

12. Annual Visitor Use: Less than 50 people.

13. Existing/potential Threats: None known.

14. Video Tape Available: No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park: None

16. Eligible Segment Length: 0 miles

17. Outstanding Values: NA

18. Classification: NA

19. Classification Explanation: NA

20. Land Managers Involved Outside Park: NA

21. Estimated Annual Visitor Use: NA

22. Existing/potential threats: NA

23. Video Tape Available? NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. Ineligible river miles in park: 0 miles

25. Beginning and ending points in park: NA

26. Explanation of Ineligibility: NA

E. Other Information

27. Other relevant information: None

28. Contact(s) for more information: Patty Rost, Chief Resource Management, GAAR, (907) 456-0281.

Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

**Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers**

A. Stream Name and Length

2. Stream Name: Nigu River **3. Total Stream Miles:** 87 miles **4. Stream Miles in Park:** 25 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

- 5. Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 25 miles
- 6. Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Headwaters downstream to park boundary.
- 7. Outstanding Values:** The river area offers outstanding recreation opportunities for canoeing/kayaking (Whitewater Class I-II), wildlife observation, photography, hiking and backpacking, and wilderness like camping. The outstanding scenery includes a variety of arctic landforms and vegetation. At least two known archeological sites possess outstanding values.
- 8. Classification:** Wild
- 9. Classification Explanation:** No development.
- 10. Inholding(s):** None
- 11. Watershed % in Park:** 40%
- 12. Annual Visitor Use:** Less than 100 people.
- 13. Existing/potential Threats:** Development of possible oil and gas resources on the nearby National Petroleum Reserve or North Slope Native Corporation lands.
- 14. Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

- 15. Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** Park boundary downstream to Etivluk River confluence.
- 16. Eligible Segment Length:** 52 miles
- 17. Outstanding Values:** The river area offers outstanding recreation opportunities for canoeing/kayaking (Whitewater Class I-II), wildlife observation, photography, hiking and backpacking, and wilderness like camping. The outstanding scenery includes a variety of arctic landforms and vegetation. At least two known archeological sites possess outstanding values.
- 18. Classification:** Wild
- 19. Classification Explanation:** No development.
- 20. Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** Bureau of Land Management (NPRA).
- 21. Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** Less than 100 people.
- 22. Existing/potential threats:** Development of possible oil and gas resources on the nearby Naval Petroleum Reserve or North Slope Native Corporation lands.
- 23. Video Tape Available?** No

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

- 24. Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
- 25. Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
- 26. Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

- 27. Other relevant information:** Nigu/Etivluk Wild and Scenic River Analysis, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, Alaska Area Office, April 1979;
- 28. Contact(s) for more information:** Patty Rost, Chief Resource Management, GAAR, (907) 456-0281; Jack Mosby, Outdoor Recreation Planner, NPS Alaska Regional Office (907) 257-2650;

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. Stream Name: Reed River 3. Total Stream Miles: 63 miles 4. Stream Miles in Park: 41 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

- 5. Eligible Stream Miles in Park: 41 miles
- 6. Beginning and Ending Points in Park: Three portions of the river are within the park. The first is from the headwaters downstream to the park boundary covering about 17 miles. The second is a stretch of about 12 river miles due west of Walker Lake. The third is a 12 mile stretch of river upstream from the confluence with the Kobuk River.
- 7. Outstanding Values: Hot springs in downstream portion with remnant plant population around spring.
- 8. Classification: Wild
- 9. Classification Explanation: No development.
- 10. Inholding(s): None
- 11. Watershed % in Park: 70%
- 12. Annual Visitor Use: Less than 50 people.
- 13. Existing/potential Threats: None known.
- 14. Video Tape Available: No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

- 15. Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park: The two interconnecting portions along the western park boundary as described above.
- 16. Eligible Segment Length: 22 miles
- 17. Outstanding Values: None known.
- 18. Classification: Wild
- 19. Classification Explanation: No development.
- 20. Land Managers Involved Outside Park: State of Alaska.
- 21. Estimated Annual Visitor Use: Less than 50 people.
- 22. Existing/potential threats: Recreation impacts.
- 23. Video Tape Available? No

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

- 24. Ineligible river miles in park: 0 miles
- 25. Beginning and ending points in park: NA
- 26. Explanation of Ineligibility: NA

E. Other Information

- 27. Other relevant information: None
- 28. Contact(s) for more information: Patty Rost, Chief Resource Management, GAAR, (907) 456-0281.

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

~~2. Stream Name:~~ **Alsek River** 30 miles within GLBA. The left bank (facing downstream) of the lower 18 river miles is within GLBA. The right bank is within Tongass National Forest. miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 30 miles

6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Canadian - Alaska border downstream to a point where the park boundary crosses the river just below Gateway Knob.

7. **Outstanding Values:** The most outstanding features the Alsek River offers are uncommon environmental diversity, very impressive mountainous and glacial scenery, and an outstanding wilderness experience. All of these contribute to an outstanding opportunity for wildlands based recreation.

8. **Classification:** Wild: US border to point where park boundary crosses the river just below Gateway Knob.

9. **Classification Explanation:** There are no impoundments on the river and the waters are believed to meet or exceed Federal and State water quality standards applicable to wild rivers. There are no roads or trails along the river and the shorelines are free of any development.

10. **Inholding(s):** None.

11. **Watershed % in Park:** 20%

12. **Annual Visitor Use:** ~500-600 people.

13. **Existing/potential Threats:** The proposed Windy-Craggy mine in Canada, about 15 air miles upriver from the US-Canada border would be one of the largest open pit copper mines in North America if developed. Potential adverse effects on the river include degraded water quality, effects on fish, and loss of wilderness values.

14. **Video Tape Available:** No. Slides only.

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** The lower 18 miles of the river downstream of Gateway Knob is the common boundary between the park and Tongass National Forest. Forest Service officials have told us they are not opposed to a national river study for the Alsek. They declined to include the river in their list of eligible rivers in the Tongass National Forest because most of the river is within Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve. However, they indicated a willingness to cooperate in a joint USFS/NPS river study, if the NPS wished to pursue it.

The majority of the Alsek River and its major tributary, the Tatshenshini River, are in Canada. The entire river system is eligible for the Canadian Heritage Rivers System, which is patterned after the US National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Only the portion of the Alsek River within Kluane National Park has been designated as a component of the Canadian system.

16. **Eligible Segment Length:** 18 miles

17. **Outstanding Values:** The most outstanding features the Alsek River offers are uncommon environmental diversity, very impressive mountainous and glacial scenery, and an outstanding wilderness experience. All of these contribute to an outstanding opportunity for wildlands based recreation. The wilderness values of the lower 18 river miles are obviously compromised by the development and roads.

18. **Classification:** Scenic: 18 miles from just below Gateway Knob to the river mouth.

19. **Classification Explanation:** From Gateway Knob to the mouth there are a number of fish camps, a fish processing plant and airstrip on the left bank, and other small structures visible from the river and the connecting roads.

20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** Tongass National Forest. The fish camps and other structures are under Park Service and Forest Service special use permits.

21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** Same as upstream wild segment, 500-600 people.

22. **Existing/potential threats:** The proposed Windy-Craggy mine in Canada, about 15 air miles upriver from the US-Canada border would be one of the largest open pit copper mines in North America if developed. Potential adverse effects on the river include degraded water quality, effects on fish, and loss of wilderness values.

23. **Video Tape Available?** No. Slides only.

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

- 24. Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
- 25. Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
- 26. Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

- 27. Other relevant information:** Alsek River Visitor Use Management Plan, GLBA, July 1989.
- 28. Contact(s) for more information:** Marvin O. Jensen, Superintendent, GLBA, (907) 697-2230.

Katmai National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

**Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding — Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers**

A. Stream Name and Length

2. Stream Name: American Creek **3. Total Stream Miles:** 58 miles **4. Stream Miles in Park:** 58 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

- 5. Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 58 miles
- 6. Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Hammersly Lake downstream west and south to mouth at Lake Coville.
- 7. Outstanding Values:** Flows through tundra, then spruce forest. Access corridor to scenic areas. Contains class 2-3 rapids; canyons along part of course. Common wildlife include salmon, bears, and moose. Rainbow trout are a unique strain distinguishable by black markings. Excellent recreational angling.
- 8. Classification:** Wild
- 9. Classification Explanation:** No development
- 10. Inholding(s):** None
- 11. Watershed % in Park:** 100%
- 12. Annual Visitor Use:** 842 visits in 1989 (NPS statistics) from various area lodges. In 1990 several parties also rafted the river.
- 13. Existing/potential Threats:** Minor bank erosion from angler and boat use especially along the lower creek.
- 14. Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

- 15. Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** None
- 16. Eligible Segment Length:** NA miles
- 17. Outstanding Values:** NA
- 18. Classification:** NA
- 19. Classification Explanation:** NA
- 20. Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** NA
- 21. Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** NA
- 22. Existing/potential threats:** NA
- 23. Video Tape Available?** NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

- 24. Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
- 25. Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
- 26. Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

- 27. Other relevant information:** No
- 28. Contact(s) for more information:** Alan Eliason, Superintendent; Rick Potts, Resource Mgt Specialist; Katmai National Park and Preserve (907) 246-3305; Richard Russell, ADFG, Commercial Fisheries, King Salmon 907-246-3340.

Katmai National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

**Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers**

A. Stream Name and Length

2. Stream Name: Big River **3. Total Stream Miles:** 20 miles **4. Stream Miles in Park:** 20 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

- 5. Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 20 miles
- 6. Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Headwaters downstream to mouth on Pacific Ocean.
- 7. Outstanding Values:** The river is an important salmon spawning stream with runs of chum, humpy, and coho salmon during August. Then it becomes an important foraging area for brown bear. Also in August, the river is very popular among fly-in sport anglers. The river is very much influenced by tides with tidal flats extending three miles beyond the mouth. The area is very scenic; the drainage includes the Kaguyak Crater Lake. The Big River is a type specimen of a medium-sized coastal river providing salmon spawning habitat.
- 8. Classification:** Wild
- 9. Classification Explanation:** No development; wilderness.
- 10. Inholding(s):** None
- 11. Watershed % in Park:** 100%
- 12. Annual Visitor Use:** 563 in 1989 (NPS statistics) from various area lodges and guide services.
- 13. Existing/potential Threats:** Use by fly-in sport anglers is increasing. Average of over 20 people per day during August runs, all in last half mile of river. Potential oil development in Lower Cook Inlet. Vulnerable to oil tanker spills from Valdez.
- 14. Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

- 15. Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** NA
- 16. Eligible Segment Length:** NA miles
- 17. Outstanding Values:** NA
- 18. Classification:** NA
- 19. Classification Explanation:** NA
- 20. Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** NA
- 21. Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** NA
- 22. Existing/potential threats:** NA
- 23. Video Tape Available?** NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

- 24. Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
- 25. Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
- 26. Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

- 27. Other relevant information:** None
- 28. Contact(s) for more information:** Alan Eliason, Superintendent; Rick Potts, Resource Mgt Specialist; Katmai National Park and Preserve (907) 246-3305.

Katmai National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

**Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers**

A. Stream Name and Length

2. Stream Name: Brooks River **3. Total Stream Miles:** 1 miles

4. Stream Miles in Park: 1 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. Eligible Stream Miles in Park: 1 miles

6. Beginning and Ending Points in Park: Entire river between Brooks Lake and Naknek Lake.

7. Outstanding Values: Lands adjacent to the river are on the National Registry of Historic Places as the Brooks River Archeological District. The salmon and trout fishing also attract people from around the world to fish as well as to observe and photograph the significant number of brown bears fishing there too. Brooks River provides salmon fishing to bears for longer than any other stream in the park - from last week of June into the beginning of November. It provides it later than all other streams in the interior of the park except the Savonoski River. The major run is sockeye salmon: as many as 100,000 sockeye run through the river, and perhaps another 50,000-100,000 spawn in it. A small run of coho salmon occurs in early September.

8. Classification: Scenic

9. Classification Explanation: The mouth of the river is crossed by a seasonal floating bridge and there is a lodge with numerous cabins and various park administrative structures in the mouth area. A road parallels near the south bank between the lakes as well as the beginning of the road to the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes. There are trails along the lower river as well as a bear viewing platform at the falls about half way between the lakes. There are also several dwellings located near the outlet of Brooks Lake.

10. Inholding(s): One native allotment application overlying the lodge/administrative area totaling 80 acres.

11. Watershed % in Park: 100%

12. Annual Visitor Use: 8103 visits in 1989 or 16.2% of total park visitation (NPS statistics).

13. Existing/potential Threats: Increasing public use, floatplane landings, raised road and trail beds block marshes, angler trails destroying root mat of Oxbow Marsh, and lodge adjacent to river concentrates use in lower river.

14. Video Tape Available: No. 1950 low level aerial B&W photos. Low level color scheduled to be flown in 1991.

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park: None

16. Eligible Segment Length: NA miles

17. Outstanding Values: NA

18. Classification: NA

19. Classification Explanation: NA

20. Land Managers Involved Outside Park: NA

21. Estimated Annual Visitor Use: NA

22. Existing/potential threats: NA

23. Video Tape Available? NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. Ineligible river miles in park: 0 miles

25. Beginning and ending points in park: NA

26. Explanation of Ineligibility: NA

E. Other Information

27. Other relevant information: A DSC-ARO study team is reviewing possible alternatives for the future of the Brooks Camp area in 1993. Olsen, et al 1990, Brown bear behavior and human activities at salmon streams in Katmai National Park, Alaska, NPS-ARO, Anchorage, 123 pp. Dumond, D.E., 1981, Archeology on the Alaska Peninsula, University of Oregon Anthropological Paper No. 21, 276 pp.

28. Contact(s) for more information: Alan Eliason, Superintendent; Rick Potts, Resource Mgt Specialist; Katmai National

Park and Preserve (907) 246-3305.

Katmai National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

**Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers**

A. Stream Name and Length

2. Stream Name: Funnel Creek **3. Total Stream Miles:** 9 miles

4. Stream Miles in Park: 9 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. Eligible Stream Miles in Park: 9 miles

6. Beginning and Ending Points in Park: Minor Lake outlet west and south to Moraine Creek confluence. Consider as tributary of Moraine Creek for eligibility.

7. Outstanding Values: Funnel Creek is a spawning area for sockeye salmon and rainbow trout. Bear use is heavy during late July and early August as they fish for salmon. Caribou, moose, wolves, and coyotes also commonly use the drainage. The area provides spectacular scenic vistas.

8. Classification: Wild

9. Classification Explanation: No development.

10. Inholding(s): None

11. Watershed % in Park: 100%%

12. Annual Visitor Use: Less than 2,000 visits per year.

13. Existing/potential Threats: None

14. Video Tape Available: No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park: NA

16. Eligible Segment Length: NA miles

17. Outstanding Values: NA

18. Classification: NA

19. Classification Explanation: NA

20. Land Managers Involved Outside Park: NA

21. Estimated Annual Visitor Use: NA

22. Existing/potential threats: NA

23. Video Tape Available? NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. Ineligible river miles in park: 0 miles

25. Beginning and ending points in park: NA

26. Explanation of Ineligibility: NA

E. Other Information

27. Other relevant information: None

28. Contact(s) for more information: Alan Eliason, Superintendent; Rick Potts, Resource Mgt Specialist; Katmai National Park and Preserve (907) 246-3305.

Katmai National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

**Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers**

A. Stream Name and Length

2. Stream Name: Hallo Creek **3. Total Stream Miles:** 8 miles **4. Stream Miles in Park:** 8 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

- 5. Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 8 miles
- 6. Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Headwaters at and near Hallo Glacier to Hallo Bay.
- 7. Outstanding Values:** Hallo Creek begins at the melt lake of Hallo Glacier and flows to Hallo Bay. It is surrounded by spectacular scenery. The sedge meadows along Hallo Bay are important grazing areas during spring for the highest density of brown bears known on earth; 30 bears have been seen grazing the meadow simultaneously. Salmon spawn in the creek.
- 8. Classification:** Wild
- 9. Classification Explanation:** No development, wilderness.
- 10. Inholding(s):** None
- 11. Watershed % in Park:** 100%
- 12. Annual Visitor Use:** There were 5000 visits to the coast in 1989 with probably less than 1,500 visits to Hallo Bay.
- 13. Existing/potential Threats:** A trespass ATV trail exists along the creek. Oil from the 1989 Valdez spill struck the mouth of Hallo Creek. An intermittent aircraft fuel cache exists a mile north of the creek.
- 14. Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

- 15. Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** NA
- 16. Eligible Segment Length:** NA miles
- 17. Outstanding Values:** NA
- 18. Classification:** NA
- 19. Classification Explanation:** NA
- 20. Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** NA
- 21. Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** NA
- 22. Existing/potential threats:** NA
- 23. Video Tape Available?** NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

- 24. Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
- 25. Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
- 26. Explanation of Ineligibility:** No known outstanding recreation or resource values.

E. Other Information

- 27. Other relevant information:** NA
- 28. Contact(s) for more information:** Alan Eliason, Superintendent; Rick Potts, Resource Mgt Specialist; Katmai National Park and Preserve (907) 246-3305.

Katmai National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region

Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. Stream Name: Headwaters Creek **3. Total Stream Miles:** 28 miles **4. Stream Miles in Park:** 28 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

- 5. Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 28 miles
6. Beginning and Ending Points in Park: Headwaters southwest of Mount Kelez west and south to mouth n Lake Brooks.
7. Outstanding Values: This creek is a type specimen of a small salmon stream in the interior of the park. It is unique in that it receives very little human use because float planes can land only at the mouth. Over 18,000 sockeye salmon were observed spawning there in August 1991. It is an important feeding area for bears during August. There were two active eagle nests in the lower river in 1991. Moose use the area extensively during the fall and winter. The lower river near Lake Brooks has an extremely level course; it is a continuous series of oxbows.
8. Classification: Wild
9. Classification Explanation: No development; wilderness.
10. Inholding(s): None
11. Watershed % in Park: 100%
12. Annual Visitor Use: Low, probably less than 100 with almost all at the mouth.
13. Existing/potential Threats: None known.
14. Video Tape Available: No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

- 15. Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** NA
16. Eligible Segment Length: NA miles
17. Outstanding Values: NA
18. Classification: NA
19. Classification Explanation: NA
20. Land Managers Involved Outside Park: NA
21. Estimated Annual Visitor Use: NA
22. Existing/potential threats: NA
23. Video Tape Available? NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

- 24. Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. Beginning and ending points in park: NA
26. Explanation of Ineligibility: NA

E. Other Information

- 27. Other relevant information:** None
28. Contact(s) for more information: Alan Eliason, Superintendent; Rick Potts, Resource Mgt Specialist; Katmai National Park and Preserve (907) 246-3305.

Katmai National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

**Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers**

A. Stream Name and Length

2. Stream Name: Ikagluik Creek **3. Total Stream Miles:** 23 miles

4. Stream Miles in Park: 23 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. Eligible Stream Miles in Park: 23 miles

6. Beginning and Ending Points in Park: Headwaters north of Mt. Katmai northwest to Savonoski River confluence.

Consider for eligibility as part of Savonoski River drainage including Rainbow River, Wolverine Falls Creek, and Savonoski River.

7. Outstanding Values: The historic village of Old Savonoski abandoned in 1912 just prior to the eruption is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. There is evidence of pre-contact occupation after about AD 1600. Near the confluence of the Grosvenor and Savonoski, archeological site 49MK3, consists of house depressions over midden. Dating is approximately first millennium AD, Norton horizon. This is a major site; one of two best located in the Naknek drainage of Katmai. Archeological site 49MK4 at the confluence of Springwater Creek and Savonoski River consists of house depressions; recent occupation thought to be 1850 to 1912. This area was probably utilized as seasonal residence only.

Unique geological history dominated recently by glaciation. Critical wildlife habitat for brown bears because salmon are available to fishing bears until the end of November, two months later than any other stream in the interior of Katmai, save one???; these fish are critical to many bears as a food source prior to denning. Moose use the area substantially. Drainage has more wilderness character than most in the park because of the lack of access to planes. Headwaters at glaciers. Eagle nesting.

8. Classification: Wild

9. Classification Explanation: No development; wilderness.

10. Inholding(s): None

11. Watershed % in Park: 100%

12. Annual Visitor Use: Little to none on the ground; some flightseeing.

13. Existing/potential Threats: None known.

14. Video Tape Available: No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park: NA

16. Eligible Segment Length: NA miles

17. Outstanding Values: NA

18. Classification: NA

19. Classification Explanation: NA

20. Land Managers Involved Outside Park: NA

21. Estimated Annual Visitor Use: NA

22. Existing/potential threats: NA

23. Video Tape Available? NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. Ineligible river miles in park: 0 miles

25. Beginning and ending points in park: NA

26. Explanation of Ineligibility: NA

E. Other Information

27. Other relevant information: NA

28. Contact(s) for more information: Alan Eliason, Superintendent; Rick Potts, Resource Mgt Specialist; Katmai National Park and Preserve (907) 246-3305.

Katmai National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

**Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers**

A. Stream Name and Length

2. Stream Name: Katmai River 3. Total Stream Miles: 27 miles

4. Stream Miles in Park: 27 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. Eligible Stream Miles in Park: 27 miles

6. Beginning and Ending Points in Park: Headwaters from Serpent Tongue Glacier south of Snowy Mountain downstream west and south to its mouth at Katmai Bay on Shelikof Bay. Consider entire Katmai drainage including Mageik and Martin Creeks for eligibility.

7. Outstanding Values: 49MK11 is the site of an historic village on the Katmai River. It was occupied from the early 1800's until the eruption in 1912 (first reported observation was in 1827 by Von Krusenstern). In 1953, visible were the remains of a trading post, chapel, other associated buildings and 16 grave markers. Ash from the 1912 eruption partially covered these structures and they have subsequently been periodically inundated by water.

The Katmai River valley is part of an important overland route of travel both to and from Bristol Bay. Before the Russians arrived in Alaska, native Eskimos on the Pacific Coast (at Katmai, Kaguyak or Douglas and other places) traveled this route to Bristol Bay to trade for walrus ivory. Russian traders also used the route, as evidenced by published maps as early as 1861. Later, prospective miners enroute to Nome traveled the route. Character of river was greatly affected by the 1912 eruption of Novarupta, directly by fly ash and indirectly by ash flow. River has very large braided channel. Surface layers are ash; large pumiceous fallout from 1912 eruption produced spectacular delta. Tidal flats extend over a mile offshore.

8. Classification: Wild

9. Classification Explanation: No development.

10. Inholding(s): ??

11. Watershed % in Park: 100%

12. Annual Visitor Use: Unknown - visitation on the coast in general was 5352 visits in 1989 per NPS statistics.

Commercial fishermen out of Kodiak and fly-in guided anglers seem to be the principle users of the coast. Commercial fishermen recreate in certain areas between fish openings. Probably little of this use occurs on the Katmai River.

Backpackers originate trips through the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes either at Katmai Bay or Brooks River ending up at Katmai Bay. The river drainage is used to gain access to Katmai Pass. Probably less than 50 people per year use this route.

13. Existing/potential Threats: None known.

14. Video Tape Available: No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park: None

16. Eligible Segment Length: NA miles

17. Outstanding Values: NA

18. Classification: NA

19. Classification Explanation: NA

20. Land Managers Involved Outside Park: NA

21. Estimated Annual Visitor Use: NA

22. Existing/potential threats: NA

23. Video Tape Available? NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. Ineligible river miles in park: 0 miles

25. Beginning and ending points in park: NA

26. Explanation of Ineligibility: NA

E. Other Information

27. Other relevant information: Keller, Samuel and Hillard Reiser. 1959. The Geology of the Mt. Keller Area, Alaska. USGS Bulletin 1058-G, Washington DC in Hussey, John A. 1971. Embattled Katmai: A History of Katmai National Monument, National Park Service, Western Service Center.

Hussey, John, A. 1971. Embattled Katmai: A History of Katmai National Monument, National Park Service, Western Service Center.

28. Contact(s) for more information: Alan Eliason, Superintendent; Rick Potts, Resource Mgt Specialist; Katmai National Park and Preserve (907) 246-3305.

Katmai National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

**Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers**

A. Stream Name and Length

2. Stream Name: Knife Creek including Juhle Creek **3. Total Stream Miles:** 13 miles **Stream Miles in Park:** 13 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. Eligible Stream Miles in Park: 13 miles

6. Beginning and Ending Points in Park: Knife Creek Glaciers downstream to Ukak River at Three Forks in Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes.

7. Outstanding Values: Knife Creek originates in the extensive Knife Creek Glaciers. Knife Creek cuts through the ash sheet of the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes, the feature for which Katmai National Monument was established. The creek is confined by the welded tuff of the 1912 ash flow; therefore, it is eroding vertically and rapidly. Thermal springs occur at mid-valley. The creek has formed unique erosional features in tuff, e.g. narrow fluted gorges and potholes. Pumice floats in the river. Water flow varies dramatically seasonally from dependence on springs, glaciers, snow melt, and rain. Spectacular scenery attracts visitors. Stream course has changed dramatically since 1951.

8. Classification: Wild

9. Classification Explanation: No development; wilderness.

10. Inholding(s): None

11. Watershed % in Park: 100%

12. Annual Visitor Use: Visitation to the valley of Ten Thousand Smokes was about 2,200 visits in 1989.

13. Existing/potential Threats: None

14. Video Tape Available: No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park: NA

16. Eligible Segment Length: 0 miles

17. Outstanding Values: NA

18. Classification: NA

19. Classification Explanation: AN

20. Land Managers Involved Outside Park: NA

21. Estimated Annual Visitor Use: NA

22. Existing/potential threats: NA

23. Video Tape Available? NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. Ineligible river miles in park: 0 miles

25. Beginning and ending points in park: NA

26. Explanation of Ineligibility: NA

E. Other Information

27. Other relevant information: Reference: Terry E.C. Keith, USGS, Volcano Observatory, 420 University Dr, Anchorage, AK 99508; J.A. Hussey, 1971, Embattled Katmai, NPS, Western Service Center.

28. Contact(s) for more information: Alan Eliason, Superintendent; Rick Potts, Resource Mgt Specialist; Katmai National Park and Preserve (907) 246-3305.

Katmai National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region

Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. Stream Name: Kulik River 3. Total Stream Miles: 1 miles 4. Stream Miles in Park: 1 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

- 5. Eligible Stream Miles in Park: 1 miles
- 6. Beginning and Ending Points in Park: Flows from Kulik Lake to Nonvianuk Lake.
- 7. Outstanding Values: Kulik River provides excellent sport fishing for both rainbow trout and for sockeye salmon. Bears forage on salmon there from Mid-August through September. Spectacular vistas exist to the east as Kulik Lake enters the mountains. The river results from the unique glacial geology of a terminal moraine separating two lakes.
- 8. Classification: Scenic
- 9. Classification Explanation: Lodge adjacent to mouth of river.
- 10. Inholding(s): Katmailand, Inc., owns area of lodge and adjacent lands.
- 11. Watershed % in Park: 100%
- 12. Annual Visitor Use: 1152 visits in 1989.
- 13. Existing/potential Threats: Impacts from adjacent lodge; impacts of beaching floatplanes and jet boats.
- 14. Video Tape Available: No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

- 15. Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park: NA
- 16. Eligible Segment Length: 0 miles
- 17. Outstanding Values: NA
- 18. Classification: NA
- 19. Classification Explanation: NA
- 20. Land Managers Involved Outside Park: NA
- 21. Estimated Annual Visitor Use: NA
- 22. Existing/potential threats: NA
- 23. Video Tape Available? NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

- 24. Ineligible river miles in park: 0 miles
- 25. Beginning and ending points in park: NA
- 26. Explanation of Ineligibility: NA

E. Other Information

- 27. Other relevant information: Olsen et al, 1990. Brown bear behavior and human activity at salmon streams in Katmai National Park, Alaska. NPS-ARO, Anchorage. 123 pp.
- 28. Contact(s) for more information: Alan Eliason, Superintendent; Rick Potts, Resource Mgt Specialist; Katmai National Park and Preserve (907) 246-3305.

Katmai National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

**Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers**

A. Stream Name and Length

2. Stream Name: Lethe, River **3. Total Stream Miles:** 14 miles **4. Stream Miles in Park:** 14 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

- 5. Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 14 miles
6. Beginning and Ending Points in Park: Headwaters to Ukak River confluence in Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes.
7. Outstanding Values: River Lethe cuts through the ash sheet of the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes, the feature for which Katmai National Monument was established. Confined by the welded tuff of the 1912 ash flow, the river is eroding vertically and rapidly. The river forms a narrow, fluted gorge as deep as 100 feet in the lower reaches; only a few fords exist. Pumice floats in the river. Water flow varies dramatically seasonally from dependence on springs, glacier melt, snow melt, and rain. Origin of one tributary is the scenic series of lakes below Mageik Glacier. Spectacular scenery attracts visitors.
8. Classification: Wild
9. Classification Explanation: No development; wilderness.
10. Inholding(s): None
11. Watershed % in Park: 100%
12. Annual Visitor Use: Unknown - visitation to the valley of Ten Thousand Smokes where the river is located was 2244 visits in 1989 (per NPS statistics). The most traveled route into the Valley is by backpackers along and across the River Lethe.
13. Existing/potential Threats: Possibility of improving visitor use cabin on ridge of Three Forks Overlook, a minor impact to area.
14. Video Tape Available: No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

- 15. Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** None
16. Eligible Segment Length: NA miles
17. Outstanding Values: NA
18. Classification: NA
19. Classification Explanation: NA
20. Land Managers Involved Outside Park: NA
21. Estimated Annual Visitor Use: NA
22. Existing/potential threats: NA
23. Video Tape Available? NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

- 24. Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. Beginning and ending points in park: NA
26. Explanation of Ineligibility: NA

E. Other Information

- 27. Other relevant information:** Terry E.C. Keith, USGS, Volcano Observatory, 4200 University Dr., Anchorage, AK 99508; Jussey, J.A. 1971. Embattled Katmai. NPS, Western Service Center.
28. Contact(s) for more information: Alan Eliason, Superintendent; Rick Potts, Resource Mgt Specialist; Katmai National Park and Preserve (907) 246-3305.

Katmai National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

**Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding – Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers**

A. Stream Name and Length

2. Stream Name: Mageik Creek **3. Total Stream Miles:** 12 miles

4. Stream Miles in Park: 12 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. Eligible Stream Miles in Park: 12 miles

6. Beginning and Ending Points in Park: Katmai Pass southeast to Katmai River confluence. Consider for eligibility as part of Katmai drainage.

7. Outstanding Values: Course changed by lava flow off Mt. Trident in 1960's. These large, black flows approach creek in several places defining its course. Warm springs under these flows feed the creek. The upper creek was directly impacted by flow ash coming over Katmai Pass during the 1912 eruption. Ash deposits define character of headwaters at Katmai Pass along with recent lava flows from Mt. Trident. Spectacular scenery. Bears use area extensively in spring and summer before salmon runs arrive on the coast. See also values listed for katmai River.

8. Classification: NA

9. Classification Explanation: NA

10. Inholding(s): NA

11. Watershed % in Park: NA%

12. Annual Visitor Use: NA

13. Existing/potential Threats: NA

14. Video Tape Available: NA

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park: NA

16. Eligible Segment Length: NA miles

17. Outstanding Values: NA

18. Classification: NA

19. Classification Explanation: NA

20. Land Managers Involved Outside Park: NA

21. Estimated Annual Visitor Use: NA

22. Existing/potential threats: NA

23. Video Tape Available? NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. Ineligible river miles in park: 0 miles

25. Beginning and ending points in park: NA

26. Explanation of Ineligibility: NA

E. Other Information

27. Other relevant information: None

28. Contact(s) for more information: Alan Eliason, Superintendent; Rick Potts, Resource Mgt Specialist; Katmai National Park and Preserve (907) 246-3305.

Katmai National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

**Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers**

A. Stream Name and Length

2. Stream Name: Martin Creek **3. Total Stream Miles:** 10 miles

4. Stream Miles in Park: 10 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. Eligible Stream Miles in Park: 10 miles

6. Beginning and Ending Points in Park: Headwaters south of Mt. Mageik east to Katmai River confluence.

7. Outstanding Values: Inundated by pumiceous fallout during 1912 eruption. part of the historic trade route over Katmai Pass, optional route to Mageik Creek. Today part of a backpacker route over Katmai Pass. See also values listed for Katmai River. Spectacular scenery. Bears use the area extensively before the salmon runs arrive on coast.

8. Classification: Wild

9. Classification Explanation: No development.

10. Inholding(s): None

11. Watershed % in Park: 100%

12. Annual Visitor Use: Low, probably less than 75 people per year.

13. Existing/potential Threats: None known.

14. Video Tape Available: No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park: NA

16. Eligible Segment Length: NA miles

17. Outstanding Values: NA

18. Classification: NA

19. Classification Explanation: NA

20. Land Managers Involved Outside Park: NA

21. Estimated Annual Visitor Use: NA

22. Existing/potential threats: NA

23. Video Tape Available? NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. Ineligible river miles in park: 0 miles

25. Beginning and ending points in park: NA

26. Explanation of Ineligibility: NA

E. Other Information

27. Other relevant information: No

28. Contact(s) for more information: Alan Eliason, Superintendent; Rick Potts, Resource Mgt Specialist; Katmai National Park and Preserve (907) 246-3305.

Katmai National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

**Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding – Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers**

A. Stream Name and Length

2. Stream Name: Moraine Creek **3. Total Stream Miles:** 22 miles **4. Stream Miles in Park:** 22 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

- 5. Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 22 miles
- 6. Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Headwaters Kukaklek Lake.
- 7. Outstanding Values:** Moraine Creek is a spawning area for sockeye salmon and rainbow trout. It is an especially popular recreational fishery for trout during the spring and fall. Bear use is heavy during late July and early August as they fish for salmon. The area provides spectacular scenic vistas. Bears use the stream and caribou, moose, wolves, and coyotes use the drainage.
- 8. Classification:** Wild
- 9. Classification Explanation:** No development.
- 10. Inholding(s):** None
- 11. Watershed % in Park:** 100%
- 12. Annual Visitor Use:** 1971 visits based on 1989 NPS statistics; average 15-20 anglers per day in spring and fall.
- 13. Existing/potential Threats:** Increasing use by fly-in anglers concentrated in mouth.
- 14. Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

- 15. Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** NA
- 16. Eligible Segment Length:** NA miles
- 17. Outstanding Values:** NA
- 18. Classification:** NA
- 19. Classification Explanation:** NA
- 20. Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** NA
- 21. Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** NA
- 22. Existing/potential threats:** NA
- 23. Video Tape Available?** NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

- 24. Ineligible river miles in park:** 22 miles
- 25. Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
- 26. Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

- 27. Other relevant information:** Creek is floatable and a lodge on Battle Lake operating 4-6 weeks per year offers trips on the river.
- 28. Contact(s) for more information:** Alan Eliason, Superintendent; Rick Potts, Resource Mgt Specialist; Katmai National Park and Preserve (907) 246-3305.

Katmai National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

**Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers**

A. Stream Name and Length

2. Stream Name: Naknek River **3. Total Stream Miles:** 32 miles

4. Stream Miles in Park: 6 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. Eligible Stream Miles in Park: 6 miles

6. Beginning and Ending Points in Park: Outlet of Naknek Lake downstream to park boundary.

7. Outstanding Values: Late historic site 49MK17 is located on the east side of the river across from the recreational camp. The site was used for hanging and drying fish by local natives. Caribou migrate into the park and near the town of King Salmon in the fall and winter months. In the spring, after break up, the caribou return to their summer range farther south on the Alaska Peninsula crossing the upper Naknek River by the thousands. The upper reaches of the Naknek are used by local residents primarily for rainbow trout fishing.

8. Classification: Scenic

9. Classification Explanation: Road head, boat dock, barge landing, and many summer homes.

10. Inholding(s): The western boundary of the park is largely native corporation lands. The US Air Force also owns property along the upper Naknek where they maintain a boat launch. The State of Alaska is interested in helping to fund some development at Lake Camp where people currently launch boats, but land ownership is in dispute.

11. Watershed % in Park: Below Naknek lake, 10%

12. Annual Visitor Use: Visitor use in 1989 was 22,715 visits (45.4% of the park total visitation). A majority of the visitor use at Lake Camp (on the upper Naknek River) is local residents from King Salmon and Naknek and people from the Air Force.

13. Existing/potential Threats: Existing and potential land and shoreline development along the river.

14. Video Tape Available: No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park: Park boundary downstream to Naknek River mouth.

16. Eligible Segment Length: 26 miles

17. Outstanding Values: The Naknek River from the source to just above the village of Naknek near Bristol Bay is a staging area for waterfowl and shorebirds in the spring and fall. Both the Lake Camp and Rapids Camp areas have tidal flats utilized by birds in the hundreds. In the spring, the river is a roar of activity with the influx of waterfowl. Tundra swans nest in the hundreds approximately 1 mile east of King Salmon. The River is well known for its large fish and abundant fish runs. Sport fishermen are particularly interested in King, Sockeye and Silver Salmon fishing on the Naknek as well as Rainbow Trout. Each spring, Beluga and Killer whales (occasionally a grey whale) come up the river (some 18-25 miles) in search of food. Occasionally, seals are seen up river as far as King Salmon.

18. Classification: Recreational

19. Classification Explanation: Major airport and towns of King Salmon and Naknek are along river. Naknek River at King Salmon is a major floatplane base. Mouth of river at Naknek is a port for barge traffic and the Bristol Bay fishing fleet.

20. Land Managers Involved Outside Park: Bristol Bay Borough, State of Alaska, US Fish and Wildlife Service, private individuals.

21. Estimated Annual Visitor Use: Perhaps substantially more than 100,000 visits per year.

22. Existing/potential threats: Continued shoreline development.

23. Video Tape Available? No

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. Ineligible river miles in park: 0 miles

25. Beginning and ending points in park: NA

26. Explanation of Ineligibility: NA

E. Other Information

27. Other relevant information: Selkregg, Lidia, ed. _____. Alaska Regional Profiles. SW Region, Vol. III, University of Alaska, Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center.

Dumond, Don E. 1981. Archeology of the Alaska Peninsula: The Naknek Region, 1960-1975. University of Oregon Anthropological Paper No. 21.

Dumond, Don E. 1971. Revised Archeological Site Survey Sheets for Katmai National Monument and Surrounding Areas. University of Oregon.

Hussey, John A. 1971. Embattled Katmai: A History of Katmai National Monument. US Dept. of Interior, National Park Service. San Francisco, CA.

28. Contact(s) for more information: Alan Eliason, Superintendent; Rick Potts, Resource Mgt Specialist; Katmai National Park and Preserve (907) 246-3305.

Katmai National Park and Preserve
Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

April 30, 1993

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Rainbow River 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 13 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 13 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 13 miles
6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Flows from Serpent Tongue Glacier northwest to Savonoski River. Consider for eligibility as part of Savonoski River including Rainbow River, Wolverine Falls Creek, and Ikagluik Creek.
7. **Outstanding Values:** Unique geological history dominated recently by glaciation. Critical wildlife habitat for brown bears because salmon are available to fishing bears until the end of November, two months later than any other stream in the interior of Katmai, save one??? these fish are critical to many bears as a food source prior to denning. Moose use the area substantially. Drainage has more wilderness character than most in the park because of the lack of access to planes. Headwaters at glaciers. Eagle nesting.
8. **Classification:** Wild
9. **Classification Explanation:** No development; wilderness.
10. **Inholding(s):** None
11. **Watershed % in Park:** 100%
12. **Annual Visitor Use:** Very low; some flightseeing.
13. **Existing/potential Threats:** None Known.
14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** NA
16. **Eligible Segment Length:** NA miles
17. **Outstanding Values:** NA
18. **Classification:** NA
19. **Classification Explanation:** NA
20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** NA
21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** NA
22. **Existing/potential threats:** NA
23. **Video Tape Available?** NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 13 miles
25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** NA
28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Alan Eliason, Superintendent; Rick Potts, Resource Mgt Specialist; Katmai National Park and Preserve (907) 246-3305.

Katmai National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region

Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. Stream Name: Savonoski River 3. Total Stream Miles: 40 miles 4. Stream Miles in Park: 40 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. Eligible Stream Miles in Park: 40 miles

6. Beginning and Ending Points in Park: Headwaters west to mouth at east end of Iliuk Arm on Naknek lake. Consider entire Savonoski River drainage including Rainbow River, Wolverine Falls Creek, and Ikagluik Creek for eligibility.

7. Outstanding Values: The historic village of Old Savonoski abandoned in 1912 just prior to the eruption is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. There is evidence of pre-contact occupation after about AD 1600. Near the confluence of the Grosvenor and Savonoski, archeological site 49MK3, consists of house depressions over midden. Dating is approximately first millennium AD, Norton horizon. This is a major site; one two best located in the Naknek drainage of Katmai. Archeological site 49MK4 at the confluence of Springwater Creek and Savonoski River consists of house depressions; recent occupation thought to be 1850 to 1912. This area was probably utilized as seasonal residence only.

Unique geological history dominated recently by glaciation. Critical wildlife habitat for brown bears because salmon are available to fishing bears until the end of November, two months later than any other stream in the interior of Katmai, save one???; these fish are critical to many bears as a food source prior to denning. Moose use the area substantially. Drainage has more wilderness character than most in the park because of the lack of access to planes. Headwaters at glaciers. Eagle nesting.

8. Classification: Wild

9. Classification Explanation: No development; wilderness.

10. Inholding(s): None

11. Watershed % in Park: 100%

12. Annual Visitor Use: 591 visits were recorded in 1989 to several backcountry areas including the Savonoski; not all these visits were to the Savonoski. The Savonoski is part of a canoe/kayak route known as the "Savonoski Loop". People who use this river are primarily canoeists on an approximately week long trip. Fishermen use the Grosvenor River, but probably do not fish the sediment laden Savonoski.

13. Existing/potential Threats: None known.

14. Video Tape Available: No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park: None

16. Eligible Segment Length: NA miles

17. Outstanding Values: NA

18. Classification: NA

19. Classification Explanation: NA

20. Land Managers Involved Outside Park: NA

21. Estimated Annual Visitor Use: NA

22. Existing/potential threats: NA

23. Video Tape Available? NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. Ineligible river miles in park: 0 miles

25. Beginning and ending points in park: NA

26. Explanation of Ineligibility: NA

E. Other Information

27. Other relevant information: Troyer, W. 1980. distribution and densities of brown bear on various streams in Katmai

National Monument. NPS Report, King Salmon, AK 16 pp; Richard Russell, AK Dept Fish & Game, King Salmon, AK 907-246-3340.

28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Alan Eliason, Superintendent; Rick Potts, Resource Mgt Specialist; Katmai National Park and Preserve (907) 246-3305.

Katmai National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region

Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. Stream Name: Swikshak River

3. Total Stream Miles: 18 miles

4. Stream Miles in Park: 18 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. Eligible Stream Miles in Park: 18 miles

6. Beginning and Ending Points in Park: Headwaters to mouth at Kayuyak Bay about 10 miles north of Hallo Bay.

7. Outstanding Values: Archeological site 49 AFG 2 is located near the lagoon at the mouth of the river. The site consists of midden material, probably post-contact. In addition, this is the site of an old cannery, the remains of which can still be seen. There is a silver salmon run in September. The river is an important bear foraging area; in June-July as many as 20 bears at a time can be seen grazing in the marshes at the upper end of the tidal lagoons; in September bears return to fish for silver salmon in the braids. The stream is an example of a glacial, braided stream with headwaters in the glaciers of Fourpeaked Mountain. There are spectacular vistas of glacier covered peaks. Harbor seals and sea otters are common in the mouth. Moose and red foxes also use the area. Stream is popular with fly-in lodges for sport fishing for silver salmon in September.

8. Classification: Wild

9. Classification Explanation: No development; wilderness

10. Inholding(s): None

11. Watershed % in Park: 100%

12. Annual Visitor Use: Total visitation on the Katmai Coast for 1989 was 5352 (NPS statistics). It is unknown how much use the Swikshak receives. Commercial fishermen from Kodiak and sport fishermen from lodges in the Iliamna area are the probable primary users.

13. Existing/potential Threats: Potential oil development in Lower Cook Inlet. Vulnerable to oil tanker spills from Valdez.

14. Video Tape Available: No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park: None

16. Eligible Segment Length: NA miles

17. Outstanding Values: NA

18. Classification: NA

19. Classification Explanation: NA

20. Land Managers Involved Outside Park: NA

21. Estimated Annual Visitor Use: NA

22. Existing/potential threats: NA

23. Video Tape Available? NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. Ineligible river miles in park: 0 miles

25. Beginning and ending points in park: NA

26. Explanation of Ineligibility: NA

E. Other Information

27. Other relevant information: No

28. Contact(s) for more information: Alan Eliason, Superintendent, Katmai National Park and Preserve (907) 246-3305.

Katmai National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

**Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers**

A. Stream Name and Length

2. Stream Name: Ukak River **3. Total Stream Miles:** 12 miles **4. Stream Miles in Park:** 12 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

- 5. Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 12 miles
6. Beginning and Ending Points in Park: Confluence of Knife and Windy creeks downstream to Iliuk Arm on Naknek Lake.
7. Outstanding Values: The Ukak River flows right beside the roughly 400 foot wall of ash from the eruption of 1912. This is one of the primary visitor attractions in the park due to its spectacular falls and the aesthetic value of this river. Historically the drainage was part of a trade route over Katmai Pass. Geologically, headwaters inundated by ash flows of 1912 eruption. Ash laden waters now define character of stream. Unique scenic vistas exist between Katolinat and Ikagluik mountains. Substantial numbers of moose use lower river during winter and spring. A ghost forest on lower river remains from the 1912 eruption.
8. Classification: Wild
9. Classification Explanation: No development.
10. Inholding(s): None
11. Watershed % in Park: 100%
12. Annual Visitor Use: Visitation to the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes in 1989 was 2244. Many visitors ride the bus to the overlook and hike down to the Ukak river to view the falls and the ash flow. The rest are backpackers who could take one of 3 routes into the Valley floor; one of which leads them to the Ukak River.
13. Existing/potential Threats: None
14. Video Tape Available: No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

- 15. Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** None
16. Eligible Segment Length: NA miles
17. Outstanding Values: NA
18. Classification: NA
19. Classification Explanation: NA
20. Land Managers Involved Outside Park: NA
21. Estimated Annual Visitor Use: NA
22. Existing/potential threats: NA
23. Video Tape Available? NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

- 24. Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. Beginning and ending points in park: NA
26. Explanation of Ineligibility: NA

E. Other Information

- 27. Other relevant information:** Richard Russell, AK Dept Fish & Game, King Salmon, AK 907-246-3340.
28. Contact(s) for more information: Alan Eliason, Superintendent; Rick Potts, Resource Mgt Specialist; Katmai National Park and Preserve (907) 246-3305.

Katmai National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region

Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. Stream Name: Wolverine Falls Creek **3. Total Stream Miles:** 16 miles **4. Stream Miles in Park:** 16 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. Eligible Stream Miles in Park: 16 miles

6. Beginning and Ending Points in Park: Headwaters north of Hook Glacier northwest to Savonoski River confluence. Consider entire Savonoski River drainage including Rainbow River, Wolverine Falls Creek, and Ikagluik Creek for eligibility.

7. Outstanding Values: The historic village of Old Savonoski abandoned in 1912 just prior to the eruption is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. There is evidence of pre-contact occupation after about AD 1600. Near the confluence of the Grosvenor and Savonoski, archeological site 49MK3, consists of house depressions over midden. Dating is approximately first millennium AD, Norton horizon. This is a major site; one two best located in the Naknek drainage of Katmai. Archeological site 49MK4 at the confluence of Springwater Creek and Savonoski River consists of house depressions; recent occupation thought to be 1850 to 1912. This area was probably utilized as seasonal residence only.

Unique geological history dominated recently by glaciation. Critical wildlife habitat for brown bears because salmon are available to fishing bears until the end of November, two months later than any other stream in the interior of Katmai, save one???; these fish are critical to many bears as a food source prior to denning. Moose use the area substantially. Drainage has more wilderness character than most in the park because of the lack of access to planes. Headwaters at glaciers. Eagle nesting.

8. Classification: Wild

9. Classification Explanation: No development; wilderness.

10. Inholding(s): None

11. Watershed % in Park: 100%

12. Annual Visitor Use: Very little on ground, some flightseeing.

13. Existing/potential Threats: None known.

14. Video Tape Available: No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park: NA

16. Eligible Segment Length: NA miles

17. Outstanding Values: NA

18. Classification: NA

19. Classification Explanation: NA

20. Land Managers Involved Outside Park: NA

21. Estimated Annual Visitor Use: NA

22. Existing/potential threats: NA

23. Video Tape Available? NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. Ineligible river miles in park: 0 miles

25. Beginning and ending points in park: NA

26. Explanation of Ineligibility: NA

E. Other Information

27. Other relevant information: No

28. Contact(s) for more information: Alan Eliason, Superintendent; Rick Potts, Resource Mgt Specialist; Katmai National Park and Preserve (907) 246-3305.

Kenai Fjords National Park

April 30, 1993

**Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers**

A. Stream Name and Length

2. Stream Name: Addison Creek **3. Total Stream Miles:** 4.25 miles **4. Stream Miles in Park:** 4.25 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

- 5. Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 4.25 miles
6. Beginning and Ending Points in Park: Headwaters at the terminus of Addison Glacier downstream including brackish Pederson Lagoon along the upper west side of Aialik Bay.
7. Outstanding Values: This stream provides primary spawning habitat for red and silver salmon in the Aialik Bay area and supports commercial salmon fishing . It is also a prime recreational area for sea kayakers exploring the area. Sport fishers utilize the area around the outlet as well as Pederson Lagoon. The scenery in the vicinity is spectacular; Pederson and Addison glaciers cascade off the Harding Icefield into the basin. A small trail parallels Addison Creek to Addison Lake. The area provides excellent habitat for coastal black bear, river otter, coyote, sea otter and harbor seal. Bald eagles nest around the lagoon and feed on the salmon.
8. Classification: Wild
9. Classification Explanation: No development other than a small trail paralleling Addison Creek to Addison Lake.
10. Inholding(s): There are no inholdings along this drainage at this time, however, Native corporations have made tentative selections in this area to date.
11. Watershed % in Park: 100%
12. Annual Visitor Use: ~400
13. Existing/potential Threats: None known. This entire area has been recommended for wilderness classification by the NPS.
14. Video Tape Available: No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

- 15. Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** None
16. Eligible Segment Length: NA miles
17. Outstanding Values: NA
18. Classification: NA
19. Classification Explanation: NA
20. Land Managers Involved Outside Park: NA
21. Estimated Annual Visitor Use: NA
22. Existing/potential threats: NA
23. Video Tape Available? NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

- 24. Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. Beginning and ending points in park: NA
26. Explanation of Ineligibility: NA

E. Other Information

- 27. Other relevant information:** An NPS ranger station and public use cabin exist across Aialik Bay about three miles from the drainage.
28. Contact(s) for more information: Superintendent, Chief Ranger, and Resource Management Specialist, Kenai Fjords National Park (907) 224-3175.

Kenai Fjords National Park

April 30, 1993

**Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers**

A. Stream Name and Length

2. Stream Name: Bear Glacier River **3. Total Stream Miles:** 11 miles **4. Stream Miles in Park:** 7 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

- 5. Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 7 miles
6. Beginning and Ending Points in Park: Headwaters including proglacial lake downstream to park boundary along the west side of Resurrection Bay.
7. Outstanding Values: The primary values for this drainage include scenic vistas of Bear Glacier and the Harding Icefield from Resurrection Bay, camping, hiking, sea kayaking, beach combing and sport fishing. Many tour boats carrying thousands of visitors to the area, point out this glacier and drainage. The nationally recognized Aialik Peninsula forms the western backdrop. Wildlife species in the area include coyote, river otter, black bear and mountain goats. Sport hunting occurs in the State-owned part of the lower river drainage. Float planes land on the lake which has formed since 1952 when the glacier receded from slopes east of it. Red and silver salmon have been observed spawning in the streams above the lake in recent years. Harbor seal occasionally enter the lake area, presumably in search of food. Large blocks of ice calve from the glacier front into the lake where they persist in the frigid fresh water for great periods of time. This area offers unique opportunities to conduct glacier research and plant and animal recolonization of a de-glacierized area.
8. Classification: Wild
9. Classification Explanation: No development.
10. Inholding(s): None
11. Watershed % in Park: Including Bear Glacier 90%
12. Annual Visitor Use: Many tour boats carrying thousands of visitors to the area, point out this glacier and drainage.
13. Existing/potential Threats: None known.
14. Video Tape Available: No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

- 15. Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** Park boundary to creek mouth along the west side of Resurrection Bay.
16. Eligible Segment Length: 4 miles
17. Outstanding Values: The primary values for this drainage include scenic vistas of Bear Glacier and the Harding Icefield from Resurrection Bay, camping, hiking, sea kayaking, beach combing and sport fishing. Many tour boats carrying thousands of visitors to the area, point out this glacier and drainage. The nationally recognized Aialik Peninsula forms the western backdrop. Wildlife species in the area include coyote, river otter, black bear and mountain goats. Sport hunting occurs in the State-owned part of the drainage. Float planes land on the lake which has formed since 1952 when the glacier receded from slopes east of it. Red and silver salmon have been observed spawning in the streams above the lake in recent years. Harbor seal occasionally enter the lake area, presumably in search of food. Large blocks of ice calve from the glacier front into the lake where they persist in the frigid fresh water for great periods of time. This area offers unique opportunities to conduct glacier research and plant and animal recolonization of a de-glacierized area.
18. Classification: Wild
19. Classification Explanation: No development.
20. Land Managers Involved Outside Park: State of Alaska.
21. Estimated Annual Visitor Use: Many tour boats carrying thousands of visitors to the area, point out this glacier and drainage.
22. Existing/potential threats: None known.
23. Video Tape Available? No

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

- 24. Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. Beginning and ending points in park: NA
26. Explanation of Ineligibility: NA

E. Other Information

27. Other relevant information: A small dilapidated hunter cabin exists outside park boundaries.

28. Contact(s) for more information: Superintendent, Chief Ranger, and Resource Management Specialist, Kenai Fjords National Park (907) 224-3175.

Kenai Fjords National Park

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region

Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. Stream Name: Delight Creek **3. Total Stream Miles:** 5 miles

4. Stream Miles in Park: 5 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. Eligible Stream Miles in Park: 5 miles

6. Beginning and Ending Points in Park: Headwaters of Delight Lake to outlet of Delight Creek on East Arm of Nuka Bay (McCarty Fjord).

7. Outstanding Values: The primary values for this river system are anadromous fisheries, sport fishing, hiking and camping. Commercial runs of red salmon and silver salmon occur in this drainage. Other anadromous fish that spawn in this drainage are pink salmon and dolly varden. Black bear are numerous as are bald eagles in the vicinity. Marine mammal species that frequent the outlet of the stream are sea otter and the threatened Steller sea lion. Float planes sometimes land on Delight Lake which nestles in a scenic glacial valley. The lower reach of Delight Creek is the most popular camping area and sport fishing area in the Nuka Bay subdistrict of the park. The beach near the outlet serves as a common drop-off and pick-up point for sea kayakers and sport fishers. Spectacular views of McCarty Fjord are available from near the outlet of Delight Creek.

8. Classification: Wild

9. Classification Explanation: No development.

10. Inholding(s): At present there are no inholdings along this drainage, but Native corporations have made tentative land selections along this drainage for potential fishery enhancement and lodges.

11. Watershed % in Park: 100%

12. Annual Visitor Use: About 300 people use this area each summer.

13. Existing/potential Threats: None known except for potential Native corporation fishery enhancement or lodge development.

14. Video Tape Available: No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park: None

16. Eligible Segment Length: NA miles

17. Outstanding Values: NA

18. Classification: NA

19. Classification Explanation: NA

20. Land Managers Involved Outside Park: NA

21. Estimated Annual Visitor Use: NA

22. Existing/potential threats: NA

23. Video Tape Available? NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. Ineligible river miles in park: 0 miles

25. Beginning and ending points in park: NA

26. Explanation of Ineligibility: NA

E. Other Information

27. Other relevant information: Recommendation does include Delight Lake.

28. Contact(s) for more information: Superintendent, Chief Ranger, and Resource Management Specialist, Kenai Fjords National Park (907) 224-3175.

Kenai Fjords National Park

April 30, 1993

**Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding – Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers**

A. Stream Name and Length

2. Stream Name: Desire Creek **3. Total Stream Miles:** 3 miles **4. Stream Miles in Park:** 3 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

- 5. Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 3 miles
6. Beginning and Ending Points in Park: From the upper end of Desire Lake (1.5 miles) downstream to the mouth Desire Creek on the East Arm of Nuka Bay (McCarty Fjord).
7. Outstanding Values: The primary values for this river system are anadromous fisheries, sport fishing, hiking and camping. Commercial runs of red and pink salmon occur in this drainage. Other anadromous fish that spawn in this drainage are dolly varden and silver salmon. Black bear frequent the area. Marine mammal species that use waters near the stream outlet are harbor seal and the threatened Steller sea lion. Float planes land on Desire Lake for anglers. Spectacular views of McCarty Fjord are available from the beach near the outlet.
8. Classification: Wild
9. Classification Explanation: No development. Remnants of a fish weir are evident by the stream outlet.
10. Inholding(s): At present there are no inholdings along this drainage, but Native corporations have made tentative selections along this drainage for potential fishery enhancement.
11. Watershed % in Park: 100%
12. Annual Visitor Use: About 200 people utilize this drainage each summer.
13. Existing/potential Threats: None known at present other than potential fishery enhancement if selected land is conveyed.
14. Video Tape Available: No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

- 15. Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** None
16. Eligible Segment Length: 0 miles
17. Outstanding Values: NA
18. Classification: NA
19. Classification Explanation: NA
20. Land Managers Involved Outside Park: NA
21. Estimated Annual Visitor Use: NA
22. Existing/potential threats: NA
23. Video Tape Available? NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

- 24. Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. Beginning and ending points in park: NA
26. Explanation of Ineligibility: NA

E. Other Information

- 27. Other relevant information:** No
28. Contact(s) for more information: Superintendent, Chief Ranger, and resource Management Specialist, Kenai Fjords National Park (907) 224-3175.

Kenai Fjords National Park

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region

Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Nuka River 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 12 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 11.5 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 11.5 miles

6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Headwaters from Nuka Glacier terminus to Beauty Bay.

7. **Outstanding Values:** This river flows from a broad, glacial valley into a narrow gorge and down a braided floodplain into Beauty Bay in the Nuka Bay area. Spectacular mountains such as Iceworm Peak, The Needle, Storm Mountain and Diablo Mountain rim the drainage which flows into the southern part of the fjords. Steep glaciers flow between these jagged peaks from the Grewing-Yalik Glacier Complex. Pink and dog salmon spawn in side tributaries along the lower reaches of the river. Wildlife species occurring along the river include black bear, brown bear, moose, mountain goats, coyote, river otter, and marmots. Bald eagles nest near the river outlet in Beauty Bay and Peale's peregrine falcon have been observed in the Nuka Glacier area. Remnants of gold mining activity from the 1930's can be found along the lower reaches of the river. A valid unpatented mining claim occurs along nearby Ferrum Creek which does not drain into or affect Nuka River. The river is very remote; access is by vessel to Beauty Bay or more likely float plane from Homer to Bradley Lake, a small lake near the river or Beauty Bay. No one is known to have floated any part of this river. Fewer than 10 people visit this drainage each year. The National Park Service has recommended all of the area in this drainage as wilderness.

8. **Classification:** Wild

9. **Classification Explanation:** There are no developments along this river segment in the park. An overgrown mining trail exists along the east side of the river, and long range plans call for trail access from the Bradley Lake area.

10. **Inholding(s):** At present there are no inholdings along this river, however, Native corporations have tentatively selected lands in suspected mineral-rich parts of this drainage.

11. **Watershed % in Park:** 90%

12. **Annual Visitor Use:** Fewer than 10 people visit this drainage each year.

13. **Existing/potential Threats:** Remnants of gold mining activity from the 1930's can be found along the lower reaches of the river. A valid unpatented mining claim occurs along nearby Ferrum Creek which does not drain into or affect Nuka River. Native corporations have tentatively selected lands in suspected mineral-rich parts of this drainage.

14. **Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** None

16. **Eligible Segment Length:** 0 miles

17. **Outstanding Values:** NA

18. **Classification:** NA

19. **Classification Explanation:** The uppermost reach of the river falls within the boundaries of the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge. Developments in this area include the stream diversion structures, stream gaging instruments, and snow survey gages near Nuka Glacier. The stream diversion developments completed in support of the the Bradley Lake hydropower project render this segment ineligible.

20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** Kenai Wildlife Refuge and State of Alaska.

21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** NA

22. **Existing/potential threats:** None other than the existing stream diversion in the headwaters.

23. **Video Tape Available?** No

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles

25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA

26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. Other relevant information:

28. Contact(s) for more information: Superintendent, Chief Ranger, and resource Management Specialist, Kenai Fjords National Park (907) 224-3175.

Kenai Fjords National Park

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. Stream Name: Resurrection River 3. Total Stream Miles: 24 miles 4. Stream Miles in Park: 18 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. Eligible Stream Miles in Park: 18 miles

6. Beginning and Ending Points in Park: Northern most boundary of the park downstream where the river serves as the common boundary with Chugach National Forest past the Exit Glacier Road bridge to the eastern park boundary near Mt. Benson.

7. Outstanding Values: The river provides exceptional habitat for silver salmon. This river is famous as the primary rearing habitat for fish caught in the Seward Silver Salmon Derby in August of each year, an economic boost to the Seward community. The river and all other drainages in the Resurrection Bay area are off limits to sport fishing in order to protect fish spawning habitat. Other species of anadromous fish which spawn in the river and its tributaries are red salmon, king salmon, pink salmon and dolly varden. A few parties have been known to float the river from a put in at the Exit Glacier Road bridge down stream to the Three Bridges take out near Metco Gravel by the Seward Highway. A few parties float all the way out to the bay. A couple of recreational companies have considered the float as a commercial venture. The river is known to be the site of seasonal floods as was noted by hydrologist Ellsworth in 1909, "The Resurrection River is a wild and unruly river during times of flooding." The scenery down this braided, glacially influenced river is outstanding. Mountain peaks rise abruptly over 4000 feet above the river bed. Outstanding views of nationally recognized Exit Glacier and the Harding Icefield are also possible from this river. Moose, mountain goats, bald eagle, black bear, brown bear and beaver may be seen along the way.

8. Classification: Wild for 15.5; Scenic for 2.5.

9. Classification Explanation: The upper drainage is in a natural condition with only a trail on the opposite side of the river. The River downstream of the Exit Glacier Road bridge is immediately paralleled by a Forest Service gravel road. A sprinkling of historic trapper cabin sites exist along the park side of the river.

10. Inholding(s): There are no inholdings along the park side of the river. There may be a couple of mining claims along the forest side of the river above the bridge to Exit Glacier. State lands were logged a few years ago, and the borough tried unsuccessfully to establish a municipal dump along the Exit Glacier Road.

11. Watershed % in Park: ≈40%

12. Annual Visitor Use: Over 40,000 visitors drive along the river on the Exit Glacier Road each summer. Another several hundred people ski, dogsled and snowmachine along this scenic route in winter. A few parties float the river from the Exit Glacier Road bridge to the Seward Highway or to Resurrection Bay.

13. Existing/potential Threats: None known.

14. Video Tape Available: The park has a short section of video showing grizzly bears and moose along the river basin.

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park: (A) Headwaters near Summit Creek downstream to the common park boundary shared with the Chugach National Forest to be classified as wild; and (B) the river segment downstream from the eastern park boundary to Resurrection Bay to be classified as recreational.

16. Eligible Segment Length: 8 miles

17. Outstanding Values: The river provides exceptional habitat for silver salmon. This river is famous as the primary rearing habitat for fish caught in the Seward Silver Salmon Derby in August of each year, an economic boost to the Seward community. The river and all other drainages in the Resurrection Bay area are off limits to sport fishing in order to protect fish spawning habitat. Other species of anadromous fish which spawn in the river and its tributaries are red salmon, king salmon, pink salmon and dolly varden. A few parties float the river from the Exit Glacier Road bridge to the Seward Highway or to Resurrection Bay. A couple of recreational companies have considered the float as a commercial venture.

The river is known to be the site of seasonal floods as was noted by hydrologist Ellsworth in 1909, "The Resurrection River is a wild and unruly river during times of flooding." The scenery down this braided, glacially influenced river is outstanding. Mountain peaks rise abruptly over 4000 feet above the river bed. Outstanding views of nationally recognized Exit Glacier and the Harding Icefield are also possible from this river. Moose, mountain goats, bald eagle, black bear, brown bear and

beaver may be seen along the way.

18. **Classification:** Wild in upper drainage - 2 miles; recreational in lower drainage - 6 miles.

19. **Classification Explanation:** The only developments along the upper "Wild" section of the river are the Resurrection River Trail along the north river bank and the Boulder Creek recreational cabin maintained by Chugach National Forest. Private land, a few residences and the Metco gravel plant exist along the lower 6 miles of the river. The Exit Glacier Road abuts portions of this lower section. This includes a series of finger dikes which help divert the waters away from the road. The Federal Highway Administration is proceeding with plans to upgrade the Exit Glacier Road which has recently been classified as a National Forest Highway which qualifies it for federal highway funds.

20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** National Forest Service, State of Alaska, Kenai Peninsula Borough, private, and City of Seward.

21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** Over 40,000 visitors drive along the river on the Exit Glacier Road each summer. Another several hundred people ski, dogsled and snowmachine along this scenic route in winter. A few parties have been known to float the river from a put in at the Exit Glacier Road bridge down stream to the Three Bridges take out near Metco Gravel by the Seward Highway. A few parties float all the way out to the bay.

22. **Existing/potential threats:** Potential development of commercial tourist facilities and logging on USFS, State, and local lands.

23. **Video Tape Available?** The park has a short section of video showing grizzly bears and moose along the river basin.

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles

25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA

26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** No

28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Superintendent, Chief Ranger and Resource Management Specialist, Kenai Fjords National Park (907) 224-3175.

Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region

Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. **Stream Name:** Skagway River, North Fork 3. **Total Stream Miles:** 26 miles 4. **Stream Miles in Park:** 6 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. **Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 6 miles

6. **Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Confluence of North Fork and Skagway River north to Canada border.

7. **Outstanding Values:** Historic travel corridor between the Canadian interior and Pacific coast. It was used extensively during the Klondike Gold Rush first as a trail (part of which was the Dead Horse Trail), improved as a wagon/cart road, and finally in 1898-99 as a railroad corridor for access to the Klondike Gold Fields. The confluence area served as an important staging area where the community of White Pass City served as a trans-shipment service point as supplies were transferred from wagons to pack stock for the final pack to the summit. White Pass City shortly became a ghost town after completion of the railroad to the summit in 1899. During the winter, the frozen river itself became a travel corridor for gold seekers trying to get to the Klondike. The adjoining uplands were used for both summer and winter travel. The valley also is a very short, natural migration corridor for plants and animals between the Pacific maritime climate and the Canadian interior.

8. **Classification:** Recreational.

9. **Classification Explanation:** The confluence area is the former townsite of White Pass City and visible from the White Pass and Yukon Railroad. It can also be accessed by a quarter mile walk through the brush from the railroad right-of-way at the former site of Heney Station and fording the Skagway River. The upper limits of the North Fork are immediately adjacent (200-400 feet) to the railroad corridor, and readily visible.

10. **Inholding(s):** State ownership west of the North Fork, and the White Pass and Yukon Railroad right-of-way 50 feet to one quarter mile from the stream.

11. **Watershed % in Park:** 50%

12. **Annual Visitor Use:** 110,000+ visits per year with 99% occurring on the railroad tours between the Canada border and Skagway.

13. **Existing/potential Threats:** Overburden and used equipment from railroad maintenance; future railroad development; visitor use; and destruction of cultural resources; pipeline spills.

14. **Video Tape Available:** Only along the railroad right-of-way.

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. **Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** Skagway River from its mouth upstream to its source in Canada.

16. **Eligible Segment Length:** 20+ miles

17. **Outstanding Values:** Historic travel corridor between the Canadian interior and Pacific coast. It was used extensively during the Klondike Gold Rush first as a trail, improved for wagons/carts as the Brackett Wagon Road, and finally in 1898-99 as a railroad corridor for access to the Klondike Gold Fields. The mouth area served as an important staging area where the community of Skagway served as a trans-shipment service point as supplies were transferred from incoming ships to wagons and pack stock (and later to the railroad) for the trip to the summit. Skagway is the only remaining town (700 population) in Alaska that was founded as a result of the Klondike Gold Rush. During the winter, the frozen river itself became a travel corridor for gold seekers trying to get to the Klondike. The adjoining uplands were used for both summer and winter travel. The valley also is a short, natural migration corridor for plants and animals between the Pacific maritime climate and the Canadian interior. Snow-capped mountainous scenery in the headwater area is also spectacular.

18. **Classification:** Recreational

19. **Classification Explanation:** The community of Skagway, the adjoining railroad on the east side and the Klondike Highway on the west side would suggest a recreational classification.

20. **Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** U.S. Forest Service, Tongass National Forest, Juneau Ranger District; City of Skagway.

21. **Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** 110,000+ visits per year with 99.9% occurring on the railroad tours between Skagway and the Canada border. An additional 75,000+ vehicles annually travel the Klondike Highway about one-quarter to one-half mile west of the drainage.

22. **Existing/potential threats:** Overburden and used equipment from railroad maintenance; future railroad development; visitor use; and destruction of cultural resources; Private, state, or city land development along the river right-of-way or the

proposed Goat Lake hydroelectric project; pipeline spills.

23. **Video Tape Available?** Along railroad right-of-way only.

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. **Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles

25. **Beginning and ending points in park:** NA

26. **Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

27. **Other relevant information:** The White Pass and Yukon Railroad provides several daily round trips between Canada and Skagway, AK. In 1992 the railroad surpassed 100,000 passengers during their May to September tour season. Cooperative U.S. Forest Service natural resource inventory to be done in the summer of 1993.

28. **Contact(s) for more information:** Clay Alderson, Superintendent; Bruce Reed, Chief Ranger; Karl Gurcke, Cultural Resource Specialist; Jeff Mow, Park Ranger; Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park (907) 983-2921.

Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park

April 30, 1993

**Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers**

A. Stream Name and Length

2. Stream Name: Taiya River **3. Total Stream Miles:** 17 miles **4. Stream Miles in Park:** 17 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

- 5. Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 17 miles
6. Beginning and Ending Points in Park: Taiya Inlet northerly to Chilkoot Pass at Canadian border.
7. Outstanding Values: The entire Taiya River drainage was an important transportation corridor prior to and during the Klondike Gold Rush. The mouth area served as an important staging area where the community of Dyea reached a population of 10,000 during the gold rush before becoming a ghost town. During the winter, the frozen river itself became a travel corridor for gold seekers trying to get to the Klondike. The adjoining uplands were used for both summer and winter travel. Two additional towns, Canyon City and Sheep Camp (both areas long since reclaimed by nature), also served the gold rush stampeders as they passed through the valley. The present day Chilkoot Trail follows the east side of the river to the Canadian border. The valley is also a very short, natural transportation corridor for plants and animals between the pacific maritime climate and the Canadian interior.
8. Classification: Recreational and Wild.
9. Classification Explanation: The recreational classification would extend from the mouth to the West Creek confluence due to adjoining road, campground, and ranger station next to or near the river. Upstream of West Creek, the river would be classified wild due to the lack of development along the river.
10. Inholding(s): State land within the park near the mouth on the Dyea flats area, and upstream of West Creek to the Canadian border; and several private parcels along the west bank between the old Dyea townsite and West Creek, and in the vicinity of the former Hosford Mill site just upstream of West Creek.
11. Watershed % in Park: 25%
12. Annual Visitor Use: 10,000 visits with about one third occurring along the Chilkoot Trail and the rest in the Dyea area.
13. Existing/potential Threats: Private or state land development along the river corridor or in the Dyea area.
14. Video Tape Available: No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

- 15. Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** None
16. Eligible Segment Length: NA miles
17. Outstanding Values: NA
18. Classification: NA
19. Classification Explanation: NA
20. Land Managers Involved Outside Park: NA
21. Estimated Annual Visitor Use: NA
22. Existing/potential threats: NA
23. Video Tape Available? NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

- 24. Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
25. Beginning and ending points in park: NA
26. Explanation of Ineligibility: NA

E. Other Information

- 27. Other relevant information:** Cooperative U.S. Forest Service resource inventory to be done in the summer of 1993.
28. Contact(s) for more information: Clay Alderson, Superintendent; Bruce Reed, Chief Ranger; Karl Gurcke, Cultural Resource Specialist; Jeff Mow, Park Ranger; Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park (907) 983-2921.

Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

**Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers**

A. Stream Name and Length

2. Stream Name: Beaver Creek **3. Total Stream Miles:** 90 miles

4. Stream Miles in Park: 51 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. Eligible Stream Miles in Park: 51 miles

6. Beginning and Ending Points in Park: Nutzotin Mountains downstream to Canadian border.

7. Outstanding Values: Beaver Creek is the largest clear water stream rising in the vicinity of the extensively glacier capped Wrangell Mountains.

8. Classification: Wild and Scenic

9. Classification Explanation: Some valid mining claims (placer) exists on Beaver Creek where the scenic classification would occur.

10. Inholding(s): Alaska-Natazhet Mining Company (103 acres) T2N, R24E, Sec.8.

11. Watershed % in Park: 70%

12. Annual Visitor Use: Unknown

13. Existing/potential Threats: Placer mining, Lode mining along Carl Creek which drains into Beaver Creek.

14. Video Tape Available: No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park: Canadian border downstream to the White River confluence in Canada.

16. Eligible Segment Length: 39 miles

17. Outstanding Values: Beaver Creek is the largest clear water stream rising in the vicinity of the extensively glacier capped Wrangell Mountains.

18. Classification: Wild

19. Classification Explanation: No development.

20. Land Managers Involved Outside Park: Kluane Game Sanctuary, Parks Canada.

21. Estimated Annual Visitor Use: Unknown

22. Existing/potential threats: Unknown

23. Video Tape Available? No

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. Ineligible river miles in park: None miles

25. Beginning and ending points in park: NA

26. Explanation of Ineligibility: NA

E. Other Information

27. Other relevant information: See: Beaver Creek: A Field Trip Resource Investigation, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, May 1978; and Termination of Beaver Creek River Study-Memorandum September 13, 1978.

28. Contact(s) for more information: Russ Galipeau, Resource Mgt. Specialist, WRST, (907) 822-5234.

Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region

Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. Stream Name: Bremner River **3. Total Stream Miles:** 40 miles

4. Stream Miles in Park: 40 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. Eligible Stream Miles in Park: 40 miles

6. Beginning and Ending Points in Park: Beginning at the North Fork Lobe of the Bremner Glacier, the Middle Fork Lobe of the Bremner Glacier, and Fan Glacier downstream to the Copper River confluence.

7. Outstanding Values: Extremely scenic, remote, diverse wildlife, staging area for migratory swans and waterfowl.

8. Classification: Wild

9. Classification Explanation: No development.

10. Inholding(s): Chugach Regional Corporation selected land.

11. Watershed % in Park: 100%

12. Annual Visitor Use: Unknown

13. Existing/potential Threats: Motorized access (air/jet boats, aircraft)

14. Video Tape Available: No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park: N/A

16. Eligible Segment Length: N/A miles

17. Outstanding Values: N/A

18. Classification: N/A

19. Classification Explanation: N/A

20. Land Managers Involved Outside Park: N/A

21. Estimated Annual Visitor Use: N/A

22. Existing/potential threats: N/A

23. Video Tape Available? No

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. Ineligible river miles in park: None miles

25. Beginning and ending points in park: None

26. Explanation of Ineligibility: None

E. Other Information

27. Other relevant information: None

28. Contact(s) for more information: Russ Galipeau, Resource Mgt. Specialist, WRST, (907) 822-5234.

Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region

Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. Stream Name: Chisana River **3. Total Stream Miles:** 110 miles

4. Stream Miles in Park: 40 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. Eligible Stream Miles in Park: 40 miles

6. Beginning and Ending Points in Park: Chisana Glacier to northern Park boundary.

7. Outstanding Values: Access to historic mining town of Chisana and placer mining operations of Gold Hill, scenic, diverse wildlife, cultural significance of native community at Dot Lake.

8. Classification: Wild and Scenic

9. Classification Explanation: No development except for the community of Chisana and related trails leading into and out of town.

10. Inholding(s): None

11. Watershed % in Park: 40%

12. Annual Visitor Use: Unknown

13. Existing/potential Threats: Motorized access (Air/jet boats, aircraft, ATV), placer mining in tributaries.

14. Video Tape Available: No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park: Park boundary by Wellesley Lakes to Nabesna River confluence.

16. Eligible Segment Length: 70 miles

17. Outstanding Values: Access to historic mining town of Chisana and placer mining operations of Gold Hill, scenic, diverse wildlife, cultural significance of native community at Dot Lake.

18. Classification: Wild

19. Classification Explanation: No development.

20. Land Managers Involved Outside Park: Tetlin National Wildlife Refuge.

21. Estimated Annual Visitor Use: Unknown

22. Existing/potential threats: Unknown

23. Video Tape Available? No

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. Ineligible river miles in park: None miles

25. Beginning and ending points in park: None

26. Explanation of Ineligibility: None

E. Other Information

27. Other relevant information: None

28. Contact(s) for more information: Russ Galipeau, Resource Mgt. Specialist, WRST, (907) 822-5234.

Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

**Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers**

A. Stream Name and Length

2. Stream Name: Chitina River **3. Total Stream Miles:** 112 miles

4. Stream Miles in Park: 112 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. Eligible Stream Miles in Park: 112 miles

6. Beginning and Ending Points in Park: Headwaters downstream in an easterly direction to the preserve boundary at the Copper River confluence.

7. Outstanding Values: Recommended in 1973 Bureau of Outdoor Recreation report for its outstanding scenic, geologic, wildlife, historic, and recreational resources. Check report for documentation.

8. Classification: Wild

9. Classification Explanation: No development.

10. Inholding(s): Unpatented Placer Mining Claim T8S, R15E, S16 (20 acres); Private Land T8S, R17E, S32 (5 acres).

11. Watershed % in Park: 100%

12. Annual Visitor Use: Unknown

13. Existing/potential Threats: Placer mining, motorized access (motor/air boats, aircraft, ATV's).

14. Video Tape Available: No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park: NA

16. Eligible Segment Length: NA miles

17. Outstanding Values: NA

18. Classification: NA

19. Classification Explanation: NA

20. Land Managers Involved Outside Park: NA

21. Estimated Annual Visitor Use: NA

22. Existing/potential threats: NA

23. Video Tape Available? 0

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. Ineligible river miles in park: NA miles

25. Beginning and ending points in park: NA

26. Explanation of Ineligibility: NA

E. Other Information

27. Other relevant information: NA

28. Contact(s) for more information: Russ Galipeau, Resource Mgt. Specialist, WRST, (907) 822-5234.

Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region

Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. Stream Name: Chitistone River **3. Total Stream Miles:** 20 miles **4. Stream Miles in Park:** 20 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

- 5. Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 20 miles
- 6. Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Chitistone Pass downstream to Nizina River confluence.
- 7. Outstanding Values:** Historic Chitistone Trail (Goat Trail); incredibly scenic mountainous area; wildlife possibilities; geologic unconformities; and evidence of mountain building events of the past.
- 8. Classification:** Wild
- 9. Classification Explanation:** No development.
- 10. Inholding(s):** Lower end of Chitistone River is Ahna Region Corporation selected land.
- 11. Watershed % in Park:** 100%
- 12. Annual Visitor Use:** Unknown
- 13. Existing/potential Threats:** Motorized access (air/jet boats)
- 14. Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

- 15. Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** NA
- 16. Eligible Segment Length:** NA miles
- 17. Outstanding Values:** NA
- 18. Classification:** NA
- 19. Classification Explanation:** NA
- 20. Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** NA
- 21. Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** NA
- 22. Existing/potential threats:** NA
- 23. Video Tape Available?** No

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

- 24. Ineligible river miles in park:** None miles
- 25. Beginning and ending points in park:** None
- 26. Explanation of Ineligibility:** None

E. Other Information

- 27. Other relevant information:** See: Beck: Chitistone Trail Report, Wrangell-St. Elias NP/P, 1990.
- 28. Contact(s) for more information:** Russ Galipeau, Resource Mgt. Specialist, WRST, (907) 822-5234.

Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region

Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. Stream Name: Copper River **3. Total Stream Miles:** 250 miles

4. Stream Miles in Park: 62 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. Eligible Stream Miles in Park: 62 miles

6. Beginning and Ending Points in Park: Headwaters from Copper Glacier north and west to the preserve boundary.

7. Outstanding Values: Very scenic area in Wrangell Mountains; upper river good bald eagle habitat; well preserved quaternary stratigraphy; river contains second largest sediment loading in North America; high density of swallows nesting along the banks; excellence floating; sport and subsistence fisheries; migratory corridor for birds; relict pleistocene flora; and wildlife such as moose, caribou, and bison

8. Classification: Wild

9. Classification Explanation: No development.

10. Inholding(s): The majority of the Copper River's east bank is either Ahtna Region Patented or selected Land, Chugach Region selected Lands, Chitina Village Patented, State University, and State Patented. Private Property T10N, R9E, Secs 29, 30, & 32; and Cemetery/Historical Site T10N, R9E, Secs 29, 30, & 32.

11. Watershed % in Park: 60%

12. Annual Visitor Use: Unknown

13. Existing/potential Threats: Dam construction, human waste management, Trans-Alaska Pipeline, logging, motorized access (boats, ATV's, aircraft)

14. Video Tape Available: No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park: From the northwestern preserve boundary where the Copper River forms the western boundary of the preserve downstream to the mouth.

16. Eligible Segment Length: 232 miles

17. Outstanding Values: The Copper River is an area of exceptional scenic beauty and primitive river values. In its course to the Gulf of Alaska, the river flows out of and around the magnificent Wrangell Mountains, the famed "Jewels of Alaska", as it plunges through the Chugach Mountains to the coast. In the course of breaching the Chugach Mountains, the river creates a valley of exceptional beauty, power, and grandeur unequalled elsewhere in the state. The combination of spectacular scenery, interesting geology, flora and fauna, historical aspects of the Copper River and Northwestern Railroad remnants, and the rivers existing natural undisturbed character all combine to provide a unique, high quality recreation experience.

18. Classification: Wild for most of the river with recreational segments at Copper Center and Chitina.

19. Classification Explanation: Most of the river shoreline is undeveloped and uninhabited. Short portions near Copper Center where there is residential development along the river and at Chitina where there is a major bridge crossing the river should be recreational.

20. Land Managers Involved Outside Park: Ahtna and Chugach Native Regional Corporations, Bureau of Land Management, State of Alaska, and Chugach National Forest.

21. Estimated Annual Visitor Use: Unknown

22. Existing/potential threats: Proposed road between Chitina and Cordova, logging, road construction, and mining

23. Video Tape Available? None

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. Ineligible river miles in park: NA miles

25. Beginning and ending points in park: NA

26. Explanation of Ineligibility: NA

E. Other Information

- 27. Other relevant information:** Copper River Wild and Scenic River Analysis, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, March 1973.
- 28. Contact(s) for more information:** Russ Galipeau, Resource Mgt. Specialist, WRST, (907) 822-5234.

Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region

Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. Stream Name: Hanagita River

3. Total Stream Miles: 17 miles

4. Stream Miles in Park: 17 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. Eligible Stream Miles in Park: 17 miles

6. Beginning and Ending Points in Park: Group of lakes 12 miles ESE of Hanagita Lake to Tebay River confluence.

7. Outstanding Values: Very scenic, remote, wildlife.

8. Classification: Wild

9. Classification Explanation: No development.

10. Inholding(s): 5 acres T7S, R9E, Sec.21 & 28.

11. Watershed % in Park: 100%

12. Annual Visitor Use: Unknown

13. Existing/potential Threats: None

14. Video Tape Available: No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park: None

16. Eligible Segment Length: NA miles

17. Outstanding Values: NA

18. Classification: NA

19. Classification Explanation: NA

20. Land Managers Involved Outside Park: NA

21. Estimated Annual Visitor Use: NA

22. Existing/potential threats: NA

23. Video Tape Available? NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. Ineligible river miles in park: None miles

25. Beginning and ending points in park: NA

26. Explanation of Ineligibility: NA

E. Other Information

27. Other relevant information: None

28. Contact(s) for more information: Russ Galipeau, Resource Mgt. Specialist, WRST, (907) 822-5234.

Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

**Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers**

A. Stream Name and Length

2. Stream Name: Kuskulana River **3. Total Stream Miles:** 21 miles **4. Stream Miles in Park:** 21 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

- 5. Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 21 miles
6. Beginning and Ending Points in Park: Kuskulana Glacier downstream to Chitina River confluence.
7. Outstanding Values: Excellent example of glacial valley in its upper and lower reaches, historic bridge used for Kennicott mining operation.
8. Classification: Wild; scenic at the bridge crossing and areas of mining claims.
9. Classification Explanation: No development except for the bridge crossing.
10. Inholding(s): Ahtna Regional Corporation selected: T3S, R9E, Sec.15,16; T4S, R8E, Sec.1-5, 8-17, & 20-24; and T3S, R8E, Sec.36.
Private Property: T3S, R9E, Sec.29.
Unpatented Mine Site: T3S, R9E, Sec.33.
Ahtna Regional Corporation Patented: T3S, R9E, Sec. 26-28, 33.
11. Watershed % in Park: 100%
12. Annual Visitor Use: Unknown
13. Existing/potential Threats: Placer mining, lode mining, motorized access (air/jet boats, ATV, aircraft).
14. Video Tape Available: No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

- 15. Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** None
16. Eligible Segment Length: NA miles
17. Outstanding Values: NA
18. Classification: NA
19. Classification Explanation: NA
20. Land Managers Involved Outside Park: NA
21. Estimated Annual Visitor Use: NA
22. Existing/potential threats: NA
23. Video Tape Available? NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

- 24. Ineligible river miles in park:** None miles
25. Beginning and ending points in park: NA
26. Explanation of Ineligibility: NA

E. Other Information

- 27. Other relevant information:** None
28. Contact(s) for more information: Russ Galipeau, Resource Mgt. Specialist, WRST, (907) 822-5234.

Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. Stream Name: Nabesna River 3. Total Stream Miles: 73 miles

4. Stream Miles in Park: 20 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. Eligible Stream Miles in Park: 20 miles

6. Beginning and Ending Points in Park: Nabesna Glacier downstream to park boundary.

7. Outstanding Values: Spectacular scenery, access to historic mining activity, and wildlife.

8. Classification: Wild

9. Classification Explanation: No development.

10. Inholding(s): Unpatented Lode Mining: (1300 acres) T5N,R14E,Sec.16,17,20,21

Ahtna Regional Corporation Applied: T7N,R14E

11. Watershed % in Park: 15%

12. Annual Visitor Use: Unknown

13. Existing/potential Threats: Lode mining, motorized access (air/jet boats, aircraft).

14. Video Tape Available: No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park: Park border near Jimmy Brown Lake to Chisana River confluence.

16. Eligible Segment Length: 53 miles

17. Outstanding Values: Spectacular scenery, access to historic mining activity, and wildlife.

18. Classification: Wild

19. Classification Explanation: No development

20. Land Managers Involved Outside Park: Tetlin National Wildlife Refuge.

21. Estimated Annual Visitor Use: Unknown

22. Existing/potential threats: Lode mining, motorized access (air/jet boats, aircraft).

23. Video Tape Available? No

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. Ineligible river miles in park: None miles

25. Beginning and ending points in park: NA

26. Explanation of Ineligibility: NA

E. Other Information

27. Other relevant information: None

28. Contact(s) for more information: Russ Galipeau, Resource Mgt. Specialist, WRST, (907) 822-5234.

Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

**Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding – Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers**

A. Stream Name and Length

2. Stream Name: Nizina River **3. Total Stream Miles:** 37 miles **4. Stream Miles in Park:** 37 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

- 5. Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 37 miles
6. Beginning and Ending Points in Park: Nizina Glacier downstream to Chitina River confluence.
7. Outstanding Values: Historical significance, scenic, rock glaciers.
8. Classification: Wild; scenic at old bridge crossing.
9. Classification Explanation: Limited development - old span bridge crossing river to May Creek.
10. Inholding(s): State Patented Land: T6S, R15E, Sec. 4, 5, 7; T6S, R14E, Sec. 9-12; T6S, R13E, Sec. 1-6; T6S, R12E, Sec. 1, 2, 10.
Private Property: T6S, R13E, Sec. 1, 2.
11. Watershed % in Park: 100%
12. Annual Visitor Use: Unknown
13. Existing/potential Threats: Potential development, human waste management, mining, motorized access (air/jet boats, aircraft, ATV).
14. Video Tape Available: No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

- 15. Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** N/A
16. Eligible Segment Length: NA miles
17. Outstanding Values: NA
18. Classification: NA
19. Classification Explanation: NA
20. Land Managers Involved Outside Park: NA
21. Estimated Annual Visitor Use: NA
22. Existing/potential threats: NA
23. Video Tape Available? NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

- 24. Ineligible river miles in park:** NA miles
25. Beginning and ending points in park: NA
26. Explanation of Ineligibility: NA

E. Other Information

- 27. Other relevant information:** Most of the north bank is state patented or private lands.
28. Contact(s) for more information: Russ Galipeau, Resource Mgt. Specialist, WRST, (907) 822-5234.

Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region

Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. Stream Name: Tana River **3. Total Stream Miles:** 31 miles **4. Stream Miles in Park:** 31 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

- 5. Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 31 miles
- 6. Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Tana Glacier downstream to Chitina River confluence.
- 7. Outstanding Values:** Mountainous scenery and wildlife.
- 8. Classification:** Wild
- 9. Classification Explanation:** No development.
- 10. Inholding(s):** None
- 11. Watershed % in Park:** 100%
- 12. Annual Visitor Use:** Unknown
- 13. Existing/potential Threats:** None
- 14. Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

- 15. Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** N/A
- 16. Eligible Segment Length:** NA miles
- 17. Outstanding Values:** NA
- 18. Classification:** NA
- 19. Classification Explanation:** NA
- 20. Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** NA
- 21. Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** NA
- 22. Existing/potential threats:** NA
- 23. Video Tape Available?** NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

- 24. Ineligible river miles in park:** NA miles
- 25. Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
- 26. Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

- 27. Other relevant information:** None
- 28. Contact(s) for more information:** Russ Galipeau, Resource Mgt. Specialist, WRST, (907) 822-5234.

Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region

Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. Stream Name: Tebay Lake and River **3. Total Stream Miles:** 15 miles **4. Stream Miles in Park:** 15 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

- 5. Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 15 miles
- 6. Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Tebay Lakes, including the lakes, downstream to Chitina River confluence.
- 7. Outstanding Values:** Scenic, wilderness recreation opportunities, and wildlife (Dall sheep).
- 8. Classification:** Wild
- 9. Classification Explanation:** No development.
- 10. Inholding(s):** Private Land: T7S, R7E, Sec. 31; and T7S, R7E, Sec. 32.
Cemetery/Historical Site: T6S, R8E, Sec. 4, 5.
- 11. Watershed % in Park:** 100%
- 12. Annual Visitor Use:** Unknown
- 13. Existing/potential Threats:** Unknown at this time
- 14. Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

- 15. Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** N/A
- 16. Eligible Segment Length:** NA miles
- 17. Outstanding Values:** NA
- 18. Classification:** NA
- 19. Classification Explanation:** NA
- 20. Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** NA
- 21. Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** NA
- 22. Existing/potential threats:** NA
- 23. Video Tape Available?** NA

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

- 24. Ineligible river miles in park:** NA miles
- 25. Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
- 26. Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

- 27. Other relevant information:** None
- 28. Contact(s) for more information:** Russ Galipeau, Resource Mgt. Specialist, WRST, (907) 822-5234.

Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region

Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. Stream Name: White River **3. Total Stream Miles:** 200 miles **4. Stream Miles in Park:** 20 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

- 5. Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 20 miles
- 6. Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Russell Glacier downstream to Canada Border.
- 7. Outstanding Values:** Historic travel corridor, end of Chitistone Pass, White River Ash field from unknown volcanic source.
- 8. Classification:** Wild
- 9. Classification Explanation:** No development.
- 10. Inholding(s):** One on island in upper river.
- 11. Watershed % in Park:** 10%
- 12. Annual Visitor Use:** Unknown
- 13. Existing/potential Threats:** Unknown
- 14. Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

- 15. Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** Canada border downstream to Yukon River confluence.
- 16. Eligible Segment Length:** 180 miles
- 17. Outstanding Values:** Unknown
- 18. Classification:** Wild; scenic at the Alaska Highway crossing.
- 19. Classification Explanation:** No development except at the Alaska Highway crossing.
- 20. Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** Kluane Wildlife Sanctuary, Parks Canada.
- 21. Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** Unknown
- 22. Existing/potential threats:** Unknown
- 23. Video Tape Available?** No

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

- 24. Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
- 25. Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
- 26. Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

- 27. Other relevant information:** None
- 28. Contact(s) for more information:** Russ Galipeau, Resource Mgt. Specialist, WRST, (907) 822-5234.

Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve

April 30, 1993

**Alaska Region
Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers**

A. Stream Name and Length

2. Stream Name: Kandik River **3. Total Stream Miles:** 90 miles

4. Stream Miles in Park: 32 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. Eligible Stream Miles in Park: 32 miles

6. Beginning and Ending Points in Park: Preserve boundary to river mouth.

7. Outstanding Values: Outstanding biological diversity, historic structures, and an anadromous fisheries stream.

8. Classification: Wild

9. Classification Explanation: There is no development in the drainage? ?

10. Inholding(s): Conveyed Doyon lands around preserve boundary and to the north.

11. Watershed % in Park: ~15%

12. Annual Visitor Use: 20-30 people, primarily hunters.

13. Existing/potential Threats: Potential roads from south of the Yukon River for oil and gas exploration or mineral development or from the west through the Kandik into the Nation River valley.

14. Video Tape Available: No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park: Preserve boundary northeast to Canadian border. Additional 15+ miles in Canada.

16. Eligible Segment Length: 60 miles

17. Outstanding Values: Outstanding biological diversity.

18. Classification: Wild

19. Classification Explanation: There is no development in the drainage.

20. Land Managers Involved Outside Park: State of Alaska, Doyon Native Corporation

21. Estimated Annual Visitor Use: 5-10 visitors

22. Existing/potential threats: Potential roads from south of the Yukon River for oil and gas exploration or mineral development or from the west through the Kandik into the Nation River valley.

23. Video Tape Available? No

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. Ineligible river miles in park: 0 miles

25. Beginning and ending points in park: NA

26. Explanation of Ineligibility: NA

E. Other Information

27. Other relevant information: None

28. Contact(s) for more information: Steve Ulvi, Resource Management Specialist, Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve (907) 547-2233.

Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region

Eligibility Finding – Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. Stream Name: Nation River **3. Total Stream Miles:** 90 miles

4. Stream Miles in Park: 16 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

5. Eligible Stream Miles in Park: 16 miles

6. Beginning and Ending Points in Park: Preserve boundary to river mouth.

7. Outstanding Values: Defacto wilderness and anadromous fisheries.

8. Classification: Wild

9. Classification Explanation: The river drainage is undisturbed and natural processes are at work. There is no development or man-made disturbance in the drainage within the preserve.

10. Inholding(s): There are eight townships of private land within the drainage. They are located at Hardluck Creek and upstream, about 11 miles up from the mouth. The remaining upstream portion of the drainage is all Doyon land.

11. Watershed % in Park: 15%

12. Annual Visitor Use: 15-20 people mostly moose hunters; little recreation use.

13. Existing/potential Threats: Potential roads from south of the Yukon River for oil and gas exploration or mineral development; drill pads, airstrips, and camps in support of oil development.

14. Video Tape Available: Maybe after 1991.

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

15. Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park: None

16. Eligible Segment Length: 59 miles

17. Outstanding Values: Unknown

18. Classification: NA

19. Classification Explanation: NA

20. Land Managers Involved Outside Park: Doyon Native Corporation, State of Alaska, and Canadian government.

21. Estimated Annual Visitor Use: Unknown

22. Existing/potential threats: Potential roads from south of the Yukon River for oil and gas exploration or mineral development

23. Video Tape Available? No

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

24. Ineligible river miles in park: 0 miles

25. Beginning and ending points in park: NA

26. Explanation of Ineligibility: NA

E. Other Information

27. Other relevant information: The river between the preserve and border is not being recommended. An additional 15 miles of the river is in Canada.

28. Contact(s) for more information: Steve Ulvi, Resource Management Specialist, Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve (907) 547-2233.

Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve

April 30, 1993

Alaska Region

Eligibility Finding -- Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

A. Stream Name and Length

2. Stream Name: Seventymile River **3. Total Stream Miles:** 64 miles **4. Stream Miles in Park:** 20 miles

B. Eligible Segments Inside Park Unit

- 5. Eligible Stream Miles in Park:** 20 miles
- 6. Beginning and Ending Points in Park:** Headwaters to preserve boundary.
- 7. Outstanding Values:** Archeological sites, wildlife, and glacial features which are unusual in this region.
- 8. Classification:** Wild
- 9. Classification Explanation:** No development along this segment of the river. Access is by airplane, foot, dogteam or snowmachine.
- 10. Inholding(s):** Doyon selected with a small portion of conveyed land.
- 11. Watershed % in Park:** 15%
- 12. Annual Visitor Use:** 5-10 fall hunters arriving by airplane primarily; little recreation.
- 13. Existing/potential Threats:** Mining development and/or roads across drainage towards Eagle.
- 14. Video Tape Available:** No

C. Eligible Segments Outside Park

- 15. Eligible Segment(s) Outside Park:** None
- 16. Eligible Segment Length:** 44 miles
- 17. Outstanding Values:** None known.
- 18. Classification:** NA
- 19. Classification Explanation:** Minimal development with three airstrips at Crooked, Barney, and Alder creeks and a winter trail along the south side of the drainage from Eagle.
- 20. Land Managers Involved Outside Park:** State of Alaska, Bureau of Land Management, Doyon Native Corporation, Eagle Village Corporation.
- 21. Estimated Annual Visitor Use:** 15-20 people primarily fall moose hunters.
- 22. Existing/potential threats:** Mining development and/or potential roads across drainage towards the Yukon River?
- 23. Video Tape Available?** No

D. Ineligible Segments in Park

- 24. Ineligible river miles in park:** 0 miles
- 25. Beginning and ending points in park:** NA
- 26. Explanation of Ineligibility:** NA

E. Other Information

- 27. Other relevant information:** Water Quality and Flow Regime Study, summer of 1991. The river segment outside of the preserve is not being recommended.
- 28. Contact(s) for more information:** Steve Ulvi, Resource Management Specialist, Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve (907) 547-2233.

E. Other Information

27. Other relevant information: Yukon River (Ramparts Section) Wild and Scenic River Study, 1985, Alaska Regional Office, National Park Service; Yukon River basin Planning Study.

28. Contact(s) for more information: Steve Ulvi, Resource Management Specialist, Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve (907) 547-2233; Jack Mosby, Outdoor Recreation Planner, NPS Alaska Regional Office (907) 257-2650; Gerald Whitley, Yukon Territorial Government, (403) 688-3006.



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MID-ATLANTIC REGION
143 SOUTH THIRD STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19106

IN REPLY REFER TO:

L7423 (MAR-PD)

FEB 06 1991

Memorandum

To: *Johr* Outdoor Recreation Planner, WASO

From: Outdoor Recreation Planner, MARO - DPRP
Congressional Rivers Branch

Subject: **SPECIAL DIRECTIVE 90** Determination of Rivers on
National Park System Lands which are Eligible for
National Wild and Scenic Rivers System Designation:
Parks in the National Capitol Region.

Below is a list of park units in the National Capitol Region that may have river or stream segments subject to Special Directive 90 (SD90). I developed this list as I was researching the same for the Mid-Atlantic Region.

Attached is a copy of the memo sent to Mid-Atlantic Region park units, requesting their completion of SD90 Attachment B and a list of those park units.

Respectfully,
Michael Jennings
Michael Jennings

Attachment

MID-ATLANTIC PARK UNITS IDENTIFIED FOR REPLY TO SPECIAL DIRECTIVE 90

Pennsylvania

Fort Necessity
Friendship Hill
Gettysburg
Valley Forge

Virginia

Appomatox Court House
Colonial National Historic Park
Fredricksburg & Spotsylvania Military Parks
George Washington Birthplace
Petersburg National Battlefield
Richmond National Battlefield
Shenandoah National Park

NATIONAL CAPITOL REGION PARK UNITS IDENTIFIED FOR REPLY TO SPECIAL
DIRECTIVE 90

Maryland

Antietam National Battlefield - 3,244 acres, Antietam Ck. is on the NRI.

Catoctin Mountain Park - 5,770 acres, Catoctin Ck. is on NRI.

Chesapeake & Ohio Canal - 20,781 acres, contains a vast amount of undeveloped Potomac River riparian, also see George Washington Memorial Parkway in Virginia.

Fort Washington Park - may front on the Potomac River.

Monocacy National Battlefield - 1,647 acres, Monocacy R. is on NRI.

Piscataway Park - 4,262 acres, may front on the Potomac R.

Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail - acreage undetermined, status with respect to Potomac River should be established.

Virginia

George Washington Memorial Parkway - 7,130 acres along Potomac R., also see Chesapeake & Ohio Canal.

Manassas National Battlefield - 5,113 acres, Bull Run is on NRI, check Broad Run.

Prince William Forest Park - 18,571 acres, appears to contain the entire Quatico Creek watershed which is a direct tributary to the Chesapeake Bay. This may present unique opportunities in: a) scientific and education opportunities for NPS units in the eastern deciduous forest biome; b) the prospect of including a small watershed ecosystem in the National System; c) linking management techniques to other national conservation policies such as the National Estuary Program and the Clean Water Act; and d) the ability to accomplish the above at low cost.

West Virginia

Harpers Ferry National Historic Park - 2,238 acres, at the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers confluence.

DATE:

REPLY TO

ATTN OF: Regional Director, Mid-Atlantic Region

SUBJECT: **SPECIAL DIRECTIVE 90** Determination of Rivers on National Park System Lands which are Eligible for National Wild and Scenic Rivers System Designation

TO: Superintendent, [[NAME OF PARK UNIT]]

The Special Directive requires Park units with river or stream mileage to submit a brief report by November 30, 1990. Special Directive 90 was issued in compliance with Section 5(d) of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Initial scoping by MARO staff indicates that river or stream segments of the [[NAME OF PARK UNIT]] should be reviewed.

The Washington Office is now preparing a data base of river and stream segments occurring within park units for further evaluation. Your report should follow the format that is attached. Please respond with the necessary information by March 1, 1991. Send the report to both:

John Haubert
Outdoor Recreation Planner
Division Park Planning and
Protection
National Park Service
Interior Building, Room 3230
18th and C Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20013
Telephone: 202-208-4290

Patricia C. Weber, Chief
Congressional Rivers Studies
Branch
Division of Park and Resource
Planning
National Park Service
U.S. Custom House, Room 260
Second and Chestnut Streets
Philadelphia, PA 19106
Telephone: 215-597-6480

If you have any questions please call either John or Patricia. I appreciate your attention to this matter.

James W. Coleman, Jr.

Attachments



IN REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MIDWEST REGION

1709 JACKSON STREET

OMAHA, NEBRASKA 68102-2571

① 770
② 773



L6015(MWR-PQ)

JAN 15 1991

Memorandum

To: Associate Director for Planning and Development, WASO (760)

From: Regional Director, Midwest Region

Subject: Determination of rivers on National Park System lands
eligible for National Wild and Scenic Rivers System designation

Upon completion of preliminary findings of rivers flowing within National Park units in the Midwest Region, nine rivers are being submitted for further study to determine their eligibility as National Wild and Scenic Rivers. Twenty-three park units in the Region were asked to submit reports of eligibility/ineligibility for rivers or river segments within their parks, and seven park units contained rivers which may qualify for inclusion into the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Isle Royale may also include eligible rivers, but that park unit did not submit any documentation justifying eligibility. Further inquiry into the rivers at Isle Royale is recommended. Each of the nine rivers submitted is summarized in the enclosure.

If you have any questions concerning this report of the enclosed material, please contact Sandra J. Washington, Outdoor Recreation Planner, Division of Planning and Environmental Quality, at 402-221-3481 or FTS 864-3481.

Enclosure

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



Agate Fossil Beds National Monument, Nebraska, Niobrara River

Total length of the river is approximately 320 miles, 9.6 miles occurs within legislated park boundaries. Scenic recommended.

A segment of the Niobrara, well downstream of the park, has been nominated for Wild and Scenic River status. The Niobrara, as it runs through the park, represents a rare example of a free-flowing, perennial, prairie stream ecosystem. Nine species of native fish are known to exist in the stream, and conditions are suitable for the occurrence of two State of Nebraska-listed threatened species, the finscale dace (*Phoxinus neogaeus*) and the pearl dace (*Semotilus margarita*). The two species of fish occur in the Niobrara River in areas proximate to the park. The river also provides a habitat component for an assortment of other native wildlife including many raptors, mule deer, beaver and a variety of migratory waterfowl. The State of Nebraska Use Classification has designated the segment which includes the park as Class "A" for Primary Contact Recreation, Agriculture and Coldwater Aquatic Life.

One of the primary goals in establishing the park was to protect the fossil resources which represent the golden age of mammals. The current Niobrara River and associated scene closely resembles the conditions that existed during the Miocene. The natural environment dominated by the modern Niobrara River greatly assists in interpreting the paleoenvironment to the park visitor. In addition to its natural history significance, the Niobrara River is important to the Native American theme of the park. Archeological sites adjacent to the river indicate that the river was an important resource for prehistoric Indians. The river also figures prominently as a backdrop for the interactions between the historic Sioux tribe and the Cook family. Interpreting the evolving relationship between the Sioux tribe and European influences (as represented by the Cook family) is the second legislative mandate of the park.

Current developments outside the park which alter its natural character include diversions from the river for agricultural purposes, and the tapping of the aquifer. Such developments and diversions at times reduce the natural flows of the river to no more than a trickle. Approximately twenty percent of the river banks within the park are included in private inholdings. The inholdings are primarily used for cattle grazing.

The Niobrara River is listed on the Nationwide Rivers Inventory.

Effigy Mounds National Monument, Iowa, Yellow River

Total length of river is approximately 34 miles, 1.2 miles flows within the legislated park boundaries. Scenic recommended.

The Yellow River corridor is heavily wooded with a marked relief. Occurring on the Paleozoic plateau, the area surrounding the river was not glaciated by the last ice sheet. The State of Iowa has found the Yellow River to be one of the fastest falling rivers in the state, providing excellent fishing and canoeing opportunities. Northern monkshood (*Aconitum noveboracense*), a federally listed threatened species has been found in the basin, and the state endangered Red-Shoulder Hawk nests in the floodplain. A myriad of wetlands, marshes, and backwaters create a diverse natural resource.

Numerous prehistoric Indian burial mounds occur along the basin in both public and private ownership. Effigy Mounds National Monument was established to preserve nearly 200 of these unique mounds. An additional cultural resource in the basin is the site of the Jefferson Davis Sawmill (1830) upstream from the Monument's boundary.

The Yellow River is on the Nationwide Rivers Inventory, and is reported to have outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, fish, wildlife, historical and cultural values.

No inholdings occur within the park boundaries.

Grand Portage National Monument, Minnesota, Pigeon River

Total length of river is approximately 30 miles, and .6 mile borders the park boundary. Wild recommendation.

The Pigeon River is the border between United States and Canada. A truly wild river flowing through scenic hills, gorges and over spectacular waterfalls. The Pigeon flows through Grand Portage State Forest and Grand Portage Indian Reservation in addition to Grand Portage National Monument. Good fishing and canoeing opportunities are available on the river. As part of the Voyageur Highway, the Pigeon River encompasses a remarkable cultural resource.

The Pigeon River is listed on the National Rivers Inventory as having outstanding scenic, recreational and geologic values.

Ozark National Scenic Riverways, Missouri, Current River

Total length of river is approximately 139 miles (in Missouri), and 100 miles occurs within the legislated boundaries of the park. Scenic recommendation.

To provide the greatest protection for the Current River and tributaries, National Wild and Scenic River designation is being sought for this river. The Current River contains outstandingly remarkable recreation, fish, wildlife, scenic, geologic, historical and cultural resources. Large karst springs, the most of any river on the Ozark Plateau, good water quality, and many caves and geologic features are present along the river corridor. Several federally threatened and endangered species associated with the riparian zone occur along the river and overall biological diversity is high. The Current River is included in the proposed Ozarks Highland Plateau biosphere reserve.

Inholdings include 47 tracts totaling 2,783 acres of improved easements within the river-zone.

Ozark National Scenic Riverways, Missouri, Jacks Fork

Total length of river is approximately 46 miles; 38 miles flow within the legislated boundaries of the park. Wild recommended for Alley Spring upstream to park boundary. Scenic recommended from mouth upstream to Alley Spring, excepting 2 miles on either side of the Highway 19 bridge.

To provide the greatest protection for the Jacks Fork and tributaries, National Wild and Scenic River designation is being sought for this river. Jacks Fork contains outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, fish, wildlife, historical and cultural resources. Many federally threatened and endangered plant species occur along the Jacks Fork. Geologic features include outstanding vertical bluffs and karst features on the river. Recreational opportunities on both the Jacks Fork and the Current River provide an exceptional experience for thousands of visitors yearly. Jacks Fork is included in the proposed Ozarks Highland Plateau biosphere reserve.

Inholdings include approximately 2,100 acres within park boundaries, under scenic easements along this river, with 1,300 acres unimproved.

Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore, Michigan, Miners River

Total length of the river is approximately 14 miles, 9 miles flow within the legislated boundaries of the park. Scenic recommendation.

Along the river, Miners Falls and Lake are formed where the Miners River drops 30 feet into a broad valley. Below the falls, the river flows over the Ordovician Au Train formation and through a sandstone gorge associated with the Munising formation. This area of scenic beauty has minimal development, excellent water quality and is a popular trout fishing stream. The upper portion of the river corridor is included in the Pictured Rocks' inland buffer zone.

Benson Forest Products Company owns inholdings and mineral rights on Sections 22, 23, 26, and 35 (T47N, R18W).

Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore, Michigan, Mosquito River

Total length of the river is approximately 7 miles, with 6 1/2 miles of the river occurring within the legislated boundaries of the park. Wild recommendation.

Mosquito Falls are created along the river corridor where a branch of the river cascades over the wall of a former glacial meltwater channel in a series of low falls. The total elevation drop is between 80 - 100 feet. Excellent water quality and minimal development are two of the outstandingly remarkable features of this river. Recreational opportunities include outstanding trout fishing and hiking. The upper portion of the river corridor is included in the Pictured Rocks' inland buffer zone.

Four inholdings, including the mineral rights, are held by the State of Michigan, Edith Artibee, Louis and Shirley Artibee and the Benson Forest Products Company within the river corridor.

Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Michigan, Platte River

Total length of the river is approximately 21 miles, 3.9 miles occurs within the legislative park boundary. Recreational recommendation.

The sinuous Platte River flows along a channel following remnant beach ridges left from ancestral Lake Michigan. Major archaeological resources associated with Indian encampments of the mid-woodland period are found within the area bordering the river. Outstanding recreational opportunities provided by the Platte River include canoeing and fishing. The Platte River is an important Coho Salmon and trout resource and is the source of the Michigan Coho Salmon introduction. A low-level dam and fish weir are located on the in-park segment of the river.

The Platte River is listed on the National Rivers Inventory and is reported to have outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational and geologic values. The

river is described as a slow-moving stream flowing through primarily forested land interspersed with some agricultural use, in the highly scenic northwestern Michigan sand dune area.

Inholdings include 13 houses on the river bank within the park.

Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Michigan, Crystal River

The total length of the river is approximately 6 miles, 3 miles occurs within the legislated boundaries of the park. Recreational recommendation.

The Crystal River has a number of outstanding attributes, including the rivers popularity as a canoe stream and minimal development. In addition to excellent water quality, large wetlands associated with interdunal wetlands and remnant beaches contain a rich diversity of species. A remarkable variety of wildlife (mink, otter, waterfowl, fish, owls, etc.) is present in the floodplain. The Crystal River is very sinuate, following beach ridges of ancestral Lake Michigan over morainal deposits forming the embayment of Glen Lake. In 1989, the Michigan Natural Features Inventory listed the Crystal River corridor as an outstanding example of a wooded dune and swale complex and conifer swamp.

A proposed golf course downstream and adjacent to the park boundary may affect wetlands and water quality inside the park. A dam, near the river source and outside the park boundary, is used to control the water level of Glen Lake.

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY/INELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

Park: Agate Fossil Beds National Monument

State: Nebraska

River: Niobrara River

A. Length of river.

Total length unknown. Length included within legislated park boundaries is estimated at 9.6 miles. ≈ 320 miles

B. Eligible and ineligible river mileage within park, including description of segments.

Entire segment within park would be included in the designation.

C. Relationship to any other segment of the river outside park boundaries which has been determined eligible.

A segment of the Niobrara River, well downstream of the park, has been nominated for Wild and Scenic River status. A bill providing such designation was defeated in Congress in 1990 due to blockage by an outgoing Congressional delegate. The bill, which had widespread support, will be reintroduced in 1991 and is expected to pass.

D. Appropriate classification(s) if eligible and designated.

Scenic river area ("Those rivers or segments of rivers that are free of impoundments with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads." (16 USC, Chapter 28, section 1273, (b)(2).)

E. Outstanding remarkable values, if any. If no values are deemed outstandingly remarkable, summarize basis for this judgement.

The Niobrara, as it runs through the park, represents a rare example of a free-flowing perennial prairie stream ecosystem. Nine species of native fish are known to exist in the stream, and conditions are suitable for the occurrence of two State of Nebraska listed threatened species, the finscale dace (*Phoxinus neogaeus*) and the pearl dace (*Semotilus margarita*). The two species of fish occur in the Niobrara River in areas proximate to the park.

The river also provides a habitat component for an assortment of other native wildlife including many raptors, mule deer, beaver, and a wide variety of migratory waterfowl.

One of the primary goals in establishing the park was to protect the fossil resources which represent the golden age of mammals. The current Niobrara River and associated scene closely resembles the conditions that existed during the Miocene. The natural environment dominated by the modern Niobrara River greatly assists in interpreting the paleoenvironment to the park visitor.

In addition to its natural history significance, the Niobrara River is important to the Native American theme of the park. Archeological sites adjacent to the river indicate that the river was an important resource for prehistoric Indians. The river also figures prominently as a backdrop for the interactions between the historic Sioux tribe and the Cook family. Interpreting the evolving relationship between the Sioux tribe and European influences (as represented by the Cook family) is the second legislative mandate of the park.

- F. Any known proposals which would alter the natural and free-flowing character of eligible river resources, especially from water resource development projects which would be located outside park boundaries.

Current developments outside of the park include diversions from the river for agricultural purposes, and the tapping of the aquifer. The proliferation of center pivot irrigation in the drainage is believed to be significantly reducing surface flows in the park. Such developments and diversions downstream from the park at times reduce the natural flows of the river to no more than a trickle.

- G. Any inholding on river banks within the park, including mineral rights.

A significant portion of the river banks within the park (approximately 20%) are included in private inholdings. These inholdings are restricted from certain types of development by scenic easements. The inholdings are used primarily for cattle grazing.

- H. Approximate percentage of river watershed in park.

Unknown.

- I. Is videotape coverage of river available?

Yes. Additional footage of the river during various seasons is planned for fiscal year 1991.

J. Other relevant information.

The State of Nebraska Use Classification has designated the segment which includes the park as Class "A" for Primary Contact Recreation, Agriculture, and for Coldwater Aquatic Life. The State also recognizes this segment as containing two State listed threatened species of fish, the finscale dace (*Phoxinus neogaeus*) and the pearl dace (*Semotilus margarita*). (Nebraska Department of Environmental Control, Title 117 - Nebraska Surface Water Quality Standards, as revised June 27, 1990.)

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY/INELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

Park: Effigy Mounds National Monument

River: Yellow River

- A. Length of river (include total length of river and length inside park boundaries)

1.2 miles.

- B. Eligible and ineligible river mileage within park, including description of segments (for example, 57 miles-- that segment of Eagle River from its confluence with Grizzly Creek downstream to the park boundary-eligible)

1.2 miles eligible within park.
35 miles outside of park.

- C. Relationship to any other segment of the river outside park boundaries which has been determined eligible. Generally, this will be known where BLM or National Forest lands abut the park, (for example, Eagle River from where it exits High Mountain Park downstream 15 miles to its confluence with White River). Has this segment been recommended for designation by the other agency?

Unknown.

- D. Appropriate classification(s) if eligible and designated (wild, scenic or recreational)

Scenic.

- E. Outstandingly remarkable values, if any (try to rely upon existing data for natural and cultural values. Rely upon knowledge of park personnel for judgments on scenic and recreational values). If no values are deemed outstandingly remarkable, summarize basis for this judgment.

- (1) Popular fishing and canoeing destination.
- (2) Scenic beauty.
- (3) Geologic features.
- (4) Wildlife habitat.

Park: Effigy Mounds National Monument

River: Yellow River (cont...)

- F. Any known proposals which would alter the natural and free-flowing character of eligible river resources, especially from water resource development projects which would be located outside park boundaries.

None.

- G. Any inholdings on river banks within the park, including mineral rights (information should be readily available from the Land Protection Plan)

None.

- H. Approximate percentage of river watershed in park.

1%.

- I. Is videotape coverage of the river available?

No.

- J. Other relevant information.

The Yellow River was the site of the Jefferson Davis Sawmill in 1830 upstream from Monument's boundary.

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY/INELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

Park: Grand Portage NM

State(s): Minnesota

River: Pigeon River

- A. Length of river (include total length of river and length inside park boundaries) ~~26.8 miles~~ (Lake Superior to ~~Partridge Falls~~) *SOUTH FOWL LAKE 30 Miles 0.6 Miles borders on park boundary*
- B. Eligible and ineligible river mileage within park, including description of segments (for example, 57 miles-- that segment of Eagle River from its confluence with Grizzly Creek downstream to the park boundary-eligible) *C. 6 Miles -- ~~NE 1/4~~ SECTION 29, T64N, R3E Eligible*
- C. Relationship to any other segment of the river outside park boundaries which has been determined eligible. Generally, this will be known where BLM or National Forest lands abut the park, (for example, Eagle River from where it exits High Mountain Park downstream 15 miles to its confluence with White River) Has this segment been recommended for designation by the other agency? *NO*
- D. Appropriate classification(s) if eligible and designated (wild, scenic or recreational) *WILD*
- E. Outstandingly remarkable values, if any (try to rely upon existing data for natural and cultural values. Rely upon knowledge of park personnel for judgments on scenic and recreational values). If no values are deemed outstandingly remarkable, summarize basis for this judgment.
CULTURAL - VOYAGEUR HIGHWAY SEGMENT
- F. Any known proposals which would alter the natural and free-flowing character of eligible river resources, especially from water resource development projects which would be located outside park boundaries *NO*
- G. Any inholdings on river banks within the park, including mineral rights (information should be readily available from the Land Protection Plan) *NO*
- H. Approximate percentage of river watershed in park *0.5%*
- I. Is videotape coverage of the river available? *NO*
- J. Other relevant information

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY/INELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

Park: Ozark NSR

State(s): Missouri

River: Current River

- A. Length of river (include total length of river and length inside park boundaries) 106 miles
- B. Eligible and ineligible river mileage within park, including description of segments (for example, 57 miles-- that segment of Eagle River from its confluence with Grizzly Creek downstream to the park boundary-eligible)
- C. Relationship to any other segment of the river outside park boundaries which has been determined eligible. Generally, this will be known where BLM or National Forest lands abut the park, (for example, Eagle River from where it exits High Mountain Park downstream 15 miles to its confluence with White River) Has this segment been recommended for designation by the other agency?
- D. Appropriate classification(s) if eligible and designated (wild, scenic or recreational)
- E. Outstandingly remarkable values, if any (try to rely upon existing data for natural and cultural values. Rely upon knowledge of park personnel for judgments on scenic and recreational values). If no values are deemed outstandingly remarkable, summarize basis for this judgment.
- F. Any known proposals which would alter the natural and free-flowing character of eligible river resources, especially from water resource development projects which would be located outside park boundaries
- G. Any inholdings on river banks within the park, including mineral rights (information should be readily available from the Land Protection Plan)
- H. Approximate percentage of river watershed in park
- I. Is videotape coverage of the river available?
- J. Other relevant information

River: Current River

- A. 139 miles (in Missouri).
100 miles inside park.
39 miles outside park.
- B. Eligible: 100 miles within park boundary, from south boundary of Montauk State Park downstream to south boundary of Ozark NSR (Carter/Ripley County line).
- C. None.
- D. Scenic
- E. (1) Large karst springs - most of any river on Ozark Plateau.
(2) Water quality.
(3) Caves and other geologic features.
(4) Recreational value - quality.
- F. None.
- G. Forty-seven tracts totaling 2,873 acres of improved easements occur within the river-zone. Tracts listed in Land Protection Plan - Ozark NSR.
- H. +/- 7%.
- I. Some.
- J. Several Threatened and Endangered species associated with riparian zone. Biological diversity high.

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY/INELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

Park: Ozark NSR

State(s): Missouri

River: Jacks Fork

- A. Length of river (include total length of river and length inside park boundaries) 35 miles
- B. Eligible and ineligible river mileage within park, including description of segments (for example, 57 miles-- that segment of Eagle River from its confluence with Grizzly Creek downstream to the park boundary-eligible)
- C. Relationship to any other segment of the river outside park boundaries which has been determined eligible. Generally, this will be known where BLM or National Forest lands abut the park, (for example, Eagle River from where it exits High Mountain Park downstream 15 miles to its confluence with White River) Has this segment been recommended for designation by the other agency?
- D. Appropriate classification(s) if eligible and designated (wild, scenic or recreational)
- E. Outstandingly remarkable values, if any (try to rely upon existing data for natural and cultural values. Rely upon knowledge of park personnel for judgments on scenic and recreational values). If no values are deemed outstandingly remarkable, summarize basis for this judgment.
- F. Any known proposals which would alter the natural and free-flowing character of eligible river resources, especially from water resource development projects which would be located outside park boundaries
- G. Any inholdings on river banks within the park, including mineral rights (information should be readily available from the Land Protection Plan)
- H. Approximate percentage of river watershed in park
- I. Is videotape coverage of the river available?
- J. Other relevant information

River: Jacks Fork

- A. 46.2 miles total.
38 miles inside park.
8.2 miles outside park.
- B. Eligible: 38 miles within park boundary above mouth at Current River.
- C. None.
- D. Wild - 28.7 miles from Alley Spring upstream to park boundary.
Scenic - 14.2 miles from mouth upstream to Alley Spring, except for 4 miles beginning 2 miles below and ending 2 miles above the Highway 19 bridge.
- E. (1) Threatened and Endangered species (relict plants).
(2) Outstanding vertical bluffs.
(3) Karst features, i.e. Jam-Up Cave.
- F. None.
- G. Approximately 2,100 acres within park boundaries are under scenic easements along this river area with 1,300 acres unimproved.
- H. +/- 7%.
- I. No.
- J. None.

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY/INELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

Park: Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore State(s): Michigan

River: Mosquito River

A. Length of river (include total length of river and length inside park boundaries)

7 miles

6-1/2 miles inside park

1/2 mile outside park

B. Eligible and ineligible river mileage within park, including description of segments (for example, 57 miles-- that segment of Eagle River from its confluence with Grizzly Creek downstream to the park boundary-eligible)

Eligible 6-1/2 miles -- from the 1/4 section line between the NE & SE quarters of Section 17, T48N, R17W, to the mouth at Lake Superior.

C. Relationship to any other segment of the river outside park boundaries which has been determined eligible. Generally, this will be known where BLM or National Forest lands abut the park, (for example, Eagle River from where it exits High Mountain Park downstream 15 miles to its confluence with White River) Has this segment been recommended for designation by the other agency?

none

D. Appropriate classification(s) if eligible and designated (wild, scenic or recreational)

wild

E. Outstandingly remarkable values, if any (try to rely upon existing data for natural and cultural values. Rely upon knowledge of park personnel for judgments on scenic and recreational values). If no values are deemed outstandingly remarkable, summarize basis for this judgment.

- (1) Mosquito Falls
- (2) Water quality
- (3) Minimal cultural development
- (4) Geologic features
- (5) Popular trout fishing and hiking destination

F. Any known proposals which would alter the natural and free-flowing character of eligible river resources, especially from water resource development projects which would be located outside park boundaries

none

- D. Appropriate classification(s) if eligible and designated (wild, scenic, or recreational).

Wild

- E. Outstandingly remarkable values, if any. (Try to rely upon existing data for natural and cultural values. Rely upon knowledge of park personnel for judgments on scenic and recreational values.) If no values are deemed outstandingly remarkable, summarize basis for this judgment.

(1) Mosquito Falls -- a branch of the river cascades over the wall of a former glacial meltwater channel. It is a low falls similar to a cascade but further apart; 80-100 foot drop in elevation.

(2) Water quality

(3) Minimal cultural development

(4) Geologic features -- occupies the western half of a once through-flowing glacial meltwater channel. The river cuts through the Ordovician Au Train formation and the upper part of the Miners Castle member of the Munising formation in the falls area, leaving 10-20 foot high bluffs.

(5) Popular trout fishery and hiking destination

- F. Any known proposal which would alter the natural and free-flowing character of eligible river resources, especially from water resource development projects which would be located outside park boundaries.

None

G. Any inholdings on river banks within the park, including mineral rights (information should be readily available from the Land Protection Plan)

- (1) State of Michigan (including mineral rights)
S 1/2, Section 31, T48N, R17W; NE 1/4, Section 6, and NE 1/4, Section 7, and Section 8 and NE 1/4, Section 17, and NW 1/4, Section 18, T47N, R17W
- (2) Edith Artibee (including mineral rights)
SE 1/4, Section 6, T47N, R17W
- (3) Louis & Shirley Artibee (including mineral rights)
SE 1/4, Section 6, T47N, R17W
- (4) Benson Forest Products Co. (including mineral rights)
Section 16, T47N, R17W

H. Approximate percentage of river watershed in park

70%

I. Is videotape coverage of the river available?

no

J. Other relevant information

- (1) Includes land within Lakeshore's inland buffer zone
- (2) Has primitive road crossing

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY/INELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

Park: Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore State(s): Michigan

River: Miners River

- A. Length of river (include total length of river and length inside park boundaries)

14 miles

9 miles in park

5 miles outside park

- B. Eligible and ineligible river mileage within park, including description of segments (for example; 57 miles-- that segment of Eagle River from its confluence with Grizzly Creek downstream to the park boundary-eligible)

Eligible -- from county road H-58 to mouth at Lake Superior

- C. Relationship to any other segment of the river outside park boundaries which has been determined eligible. Generally, this will be known where BLM or National Forest lands abut the park, (for example, Eagle River from where it exits High Mountain Park downstream 15 miles to its confluence with White River) Has this segment been recommended for designation by the other agency?

none

D. Appropriate classification(s) if eligible and designated (wild, scenic or recreational)

scenic

E. Outstandingly remarkable values, if any (try to rely upon existing data for natural and cultural values. Rely upon knowledge of park personnel for judgments on scenic and recreational values). If no values are deemed outstandingly remarkable, summarize basis for this judgment.

- (1) Miners Falls and Miners Lake
- (2) Minimal cultural development
- (3) Water quality
- (4) Geologic features
- (5) Trout fishing

F. Any known proposals which would alter the natural and free-flowing character of eligible river resources, especially from water resource development projects which would be located outside park boundaries

none

- D. Appropriate classification(s) if eligible and designated (wild, scenic, or recreational).

Scenic

- E. Outstandingly remarkable values, if any. (Try to rely upon existing data for natural and cultural values. Rely upon knowledge of park personnel for judgments on scenic and recreational values.) If no values are deemed outstandingly remarkable, summarize basis for this judgment.

(1) Miners Falls and Lake -- developed where the Miners River drops from the upper area to a broad lower valley. It has a 30 foot vertical drop.

(2) Minimal cultural development

(3) Water quality

(4) Geologic features -- below the falls, the river flows over the Ordovician Au Train formation and through a rock-walled gorge of sandstone (Munising formation).

(5) Trout fishery

- F. Any known proposal which would alter the natural and free-flowing character of eligible river resources, especially from water resource development projects which would be located outside park boundaries.

None

- G. Any inholdings on river banks within the park, including mineral rights (information should be readily available from the Land Protection Plan)

Benson Forest Products Co. (including mineral rights)
Sections 22, 23, 26, & 35, T47N, R18W

- H. Approximate percentage of river watershed in park

30%

- I. Is videotape coverage of the river available?

no

- J. Other relevant information

- (1) Includes land within Lakeshore's inland buffer zone.
- (2) Has gravel road crossing.
- (3) Has lamprey wier in lower portion.

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY/INELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

Park: Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore State(s): Michigan

River: Crystal River

- A. Length of river (include total length of river and length inside park boundaries).
6.2 miles (3 miles within Park boundary).
- B. Eligible and ineligible river mileage within park, including description of segments (for example, 57 miles--that segment of Eagle River from its confluence with Grizzly Creek downstream to the park boundary--eligible).
Eligible--3 miles within the Park from Fisher Rd. SW 1/4 Sec. 24 to Park boundary on the 1/2 sec. line between E 1/2 & W 1/2, Sec. 23, T29N, R14W.
- C. Relationship to any other segment of the river outside park boundaries which has been determined eligible. Generally, this will be known where BLM or National Forest lands abut the park, (for example, Eagle River from where it exits High Mountain Park downstream 15 miles to its confluence with White River). Has this segment been recommended for designation by the other agency? None
- D. Appropriate classification(s) if eligible and designated (wild, scenic or recreational). Recreational
- E. Outstandingly remarkable values, if any (try to rely upon existing data for natural and cultural values. Rely upon knowledge of park personnel for judgments on scenic and recreational values). If no values are deemed outstandingly remarkable, summarize basis for this judgment.
- (1) Water quality
 - (2) Minimal cultural development
 - (3) Wildlife (rich variety of wildlife--mink, otter, waterfowl, fish feeding on streamlife and owls and other forest and wetland fauna)
 - (4) Wetlands (large wetland area associated with interdunal wetlands and remnant beaches)
 - (5) Outstanding example of wooded dune and swale complex and conifer swamp (Michigan Natural Features Inventory, 1989).
 - (6) Popular canoeing stream
 - (7) Geologic features (very sinuate form following beach ridges of ancestral Lake Michigan over morainal deposits forming the embayment of Glen Lake).

- F. Any known proposals which would alter the natural and free-flowing character of eligible river resources, especially from water resource development projects which would be located outside park boundaries.

A proposed golf course downstream and adjacent to park boundary may affect wetlands and water quality inside the park.

- G. Any inholdings on river banks within the park, including mineral rights (information should be readily available from the Land Protection Plan).

Dam near river source to control water level of Glen Lake.

- H. Approximate percentage of river watershed in park.

40%

- I. Is videotape coverage of the river available.

No

- J. Other relevant information.

Water quality is being studied by NPS Water Quality Division and has been surveyed by U.S.G.S., 1984, White, 1987 and Linton, 1987. Watershed is characterized by seeps and springs and groundwater inflow seems to be a significant component of streamflow throughout the year. River is controlled by a dam and the segment within the park crosses and parallels a county road.

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY/INELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

Park: Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore State(s): Michigan

River: Platte River

- A. Length of river (include total length of river and length inside park boundaries).
21 miles - 3.9 miles within Park boundary
- B. Eligible and ineligible river mileage within park, including description of segments (for example, 57 miles--that segment of Eagle River from its confluence with Grizzly Creek downstream to the park boundary-eligible).
Eligible - 3.9 mi. from M-22 highway bridge to the mouth at Lake Michigan
- C. Relationship to any other segment of the river outside park boundaries which has been determined eligible. Generally, this will be known where BLM or National Forest lands abut the park, (for example, Eagle River from where it exits High Mountain Park downstream 15 miles to its confluence with White River). Has this segment been recommended for designation by the other agency? None
- D. Appropriate classification(s) if eligible and designated (wild, scenic or recreational). Recreational
- E. Outstandingly remarkable values, if any (try to rely upon existing data for natural and cultural values. Rely upon knowledge of park personnel for judgments on scenic and recreational values). If no values are deemed outstandingly remarkable, summarize basis for this judgment.
- (1) Major archaeological resources relative to mid woodland period Indian encampments.
 - (2) Important salmon and trout resource (the source of the Michigan Coho Salmon introduction and downstream from state hatchery).
 - (3) Popular canoeing destination.
 - (4) Geological (sinuous river channel following remnant beach ridges from ancestral Lake Michigan).

F. Any known proposals which would alter the natural and free-flowing character of eligible river resources, especially from water resource development projects which would be located outside park boundaries.

None

G. Any inholdings on river banks within the park, including mineral rights (information should be readily available from the Land Protection Plan). Several cottages along the river in this important resort area.

H. Approximate percentage of river watershed in park. 20%

I. Is videotape coverage of the river available. No.

J. Other relevant information.

Water quality being studied by NPS Water Quality Division and has been studied by U.S.G.S. 1984, White 1987, Linton, 1987 Stockwell and Gannon, 1975. River has a dam and a fish wier on the in-park segment. Thirteen houses are on the river bank in this portion also.



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Pacific Northwest Region
83 South King Street, Suite 212
Seattle, Washington 98104



773

IN REPLY REFER TO:

L58 (PNR-RP)

NOV 28 1990

Memorandum

To: Associate Director, Planning and Development,
National Park Service (WASO-760)

From: ^{12/5/90} ACTING Regional Director, Pacific Northwest Region

Subject: Special Directive 90 - 4, Determination of Rivers
on National Park System Lands Which Are Eligible
for National Wild and Scenic Rivers System
Designation

In accordance with Acting Director Cables' special directive dated June 15, 1990, I have directed regional and park staff to analyze rivers within NPS units in this Region to determine which are eligible for National Wild and Scenic River designation. Enclosed are the eligibility forms and supporting information on 24 rivers in three parks that have been found eligible for such status.

for Richard L. Winter
Charles H. Odegaard

Enclosures



United States Department of the Interior



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK

Tahoma Woods, Star Route
Ashford, Washington 98304

IN REPLY REFER TO:

L7427(PNR-RP)

June 19, 1989

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Pacific Northwest Region

From: Superintendent, Mount Rainier National Park

Subject: Wild and Scenic Rivers Evaluations, Mount Rainier National Park

Following the recent meeting in the Regional Office we conducted a re-evaluation of the rivers in Mount Rainier. We have incorporated a numerical rating system for river analysis, as described in the paper "A Systematic Approach to Determining the Eligibility of Wild and Scenic River Candidates". The numerical rating is:

0 - not present	not significant
1 - low value	not significant
2 - moderate value	locally significant
3 - substantial value	regionally significant
4 - extraordinary value	regionally or nationally significant

The following rivers were chosen for evaluation:

West Fork, White River
Muddy Fork, Cowlitz River
Ohanapecosh River
Carbon River

In this park, most of the outstanding features are related to Mount Rainier. The scenery is outstanding because of the presence of the mountain, and its topography. There are many outstanding views of mountain scenery in Washington State, but few that include close-up views of Mount Rainier. Most of the park's streams and rivers are outstanding because of the scenic backdrop of the mountain. There are few that possess unique or unusual features of their own. All park rivers are free flowing, within the park boundaries. All rivers received at least two "3" ratings. The ratings indicate that all the selected rivers are of at least regional significance, and are therefore eligible for Wild and Scenic River designation. We have enclosed maps of each of the rivers, classifying specific segments as either Wild or Scenic. We have also delineated recommended 1/4 mile boundaries along the rivers.

For the most part, these eligible rivers lie within Wilderness. Protection of the rivers, and their watersheds is afforded because of (1) their location

within Mount Rainier National Park, (2) their inclusion in the newly designated park Wilderness. It is our opinion that additional designation as part of the Wild and Scenic Rivers system would not provide additional protection.

SUMMARY MATRIX

West Fork, White River

Resource Value	Value Rating				
	0	1	2	3	4
Scenic				X	
Recreational			X		
Geologic				X	
Fish and Wildlife				X	
Historical	X				
Cultural	X				
Other(Remote/Wilderness)				X	

Muddy Fork, Cowlitz River

Resource Value	Value Rating				
	0	1	2	3	4
Scenic				X	
Recreational			X		
Geologic				X	
Fish and Wildlife			X		
Historical	X				
Cultural	X				
Other					

Ohanapecosh River

Resource Value	Value Rating				
	0	1	2	3	4
Scenic				X	
Recreational			X		
Geologic				X	
Fish and Wildlife				X	
Historical		X			
Cultural	X				
Other					

Carbon River

Resource Value	Value Rating				
	0	1	2	3	4
Scenic				X	
Recreational				X	
Geologic			X		
Fish and Wildlife			X		
Historical			X		
Cultural	X				
Other					

The narrative evaluations for each of the listed rivers forms an enclosure to this memorandum.



Neal G. Guse

Enclosures

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS EVALUATION
MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK

NAME Muddy Fork, Cowlitz River

IDENTIFICATION The Muddy Fork is one of three major tributaries that flow together above Packwood Washington to form the Cowlitz River. The Cowlitz, including the Muddy Fork, was listed on the Nationwide Rivers Inventory. It is also listed as under consideration for State Scenic River Designation. The Muddy Fork, including the portion within Mount Rainier National Park has also been evaluated by the U.S. Forest Service, Gifford Pinchot National Forest.

EVALUATION

General Setting: The Muddy Fork arises at the terminus of the Ingraham Glacier, at an elevation of about 4000 feet, on the southeast flank of Mount Rainier, and exits the park's south boundary at an elevation of about 1900 feet. It flows a total of five and one half miles within the park. The river is crossed by the cross-park Stevens Canyon Road at Box Canyon, about three miles below the headwaters. Here, an interpretive exhibit, foot trail, foot bridge, and restrooms have been developed for the information and comfort of park visitors. Other than this small developed area, there are no roads nor trails that approach the river. The majority of the river, within the park, lies within the Mount Rainier National Park Wilderness. Only the short segment at the Box Canyon area is excluded.

There are no impoundments or flood control structures on the river, within the park boundaries.

Eligibility Determination: Values

Scenic: For most of its length, the river is in a wilderness setting. There are a few outstanding views of Mount Rainier from some locations. The best known is from the Box Canyon overlook. Dense forest precludes views of the mountain except at a few locations. At higher altitudes, the forest thins, and views increase. Forests flanking the river were burned in the fairly recent past, and cannot be classified as old growth. Value rating- 3

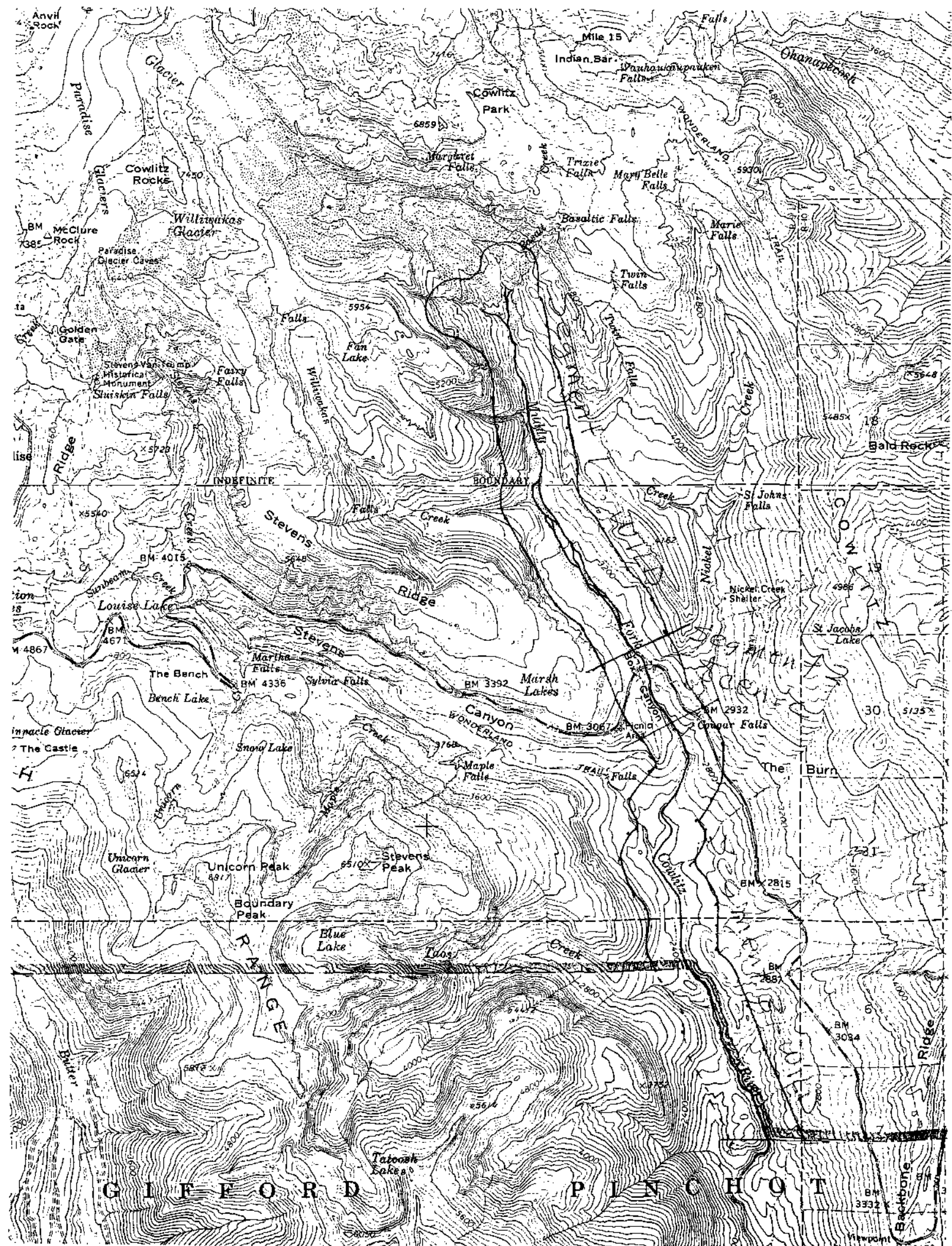
Recreational: The principle recreational activity is viewing of the mountain from Box Canyon. All access, except at Box Canyon, is cross-country. Travel is possible, following elk trails. The water is too cold, remote, and silty to provide recreation other than hiking along the stream. Some cross-country camping occurs. Value rating- 2

Geologic: The gorge at Box Canyon, and at one location below Box Canyon, exhibit classic examples of the erosive nature of the untamed river with its heavy glacial debris load, exposing various strata of volcanic origin. At Box Canyon, the river plunges through a very narrow, vertical rock cut, 180 feet deep, and only 40 to 50 feet wide. Evidence of glacial activity can be seen in the general shape of the river valley, and on the rounded and polished rock along the stream. Value rating- 4

Fish and Wildlife: Elk use the valley of the Muddy Fork to travel from winter range outside the park to summer range in the park's subalpine meadows and forests. Mountain Goats live on the steep uplands surrounding the headwaters. Wildlife populations in the valley are typical of the general area. Native rainbow and cutthroat trout are found in the stream, but it is not known for its fishing. There are no anadromous fishes, due to downstream impoundments. Value rating- 3

Historical: There are no known historical sites along the river. Value rating- 0

Cultural: There are no known cultural sites along the river. No survey has been conducted. Value rating- 0



REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY/INELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

State: Washington

Park: Mount Rainier National Park

River: Muddy Fork of the Cowlitz River

A. Length of River Within Park: 6.7 miles

B. Eligible Mileage Within Park: 6.7 miles

C. Status of Adjacent Segments: Downstream segment found eligible and recommended for designation by USFS.

D. Classification: Wild and Scenic

E. Outstandingly Remarkable Values: See attached

F. Project Proposals: None known

G. Inholdings Along River: None

H. Percentage of Watershed Within Park: 100%

I. Videotape Coverage: Yes

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS EVALUATION
MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK

NAME Carbon River

IDENTIFICATION The Carbon River is listed and evaluated in the Washington State Scenic River Assessment, September, 1988. It is also listed and discussed in River Recreation in Washington, An Initial Inventory and Assessment, May, 1986.

EVALUATION

General Setting: The Carbon River originates from the Carbon Glacier, at an elevation of about 3500 feet, and continues for about 9.5 miles, exiting the park at an elevation of about 1750 feet. It is fed by glacier and snow melt. The river, within the park is a wide, cascading, boulder strewn river, subject to great fluctuations influenced by rainfall and temperature. Five miles of the river are paralleled by the Carbon River Entrance Road, as it enters the park and continues to Ipsut Campground. An additional 2.5 miles of road have been abandon over the years. The majority of this abandon roadway has been reclaimed by the river. Ipsut Campground (31 sites), accessible to vehicles, lies on the bank of the river. The remainder of the park development at Carbon River Entrance, including the entrance station, ranger station, and maintenance area, are also located adjacent to the river. The river is crossed by a footlog at Chenuis Creek, and by a suspension bridge below the glacier, on the Wonderland Trail. One backcountry camp is located adjacent to the river, 2.9 miles above Ipsut Trailhead.

Flood control structures have been placed to protect portions of the entrance road between the entrance and Ipsut Campground, and around the entrance and maintenance complex.

Eligibility Determination: Values

Scenic: Some outstanding views of Mount Rainier are available. The river passes through old growth forests, and an unusual example of inland rain forest at the park entrance. Value rating- 3

Recreational: Hiking, camping, and nature viewing are the principle recreational pursuits. Value rating- 3

Geologic: Typical glacial stream, displaying a steep gradient, wide streambed, with braided, ever-changing streams. Value rating- 2

Fish and Wildlife: Anadromous fish inhabit the lower river, below the park boundary. There is no current evidence that these fish do or do not enter the park to spawn. Spotted owl habitat exists along the river, and spotted owls have been heard, although no pattern of their presence has been established. Typical wildlife species are found in the area. Value rating- 2

Historical: The entrance road, abandon above Ipsut Campground provided historic access. An abandon copper mine is located along the river, and a

portion is open to the public as an interpretive device. Value rating- 2

Cultural: No cultural sites are known to exist. However, no extensive survey of archeological or cultural sites has been conducted. Value rating- 0

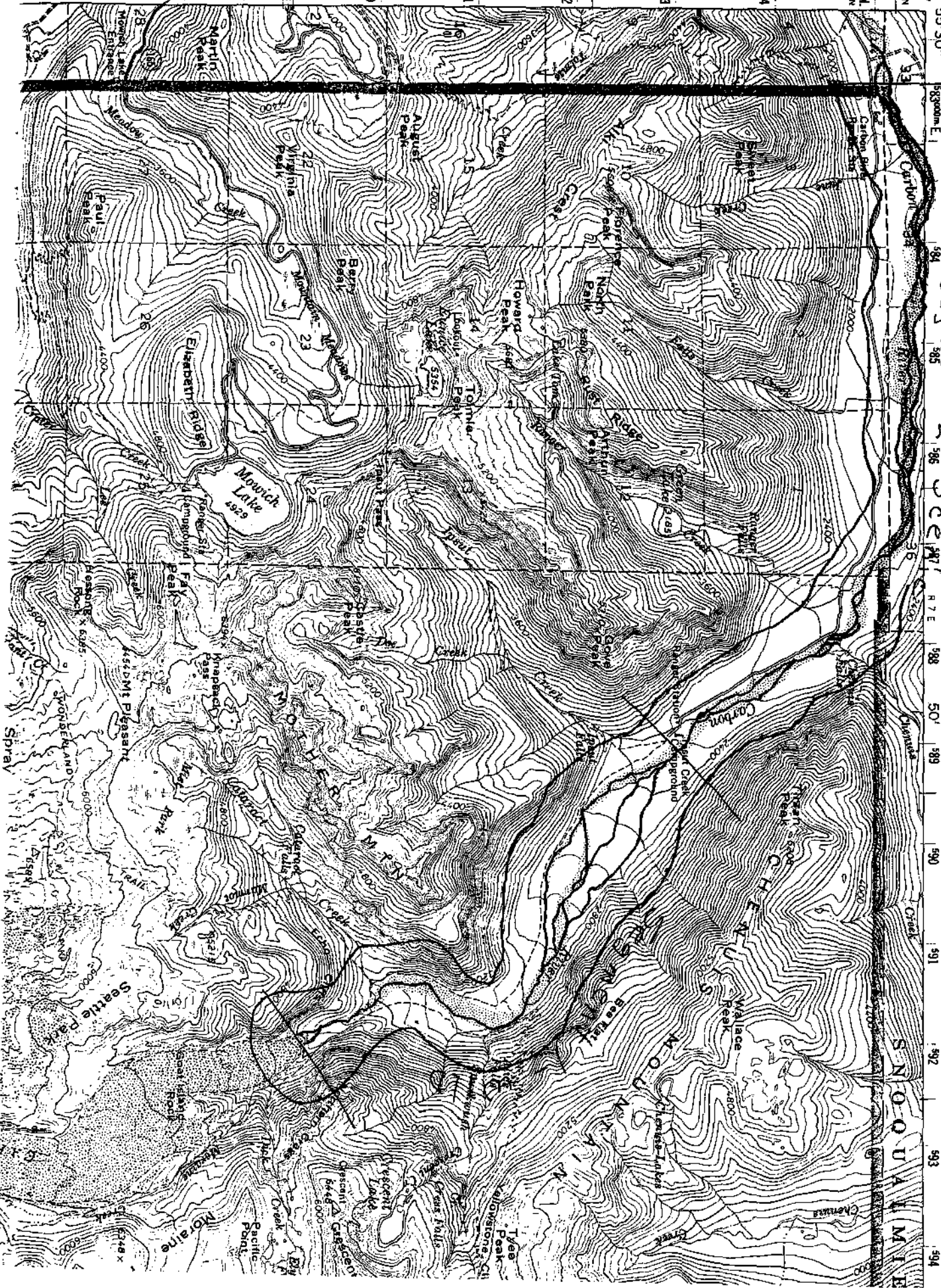
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BUCKLEY 21 MI.
WILKESON 17 MI.

Segment 2 - Section 17 E

SNOWY MOUNTAIN



REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY/INELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

State: Washington

Park: Mount Rainier National Park

River: Carbon River

A. Length of River Within Park: 8 miles

B. Eligible Mileage Within Park: 8 miles

C. Status of Adjacent Segments: Downstream segment found eligible by USFS.

D. Classification: Wild and Scenic

E. Outstandingly Remarkable Values: See attached

F. Project Proposals: None known

G. Inholdings Along River: None

H. Percentage of Watershed Within Park: 20%

I. Videotape Coverage: No

J. Other Relevant Information:

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS EVALUATION
MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK

NAME Ohanapecosh River

IDENTIFICATION The Ohanapecosh, as a tributary of the Cowlitz, can be inferred as listed in the Nationwide Rivers Inventory. It is not listed in the Washington State Scenic Rivers Assessment, but the portion inside the park has been included in an evaluation for Wild and Scenic designation by the Gifford Pinchot National Forest.

EVALUATION

General Setting: The Ohanapecosh is one of three major tributaries making up the Cowlitz River. Its length, in the park is 12.7 miles. It originates on the southeast flank of Mount Rainier, at an elevation of about 5500 feet. It is fed by snow melt and the stagnant Ohanapecosh Glacier. Its water is remarkably clear, in this area of glacial streams. The upper 5.7 miles flows through a remote canyon, reached by trail at its headwaters, where a park backcountry camp and shelter exist at Indian Bar. There is no other access until the river approaches State Highway 123. The next 7 miles are paralleled, on the east by the Eastside Trail, and on the west by Highway 123. The river flows through Ohanapecosh Campground (206 sites). A visitor center is located adjacent to the campground, and a Ranger Station, housing area, and maintenance compound are located nearby. The river is crossed by highway bridges at the park's Stevens Canyon Entrance, and in the Ohanapecosh Campground. A steel foot bridge provides access to the Grove of the Patriarchs. The river exits the south boundary of the park at an elevation of about 1500 feet.

There are no dams or flood control structures on the river.

Eligibility Determination: Values

Scenic: The river is quite scenic. Its waters, for most of the year, are crystal clear. The Grove of the Patriarchs, reached by trail, has a stand of extremely large western red cedar, some in excess of 15 feet in diameter. Outstanding views of Mount Rainier are available only near the river's headwaters, due to the deep canyon and large old growth forests that clothe its lower sections. Trees along the river range in age from 200 to 1000 years. Much of the river is flanked by forests 700 to 1000 years old. Value rating- 3

Recreational: Camping, hiking, and fishing are popular recreational pursuits along the river. Water sports are not encouraged due to the cold water and swift, treacherous currents. Value rating- 3

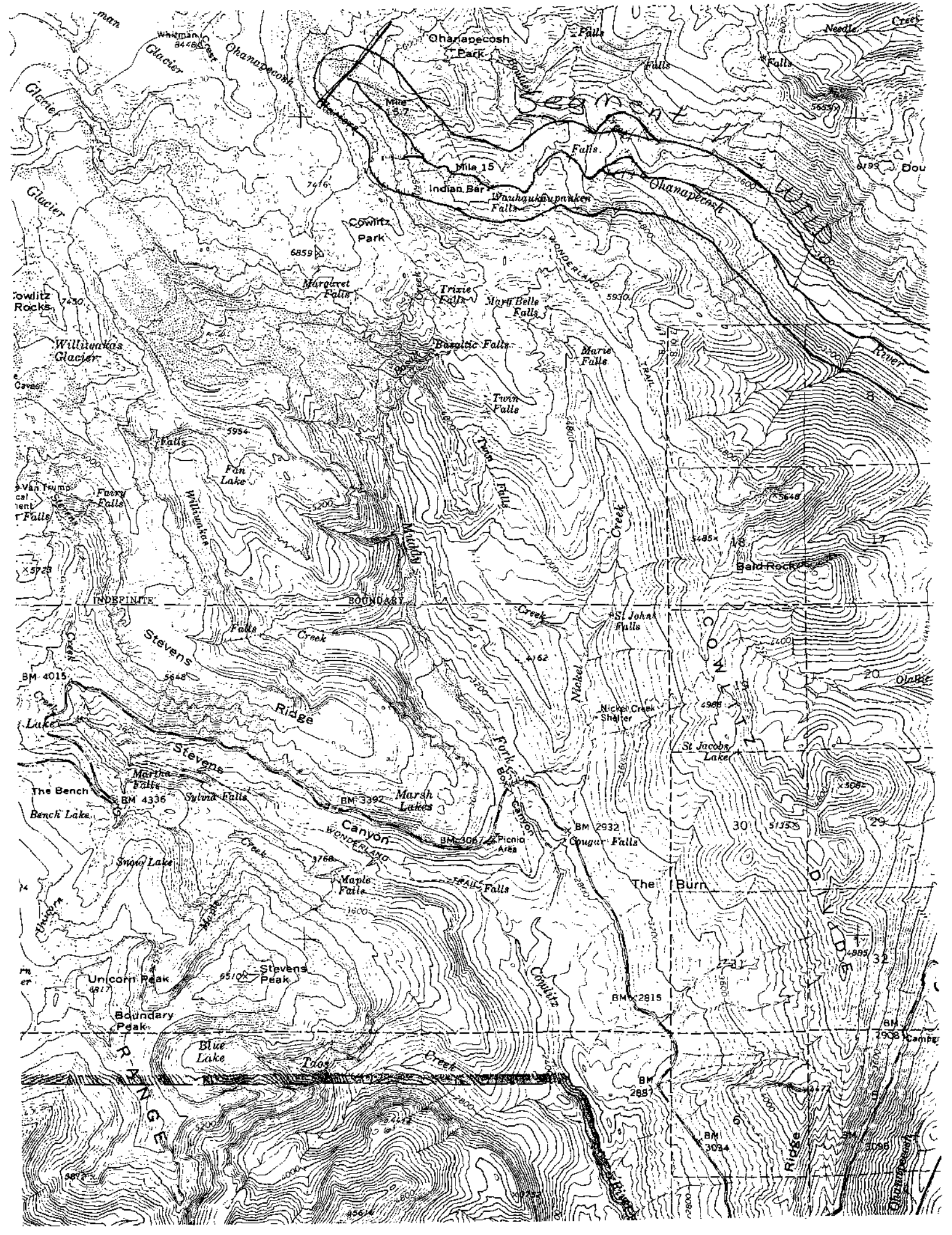
Geologic: The river is deeply incised into the Ohanapecosh formation which exposes the volcanic deposits left 35 to 45 million years ago. The Ohanapecosh Formation was deposited long before the existence of the present Cascade Range. The lower stretch flows through a geothermal spring area at

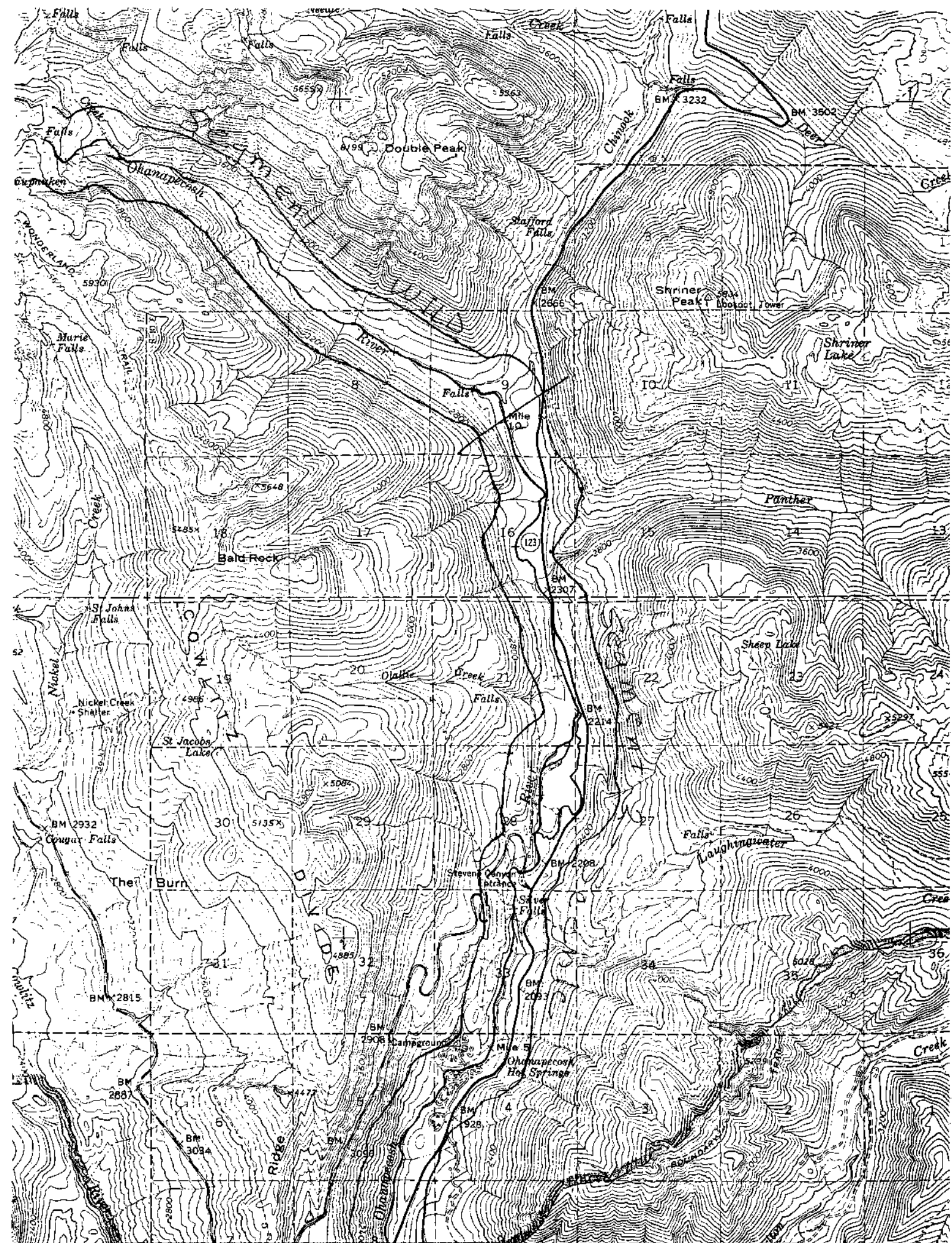
Ohanapecosh hot springs. Value rating- 3

Fish and Wildlife: Native rainbow and cutthroat trout are found in the river, and its clear water is inviting to fishermen, especially along the stretch paralleled by the highway. However, fish are wary, and seldom caught. Because of its clear, cold nature, little food is available, and fish populations are not great. No anadromous fish reach the park, due to natural falls downstream, and below that, man-made impoundments. The old growth forests along the river provide habitat for spotted owls, and these birds have been located in the vicinity of the river. Elk use the Ohanapecosh valley as a migration route from winter to summer range, and on mild winters, are known to winter in the Cedar Flats area, and in Ohanapecosh Campground. Both mountain lion and wolverine have been sighted in the vicinity of the Ohanapecosh. Most of the park's common animals are also found there. Value rating- 3

Historical: Ohanapecosh Hot Springs once supported a spa and resort. However, this development was acquired by the National Park Service and has been removed, and the area restored to its natural appearance. Value rating- 1

Cultural: There are several archeological and contemporary native american sites in the lower river, outside the park. However, no known sites exist within the park. Value rating- 0





REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY/INELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

State: Washington

Park: Mount Rainier National Park

River: Ohanapecosh River

A. Length of River Within Park: 12.7 miles

B. Eligible Mileage Within Park: 12.7 miles

C. Status of Adjacent Segments: Downstream segment found eligible by USFS.

D. Classification: Wild and Scenic

E. Outstandingly Remarkable Values: See attached

F. Project Proposals: None known

G. Inholdings Along River: None

H. Percentage of Watershed Within Park: 85%

I. Videotape Coverage: No

J. Other Relevant Information:

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS EVALUATION
MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK

NAME West Fork, White River

IDENTIFICATION The West Fork, White River was not listed on the Nationwide Rivers Inventory, nor on the Washington State Scenic River Assessment. However, that stretch of the river within Mount Rainier National Park appears to have characteristics that warrant its evaluation.

EVALUATION

General Setting: The West Fork, White River arises in the Mystic Lake basin, on the North side of Mount Rainier, between the Carbon and Winthrop Glaciers. Within four miles of its origin, it is joined by Winthrop Creek, which originates from the Winthrop Glacier. It flows for approximately eight miles before exiting the park. There are no impoundments, flood control structures, or other man-made improvements along the river. The trail crossings are footlogs that wash out almost annually with spring snow-melt. All of the river, inside the park, lies within and is part of the Mount Rainier Wilderness as designated by Congress on Nov 16, 1988.

Headwaters feeder streams reach to nearly 6500 feet in elevation on the mountain. The West Fork exits the park at an elevation of about 2900 feet, and drains a watershed containing Lakes Adelaide, Oliver, Marjorie, James, and Mystic. For most of its length, the river flows through a classic, glaciated valley. Its banks, below 5000 feet are well forested, the youngest trees being about 300 years old and the oldest ranging to 1000 years in age.

This river is remote, reached only by foot trail, within the park, although logging roads reach nearly to the park boundary from the north. The Wonderland Trail crosses both the West Fork, and Winthrop Creek at their upper ends (near 5000-5500 feet elevation), and the Northern Loop Trail crosses below (at an elevation of about 3200 feet) but the remainder of the stream has no developed access of any kind. Hiking and camping are popular in this part of the park. The lakes of the drainage are known for their fishing, although pressure is light due to their remoteness. The river itself is not known for its fishing.

Eligibility Determination: Values

Scenic: Close-up views of Mount Rainier, and the steep face of its Willis Wall. Old growth forests, with trees in some places approaching 1000 years of age. Value rating- 3

Recreational: No developed recreational facilities on the river. Backcountry campsites are located at Lake James, and at Mystic. Some limited crosscountry hiking occurs in the area. Value rating- 2

Geologic: Views of Mount Rainier's volcanic peak. Terminal and lateral moraines from the Winthrop Glacier are present in the upper river valley. Several lake basins in the drainage, including Mystic Lake, at over 5700 feet

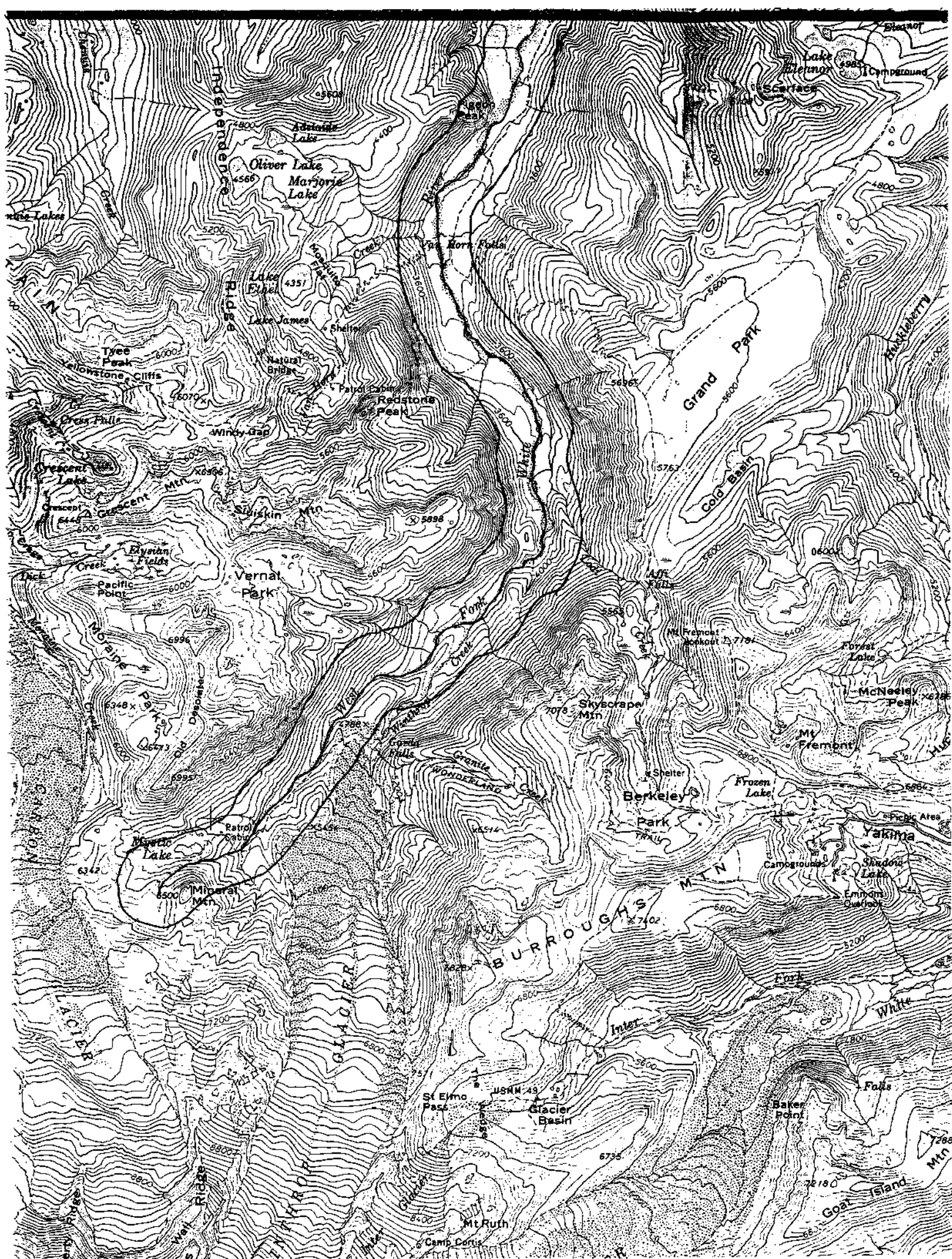
elevation, one of the highest of Mount Rainier's lakes. Value rating- 3

Fish and Wildlife: A pair of spotted owls have been recorded from a site along the lower part of the river. Elk summer in the high country, and use the river valley as a travel route from winter range on National Forest and private lands to the north to summer range in the park's subalpine meadows. Black-tail deer, bear, coyotes, and cougar are present as well as many smaller mammal species. There is no significant fishery, although efforts are being made to restore anadromous fish runs in the main river, and some other tributaries outside the park. Value rating- 3

Historical: There are no historical values present on the stream, although there are still some remains of a CCC backcountry spike camp visible along the lower river. Value rating- 0

Cultural: There could have been limited use by Native Americans, but no archeological survey has been conducted, and the values are currently mostly unknown. Value rating- 0

Other: Remoteness/Wilderness- This river is remote, with access only by trail. Its location, on the mountain's north side, makes it one of the least visited areas of the park. It lies entirely within the Mount Rainier National Park Wilderness. Value rating- 3



REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY/INELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

State: Washington

Park: Mount Rainier National Park

River: West Fork of the White River

A. Length of River Within Park: 9 miles

B. Eligible Mileage Within Park: 9 miles

C. Status of Adjacent Segments: Downstream segment found eligible and recommended for designation by USFS.

D. Classification: Wild

E. Outstandingly Remarkable Values: See attached

F. Project Proposals: None known

G. Inholdings Along River: None

H. Percentage of Watershed Within Park: 100%

I. Videotape Coverage: Yes

J. Other Relevant Information:



United States Department of the Interior



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK

600 East Park Avenue

Port Angeles, Washington 98362-6798

IN REPLY REFER TO:

L58(PNR-RP)
OLYM-CRF

May 4, 1989

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Pacific Northwest Region

From: Superintendent, Olympic

Subject: Wild and Scenic Rivers Evaluation Within National Parks
Reply due: May 5, 1989

Attached is our completed draft of the identification and evaluation sections of the Wild and Scenic Rivers study. As you can see by the number of rivers evaluated, we took the advice offered in the Draft NPS-77 Guidelines, "... to err on the side of inclusiveness ..." and to consider "... studying entire natural or relatively undeveloped rivers or watersheds."

We also considered the fact that Wilderness designation is more stringent than Wild and Scenic Rivers designation and that inasmuch all of the rivers listed here are partially within or all within designated Wilderness, they likely have many of the characteristics necessary for Wild and Scenic River designation too.

In this analysis we have closely followed the format used by Olympic National Forest in their Wild and Scenic Rivers Review (Appendix F to the Draft Environmental Statement for the Proposed Land and Resource Management Plan, 1986).

The rivers evaluated and determined to be eligible in this preliminary analysis are:

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Skokomish | 6. Elwha | 10. Hoh |
| 2. Duckabush | 7. Soleduck | 11. Queets |
| 3. Dosewallips | 8. Calawah | 12. Quinault |
| 4. Royal Creek | 9. Bogachiel | 13. Ozette |
| 5. Gray Wolf | | |

Robert S. Chandler

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY/INELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

State: Washington

Park: Olympic National Park

River: Bogachiel River

A. Length of River Within Park: 24.2 miles

B. Eligible Mileage Within Park: 24.2 miles

C. Status of Adjacent Segments: No federal studies.

D. Classification: Wild

E. Outstandingly Remarkable Values: See attached

F. Project Proposals: None known

G. Inholdings Along River: None

H. Percentage of Watershed Within Park: 30%

I. Videotape Coverage: Yes

J. Other Relevant Information:

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS
OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK
EVALUATION

BOGACHIEL

IDENTIFICATION

The Bogachiel River was listed in the Nationwide Rivers Inventory and in the Olympic National Forest Wild and Scenic River Review. It also has been listed by the park staff for inclusion in the evaluation process.

EVALUATION

General Setting: The Bogachiel River is nearly 47 miles in length. The upper 24.2 miles is in Olympic National Park and the entire North Fork, which is 7.5 miles long and the major tributary of the upper river, is entirely in the park. The Bogachiel joins the Soleduck and flows the last 5.6 miles to the Pacific as the Quillayute River. This evaluation considers the Bogachiel, the North Fork Bogachiel and all the smaller tributaries that are wholly within the park.

Inside the park the river and tributaries are entirely within the Olympic Park Wilderness. Outside the park the Bogachiel flows through Washington Department of Natural Resources and privately owned lands, most of which are managed for timber production. Land area of the drainage in the park is about 52,000 acres.

The Bogachiel flows west from its origin in the north central part of Olympic National Park. Upstream of their junction, both the North Fork and the mainstem Bogachiel (sometimes referred to as the South Fork) have a fairly steep gradient and flow through narrow valleys. The mainstem descends nearly 3300 feet from an elevation of 4000 feet at its origin to the junction. West of here the valley broadens out and the river drops only about 500 feet in the next 11 miles. There are no impoundments on any part of the Bogachiel.

The upper watershed is thickly forested with hemlock, silver fir, cedar and some huge Douglas-fir. The lower reach of the river within the park is nearly pristine rain forest with Sitka spruce, Douglas-fir, cedar and some hardwoods. On the south side of the river about 6 miles upstream from the boundary is the largest known Pacific silver fir (Abies amabilis) which is over 200 feet tall and almost 7 feet in diameter.

The mainstem Bogachiel within the park upstream to the forks is spawning habitat for both coho and chinook salmon. Steelhead and cutthroat trout, Dolly Varden char and a large population of whitefish also use the river.

The Bogachiel is one of the least disturbed, most pristine drainages in the park. The park boundary is two miles from the nearest road and the only development is the Bogachiel River trail. This trail parallels the river and the North Fork, connecting with the Soleduck trail system. A lateral trail connects with the Hoh. Fishing, hiking, camping and nature study, all in an undisturbed wilderness, are excellent here.

Eligibility Determination: Values

Scenic: Undisturbed rain forest, thick montaine forests, broad river valley with views of the ridges and peaks, broad gravel bars and river terraces. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Recreational: Unexcelled rain forest hiking and camping, excellent fishing, excellent opportunities for nature study. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Geologic: Broad, glacial river valley. Many step tributaries from valley walls. Steep, narrow canyons in upper river valleys, with cascades and waterfalls. Above Average.

Fish and Wildlife: Good populations of anadromous salmon and steelhead and resident whitefish. Very large herds of elk. Deer, bear, cougar and numerous smaller mammals. Bald eagles visit the drainage. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Historical: Parts of the old Snider-Jackson trail, built by the Forest Service and used by early homesteaders to reach the Hoh River drainage, are still in use as part of the Bogachiel trail system. Below Average.

Cultural: Some use by Native Americans for hunting and fishing. An unexamined archeological site is reported about 2 miles inside the park near Mosquito Creek. Average.

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY/INELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

State: Washington

Park: Olympic National Park

River: Hoh River

A. Length of River Within Park: 26.5 miles

B. Eligible Mileage Within Park: 26.5 miles

C. Status of Adjacent Segments: Downstream segment found eligible by USFS.

D. Classification: Wild and Scenic

E. Outstandingly Remarkable Values: See attached

F. Project Proposals: None known

G. Inholdings Along River: Few, Total < 5% of Frontage

H. Percentage of Watershed Within Park: 30%

I. Videotape Coverage: Yes

J. Other Relevant Information:

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS
OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK
EVALUATION

HOH

IDENTIFICATION

The Hoh River is listed on the Nationwide Rivers Inventory and portions were the subject of never-enacted Wild and Scenic River legislation. It is listed in the Olympic National Forest Wild and Scenic Rivers Review. It also has been listed by the park staff for inclusion in the evaluation process.

EVALUATION

General Setting: The Hoh system drains a large portion of the west side of Olympic National Park. Its overall length is 56 miles, with the upper 26.5 miles in the park. The mouth of the Hoh is at the Pacific Ocean. About 1.5 miles of the mainstem flows through the coastal strip portion of the park at the mouth. This evaluation considers the 26.5 miles of mainstem river and all tributaries and portions of tributaries that are wholly within the park. The portion in the coastal strip is not considered for evaluation at this time.

The upper 20 miles of the mainstem is within the Olympic Park Wilderness, as is the park portion of the South Fork Hoh and the entire length of Mount Tom Creek. Outside the park the mainstem and the remainder of the South Fork flow through or adjacent to Olympic National Forest, the Hoh Indian Reservation, Washington Department of Natural Resources lands and privately owned lands. Most of these lands are managed for timber production. Total land area in the park drained by the Hoh is about 83,000 acres.

There are no impoundments in the entire drainage.

The Hoh and two of its major tributaries, the South Fork and Mount Tom Creek, have the glaciers of the Mount Olympus massif as their sources. Mount Olympus (7,965 feet) is the highest peak on the peninsula and is located in the center of the park. It has 8 named glaciers and numerous smaller ones. The mainstem Hoh is fed by the White, Blue and Hoh Glaciers, the South Fork by the Hubert and Geri-Freki Glaciers and Mount Tom Creek by another lobe of the White Glacier. All these streams originate at about 4,000 to 4,500 feet.

The South Fork Hoh is the major tributary of the Hoh, being 18.5 miles long and a drainage of 30,500 acres in the park and about 5,000 more outside the park. The upper 13 miles of the South Fork are in the park. The river then flows outside the park for 5 more miles, reentering the park for the last half mile before its confluence with the mainstem. The portion outside the park flows primarily through Washington Department of Natural Resources timberland.

The upper South Fork Hoh drops steeply from its glacial origin through a steep-walled canyon. About 5 miles from the source, the gradient flattens out and the valley widens. The vegetation at this point becomes typical of the west side rain forests, dominated by Sitka spruce, Douglas-fir, western redcedar and several hardwoods. A trail follows the river for only about 3 miles into the park from the boundary. This is the only development in the valley and beyond the end of the trail there are no developments whatever.

The mainstem Hoh flows for its first 26.5 miles in the park. The entire south bank of the river is in Wilderness; all but the 6.5 mile portion traversed by the road on the north bank is in Wilderness. The road provides access to the Hoh Ranger Station, Visitor Center and Campground. Beyond the road, the Hoh trail continues upriver for 13 miles at which point it crosses the river and ascends Glacier Creek to Glacier Meadows, the climbing camp for the Mount Olympus climb. [Interesting note: there are only two bridges that cross the Hoh River, the Highway 101 bridge and this trail bridge 13 miles uptrail.]

The temperate rain forest of the Hoh is known nationally and internationally, not so much because it is better or different from the other park rain forests, but because of its excellent access and interpretive facilities. The Hall of Mosses and Spruce Nature Trails, with Sitka spruce, bigleaf maples, hemlocks, Douglas-fir and cedar, are heavily used and widely known.

The upper reaches of the river have steep montaine slopes supporting Douglas-fir, hemlock and true fir forests. In the upper Cream Lake drainage is the largest known subalpine fir (Abies lasiocarpa), 6 feet, seven inches in diameter and 231 feet high.

Locally, the river is also well known for its fish resources. Coho, chinook and sockeye salmon all ascend the river to park waters for spawning, as do steelhead trout. There are also resident rainbow trout, cutthroat trout, whitefish and Dolly Varden char.

The Hoh drainage provides many recreational opportunities for visitors. There is a large campground, a major visitor center,

ranger station, nature trails, boat ramp and 6 miles of road. The Hoh trail ascends the river and the lower elevations of Mount Olympus for 18 miles. Lateral trails connect with the Soleduck and Bogachiel drainages.

Eligibility Determination: Values

Scenic: Spectacular rain forest vegetation, large river, waterfalls, cascades, deep canyons, broad valleys, steep mountain slopes, high alpine peaks with bare rock, snowfields and glaciers, wilderness setting. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Recreational: Camping, backpacking, day hiking, nature study, limited boating, fishing, mountaineering, cross-country hiking, automobile touring, nature hikes. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Geologic: Though not very long (the Hoh Glacier is longest at 3.8 miles), the many and reasonably accessible glaciers on Mount Olympus and the landscape they have affected are dramatic evidence of geologic processes at work. Deep valleys and canyons, numerous small tributaries. High, glacier-clad mountains. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Fish and Wildlife: Anadromous steelhead, cutthroat and salmon. Resident trout. Large herds of elk. Cougars, bears, deer and numerous smaller mammals. Nesting bald eagles and ospreys. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Historical: The old Forest Service trail from Snider Ranger Station to Jackson Ranger Station (now Hoh Ranger Station) had its southern end at the Hoh, although a no longer extant extension continued to the South Fork Hoh. Parts of this trail are still in use as trails. Average.

Cultural: Native American settlement sites exist in both the mainstem and South Fork Hoh drainages, but cultural material has not been found, likely because of shifts in the river channels. Average.

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY/INELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

State: Washington

Park: Olympic National Park

River: Duckabush River

A. Length of River Within Park: 12.5 miles

B. Eligible Mileage Within Park: 12.5 miles

C. Status of Adjacent Segments: Downstream segment found eligible and recommended for designation by USFS.

D. Classification: Wild

E. Outstandingly Remarkable Values: See attached

F. Project Proposals: None known

G. Inholdings Along River: None

H. Percentage of Watershed Within Park: 35%

I. Videotape Coverage: Yes

J. Other Relevant Information:

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS
OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK
EVALUATION

DUCKABUSH

IDENTIFICATION

The Duckabush River is listed in the Nationwide Rivers Inventory and is identified in the Olympic National Forest Wild and Scenic Rivers Review. It has also been identified by the park staff for inclusion in the evaluation process.

EVALUATION

General Setting: From its origin in the vicinity of O'Neil Pass, the Duckabush River flows 12.5 miles within Olympic National Park, 8.7 miles within Olympic National Forest and 2.9 miles on state and private lands, for a total length of 24.1 miles. Its mouth is at the Hood Canal. This evaluation considers the 12.5 miles of mainstem river and all tributaries within the park.

The entire drainage within the park is included in the Olympic Park Wilderness and about half of the mainstem outside the park is within The Brothers Wilderness of Olympic National Forest. The non-park portion of the river has been listed as eligible for Wild and Scenic River status by the U.S. Forest Service.

Originating from the beautiful Hart and Marmot Lakes (elevation about 4500 feet) and from the glacier (elevation about 5500 feet) on the north side of Mount Duckabush, the Duckabush River descends easterly to about 1200 feet at the park boundary. The Duckabush drains about 28,000 acres of the east central part of the park. Most tributaries are fairly short, the exception being the Crazy Creek drainage on the south side. There are no impoundments on the river.

The Duckabush Valley is glacier carved; its walls are steep. For most of its length within the park, heavy forest prevails, with meadows present only in the upper reaches. The forest is fir, Douglas-fir, hemlock and cedar.

Rainbow and cutthroat trout, Dolly Varden char and whitefish are in the river and lakes. Anadromous fish migration in the park is blocked by natural barriers.

The Duckabush is used for hiking, fishing and camping in a wilderness setting. The 16-mile long Duckabush Trail provides access and connects with the Skokomish, Quinault and Dosewallips Trails via First Divide, O'Neil and LaCrosse Passes respectively.

Eligibility Determination: Values

Scenic: Heavily forested mountain slopes, views of snowcapped peaks, high tarns nestled in glacial cirques, swift-flowing river, wildflower displays, wilderness setting. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Recreational: Backpacking, limited fishing, camping, mountaineering. Well Above Average.

Geologic: Major Olympic Range peaks, glaciated valley, glaciers, high lake basins, numerous tributary streams. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Fish and Wildlife: Resident trout. Large herds of elk. Deer, bear, cougar and numerous smaller mammals. Possible peregrine falcons. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Historical: Upper Duckabush explored and place names established by the O'Neil expedition of 1890. Above Average.

Cultural: Limited use by Native Americans for hunting, berry picking, fishing. Average.

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY/INELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

State: Washington

Park: Olympic National Park

River: Queets River

A. Length of River Within Park: 43.5 miles

B. Eligible Mileage Within Park: 43.5 miles

C. Status of Adjacent Segments: No federal studies.

D. Classification: Wild

E. Outstandingly Remarkable Values: See attached

F. Project Proposals: None known

G. Inholdings Along River: None

H. Percentage of Watershed Within Park: 45%

I. Videotape Coverage: No

J. Other Relevant Information:

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS
OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK
EVALUATION

QUEETS

IDENTIFICATION

The Queets River was not listed in the Nationwide Rivers Inventory. It has been listed by the park staff for inclusion in the evaluation process.

EVALUATION

General Setting: The mainstem Queets River is about 50.5 miles long, of which all but the lower 7 miles flows in Olympic National Park. This last 7 miles, including the mouth at the Pacific, flows through the Quinault Indian Reservation. The drainage within the park includes a large part of the southwest corner of the park, almost 100,000 acres total.

From River Mile 7, the park boundary, to River Mile 24, the river flows through the "Queets Corridor", a very narrow arm of park land about a mile wide and 13 miles long and including both banks of the river. Because of the narrowness of the corridor, all the major tributaries below River Mile 25 and most of the minor ones originate outside the park. Some of the tributaries in the corridor are also being considered as sites for salmon rearing ponds, possibly involving minor impoundments or diversions.

This evaluation considers the 43.5 miles of mainstem Queets River and those tributaries entering the mainstem upstream of River Mile 25.

Below approximately River Mile 24.5, at the east end of the Queets Road, the river is bounded on its north side by the Olympic Park Wilderness. Upstream from this point the river and all tributaries (except Sams River) are within the Wilderness. The mainstem below the park, tributaries adjacent to and flowing into the park corridor, and tributaries entering the river below the park boundary are on Forest Service, tribal, Washington Department of Natural Resources and private lands, most of which are managed for timber production.

There are no impoundments on the entire river.

The mainstem Queets is glacial in origin. It rises at about 4500 feet in the Queets Basin from glaciers on the Mount Olympus massif and from the Queets Glacier on Mount Queets. The Basin has only recently been deglaciated and has open meadows and tarns. The river drops steeply from the Basin through montane forests, losing about 3000 vertical feet in the first 3 miles. The steep and narrow canyon begins to flatten and widen beyond River Mile 46 and the west side rain forest vegetation of Sitka spruce, Douglas-fir, western redcedar, bigleaf maple, etc. dominates. Near Coal Creek on the north side of the river is the largest known Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii), 14 feet, 6 inches in diameter and 202 feet to the broken top (where the tree is still over 6 feet in diameter).

A gravel road closely parallels the lower river for about 14 miles, coming to a dead end at Sams River. Across the river from this point (no bridge: the river must be forded) is the Queets Trail which follows the river upstream for another 15.5 miles. Beyond the end of the trail, there is no development. Two lateral trails which formerly connected with the Clearwater and Quinault drainages are no longer maintained.

Much of the Queets Corridor was homesteaded beginning in the 1890's and continuing until 1940. Many pastures and fields are still evident today and a few buildings are still standing.

The Queets is known widely for its fish resources. Coho, chinook, chum, pink and sockeye salmon are all known to spawn in waters within the park, though the latter three species have very small stocks. There are also searun cutthroat trout and steelhead. Rainbow trout, cutthroat, whitefish and Dolly Varden char are all resident.

Recreational opportunities are many and varied in the Queets Valley, though recreational development is limited. The winding gravel road provides access and also good opportunities for wildlife viewing. A small campground near the end of the road, a few boat launch ramps and a 3 mile loop nature trail are provided along the road corridor. The narrow, gravel road, the overall scarcity of facilities and the lack of a bridge for trail access all tend to limit the amount of use in the valley and contribute to a high quality wilderness experience.

Eligibility Determination: Values:

Scenic: Heavy rain forest vegetation, major river with numerous large and small tributaries, alpine peaks, glaciers, deep canyons, waterfalls. Wilderness setting. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Recreational: Camping, wildlife viewing, fishing, backpacking, boating, cross-country hiking, mountaineering. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Geologic: Recent glaciation in the high country, existing glaciers, high peaks, incised canyons, waterfalls, broad glacial valley. Well Above Average.

Fish and Wildlife: Very rich fish resources: 5 species of salmon, searun trout, resident trout. Very large herds of elk. Bear, cougar, deer, numerous smaller mammals. Nesting bald eagles, ospreys. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Historical: Rich homestead history. Area explored by O'Neil Expedition in 1890. Well Above Average.

Cultural: Between 5 and 7 Native American settlement sites are identified. Most have been obliterated by subsequent homesteading activities and by changing river channels. Well Above Average.

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS
OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK
EVALUATION

NORTH FORK SKOKOMISH

IDENTIFICATION

The North Fork Skokomish was not listed on the Nationwide Rivers Inventory, but the stretch of the river within Olympic National Park appears to have the characteristics necessary to warrant inclusion in the evaluation process.

EVALUATION

General Setting: The North Fork Skokomish originates in Olympic National Park and flows for approximately 13 miles to the park boundary. Immediately outside the park is the high water shoreline of Lake Cushman, an impoundment that generates hydroelectric power for the city of Tacoma. From this upper end of the lake to the junction of the North and South Forks of the Skokomish is about 19 miles. The Skokomish continues another 9 miles to its mouth at the Hood Canal. This evaluation considers the 13 miles of mainstem river and those tributaries and portions of tributaries that are within the park.

All but the lower mile of the North Fork was designated by Congress as part of the Olympic Park Wilderness in 1988.

With headwaters on the southwest flank of Mt. Stone and the north flank of Mt. Skokomish, the North Fork descends steeply from about 6000 feet to about 770 feet where it leaves the park. There are no impoundments or diversions on this stretch of the river. Flowing southerly, the North Fork drains the entire southeast corner of the park, an area of about 29,000 acres. Several good-sized tributaries feed the river, particularly from the west.

The river flows through a glaciated valley and has steep forested slopes rising on both sides. The lower reaches of the valley support stands of huge Douglas-fir, western redcedar and hemlock.

Construction of the dam on the lower Skokomish blocked migration of salmon in park waters, but a landlocked form of chinook salmon can be found in Lake Cushman and resident rainbow and cutthroat trout, very large Dolly Varden char, and whitefish are in the North Fork.

In the vicinity of the Staircase Ranger Station, fishing, hiking and camping are popular. The North Fork Skokomish Trail closely

parallels the river for approximately 12.5 miles and is a major access route into the Olympic backcountry. A very popular side trail to Flapjack Lakes branches from the main trail about four miles up.

Eligibility Determination: Values

Scenic: Heavily forested mountain slopes, views of snowcapped peaks, swift-flowing river, tranquil pools, wildflower displays, wilderness setting. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Recreational: Developed campground, regional attraction, fishing, limited river floating, day-hiking, backpacking, mountain climbing. Well Above Average.

Geologic: Major Olympic Range peaks, glaciated valley, small glaciers, lake basins, numerous tributary streams, river rapids, pools. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Fish and Wildlife: Significant resident trout and char; elk, deer, bear, cougar and numerous smaller mammal species. Bald eagles. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Historical: Extensive prospecting and mining history. North Fork Trail closely follows the historic route of the O'Neil exploration expedition of 1890. Many presently used place names were established by O'Neil. Well Above Average.

Cultural: Limited use by Native Americans for hunting, berry picking, fishing. Average.

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY/INELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

State: Washington

Park: Olympic National Park

River: North Fork Skokomish River

A. Length of River Within Park: 13 miles

B. Eligible Mileage Within Park: 13 miles

C. Status of Adjacent Segments: Downstream segment found eligible by USFS.

D. Classification: Wild

E. Outstandingly Remarkable Values: See attached

F. Project Proposals: None known

G. Inholdings Along River: None

H. Percentage of Watershed Within Park: 80%

I. Videotape Coverage: No

J. Other Relevant Information:

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS
OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK
EVALUATION

DOSEWALLIPS

IDENTIFICATION

The Dosewallips River is listed on the Nationwide Rivers Inventory and is listed in the Olympic National Forest Wild and Scenic Rivers Review. Portions were the subject of not enacted Wild and Scenic River legislation. It has also been identified by the park staff for inclusion in the evaluation process.

EVALUATION

General Setting: The mainstem Dosewallips River is approximately 28 miles in length, of which roughly 14 miles flows through Olympic National Park, 8 miles through Olympic National Forest and 6 miles through private lands near the mouth on the Hood Canal. This evaluation considers the 14 miles of mainstem and all the tributaries within the park.

The upper 12 miles of the river are within the Olympic Park Wilderness; the other two miles in the park, which are paralleled by the Dosewallips Road, are not in Wilderness. Although much of the Dosewallips drainage in the national forest is within the Buckhorn and The Brothers Wilderness Areas, the river (and road) corridor itself is not.

The mainstem Dosewallips headwaters in the vicinity of Hayden Pass in the east central part of the park. Flowing east and south from an elevation of about 5700 feet, the river descends over 4000 feet to the park boundary. Tributaries are numerous. Two of them, Silt Creek and the West Fork Dosewallips, are quite large and are fed by glaciers in the Mount Anderson area. At about 47,000 acres, the Dosewallips is the largest of the park's eastward draining river systems. There are no impoundments or diversions, although a diversion just east of the park boundary is planned for hydroelectric power generation.

Much of the upper Dosewallips flows through deep, rocky gorges incised into the bottom of the glacial valley. Heavy forest vegetation in the lower reaches of the river and in the lower elevations gives way to extensive open meadows in the upper drainages.

Just inside the boundary of the park, a waterfall blocks salmon and steelhead migration, but the upper river system supports cutthroat trout, Dolly Varden and whitefish..

At the Dosewallips Ranger Station is a developed campground and heavily used trailhead. Major trails up the mainstem Dosewallips and up the West Fork connect with the Elwha Trail via Hayden Pass and the East Fork Quinault Trail via Anderson Pass respectively. Other trails connect with the Dungeness, Gray Wolf and Duckabush. Hiking, fishing, camping and mountain climbing are the major recreational activities in the drainage.

Eligibility Determination: Values

Scenic: Heavily forested mountain slopes, open mountain meadows, glaciers, spectacular peaks, swift-flowing rivers, wildflower displays, wilderness setting. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Recreational: Developed campground, extensive trail system, fishing, mountain climbing, regional attraction. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Geologic: Major Olympic Range peaks, glaciers, glaciated valleys, lake basins, numerous tributary streams (some large), waterfalls. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Fish and Wildlife: Resident trout, large herds of elk. Deer, many bears, cougar, numerous smaller animals. Possible peregrine falcons. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Historical: Anderson and Hayden Pass areas explored by O'Neil in 1880's and 1890's. Average.

Cultural: Limited use by Native Americans for hunting, berry picking, fishing. Average.

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY/INELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

State: Washington

Park: Olympic National Park

River: Dosewallips River

A. Length of River Within Park: 14 miles

B. Eligible Mileage Within Park: 14 miles

C. Status of Adjacent Segments: Downstream segment found eligible by USFS.

D. Classification: Wild and Scenic

E. Outstandingly Remarkable Values: See attached

F. Project Proposals: None known

G. Inholdings Along River: None

H. Percentage of Watershed Within Park: 40%

I. Videotape Coverage: Yes

J. Other Relevant Information:

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS
OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK
EVALUATION

ROYAL CREEK

IDENTIFICATION

Royal Creek was not listed on the Nationwide Rivers Inventory, but the Dungeness River, to which Royal Creek is a major tributary, is listed in the Olympic National Forest Wild and Scenic Rivers review. It also has been identified by the park staff as having the characteristics necessary to warrant inclusion in the evaluation process.

EVALUATION

General Setting: Royal Creek is a short tributary to the upper Dungeness River, entering the river at about River Mile 25. Only about 5.5 miles long, all but the lower 0.4 mile is inside the park boundary, as are all tributaries. This evaluation considers only these park waters.

The entire drainage within the park, about 7000 acres, is part of the Olympic Park Wilderness. Although the remainder is in an unroaded area of the Olympic National Forest, it is not in dedicated Wilderness. The mainstem Dungeness and its major tributary, the Gray Wolf, have been listed as eligible for Wild and Scenic River status by the U.S. Forest Service.

Royal Basin, the origin of the creek, is a small basin surrounded on three sides by high peaks and ridges and dominated by 7788 foot Mount Deception. In its short length, the creek drops from 5700 feet to 3000 feet at the park boundary. There are no impoundments above River Mile 11 on the mainstem Dungeness.

Royal Creek and Basin show their glacial origin dramatically. Except in the lower reaches of the valley, vegetation is comparatively sparse and landforms are easily seen. Trees are mostly hemlock and Douglas-fir with silver and subalpine fir dominating in the higher elevations.

Rainbow trout are in the stream and brook trout, stocked years ago, are in Royal Lake.

The Royal Creek Trail is one of the most popular short, dead end trails in the park. Camping, fishing, hiking and technical rock

climbing and mountaineering are pursued here. There are no connecting trails.

Eligibility Determination: Values

Scenic: Forested mountain slopes giving way to open meadows and bare rock slopes. Spectacular mountain peaks towering 2000 feet directly above the creek. Much evidence of glaciation: tarns, cirques, polished rock. Glaciers and permanent snowpacks. Swift-flowing stream, wildflowers, wilderness setting.
Outstandingly Remarkable.

Recreational: Excellent hiking and cross-country scrambling, rock climbing and technical mountaineering, limited fishing, camping. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Geologic: Major Olympic Range peaks, spectacular evidence of glaciation, glaciers, high basins and tarns. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Fish and Wildlife: Trout in stream and lake. Deer, bear, marmot and numerous small mammals. Non-native mountain goats. Average.

Historical: No known records of early exploration or use. Below Average.

Cultural: Possible use by early Native Americans. Below Average.

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY/INELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

State: Washington

Park: Olympic National Park

River: Royal Creek

A. Length of River Within Park: 5 miles

B. Eligible Mileage Within Park: 5 miles

C. Status of Adjacent Segments: Downstream segment found eligible by USFS.

D. Classification: Wild

E. Outstandingly Remarkable Values: See attached

F. Project Proposals: None known

G. Inholdings Along River: None

H. Percentage of Watershed Within Park: 90%

I. Videotape Coverage: No

J. Other Relevant Information:

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS
OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK
EVALUATION

GRAY WOLF

IDENTIFICATION

The Gray Wolf River, the major tributary of the Dungeness River, was not listed on the Nationwide Rivers Inventory but is listed in the Olympic National Forest Wild and Scenic Rivers Review. It also has been identified by the park staff for inclusion in the evaluation process.

EVALUATION

General Setting: Considered in this evaluation are the national park portions of the mainstem Gray Wolf River and all tributaries including two major ones, Grand Creek and Cameron Creek. These two tributaries are large enough that they could easily be considered as the middle and north forks of the Gray Wolf.

The entire drainage within the park, about 45,000 acres, is part of the Olympic Park Wilderness and another 4 miles flow through the Buckhorn Wilderness of Olympic National Forest. The Gray Wolf and the Dungeness River have been listed as eligible for Wild and Scenic River status by the U.S. Forest Service.

From its confluence with the Dungeness, the Gray Wolf is slightly over 17 miles in length; the upper 9.5 miles are in the park. It rises at elevations of about 6000 feet in the basins on the north side of Gray Wolf Pass. One tributary flows from Cedar Lake, a large subalpine lake.

Cameron and Grand Creeks join about 0.3 mile above their confluence with the Gray Wolf at a place called, appropriately, Three Forks. The Cameron flows 9 miles from its origin at the Cameron Glaciers on the north side of 7192 foot Mount Cameron. A 3-mile long branch of the Cameron originates in the snowfields of Cameron Basin. Grand Creek flows from the north slopes of Grand Pass, flows through Gladys, Moose and Grand Lakes in Grand Valley, and joins the Cameron. Its length is about 8 miles.

All three streams, Gray Wolf, Cameron and Grand, have numerous short tributaries flowing down from the steep adjacent ridges.

There are no impoundments in the Gray Wolf drainage and none in the mainstem Dungeness until River Mile 11.

All three streams flow through spectacular glaciated terrain and glaciers remain at the headwaters of the Cameron. Lower reaches of the streams are vegetated with Douglas-fir and hemlock, gradually replaced by silver and subalpine firs at higher elevations.

Resident cutthroat trout, Dolly Varden char and whitefish are in all the main streams and in the lakes of Grand Valley. It is likely that pink, coho and chinook salmon ascend the Gray Wolf almost a mile into the park.

The Gray Wolf drainage is well-used for recreation. Trails ascend the Gray Wolf and Cameron Valleys and one of the park's most popular trail provides access to the Grand Valley; the lower Grand has no trail. Hiking, camping, fishing and mountaineering are popular pursuits.

Eligibility Determination: Values

Scenic: Forested mountain slopes, spectacular peaks, tarns and high subalpine lakes, numerous streams, glaciers, abundant wildflowers, wilderness setting. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Recreational: Excellent hiking trails, fishing, camping. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Geologic: Major Olympic Range peaks, glaciated terrain, glaciers, numerous rivers and streams. Well Above Average.

Fish and Wildlife: Resident trout and some salmon. Elk, bear, deer, cougar and numerous smaller mammals. Well Above Average.

Historical: The headwaters of the Grand and Cameron were explored in 1885 by O'Neil. Average.

Cultural: Probable early use by Native Americans. Average.

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY/INELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

State: Washington

Park: Olympic National Park

River: Gray Wolf River

A. Length of River Within Park: 9.5 miles

B. Eligible Mileage Within Park: 9.5 miles

C. Status of Adjacent Segments: Downstream segment found eligible and recommended for designation by USFS.

D. Classification: Wild

E. Outstandingly Remarkable Values: See attached

F. Project Proposals: None known

G. Inholdings Along River: None

H. Percentage of Watershed Within Park: 50%

I. Videotape Coverage: No

J. Other Relevant Information:

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS
OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK
EVALUATION

ELWHA

IDENTIFICATION

The Elwha River was not listed on the Nationwide Rivers Inventory. It is, however, the longest river within the park and the one with the largest drainage. It appears to the park staff to have the characteristics necessary to warrant inclusion in the evaluation process. It is also identified in the Olympic National Forest Wild and Scenic Rivers Review.

EVALUATION

General Setting: The Elwha rises in the heart of Olympic National Park and flows 44.8 miles to its mouth in the Strait of Juan de Fuca. The upper 35 miles are in the park and the lower 9.8 miles are in the national forest, the Lower Elwha Indian Reservation and in private ownership. Dams at River Mile 4.9 (Lake Aldwell outside the park) and River Mile 13.4 (Lake Mills inside the park) provide electrical power to a Port Angeles pulp mill.

This evaluation considers the mainstem Elwha River from the head of Lake Mills at approximately River Mile 16 to the headwaters and includes all tributaries inside the park. This entire area is within the Olympic Park Wilderness.

The Elwha has its headwaters at about 4500 feet on the south side of Dodwell-Rixon Pass at the southern end of the Bailey Range. The river flows southerly for about 5 miles and then hooks around to flow north toward the Strait. There are many and substantial tributaries, including the Hayes, Lost, Goldie and Lillian Rivers. Total river miles of tributaries above Lake Mills is over 360 miles. By far the largest river in the park, the Elwha drains about 176,000 acres, almost 20% of the park.

The Elwha is another U-shaped glacial valley, with subsequent river erosion having carved several deep canyons, notably Rica and Grand Canyons. The forest stands in most of the valley are dominated by Douglas-fir with some hemlock and true fir. Especially in the lower part of the valley, there are many second-growth stands resulting from past fires.

Prior to construction of the dams, nearly the entire river was used by anadromous salmon and steelhead, but now the river is

inhabited by resident rainbow and cutthroat trout, whitefish and Dolly Vardon char. Efforts are currently being made to restore coho and chinook salmon to the upper river.

Recreation in the valley centers around the Elwha Ranger Station, a mile and a half downstream from Lake Mills. Camping, picnicking, day-hiking, river running and fishing are all popular. Lake Mills itself provides boating and fishing opportunities. The Elwha River Trail is part of the major north-south cross park trail, connecting with the North Fork Quinault Trail at Low Divide. Several side trails provide additional day and overnight hiking routes.

Eligibility Determination: Values

Scenic: Varied forest stands on steep mountain slopes, peaks, meadows, waterfalls, river gorges, deep pools, rapids, wilderness setting. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Recreational: Hiking, day-hiking, camping, picnicking, boating, fishing. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Geologic: Major Olympic Range peaks, glaciated terrain, large river, numerous smaller rivers and streams, canyons, hot springs. Well Above Average.

Fish and Wildlife: Abundant resident trout. Large herds of elk. Deer, bear, cougar, numerous smaller mammals. Occasional bald eagles, osprey. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Historical: Explored by O'Neil in 1885 and by the Press Party in 1889-90. Blazed trees still visible. Old homestead sites with two standing buildings. Old Forest Service ranger stations. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Cultural: Limited use by Native Americans for hunting, fishing and berry gathering. Average.

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY/INELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

State: Washington

Park: Olympic National Park

River: Elwha River

A. Length of River Within Park: 35 miles

B. Eligible Mileage Within Park: 35 miles

C. Status of Adjacent Segments: No federal studies.

D. Classification: Wild and Scenic

E. Outstandingly Remarkable Values: See attached

F. Project Proposals: None known

G. Inholdings Along River: Few, Total < 5% of Frontage

H. Percentage of Watershed Within Park: 85%

I. Videotape Coverage: No

J. Other Relevant Information: Dam within OLYM on the Elwha River is currently in relicensing proceedings and may be removed.

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS
OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK
EVALUATION

SOLEDUCK

IDENTIFICATION

The Soleduck River is listed on the Nationwide Rivers Inventory and portions were the subject of never-enacted Wild and Scenic River legislation. It is listed in the Olympic National Forest Wild and Scenic Rivers Review. It also has been listed by the park staff for inclusion in the evaluation process.

EVALUATION

General Setting: The Soleduck is the longest river on the Olympic Peninsula, flowing 65 miles from its source to its confluence with the Bogachiel River. The merging of these two rivers forms the Quillayute River which flows 5.6 miles to the Pacific. This evaluation considers the 19.2 miles of mainstem and all tributaries and portions of tributaries within Olympic National Park.

The upper 6.3 miles of the river and all of the North Fork Soleduck drainage is within the Olympic Park Wilderness. Outside the park the river flows through Forest Service, Washington Department of Natural Resources and private lands, most of it managed for timber production. Land area of the drainage in the park is about 47,000 acres.

The mainstem Soleduck headwaters are at about 4500 feet in the north central part of the park. Several high tributaries flow out of the Seven Lakes Basin. About 15.5 miles from the source the mainstem is joined by the North Fork, a 14 mile long major tributary. There are no impoundments on the river.

The upper Soleduck has a steep gradient with many cascades and waterfalls including the scenic and well-known Soleduck Falls. The valley is vegetated primarily with Douglas-fir and hemlock. Near the park boundary are areas of second-growth that had been logged prior to the establishment of the park.

The Soleduck Road leaves Highway 101 2 miles west of Lake Crescent and follows the Soleduck Valley for 14 miles. At about 12.5 miles is the Sol Duc Hot Springs Resort, a natural feature that has been operated as a resort since 1912. The road terminates at a trailhead for the Soleduck River Trail.

The Soleduck River and its tributaries within the park support cutthroat and steelhead trout, coho and chinook salmon, Dolly Varden and whitefish.

The Soleduck River is regionally and nationally known for its recreational opportunities. Road touring at all seasons of the year is popular. Bathing facilities in the hot springs are available, as is a large swimming pool. A large developed campground adjoins the resort area. Major trails access the river valley, the Seven Lakes Basin and other trails connect with the Elwha, Bogachiel and Hoh Trails. There is limited whitewater kayaking.

Eligibility Determination: Values

Scenic: Dense old-growth forests, steep mountain slopes, rushing river with cascades and falls, subalpine lakes, wilderness setting. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Recreational: Hiking, fishing, swimming, camping, overnight lodging, hot springs, day-hiking, some boating. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Geologic: Glaciated landscape, moraines, major river, hot springs. Well Above Average.

Fish and Wildlife: Anadromous salmon and trout. Resident trout. Large herds of elk. Deer, cougars, bears, numerous smaller mammals. Occasional bald eagles. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Historical: Historic ranger station. Long history of use as a hot springs resort. Above Average.

Cultural: Used by Native Americans for hunting, fishing and berry gathering. The hot springs were probably used by Native Americans. Above Average.

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY/INELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

State: Washington

Park: Olympic National Park

River: Soleduck River

A. Length of River Within Park: 19.2 miles

B. Eligible Mileage Within Park: 19.2 miles

C. Status of Adjacent Segments: Downstream segment found eligible by USFS.

D. Classification: Scenic

E. Outstandingly Remarkable Values: See attached

F. Project Proposals: None known

G. Inholdings Along River: None

H. Percentage of Watershed Within Park: 20%

I. Videotape Coverage: Yes

J. Other Relevant Information:

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS
OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK
EVALUATION

SOUTH FORK CALAWAH

IDENTIFICATION

The South Fork Calawah was not identified on the Nationwide Rivers Inventory, but was identified in the Olympic National Forest Wild and Scenic Rivers Review. It has been identified by the Washington Department of Ecology as a river of Statewide significance. It also has been listed by the park staff for inclusion in the evaluation process.

EVALUATION

General Setting: The Calawah system drains the area of the northwest Olympic Peninsula between the Soleduck and Bogachiel Rivers. Total length of the Calawah and the three major tributaries, the North Fork, South Fork and Sitkum, is about 65 miles. Of this, the South Fork is about 20.5 miles, the upper 15 miles flowing in the park. This evaluation considers only those 15 miles of the South Fork Calawah and the few tributaries in the park.

The entire drainage within the park is in the Olympic Park Wilderness. The remainder of the Calawah flows through national forest, Washington Department of Natural Resources and privately owned lands, most of which is in timber production.

The South Fork originates in the northwest part of the park near Pine Mountain, which is on the east end of the ridge that forms the boundary between the park and Olympic National Forest. It rises at about 2800 feet and flows west to its confluence with the North Fork, forming the mainstem Calawah. The Calawah joins the Bogachiel after 10.5 miles. Drainage area inside the park is just over 17,000 acres. The only major tributary, the Sitkum River, joins the South Fork just outside the park. There are no impoundments on the entire river system.

The South Fork Calawah is one of the least known rivers in the park. It flows through a narrow valley that is heavily forested in the lower elevations with typical rain forest species: Sitka spruce, redcedar, bigleaf maple and Douglas-fir. In the higher elevations are Douglas-fir, hemlock and true fir. Although it parallels the park boundary and is in no place more than 3 miles from a logging road, the river is rarely visited by humans. The

Indian Pass Trail crosses the river about 6 miles from where the river leaves the park but only a few persons per year fish or camp there.

Coho and chinook salmon and steelhead trout utilize the lower reaches of the South Fork for spawning. Resident cutthroat trout, Dolly Varden and whitefish are also likely present.

The South Fork Calawah has true wilderness values. Aside from the one trail that fords the river, there is no development in the drainage and almost no use. Opportunities for fishing, cross-country hiking and exploring, wilderness camping and nature study in an undisturbed environment are unexcelled.

Eligibility Determination: Values

Scenic: Heavy, undisturbed rain forest, narrow river canyon, unpenetrated wilderness. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Recreational: Cross-country hiking, camping, fishing, nature study. Above Average.

Geologic: Narrow river valley, numerous short tributaries. Average.

Fish and Wildlife: Anadromous salmon and steelhead. Elk, bear, cougar, deer, numerous smaller mammals. Bald eagles. Well above Average.

Historical: The Indian Pass trail is part of the old Snider-Jackson trail built by the Forest Service. Below Average.

Cultural: Limited use by Native Americans for hunting, fishing. A possible archeological site is reported on the South Fork Calawah about 4 miles outside the park. Average.

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY/INELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

State: Washington

Park: Olympic National Park

River: Clawah River

A. Length of River Within Park: 15 miles

B. Eligible Mileage Within Park: 15 miles

C. Status of Adjacent Segments: No federal studies.

D. Classification: Wild

E. Outstandingly Remarkable Values: See attached

F. Project Proposals: None known

G. Inholdings Along River: None

H. Percentage of Watershed Within Park: 60%

I. Videotape Coverage: No

J. Other Relevant Information:

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS
OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK
EVALUATION

QUINAULT

IDENTIFICATION

The Quinault River appears in the Olympic National Forest Wild and Scenic Rivers Review and has been identified by the park staff for inclusion in the evaluation process.

EVALUATION

General Setting: The Quinault River system is complicated to describe. From its mouth at the Pacific, the river extends about 33 miles to Lake Quinault, a large natural lake about 4 miles long by 1.5 miles wide. Upstream from the lake the river extends from River Mile 36.2 to River Mile 46.7, where two major branches join to form the mainstem. The North Fork Quinault extends another 18 miles, with the 10 mile long Rustler Creek as its major tributary. The Quinault River upstream from the junction with North Fork is also known as the East Fork and occasionally the Main Fork. It extends 22 miles to its source.

At Lake Quinault the north shore is the park boundary while the lake itself and all the land downstream from the lake are part of the Quinault Indian Reservation. Upstream of the lake, the river forms an 8 mile boundary between the national park on the north side and the national forest and private lands on the south side.

This evaluation considers (1) the mainstem Quinault upstream from River Mile 44.8 where both banks are in the park, (2) the North Fork Quinault and all tributaries and (3) the upper Quinault (East Fork) and all tributaries. The reach of river above the lake that forms the park boundary also meets the criteria for consideration and will require cooperative action with the Forest Service.

With the exception of the road corridors to the North Fork Ranger Station and the Graves Creek trailhead, the drainages being considered here are within the Olympic Park Wilderness. Land use outside the park is used for recreation, residences, agriculture and timber production.

The total land area of the park within the Quinault drainage is over 130,000 acres, second only to the Elwha. **There are no** impoundments in the drainage.

The Quinault headwaters are the glaciers of Mount Anderson. Other small glaciers on the north side of Mount Duckabush and the west side of Mount LaCrosse also feed the river. These headwaters are all at about 5,000 feet. The headwaters of the North Fork are a few hundred feet lower and are in the vicinity of Low Divide, Mount Christie and Mount Seattle. Although a few small glaciers on these peaks do feed the North Fork, the river is primarily non-glacial in origin.

Both major forks flow through fairly steep and narrow valleys above the confluence. The Quinault (East Fork) drops about 3000 feet in the 4 miles from the origin to the Enchanted Valley, where the valley broadens out briefly. In the next 18 miles to the confluence, the river drops only 1600 feet more. The North Fork descends 2500 feet in the first 4 miles, flattens out slightly and descends 2100 feet in the 14 miles to the confluence. Both forks have numerous falls and cascades and for the most part have steep, short tributaries. Between the confluence and the lake the river is broad and relatively smooth, descending only 200 feet in 10 miles.

The rain forest vegetation (Sitka spruce, Douglas-fir, western redcedar, bigleaf maple, etc.) that is present in the lower Quinault Valley of the park extends only a few miles up the two forks, soon being replaced by hemlock and true fir. In the upper end of Enchanted Valley in the upper Quinault is the largest known western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), standing over 163 feet tall with a diameter of 8 feet, 8 inches. The largest known Alaska yellow cedar is in the upper reaches of a branch of Big Creek, a stream entering the Quinault 5 miles above the lake. This tree is 122 feet in diameter and 120 feet tall.

The North Shore Road enters the park a short distance from Highway 101 and continues past the lake and Quinault Ranger Station. A few miles farther it becomes a narrower, gravel road as it continues along the north side of the river to the Quinault River bridge near the confluence of the forks. Becoming the North Fork Road it continues to the North Fork Ranger Station, a total of about 18 miles from the highway. The South Shore Road enters the park about 12 miles from Highway 101 and continues about 7 miles up the Quinault River, ending at Graves Creek Ranger Station and trailhead. It connects with the North Shore Road via the Quinault River bridge.

Major trails ascend both forks of the river. The Enchanted Valley Trail, also known as the East Fork or the Quinault River Trail, climbs to Anderson Pass near the headwaters and connects with the Dosewallips Trail. A branch provides access to the

Duckabush and Skokomish via O'Neil Pass. The North Fork Trail is part of the major cross-park route over Low Divide to the Elwha.

The fish resources of the Quinault are rich. Coho, chinook and sockeye salmon (the last known widely as "Quinault blueback") spawn upstream as far as the lower reaches of both major forks and a few chum salmon spawn above the lake. There are also searun cutthroat trout and steelhead as well as resident rainbow and cutthroat, whitefish and Dolly Varden char.

The extensive road and trail systems provide excellent access for recreation and small campgrounds are on the north side of the lake and at the ends of the both the North and South Shore Roads. There are interpretive displays at the Quinault Ranger Station and a new nature trail.

Eligibility Determination: Values

Scenic: Rain forest and montane vegetation. Spectacular high mountain peaks with glaciers and permanent snowfields. High waterfalls in tributaries, deep gorges, cascades, rapids. Open meadows and fields. Wilderness setting. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Recreational: Automobile touring, fishing, camping, wildlife viewing, day hiking, backpacking, mountaineering, limited boating. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Geologic: Major Olympic peaks, canyons, major rivers, waterfalls, cascades, glaciers, glaciated landscape. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Fish and Wildlife: Anadromous cutthroat and steelhead trout and 4 species of salmon. Resident fish. Huge herds of elk. Bears, cougars, deer, and numerous smaller mammals. Nesting bald eagles and large numbers of wintering eagles. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Historical: Homesteading began in the upper valley in the late 1880's and by 1900 extended to the confluence of the North Fork. No structures remain but cleared pastures and a few fruit trees remain. Three of the early expeditions exploring the interior Olympics passed through the area: Gilman in 1889, the Press Party in early 1890 and O'Neil in late 1890. Chalets for hikers and riders were built at Enchanted Valley (1930) and Low Divide (1927). Enchanted Valley Chalet still stands. Well Above Average.

Cultural: Two settlement sites of early Native Americans have been identified near the confluence of the North Fork, but changes in the river channel have probably destroyed any cultural materials. Above Average.

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY/INELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

State: Washington

Park: Olympic National Park

River: Quinault River

A. Length of River Within Park: See Narrative

B. Eligible Mileage Within Park: See Narrative

C. Status of Adjacent Segments: No federal studies.

D. Classification: Wild and Scenic

E. Outstandingly Remarkable Values: See attached

F. Project Proposals: None known

G. Inholdings Along River: None

H. Percentage of Watershed Within Park: 50%

I. Videotape Coverage: No

J. Other Relevant Information:

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS
OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK
EVALUATION

OZETTE

IDENTIFICATION

The Ozette River has been identified by the park staff for inclusion in the evaluation process.

EVALUATION

General Setting: Ozette Lake, located in the northern part of the coastal strip of the park, is the third largest natural lake in Washington and is entirely within Olympic National Park. It has several streams tributary to it, all of which are almost entirely outside the park. The outlet of the lake, the Ozette River, flows northwesterly 4.5 miles to its mouth at the Pacific. All but the segment between River Miles 0.6 and 1.0 flows through Olympic National Park; the other 0.4 mile flows through a corner of the Ozette Indian Reservation. This evaluation considers only those portions of the Ozette River within Olympic National Park. The reach of the river within the Ozette Indian Reservation also meets the criteria for consideration and will require cooperative action of the tribe to be actively considered.

The river flows through the Olympic Park Wilderness from the mouth to River Mile 0.6 and from River Mile 1.0 to 4.0. From River Mile 4.0 to Lake Ozette, the west bank of the river is the Wilderness boundary.

There are no impoundments on the entire Ozette River.

The river descends only 29 vertical feet between the Ozette Lake and the Pacific. The course of the river takes 4.5 meandering miles to travel 2.8 straight-line miles between lake and ocean. Heavy coastal coniferous forest lines the banks of the river for its entire distance: Sitka spruce, western redcedar, dense salal and ferns.

Beyond the immediate area of the Ozette Ranger Station, there are no roads, trails or any other developments along the river corridor.

Several species of native and exotic fish inhabit the Ozette River and Lake. Coho, chinook and sockeye salmon use the drainage for spawning, as do searun cutthroat trout and

steelhead. In the lake are several species, including the exotic white perch. It is likely that the Olympic mudminnow (*Novumbra hubbsi*), a sensitive species listed by the Washington Department of Wildlife, is present in the lake and/or river. This species is a possible candidate for federal listing under the Endangered Species Act.

The Lake Ozette trailhead is the busiest trailhead in the park. Both day-hikers and backpackers hike either or both the 3-mile trails that lead to the beach. A small campground, picnic area and ranger station are adjacent to the trailhead. Fishing and boating are also popular. The Ozette River is partially blocked at several locations by fallen logs and canoe or kayak travel, while possible, is not common.

Eligibility Determination: Values

Scenic: Huge lake, dense coastal forest with wind-contorted trees, slow, meandering stream, Pacific coastal beaches, all in a Wilderness setting. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Recreational: Excellent year-around hiking and backpacking, fishing and camping. Well Above Average.

Geologic: Huge lake, generally flat terrain, spectacular coastline. Average.

Fish and Wildlife: Anadromous salmon and trout, resident fish. Elk, bears, deer, otters, numerous smaller mammals. Several pairs of nesting bald eagles, including some quite close to the river. Coastal marine species of bird and mammal, intertidal fish and invertebrates. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Historical: The Ozette area was homesteaded in the 1890's and 1900's. There were several homesteads at the north end of the lake and at least two along the river itself. Ruins of the Nylund homestead and cemetery next to the river can still be found. During World War II the area was heavily patrolled by the Coast Guard. Several trails were built or existing ones improved, including a now abandoned trail along the Ozette River. Above Average.

Cultural: The Ozette River and Lake were frequently used by the Makah Indians for fishing. A large village site at Cape Alava, less than 2 miles from the mouth of the river, was extensively excavated between 1970 and 1981. The site showed at least 2,000 years of occupancy and has been called one of the most significant archeological digs in North America. Outstandingly remarkable.

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY/INELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

State: Washington

Park: Olympic National Park

River: Ozette River

A. Length of River Within Park: 4.1 miles

B. Eligible Mileage Within Park: 4.1 miles

C. Status of Adjacent Segments: No federal studies.

D. Classification: Wild

E. Outstandingly Remarkable Values: See attached

F. Project Proposals: None known

G. Inholdings Along River: None

H. Percentage of Watershed Within Park: 25%

I. Videotape Coverage: No

J. Other Relevant Information:



United States Department of the Interior



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK

600 East Park Avenue

Port Angeles, Washington 98362-6798

IN REPLY REFER TO:

L58(PNR-RP)
OLYM-CRF

May 4, 1989

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Pacific Northwest Region

From: Superintendent, Olympic

Subject: Wild and Scenic Rivers Evaluation Within National Parks
Reply due: May 5, 1989

Attached is our completed draft of the identification and evaluation sections of the Wild and Scenic Rivers study. As you can see by the number of rivers evaluated, we took the advice offered in the Draft NPS-77 Guidelines, "... to err on the side of inclusiveness . . ." and to consider "... studying entire natural or relatively undeveloped rivers or watersheds."

We also considered the fact that Wilderness designation is more stringent than Wild and Scenic Rivers designation and that inasmuch all of the rivers listed here are partially within or all within designated Wilderness, they likely have many of the characteristics necessary for Wild and Scenic River designation too.

In this analysis we have closely followed the format used by Olympic National Forest in their Wild and Scenic Rivers Review (Appendix F to the Draft Environmental Statement for the Proposed Land and Resource Management Plan, 1986).

The rivers evaluated and determined to be eligible in this preliminary analysis are:

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Skokomish | 6. Elwha | 10. Hoh |
| 2. Duckabush | 7. Soleduck | 11. Queets |
| 3. Dosewallips | 8. Calawah | 12. Quinault |
| 4. Royal Creek | 9. Bogachiel | 13. Ozette |
| 5. Gray Wolf | | |

Robert S. Chandler

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY/INELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

State: Washington

Park: Olympic National Park

River: Bogachiel River

A. Length of River Within Park: 24.2 miles

B. Eligible Mileage Within Park: 24.2 miles

C. Status of Adjacent Segments: No federal studies.

D. Classification: Wild

E. Outstandingly Remarkable Values: See attached

F. Project Proposals: None known

G. Inholdings Along River: None

H. Percentage of Watershed Within Park: 30%

I. Videotape Coverage: Yes

J. Other Relevant Information:

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS
OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK
EVALUATION

BOGACHIEL

IDENTIFICATION

The Bogachiel River was listed in the Nationwide Rivers Inventory and in the Olympic National Forest Wild and Scenic River Review. It also has been listed by the park staff for inclusion in the evaluation process.

EVALUATION

General Setting: The Bogachiel River is nearly 47 miles in length. The upper 24.2 miles is in Olympic National Park and the entire North Fork, which is 7.5 miles long and the major tributary of the upper river, is entirely in the park. The Bogachiel joins the Soleduck and flows the last 5.6 miles to the Pacific as the Quillayute River. This evaluation considers the Bogachiel, the North Fork Bogachiel and all the smaller tributaries that are wholly within the park.

Inside the park the river and tributaries are entirely within the Olympic Park Wilderness. Outside the park the Bogachiel flows through Washington Department of Natural Resources and privately owned lands, most of which are managed for timber production. Land area of the drainage in the park is about 52,000 acres.

The Bogachiel flows west from its origin in the north central part of Olympic National Park. Upstream of their junction, both the North Fork and the mainstem Bogachiel (sometimes referred to as the South Fork) have a fairly steep gradient and flow through narrow valleys. The mainstem descends nearly 3300 feet from an elevation of 4000 feet at its origin to the junction. West of here the valley broadens out and the river drops only about 500 feet in the next 11 miles. There are no impoundments on any part of the Bogachiel.

The upper watershed is thickly forested with hemlock, silver fir, cedar and some huge Douglas-fir. The lower reach of the river within the park is nearly pristine rain forest with Sitka spruce, Douglas-fir, cedar and some hardwoods. On the south side of the river about 6 miles upstream from the boundary is the largest known Pacific silver fir (Abies amabilis) which is over 200 feet tall and almost 7 feet in diameter.

The mainstem Bogachiel within the park upstream to the forks is spawning habitat for both coho and chinook salmon. Steelhead and cutthroat trout, Dolly Varden char and a large population of whitefish also use the river.

The Bogachiel is one of the least disturbed, most pristine drainages in the park. The park boundary is two miles from the nearest road and the only development is the Bogachiel River trail. This trail parallels the river and the North Fork, connecting with the Soleduck trail system. A lateral trail connects with the Hoh. Fishing, hiking, camping and nature study, all in an undisturbed wilderness, are excellent here.

Eligibility Determination: Values

Scenic: Undisturbed rain forest, thick montaine forests, broad river valley with views of the ridges and peaks, broad gravel bars and river terraces. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Recreational: Unexcelled rain forest hiking and camping, excellent fishing, excellent opportunities for nature study. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Geologic: Broad, glacial river valley. Many step tributaries from valley walls. Steep, narrow canyons in upper river valleys, with cascades and waterfalls. Above Average.

Fish and Wildlife: Good populations of anadromous salmon and steelhead and resident whitefish. Very large herds of elk. Deer, bear, cougar and numerous smaller mammals. Bald eagles visit the drainage. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Historical: Parts of the old Snider-Jackson trail, built by the Forest Service and used by early homesteaders to reach the Hoh River drainage, are still in use as part of the Bogachiel trail system. Below Average.

Cultural: Some use by Native Americans for hunting and fishing. An unexamined archeological site is reported about 2 miles inside the park near Mosquito Creek. Average.

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY/INELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

State: Washington

Park: Olympic National Park

River: Hoh River

A. Length of River Within Park: 26.5 miles

B. Eligible Mileage Within Park: 26.5 miles

C. Status of Adjacent Segments: Downstream segment found eligible by USFS.

D. Classification: Wild and Scenic

E. Outstandingly Remarkable Values: See attached

F. Project Proposals: None known

G. Inholdings Along River: Few, Total < 5% of Frontage

H. Percentage of Watershed Within Park: 30%

I. Videotape Coverage: Yes

J. Other Relevant Information:

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS
OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK
EVALUATION

HOH

IDENTIFICATION

The Hoh River is listed on the Nationwide Rivers Inventory and portions were the subject of never-enacted Wild and Scenic River legislation. It is listed in the Olympic National Forest Wild and Scenic Rivers Review. It also has been listed by the park staff for inclusion in the evaluation process.

EVALUATION

General Setting: The Hoh system drains a large portion of the west side of Olympic National Park. Its overall length is 56 miles, with the upper 26.5 miles in the park. The mouth of the Hoh is at the Pacific Ocean. About 1.5 miles of the mainstem flows through the coastal strip portion of the park at the mouth. This evaluation considers the 26.5 miles of mainstem river and all tributaries and portions of tributaries that are wholly within the park. The portion in the coastal strip is not considered for evaluation at this time.

The upper 20 miles of the mainstem is within the Olympic Park Wilderness, as is the park portion of the South Fork Hoh and the entire length of Mount Tom Creek. Outside the park the mainstem and the remainder of the South Fork flow through or adjacent to Olympic National Forest, the Hoh Indian Reservation, Washington Department of Natural Resources lands and privately owned lands. Most of these lands are managed for timber production. Total land area in the park drained by the Hoh is about 83,000 acres.

There are no impoundments in the entire drainage.

The Hoh and two of its major tributaries, the South Fork and Mount Tom Creek, have the glaciers of the Mount Olympus massif as their sources. Mount Olympus (7,965 feet) is the highest peak on the peninsula and is located in the center of the park. It has 8 named glaciers and numerous smaller ones. The mainstem Hoh is fed by the White, Blue and Hoh Glaciers, the South Fork by the Hubert and Geri-Freki Glaciers and Mount Tom Creek by another lobe of the White Glacier. All these streams originate at about 4,000 to 4,500 feet.

The South Fork Hoh is the major tributary of the Hoh, being 18.5 miles long and a drainage of 30,500 acres in the park and about 5,000 more outside the park. The upper 13 miles of the South Fork are in the park. The river then flows outside the park for 5 more miles, reentering the park for the last half mile before its confluence with the mainstem. The portion outside the park flows primarily through Washington Department of Natural Resources timberland.

The upper South Fork Hoh drops steeply from its glacial origin through a steep-walled canyon. About 5 miles from the source, the gradient flattens out and the valley widens. The vegetation at this point becomes typical of the west side rain forests, dominated by Sitka spruce, Douglas-fir, western redcedar and several hardwoods. A trail follows the river for only about 3 miles into the park from the boundary. This is the only development in the valley and beyond the end of the trail there are no developments whatever.

The mainstem Hoh flows for its first 26.5 miles in the park. The entire south bank of the river is in Wilderness; all but the 6.5 mile portion traversed by the road on the north bank is in Wilderness. The road provides access to the Hoh Ranger Station, Visitor Center and Campground. Beyond the road, the Hoh trail continues upriver for 13 miles at which point it crosses the river and ascends Glacier Creek to Glacier Meadows, the climbing camp for the Mount Olympus climb. [Interesting note: there are only two bridges that cross the Hoh River, the Highway 101 bridge and this trail bridge 13 miles uptrail.]

The temperate rain forest of the Hoh is known nationally and internationally, not so much because it is better or different from the other park rain forests, but because of its excellent access and interpretive facilities. The Hall of Mosses and Spruce Nature Trails, with Sitka spruce, bigleaf maples, hemlocks, Douglas-fir and cedar, are heavily used and widely known.

The upper reaches of the river have steep montaine slopes supporting Douglas-fir, hemlock and true fir forests. In the upper Cream Lake drainage is the largest known subalpine fir (Abies lasiocarpa), 6 feet, seven inches in diameter and 231 feet high.

Locally, the river is also well known for its fish resources. Coho, chinook and sockeye salmon all ascend the river to park waters for spawning, as do steelhead trout. There are also resident rainbow trout, cutthroat trout, whitefish and Dolly Varden char.

The Hoh drainage provides many recreational opportunities for visitors. There is a large campground, a major visitor center,

ranger station, nature trails, boat ramp and 6 miles of road. The Hoh trail ascends the river and the lower elevations of Mount Olympus for 18 miles. Lateral trails connect with the Soleduck and Bogachiel drainages.

Eligibility Determination: Values

Scenic: Spectacular rain forest vegetation, large river, waterfalls, cascades, deep canyons, broad valleys, steep mountain slopes, high alpine peaks with bare rock, snowfields and glaciers, wilderness setting. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Recreational: Camping, backpacking, day hiking, nature study, limited boating, fishing, mountaineering, cross-country hiking, automobile touring, nature hikes. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Geologic: Though not very long (the Hoh Glacier is longest at 3.8 miles), the many and reasonably accessible glaciers on Mount Olympus and the landscape they have affected are dramatic evidence of geologic processes at work. Deep valleys and canyons, numerous small tributaries. High, glacier-clad mountains. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Fish and Wildlife: Anadromous steelhead, cutthroat and salmon. Resident trout. Large herds of elk. Cougars, bears, deer and numerous smaller mammals. Nesting bald eagles and ospreys. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Historical: The old Forest Service trail from Snider Ranger Station to Jackson Ranger Station (now Hoh Ranger Station) had its southern end at the Hoh, although a no longer extant extension continued to the South Fork Hoh. Parts of this trail are still in use as trails. Average.

Cultural: Native American settlement sites exist in both the mainstem and South Fork Hoh drainages, but cultural material has not been found, likely because of shifts in the river channels. Average.

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY/INELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

State: Washington

Park: Olympic National Park

River: Duckabush River

A. Length of River Within Park: 12.5 miles

B. Eligible Mileage Within Park: 12.5 miles

C. Status of Adjacent Segments: Downstream segment found eligible and recommended for designation by USFS.

D. Classification: Wild

E. Outstandingly Remarkable Values: See attached

F. Project Proposals: None known

G. Inholdings Along River: None

H. Percentage of Watershed Within Park: 35%

I. Videotape Coverage: Yes

J. Other Relevant Information:

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS
OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK
EVALUATION

DUCKABUSH

IDENTIFICATION

The Duckabush River is listed in the Nationwide Rivers Inventory and is identified in the Olympic National Forest Wild and Scenic Rivers Review. It has also been identified by the park staff for inclusion in the evaluation process.

EVALUATION

General Setting: From its origin in the vicinity of O'Neil Pass, the Duckabush River flows 12.5 miles within Olympic National Park, 8.7 miles within Olympic National Forest and 2.9 miles on state and private lands, for a total length of 24.1 miles. Its mouth is at the Hood Canal. This evaluation considers the 12.5 miles of mainstem river and all tributaries within the park.

The entire drainage within the park is included in the Olympic Park Wilderness and about half of the mainstem outside the park is within The Brothers Wilderness of Olympic National Forest. The non-park portion of the river has been listed as eligible for Wild and Scenic River status by the U.S. Forest Service.

Originating from the beautiful Hart and Marmot Lakes (elevation about 4500 feet) and from the glacier (elevation about 5500 feet) on the north side of Mount Duckabush, the Duckabush River descends easterly to about 1200 feet at the park boundary. The Duckabush drains about 28,000 acres of the east central part of the park. Most tributaries are fairly short, the exception being the Crazy Creek drainage on the south side. There are no impoundments on the river.

The Duckabush Valley is glacier carved; its walls are steep. For most of its length within the park, heavy forest prevails, with meadows present only in the upper reaches. The forest is fir, Douglas-fir, hemlock and cedar.

Rainbow and cutthroat trout, Dolly Varden char and whitefish are in the river and lakes. Anadromous fish migration in the park is blocked by natural barriers.

The Duckabush is used for hiking, fishing and camping in a wilderness setting. The 16-mile long Duckabush Trail provides access and connects with the Skokomish, Quinault and Dosewallips Trails via First Divide, O'Neil and LaCrosse Passes respectively.

Eligibility Determination: Values

Scenic: Heavily forested mountain slopes, views of snowcapped peaks, high tarns nestled in glacial cirques, swift-flowing river, wildflower displays, wilderness setting. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Recreational: Backpacking, limited fishing, camping, mountaineering. Well Above Average.

Geologic: Major Olympic Range peaks, glaciated valley, glaciers, high lake basins, numerous tributary streams. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Fish and Wildlife: Resident trout. Large herds of elk. Deer, bear, cougar and numerous smaller mammals. Possible peregrine falcons. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Historical: Upper Duckabush explored and place names established by the O'Neil expedition of 1890. Above Average.

Cultural: Limited use by Native Americans for hunting, berry picking, fishing. Average.

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY/INELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

State: Washington

Park: Olympic National Park

River: Queets River

A. Length of River Within Park: 43.5 miles

B. Eligible Mileage Within Park: 43.5 miles

C. Status of Adjacent Segments: No federal studies.

D. Classification: Wild

E. Outstandingly Remarkable Values: See attached

F. Project Proposals: None known

G. Inholdings Along River: None

H. Percentage of Watershed Within Park: 45%

I. Videotape Coverage: No

J. Other Relevant Information:



IN REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

North Cascades National Park

2105 Highway 20

Sedro Woolley, Washington 98284 - 1799

TAKE
PRIDE IN
AMERICA

L7427

February 22, 1989

MAR 1

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Pacific Northwest Region

From: Superintendent, North Cascades National Park
Service Complex

Subject: Wild and Scenic River Candidates

The following streams meet the criteria for consideration for Wild and Scenic River designation:

- Chilliwack River
- Skagit River
- Thunder Creek/Fisher Creek
- Ruby Creek/Granite Creek/Canyon Creek
- Stehekin River/Agnes Creek/Bridge Creek
- North Fork Nooksack River
- Baker River

Chilliwack River - The Chilliwack River, in the northwest corner of North Cascades National Park (NOCA) flows north into British Columbia. Within NOCA the river is also within designated Wilderness. It flows through a wild part of the park and is bordered by spectacular stands of old red cedar.

Skagit River - The Skagit River in the Ross Lake National Recreation Area (ROLA) is downstream from the Seattle City Light hydroelectric projects. River levels are regulated by the dams. An additional project (Copper Creek) has been proposed in this currently unimpeded section. Most of this section of the river is parallel to Highway 20 and is used for recreational rafting. The river is also an important feeding area for wintering bald eagles utilizing salmon carcasses. Outside ROLA the river has been designated Wild and Scenic and is managed by the U.S. Forest Service. The river is an outstanding scenic resource easily viewed by visitors traveling through the area on the highway.

Thunder Creek/Fisher Creek - These streams originate in NOCA and flow north into ROLA, to Diablo Lake. The City of Seattle has proposed a dam on Thunder Creek within ROLA. The valleys associated with the streams are outstanding natural areas ranging from broad U-shaped valleys with extensive marshy areas to narrow V-shaped canyons.

Ruby Creek/Granite Creek/Canyon Creek - These streams are primarily on U.S. Forest Service land except for approximately 2 miles of Ruby Creek in ROLA before it empties into Ross Lake. Portions of these streams parallel highway 20 and provide spectacular views of high mountain streams. The Okanogan National Forest is currently considering the streams for Wild and Scenic status. However, it is our understanding that the FERC license for project 553 (Seattle City Light Skagit River projects including Ross Lake) precludes designation of this section of Ruby Creek as Wild and Scenic. Although Ruby Creek appears to meet the criteria for consideration as Wild and Scenic, there is no indication on the part of the licensee that the project boundary will be revised.

Stehekin River/Agnes Creek/Bridge Creek - The Stehekin River originates in North Cascades National Park near Cascade Pass at about 5400 feet. The river flows through the park for approximately 18 miles, then for approximately 12 miles through the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area (LACH) before entering Lake Chelan at 1100 feet. Associated with the Stehekin River are Agnes and Bridge creeks. Agnes Creek enters from the west out of the Glacier Peak Wilderness and Bridge Creek originates on the east in the Okanogan National Forest. This is a spectacular system, originating in glaciers and snowfields. The streams pass through varied topography ranging from broad gentle valleys to narrow impenetrable gorges. The portion of the river within LACH runs parallel to the road in many areas. It also crosses or is bordered by private land in many locations. There is some recreation rafting use of the river in LACH. Total length of the system is approximately 44 miles.

North Fork Nooksack River - This river originates on the north side of Mount Shuksan in the Nooksack Glaciers in NOCA. Only about 2 miles are within the park boundary, however, here the river flows through the spectacular Nooksack Cirque. The river is being considered for Wild and Scenic status on the adjacent Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest.

Baker River - The Baker river originates in NOCA and approximately 10 miles of the stream are within the park. This is a particularly wild region of the park with no maintained trails. The river is being considered for Wild and Scenic status on the adjacent Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest.


John Earnst

Wild and Scenic River Evaluation
North Cascades National Park Service Complex

SKAGIT RIVER

Identification

This section of the Skagit River is within the Ross Lake National Recreation Area in Whatcom and Skagit counties.

Evaluation

General Setting: The Skagit River originates in British Columbia and flows south and west to the Puget Sound. The section of river being considered here is downstream from the Seattle City Light hydroelectric projects (Ross, Diablo, and Gorge dams) and river levels are regulated by the dams. Most of this section of the river is parallel to Highway 20 and receives low to moderate use for recreational rafting. The river is also an important feeding area for wintering bald eagles utilizing salmon carcasses. Outside the Ross Lake National Recreation Area the river has been designated under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and is managed by the U.S. Forest Service. The river is an important scenic resource, easily viewed by visitors traveling through the area on the highway.

Eligibility Determination

Scenic: Visitors are afforded views of heavily forested slopes and snow fields. Much of the river is paralleled by State Route 20 and high voltage electric transmission lines.
Average.

Recreational: There are numerous pullouts along the highway. The river is also used for white water raft trips. Above average.

Geologic: This is a low to moderate gradient stretch of the river with some rapids. There has been limited talc mining in several areas adjacent to the river. Also, gravel removal adjacent to the river has resulted in several ponds that are important wildlife areas. Above Average.

Fish & Wildlife: The Skagit River supports a diverse fishery population including resident and anadromous species. There are 5 species of salmon and at least 7 other species present. Osprey nest along the river and Bald Eagles are present during the winter months. Various mammals are present in the area including mink, marten, river otter, beaver, black bear, mule deer, and cougar. Gray wolf and grizzly bear may be present. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Historical: There is some evidence of old mining operations along the river. There is also evidence of the old railroad grade associated with the construction of the hydroelectric

facilities on the Skagit. Above Average.

Cultural: The area was used by Native Americans. Average.

Comment: An additional hydroelectric project (Copper Creek) has been proposed by Seattle City Light in this currently unimpeded section. This was deferred in the early 1980's partly because of an earthquake fault in the area.

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY/INELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

State: Washington

Park: North Cascades National Park Complex

River: Skagit River

A. Length of River Within Park: 12 miles

B. Eligible Mileage Within Park: 12 miles

C. Status of Adjacent Segments: Downstream segment is a designated Wild and Scenic River.

D. Classification: Scenic and Recreational

E. Outstandingly Remarkable Values: See attached

F. Project Proposals: None known

G. Inholdings Along River: Seattle City Light Owns Approx. 15% of Frontage

H. Percentage of Watershed Within Park: 15%

I. Videotape Coverage: No

J. Other Relevant Information:

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY/INELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

State: Washington

Park: North Cascades National Park Complex

River: Chilliwack River

A. Length of River Within Park: 15 miles

B. Eligible Mileage Within Park: 15 miles

C. Status of Adjacent Segments: Flows into Canada

D. Classification: Wild

E. Outstandingly Remarkable Values: See attached

F. Project Proposals: None known

G. Inholdings Along River: None

H. Percentage of Watershed Within Park: 10%

I. Videotape Coverage: No

J. Other Relevant Information:

Wild and Scenic River Evaluation
North Cascades National Park Service Complex

CHILLIWACK RIVER

Identification

The Chilliwack River, in the northwest corner of North Cascades National Park flows north into British Columbia. Within the park the river is also within designated Wilderness.

Evaluation

General Setting: The Chilliwack River flows through a wild part of the park and is bordered by stands of virgin western red cedar and spectacular ridges, peaks, perpetual snow fields and glaciers. A maintained trail parallels much of the river and provides a connection to other trails in the park as well as the entry point to various climbing routes.

Eligibility Determination

Scenic: A maintained backcountry trail follows much of the river. The trail offers spectacular views of adjacent high country including mountain peaks, glaciers, forested slopes and the natural river course and old growth forests. **Outstandingly Remarkable.**

Recreational: A maintained trail follows much of the river. There is significant visitor use here and in the surrounding area. **Outstandingly Remarkable.**

Geologic: This is an active stream that varies from very steep gradient with falls and cascades to gentle meanders in the valley bottom. **Outstandingly Remarkable.**

Fish & Wildlife: The river supports a variety of native fish species including Dolly Varden, and rainbow trout, and anadromous sockeye salmon. The valley provides diverse wildlife habitat including extensive old growth Douglas-fir and western hemlock; potentially extensive Spotted Owl habitat. Other important bird species include Osprey, Pileated Woodpecker, Three-toed Woodpecker, and probably Great Gray Owl. Important mammals are mink, marten, river otter, beaver, cougar, mule deer, and possibly gray wolf and grizzly bear. **Outstandingly Remarkable.**

Historical: There was early use of the valley by prospectors and surveyors of the international boundary. **Above Average.**

Cultural: Used by Native Americans. **Above Average.**

Wild and Scenic River Evaluation
North Cascades National Park Service Complex

THUNDER CREEK/FISHER CREEK

Identification

These streams originate from glaciers in North Cascades National Park and flow north to Diablo Lake in the Ross Lake National Recreation Area.

Evaluation

General Setting: The valleys associated with the streams are outstanding natural areas ranging from broad U-shaped valleys with extensive marshy areas to narrow V-shaped canyons. Both valleys have maintained trails with significant visitor use. There was considerable mineral exploration and some development in the Thunder Creek drainage around the turn of the century. The remains of this activity is important to the history of the area.

Eligibility Determination

Scenic: The area provides views of high mountains, rugged peaks, glaciers, water falls, old growth forest, and a pristine stream valley. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Recreational: A backcountry trail and several backcountry camps are located along Thunder and Fisher creeks. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Geologic: These are deep valleys surrounded by high ridges and peaks. There are several active glaciers at the headwaters. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Fish & Wildlife: There is an active Osprey nest along Thunder Creek. Portions of the drainage may provide good grizzly bear habitat (the last confirmed grizzly bear in this area was killed in Fisher Basin in 1964) as well as habitat for the gray wolf.

Historical: There are several historic mines, cabins, and trails in the upper Thunder drainage. Above Average.

Cultural: The area was used by Native Americans. Average.

Comment: The City of Seattle has proposed a dam on Thunder Creek within the Ross Lake National Recreation Area.

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY/INELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

State: Washington

Park: North Cascades National Park Complex

River: Thunder and Fisher Creeks

A. Length of River Within Park: 25 miles

B. Eligible Mileage Within Park: 25 miles

C. Status of Adjacent Segments: Entirely within Park.

D. Classification: Wild

E. Outstandingly Remarkable Values: See attached

F. Project Proposals: None known

G. Inholdings Along River: None

H. Percentage of Watershed Within Park: 100%

I. Videotape Coverage: No

J. Other Relevant Information:

Wild and Scenic River Evaluation
North Cascades National Park Service Complex

RUBY CREEK/GRANITE CREEK/CANYON CREEK

Identification

These streams are primarily on U.S. Forest Service land except for approximately 2 miles of Ruby Creek in the Ross Lake National Recreation Area before it empties into Ross Lake. The section within the Ross Lake National Recreation Area is also within the boundary of the Seattle City Light Skagit River Project, FERC No. 553.

Evaluation

General Setting: Portions of these streams parallel highway 20 and provide spectacular views of high mountain streams. The Okanogan National Forest is currently considering the streams for Wild and Scenic status. However, it is our understanding that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission license for project 553 (Seattle City Light Skagit River projects including Ross Lake) precludes designation of this section of Ruby Creek as Wild and Scenic. Although Ruby Creek appears to meet the criteria for consideration as Wild and Scenic, there is no indication on the part of the licensee that the project boundary will be revised.

Eligibility Determination

Scenic: This is a rapid flowing mountain stream parallel to highway 20. Above Average

Recreational: The stream is crossed and paralleled by the Eastbank Trail in the Ross Lake National Recreation Area. Average

Geologic: There are numerous examples of mining "prospects". Average

Fish & Wildlife: The lower reach provides valuable spawning habitat and is closed to fishing to allow natural reproduction of Ross Lake trout. The area is potential habitat for the gray wolf and the grizzly bear. Above Average

Historical: There are numerous examples of mining "prospects". Average

Cultural: The area was used by Native Americans. Average.

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY/INELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

State: Washington

Park: North Cascades National Park Complex

River: Ruby, Granite, and Canyon Creeks

A. Length of River Within Park: 2 miles

B. Eligible Mileage Within Park: 2 miles

C. Status of Adjacent Segments: Upstream segments found eligible by USFS.

D. Classification: Wild and Scenic

E. Outstandingly Remarkable Values: See attached

F. Project Proposals: None known

G. Inholdings Along River: None

H. Percentage of Watershed Within Park: 10%

I. Videotape Coverage: No

J. Other Relevant Information:

Wild and Scenic River Evaluation
North Cascades National Park Service Complex

STEHEKIN RIVER/AGNES CREEK/BRIDGE CREEK

Identification

The Stehekin River originates in North Cascades National Park near Cascade Pass at about 5400 feet. The river flows through the park for approximately 18 miles, then for approximately 12 miles through the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area before entering Lake Chelan at 1100 feet. Associated with the Stehekin River are Agnes and Bridge creeks. Agnes Creek enters from the west out of the Glacier Peak Wilderness and Bridge Creek originates on the east in the Okanogan National Forest.

Evaluation

General Setting: This is a spectacular system, originating in glaciers and snowfields. The streams pass through varied topography ranging from broad gentle valleys to narrow impenetrable gorges. The portion of the river within the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area runs parallel to the road in many areas. It also crosses or is bordered by private land in many locations. There is some recreational rafting use of this portion of the river. Total length of the system is approximately 44 miles.

Eligibility Determination

Scenic: The river flows through spectacular areas ranging from subalpine to dense forest. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Recreational: Activities include fishing, hiking, rafting, sightseeing including wildlife observation. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Geologic: The river originates in glaciers and perpetual snow fields and flows through a variety of topography from steep, near vertical slopes, rocky gorges, to broad valleys. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Fish & Wildlife: Important spawning habitat plus habitat for various wildlife species. There are significant areas of potential habitat for the grizzly bear and the gray wolf. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Historical: Mine to market road, old wagon road, mining prospects, homesteads. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Cultural: There are examples of modern and historic land uses in addition to significant visitor use. The area was used by Native Americans. Outstandingly Remarkable.

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY/INELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

State: Washington

Park: North Cascades National Park Complex

River: Stehekin River (with Agnes and Bridge Creeks)

A. Length of River Within Park: 44 miles

B. Eligible Mileage Within Park: 44 miles

C. Status of Adjacent Segments: No federal studies.

D. Classification: Scenic and Recreational

E. Outstandingly Remarkable Values: See attached

F. Project Proposals: None known

G. Inholdings Along River: Many; total 10 ~ 15% frontage

H. Percentage of Watershed Within Park: 85%

I. Videotape Coverage: No

J. Other Relevant Information:

Wild and Scenic River Evaluation
North Cascades National Park Service Complex

NORTH FORK NOOKSACK RIVER

Identification

This river originates on the north side of Mount Shuksan from the Nooksack Glacier in North Cascades National Park.

Evaluation

General Setting: Only about 2 miles are within the park boundary, however, here the river flows through the spectacular Nooksack Cirque. The river is being considered for Wild and Scenic status on the adjacent Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest.

Eligibility Determination

Scenic: The Nooksack Cirque is an outstanding example of a glacial cirque. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Recreational: Hiking and climbing are popular recreation activities in this area. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Geologic: The Nooksack Cirque is an outstanding example of a glacial cirque and includes examples of active glaciers. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Fish & Wildlife: This wild, undeveloped area provides potential habitat for numerous species including the grizzly bear and the gray wolf. Outstanding Remarkable.

Historical: Some minor mineral exploration may have taken place here. Average.

Cultural: The area received use by Native Americans. Above Average.

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY/INELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

State: Washington

Park: North Cascades National Park Complex

River: North Fork of the Nooksack River

A. Length of River Within Park: 2 miles

B. Eligible Mileage Within Park: 2 miles

C. Status of Adjacent Segments: Downstream segment found eligible and recommended for designation by USFS.

D. Classification: Wild

E. Outstandingly Remarkable Values: See attached

F. Project Proposals: None known

G. Inholdings Along River: None

H. Percentage of Watershed Within Park: 5%

I. Videotape Coverage: Yes

J. Other Relevant Information:

Wild and Scenic River Evaluation
North Cascades National Park Service Complex

BAKER RIVER

Identification

The Baker river originates in North Cascades National Park and approximately 10 miles of the stream are within the park. Outside the park boundary the river empties into Baker Lake.

Evaluation

General Setting: This is a particularly wild region of the park with no maintained trails. The river is being considered for Wild and Scenic status on the adjacent Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest.

Eligibility Determination

Scenic: This area provides views of Mount Shuksan, forested slopes, old growth forest and an unimpaired mountain stream valley. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Recreational: This is an untrailed valley that provides an excellent example of an untrampled area. Above Average.

Geologic: The river is fed from glaciers and perpetual snow fields on Mount Shuksan and the Pickett Range. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Fish & Wildlife: This wild, undeveloped area provides potential habitat for numerous species including the grizzly bear and the gray wolf. Outstanding Remarkable.

Historical: There was minor activity in the river valley by early explorers and prospectors. Average.

Cultural: The area was used by Native Americans. Average.

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY/INELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

State: Washington

Park: North Cascades National Park Complex

River: Baker River

A. Length of River Within Park: 10 miles

B. Eligible Mileage Within Park: 10 miles

C. Status of Adjacent Segments: Downstream segment found eligible and recommended for designation by USFS.

D. Classification: Wild

E. Outstandingly Remarkable Values: See attached

F. Project Proposals: None known

G. Inholdings Along River: None

H. Percentage of Watershed Within Park: 90%

I. Videotape Coverage: No

J. Other Relevant Information:

Wild and Scenic River Evaluation
North Cascades National Park Service Complex

BIG BEAVER CREEK

Identification

Evaluation

General Setting: Big Beaver Creek originates on the East side of the Pickett Range in North Cascades National Park and flows east into Ross Lake in the Ross Lake National Recreation Area. Within the park the creek is also within designated Wilderness. The lower portion of the creek flows through a broad valley with spectacular stands of virgin western red cedar.

Eligibility Determination

Scenic: A maintained backcountry trail follows much of the lower portion of the creek. The trail offers spectacular views of adjacent high country including mountain peaks, forested slopes, and the natural stream course with numerous beaver ponds, and old growth forests. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Recreational: A maintained trail follows much of the lower portion of the creek. There is significant visitor use here and in the surrounding area. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Geologic: This is an active stream that varies from very steep gradient with falls and cascades to gentle meanders in the valley bottom. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Fish & Wildlife: The valley provides diverse wildlife habitat including extensive old growth Douglas-fir, western hemlock, and western red cedar; potentially extensive Spotted Owl habitat. This valley has excellent potential for Peregrine Falcon habitat due to the large cliffs and outstanding prey availability. Important mammals are mink, marten, river otter, beaver, cougar, mule deer, black bear, and possibly gray wolf and grizzly bear. Outstandingly Remarkable.

Historical: There was early use of the valley by prospectors, explorers, and trappers. Above Average.

Cultural: The area received significant use by Native Americans. Above Average.

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY/INELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

State: Washington

Park: North Cascades National Park Complex

River: Big Beaver Creek

A. Length of River Within Park: 13 miles

B. Eligible Mileage Within Park: 13 miles

C. Status of Adjacent Segments: Entirely within Park

D. Classification: Wild

E. Outstandingly Remarkable Values: See attached

F. Project Proposals: None known

G. Inholdings Along River: None

H. Percentage of Watershed Within Park: 100%

I. Videotape Coverage: No

J. Other Relevant Information:



United States Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGIONAL OFFICE
12795 W. Alameda Parkway
P.O. Box 25287
Denver, Colorado 80225-0287

JOHN H.
TAKE
PRIDE IN
AMERICA

IN REPLY REFER TO:

L32 (RMR-PL)

JUL 5 1991

Memorandum

To: Associate Director, Planning and Development, WASO-760
From: ^{Acting} Regional Director, Rocky Mountain Region
Subject: Determination of Rivers on National Park Service Lands
which are Eligible for National Wild and Scenic Rivers
Designation (Special Directive 90-4)

The enclosed eligibility determinations and negative responses
will supplement those provided your office on December 14, 1990.
This submittal completes coverage for all but one of our park
areas.

Ben Moffatt

Enclosure



United States Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGIONAL OFFICE
12795 W. Alameda Parkway
P.O. Box 25287
Denver, Colorado 80225-0287



IN REPLY REFER TO:

L32 (RMR-PL)

DEC 14 1990

Memorandum

To: Associate Director, Planning and Development, WASO-760
From: ^{Acting} Regional Director, Rocky Mountain Region
Subject: Determination of Rivers on National Park Service Lands
which are Eligible for National Wild and Scenic Rivers
Designation (Special Directive 90-4)

Enclosed are subject eligibility determinations for 16 of the 41 areas administered by us in the Rocky Mountain Region. We will forward eligibility determinations from additional units as they are received.

Enclosure



United States Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Theodore Roosevelt National Park
Medora, North Dakota 58645
(701) 623-4466

IN REPLY REFER TO:

L6015

December 10, 1990

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Rocky Mountain Region
From: Superintendent, Theodore Roosevelt National Park
Subject: Determinations of Rivers on National Park System Lands
which are Eligible for Wild and Scenic River
Designation

In response to your request for determinations of rivers in Theodore Roosevelt National Park which are eligible for Wild and Scenic River designation, we submit the enclosed eligibility report for the Little Missouri River, the only river in the park. We believe that Wild and Scenic River status for the Little Missouri River would be an important addition to protection of natural and cultural resources of the Badlands region, particularly in light of proposed mining and minerals development in the area. If you have any questions, please contact Jeff Bradybaugh or Sara Koenig at 701-623-4466.


Pete Hart

TAKE
PRIDE IN
AMERICA

DEC 14 1990

Regional Director
Deputy Reg. Director
Park Oper.
Admin.
*Plan. & Res. Pres. <i>12/14</i>
Comm. & P.A.
EO
Action Taken

12/14

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

Park: Theodore Roosevelt National Park State: North Dakota
River: Little Missouri River

A: The total length of the Little Missouri River is approximately 400 miles. That portion of the river in North Dakota is 274 miles. Within the park, the North Unit contains 14.5 miles, the South Unit contains 11.0 and the Elkhorn Unit contains 1.0 miles of the river.

B: The entire segment of the Little Missouri River within Theodore Roosevelt National Park is eligible.

C: The segment of the river from Marmarth, ND to Lake Sakakawea has been determined to be eligible by the 1982 Nationwide Rivers Inventory prepared by NPS. A large portion of this segment flows through the Little Missouri National Grasslands. The US Forest Service is currently investigating eligibility. The State of North Dakota has designated the Little Missouri River as a State Scenic River.

D: The segment of the river within the North Unit meets the criteria for wild river classification. The segment of the river within the South Unit meets the criteria for scenic river classification. The segment of the river bordering the Elkhorn Unit meets the criteria for scenic river classification.

E: Outstanding remarkable values of the Little Missouri River within the park include scenic, recreational, geological, fish, historic, cultural, and ecological.

F: The legal status of the Little Missouri River is presently in question with both the State of North Dakota and the federal government claiming ownership of the river and the land beneath the river. When the state believed it had authority over the river, it was considering issuing permits for gravel mining in the river and along its banks. Gravel mining could alter the natural resources of the river corridor and lower water quality. USDA Forest Service and State of North Dakota plans for future oil and gas development include well sites within the river corridor, despite it's North Dakota State Scenic River status. A proposal to build a paved highway and a large bridge crossing the river just south of the Elkhorn Unit might negatively effect the classification of that river segment.

G: There are no inholdings of surface or mineral rights along the river in the North or South Units. In the Elkhorn Unit, all minerals are federal except a 44.72 acre parcel of private minerals for which a lease is currently being negotiated. Approximately 0.25 miles of this acreage borders the river.

H: Less than 3% of the watershed of the Little Missouri River lies within Theodore Roosevelt National Park.

I: Videotape of the river is available from the Rocky Mountain Regional Office. (Section 13b, North Dakota)

J: None.



(9)

Holmes

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
SOUTHEAST UTAH GROUP
ARCHES AND CANYONLANDS NATIONAL PARKS
NATURAL BRIDGES NATIONAL MONUMENT
MOAB, UTAH 84532-2995



MAR 4 1991

IN REPLY REFER TO:

A5623 (CANY)

February 27, 1991

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Rocky Mountain Region

From: Superintendent, Canyonlands National Park

Subject: SD 90-4

Regional Director
Deputy Reg. Director
Park State
Admin.
* Plan. & Res. Pres. Rec 94 PL - 100
Comm. & P.A.
EO
Action Taken

In reviewing our submission for Wild and Scenic River Nominations we noticed Salt Creek had been left out of our submittal. Enclosed is a report on Salt Creek in the Needles District of Canyonlands National Park.

We recently met with the Hanksville District of Bureau of Land Management (BLM). They are preparing a resource management plan and are considering nominating at least the upper section of Horseshoe Canyon for wild river status. To be consistent with the BLM action we have enclosed a report for Horseshoe Canyon, which is the detached portion of Canyonlands National Park.

If you have any questions, please contact our Chief of Resource Management, Larry Thomas, at (801) 259-7164

Harvey D. Wickware

Enclosure

Report of Eligibility Findings

Park: Canyonlands National Park
River: Salt Creek

State: Utah

- A. The total length of Salt Creek is 34 miles while that portion within Canyonlands is 28 miles.
- B. The upper ten miles in Canyonlands is eligible.
- C. The upper six miles is on BLM land. Salt Creek joins the Colorado River within Canyonlands
- D. Only the upper ten miles in the park is eligible. below the Bates Wilson camp a jeep road follows the channel.
- E. Outstanding values in the upper ten miles include archeological resources. This area is included in an Archeological District. Other outstanding values include geology, wildlife riparian habitat, Peregrine Falcon and outstanding recreational values
- F. We are aware of no proposals which would alter the natural and free flowing character of this segment.
- G. There are no inholdings or mineral rights within Canyonlands.
- H. Approximately 85% of the Salt Creek Basin lies within Canyonlands.
- I. No videotape coverage is available.
- J. A four wheel drive roads lies in the middle section of Salt Creek to within ten miles of the southern boundary

Report of Eligibility findings

Park Canyonlands National Park
River: Horseshoe Canyon

State: Utah

- A. The total length of Horseshoe Canyon is approximately 28 miles. That portion within Canyonlands is approximately 5 miles.
- B. The upper four miles within Canyonlands is eligible.
- C. The adjoining segments are on BLM land. The BLM is considering a Wild River nomination for their portions of Horseshoe Canyon.
- D. The upper five miles meets the eligibility for Wild designation.
- E. This is an example of an intermittent stream. There are superb archeological resources in the Canyon. the Great Gallery is a National Register Site. There are riparian and wildlife and recreation values.
- F. There are no known proposals which would alter the natural and free flowing character of the river.
- G. No inholdings or mineral rights exist within the park
- H. Approximately 2% of the river shed is in the park.
- I. No videotape coverage of the river exists.
- J. A road accesses the canyon five miles inside the park.



United States Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Knife River Indian Villages
National Historic Site
R.R. #1, Box 168, Stanton, N.D. 58571-9801
(701) 745-3309

3/4/91
TAKE
PRIDE IN
AMERICA

IN REPLY REFER TO:

L50

Memorandum

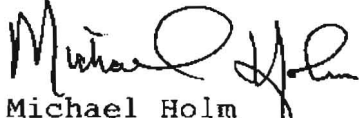
To: Regional Director, Rocky Mountain Region
Attn: Duane Holmes, RMR-PL

From: Superintendent, Knife River Indian Villages
National Historic Site

Subject: Reply Special Directive 90-4, Determination of Rivers
on National Park System Lands which are Eligible for
Wild and Scenic River Designation

Attached are the reports recommending Knife River ineligibility and Missouri River eligibility for the subject designation. This recommendation is based on my knowledge of the criteria sent to this office.

If there are any questions please contact my office.


Michael Holm

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

Park: Knife River Indian Villages
National Historic Site

State: North Dakota

River: Missouri

A. Total length of free flowing Missouri River from Garrison Dam, ND to Lake Oahe, SD is approximately 85 miles. 1 mile of river shoreline exists within the park.

B. 1 mile of eligible river shoreline exists within the park boundary including the confluence of the Missouri River and the Knife River.

C. The State of North Dakota has determined the scope of significance for the Missouri River between Garrison Dam, ND and Lake Oahe, SD to be greater than that of the state.

D. The entire segment of the Missouri River within Knife River Indian Villages NHS meets the criteria for classification under scenic and recreation.

E. The entire portion of the Missouri River within the park has been determined to be eligible for its scenic, fishery, wildlife, cultural, and recreational value. The river is habitat for several threatened and endangered species such as the Least Tern, Piping Plover, and Pallid Sturgeon. The American Bald Eagle also nests in the area. Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site is located adjacent to the Missouri River.

F. On several occasions the Corps of Engineers has presented proposals to construct a re-regulation dam downstream from Garrison Dam directly north of park owned lands. Strong objections from landowners and conservation groups have forced them to table thoughts of construction.

G. All shoreline of the Missouri River within the boundary of Knife River is under federal ownership, however, mineral rights on these lands are under private ownership.

H. Far less than 1%.

I. No.

J. Irrelevant.

REPORT OF INELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

Park: Knife River Indian Villages State: North Dakota
National Historic Site

River: Knife River

A. Total length of the Knife River is approximately 75 miles while that portion within Knife River Indian Villages NHS is about 2.5 miles.

B. Knife River is considered ineligible.

C. The confluence of the Knife River and the Missouri River lies within the park. A determination of eligible has been made on the Missouri River from Garrison Dam, North Dakota to Lake Oahe, South Dakota. The State of North Dakota has determined the Knife River to have no more than regional significance.

D. Not applicable.

E. Knife River is a typical prairie stream subject to spring flooding, winter freeze and period of near zero flow. The stream itself possesses no value of national scope. Stream bank rip-rapping has occurred at two locations within the park in order to protect cultural resources from erosion. Nationally significant cultural resources relating to the Upeer Plains Indian tribes are found adjacent to the river.

F. None.

G. None.

H. 1%.

I. No.

J. None.



United States Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
GREAT SAND DUNES NATIONAL MONUMENT
MOSCA, COLORADO 81146

IN REPLY REFER TO:

L32 (RMR-PL)

February 20, 1991

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Rocky Mountain Region
From: Superintendent, Great Sand Dunes National Monument
Subject: Special Directive 90-4

Great Sand Dunes National Monument has a negative response to Special Directive 90-4 concerning the determination of rivers on National Park system lands which are eligible for Wild and Scenic River designation.


William E. Wellman





United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK
BRYCE CANYON, UTAH 84717



IN REPLY REFER TO:

L32 (BRCA-S)

February 19, 1991

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Rocky Mountain Region
From: Superintendent, Bryce Canyon National Park
Subject: Special Directive 90-4, Wild and Scenic River Designation

Bryce Canyon National Park contains no rivers. Therefore, we submit a negative report.



Robert W. Reynolds



Holmes



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
CEDAR BREAKS NATIONAL MONUMENT
P.O. BOX 749
CEDAR CITY, UTAH 84720

IN REPLY REFER TO:

L32 (RMR-PL)

February 21, 1991

FEB 25 1991

Regional Director
Deputy Reg. Director
Park Oper.
Plng. & Soc. Pres. <i>her 7/25</i>
PL <i>2/28</i>
Comm. & P.A.
FD
Action Taken

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Rocky Mountain Region
From: Superintendent, Cedar Breaks National Monument
Subject: Special Directive 90-4

Cedar Breaks National Monument does not contain any river mileage that meets the definition under Section 16(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

Thomas E. Henry



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
CUSTER BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL MONUMENT
POST OFFICE BOX 39
CROW AGENCY, MONTANA 59022



IN REPLY REFER TO:

L32(CUST)

Memorandum

To: Acting Regional Director, Rocky Mountain Region
From: Superintendent, Custer Battlefield
Subject: Special Directive 90-4

Enclosed is the subject response per your request of
February 13, 1991.

Barbara A. Booher

Barbara A. Booher

MAR 18 1991

Regional Director
Deputy Reg. Director
Park Oper.
Admin.
* Dir. & Asst. Dir. 3/15
Comm. & P.A.
2
Action Taken

DB.
3/15

Park: Custer Battlefield National Monument

River: Little Big Horn River

- A. Length - Approximately 2 miles of the river lie within the Monument boundary. The NPS controls only the East side of this segment.
- B. Eligible: Probably none of this qualifies.
- C. Relationships to other segments: None
- D. N/A
- E. Values: No outstanding recreational or scenic values.
- F. Development Proposals: None to our knowledge
- G. Inholdings: None, except as noted in A.
- H. Percentage of Watershed: Unknown, but insignificant
- I. Videotape: None
- J. Other: None



United States Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
GOLDEN SPIKE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
P.O. BOX W
BRIGHAM CITY, UT 84302-0923



IN REPLY REFER TO:

L32 (GOSP-S) (RMR-PL)
February 19, 1991

W.H.
2-27

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Rocky Mountain Region
From: Superintendent, Golden Spike National Historic Site
Subject: Special Directive 90-4
Reply Due: November 30, 1990

Consider this a negative reply to your subject memo of August 6, 1990, for Golden Spike National Historic Site.

William M. Herr
William M. Herr



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WIND CAVE NATIONAL PARK
HOT SPRINGS, SOUTH DAKOTA 57747

DD. 2/28

IN REPLY REFER TO:

L32 (RMR-PL)

February 22, 1991

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Rocky Mountain Region
From: Superintendent, Wind Cave National Park
Subject: Special Directive 90-4

Wind Cave National Park and Jewel Cave National Monument submit a negative response to the subject directive.

Martin C. Ott

Martin C. Ott



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument
P.O. Box 185
Florissant, Colorado 80816



IN REPLY REFER TO:

L32 (FLFO-S)

February 22, 1991

Regional Director
Deputy Reg. Director
Park Oper.
Admin.
* Fin. & Bus. Pres. <i>PL</i>
Comm. & P.A. <i>Det. 2/28</i>

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Rocky Mountain Region
ATTN: Deputy Regional Director

From: Acting Superintendent, Florissant Fossil Beds
National Monument

Subject: Special Directive 90-4
Reply Due: November 30, 1990

A negative reply for Florissant Fossil Beds is submitted to the above memo. There are no rivers or waterways which meet the requirements for wild and scenic river designation within the Monument.

Susan K. McGill
Susan K. McGill



TM



United States Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Mesa Verde National Park
Colorado 81330



IN REPLY REFER TO:

L5815 (MEVE-RM)

February 22, 1991

JDH 2/27

Memorandum

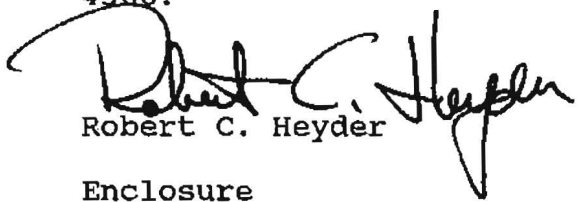
To: Regional Director, Rocky Mountain Region
From: Superintendent, Mesa Verde National Park
Subject: Reply to Special Directive 90-4

As requested by Acting Regional Director Neckels memorandum of February 14, our reply is as follows.

For both Yucca House NM and Hovenweep NM this is a negative response. There are no streams within either Yucca House NM or Hovenweep NM.

Concerning Mesa Verde, the Mancos River which forms a portion of the east boundary of the Park does not qualify for wild river status. It has been so highly modified that it is no longer natural in appearance. There are water storage dams both up stream and down stream from the parks portion of the river.

If there are any questions concerning this reply please contact Resource Management Specialist, Steve W. Budd-Jack at 303-529-4566.


Robert C. Heyder

Enclosure



REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY/INELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

Park: Mesa Verde National Park

State: Colorado

River: Mancos

- A. The Mancos River is 70 miles long from the head waters in the La Plata mountains of Colorado to the confluence with the San Juan River near the four corners in New Mexico. Four (4) miles of the river are the east boundary of the park.
- B. Based on the criteria listed in the wild and scenic rivers act the Mancos River is not eligible for wild river designation.
- C. Other segments of the river outside the park are more modified than even the park segment. There are many dams and diversion control structures on the river both above and below the park. Water flow rates are highly modified during the irrigation season.
- D. Mancos River does not meet classifications.
- E. The only remarkable feature of the Mancos River was found in a fish species survey done in 1990. The river segment within the park was found to contain ONLY native species. Adjacent areas both above and below the park boundary contained introduced exotic species.
- F. There are no known proposal that would accept the Mancos River. There is a possibility that future projects will consider the water of the Mancos to replace other water diverted elsewhere in the state.
- G. There are two inholdings within the authorized boundary that affect three quarters of a mile of the river.
- H. Only 3 percent of the water shed of the Mancos River is within the park.
- I. There are still photographs of the river available, historic as well as current scenes. No video tape is on file at this time.
- J. The Mancos River is not a water recreational use stream. Access is limited by the enabling legislation of the park. A permit is required from the superintendent for access to the park lands adjacent to the river. This restriction is due to the archeological resources of the area.



IN REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Pipe Spring National Monument
Moccasin, Arizona 86022

DD.
3/4

L32

February 22, 1991

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Rocky Mountain Region
From: Superintendent, Pipe Spring
Subject: Special Directive 90-4

Pipe Spring National Monument has no streams or rivers, so this is a negative reply to this request.

Gary M. Hasty
Gary M. Hasty
Superintendent



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FORT UNION TRADING POST NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

BUFORD ROUTE

WILLISTON, NORTH DAKOTA 58801

(701) 572-9083

IN REPLY REFER TO:
L32 (RMR-PL)

February 26, 1991

Memorandum

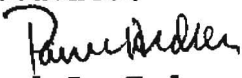
To: Regional Director, Rocky Mountain Region

Through: Superintendent, ~~212171~~ Theodore Roosevelt National Park



From: Superintendent, Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site

Subject: Special Directive 90-4

As requested, a response from Fort Union Trading Post NHS is attached.


Paul L. Hedren

attachment

 3/4/91


Report of Eligibility Findings

Park: Fort Union Trading Post NHS State: North Dakota/Montana
River: Missouri River

- A. The total length of the Missouri River is 2,464 miles. One (yes, 1) of those miles flows through Fort Union Trading Post NHS.
- B. The segment flowing through the park appears eligible, but is obviously negligible.
- C. That portion of the untamed Missouri flowing from the Fort Peck dam some 140 miles to the headwaters of Lake Sakakawea appears to be, but has not been, determined eligible.
- D. The above mentioned segment of the Missouri has wild, scenic, and recreational potential.
- E. While that piece of free-flowing river passing through Fort Union Trading Post NHS has certain charm and both cultural and historical values, it is not thought of as "outstandingly remarkable." But that bold superlative is often given to the nearby confluence of the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers, 3 miles distant. The broad, south-looking panorama there is one of Cottonwood, Ash, and Willow growth and a surging river confluence quite similar, we think, to what Lewis and Clark witnessed in 1805.
- F. The Fort Peck dam 100 miles above the park regulates the seasonal flow of the Missouri. No other proposals are known which would alter the flow qualities of the river.
- G. The entire south bank portion of Fort Union Trading Post is privately held in four distinct parcels.
- H. Less than negligible.
- I. No.
- J. None.



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
GRANT-KOHRS RANCH NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
AND BIG HOLE NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
P.O. BOX 790
DEER LODGE, MONTANA 59722



IN REPLY REFER TO:

L32

February 25, 1991

Del 2/28

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Rocky Mountain Region
ATTN: RMR-PL

From: Superintendent, Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS/Big Hole NB

Subject: Special Directive 90-4

We submit a negative report for Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS. The two miles of the Clark Fork River which pass through the ranch do not meet the necessary criteria.


EDDIE L. LOPEZ

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY/INELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

Park: Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS

State(s): Montana

River: Clark Fork of the Columbia River

- A. Length of river (include total length of river and length inside park boundaries) 240 miles long
- B. Eligible and ineligible river mileage within park, including description of segments (for example, 57 miles-- that segment of Eagle River from its confluence with Grizzly Creek downstream to the park boundary-eligible)
- C. Relationship to any other segment of the river outside park boundaries which has been determined eligible. Generally, this will be known where BLM or National Forest lands abut the park, (for example, Eagle River from where it exits High Mountain Park downstream 15 miles to its confluence with White River) Has this segment been recommended for designation by the other agency? No other segments eligible.
- D. Appropriate classification(s) if eligible and designated (wild, scenic or recreational) NA
- E. Outstandingly remarkable values, if any (try to rely upon existing data for natural and cultural values. Rely upon knowledge of park personnel for judgments on scenic and recreational values). If no values are deemed outstandingly remarkable, summarize basis for this judgment. Part of nation's largest EPA Superfund clean-up.
- F. Any known proposals which would alter the natural and free-flowing character of eligible river resources, especially from water resource development projects which would be located outside park boundaries Over twenty years of MAJOR reclamation projects will be done.
- G. Any inholdings on river banks within the park, including mineral rights (information should be readily available from the Land Protection Plan) NA
- H. Approximate percentage of river watershed in park Insignificant
- I. Is videotape coverage of the river available? No
- J. Other relevant information NA



IN REPLY
REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
MOUNT RUSHMORE NATIONAL MEMORIAL
KEYSTONE, SOUTH DAKOTA 57751-0268



dt. 3/6
OK

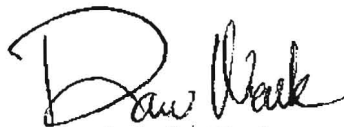
L-32

February 25, 1991

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Rocky Mountain Region
From: Superintendent, Mount Rushmore
Subject: Special Directive 90-4

In response to Special Directive 90-4, Mount Rushmore National Memorial has no year round streams or rivers within the Memorial boundaries and therefore has no streams or rivers eligible for Wild and Scenic River Designation.


Daniel N. Wenk



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
CEDAR BREAKS NATIONAL MONUMENT
P.O. BOX 749
CEDAR CITY, UTAH 84720

OK
3/7

OK

IN REPLY REFER TO:

L32

March 4, 1991

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Rocky Mountain Region
Attention: Dwayne Holmes, RNR-PL

From: Superintendent, Cedar Breaks National Monument

Subject: Special Directive 90-4

The drainage system at Cedar Breaks National Monument consists entirely of steep gullies that channel intermittent water flows only after heavy rainfall and during spring snowmelt. None of the creeks and tributaries within Cedar Breaks, including Shooting Star Creek, Ashdown Creek, Arch Creek and Rattle Creek meet the definitions of Section 16(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

Thomas E. Henry
Thomas E. Henry



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Fossil Butte National Monument

P.O. Box 592

Kemmerer, Wyoming 83101

(307) 877-4455



IN REPLY REFER TO:

L32

March 12, 1991

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, RMR

From: Superintendent, Fossil Butte National Monument

Subject: Special Directive 90-4

Enclosed is a requested report of eligibility / ineligibility finding for the only known "sometimes flowing" body of water within / Fossil Butte National Monument. Our late response is a result of not knowing that negative reports were necessary.

4/26 3/18

David McGinnis

MAR 15 1991

Regional Director
Deputy Reg. Director
Park Dir.
Admin.
* File & Rec. Mkt. Xcl 3/15 PL
Comm. & P.A.
EO
Action Taken



REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY / INELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

Park: Fossil Butte National Monument

State: Wyoming

River: Chicken Creek

A. The total length of Chicken Creek is 3 1/2 miles, of which 95 % is in the monument.

B. Chicken Creek is considered ineligible.

C. Chicken Creek occasionally flows enough water to marginally contribute to Twin Creek which is a tributary to the Bear River. This only occurs in the spring when there is significant runoff and only for a few weeks. Most of the year Chicken Creek is dry and retains barely enough moisture to sustain willows which have been planted in the stream bottom over the last four years in an attempt to slow progressive erosion which has been developing over the last twenty to fifty years.

D. There is nothing "wild, scenic, or recreational" about Chicken Creek except its deep gullied erosion cuts due to one hundred years of intensive grazing by cattle.

E. No remarkable values except as an example of how a marginally flowing stream over time can be all but killed by man's manipulations through intensive grazing and the construction of three stock dams within three miles which eventually washed out due to a lack of maintenance. This stream may recover some of its character if it is nurtured for the next fifty years and is allowed to stabilize where it has experienced severe erosion. It may or may not ever return to a year round flow if it ever had that capacity in the first place.

F. We are not aware of any proposal which would alter the natural free-flowing character of this stream / river segment.

G. Mineral rights are held along the course of Chicken Creek by private individuals. These rights do not allow any surface disturbance if minerals (oil or gas) are extracted.

H. 95%

I. NO





United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
GLACIER NATIONAL PARK
WEST GLACIER, MONTANA 59936

(406) 888-5441
FAX: (406) 888-5581

IN REPLY REFER TO:

L32 (RMR-PL)

April 9, 1991

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Rocky Mountain Region
From: Superintendent, Glacier
Subject: Special Directive, 90-4

Glacier National Park was surveyed for Wild and Scenic River candidates in 1973.

In 1976, the Flathead River Wildland Scenic River Act (P.L. 94-486) was passed, amending the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (P.L. 90-542), and designating the North Fork of the Flathead River (west boundary) and the Middle Fork of the Flathead River (south boundary), as wild, scenic, and recreational segments under the Act. Glacier was not listed as a park unit with rivers potentially eligible for the system and has no further determinations to submit.

H. Gilbert Lusk



APR 15 1991

Regional Director
Deputy Reg. Director
Park Oper.
Adm.
* Plan. & Res. Pres. <i>Reg. 4/15</i> <i>PL 4/15</i>
Comm. & P.A.
EO
Action Taken



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
BIGHORN CANYON NATIONAL RECREATION AREA
P.O. BOX 458
FORT SMITH, MONTANA 59035

IN REPLY REFER TO:

L60 (RMR-PL)
XA5623 (773)

August 22, 1990

AUG 27 1990

[illegible]

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Rocky Mountain Region

From: Superintendent, Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area

Subject: Special Directive 90-4
Determination of Rivers on National Park Service Lands
Eligible for National Wild and Scenic Rivers Systems
Designation

Enclosed are assessments for three rivers that are within Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area. Two would meet the criteria for wild and scenic rivers, and one does not.

William G. Annenies

Enclosures

Report of Eligibility Findings
Wild and Scenic River Designation

Park: Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area State: WY
River: Shoshoni River

A. The total length of the Shoshoni River is 98 miles. Two miles are within Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area.

B. The two miles within Bighorn Canyon is eligible.

C. That portion of the Shoshoni River that is within Bighorn Canyon NRA passes through a natural riparian area that is administered by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department as a wildlife habitat. The area is rich in wildlife, notably waterfowl, eagles, deer, turkey, and pheasant.

D. The entire length within Bighorn Canyon is eligible.

E. The river is an important part of a protected wetlands ecosystem.

F. We are not aware of any proposals that would alter the natural and free-flowing character of the eligible river segment.

G. There are no holdings or mineral rights adjacent to the river.

H. Approximately two-tenths of one percent of the Shoshoni River lies within Bighorn Canyon NRA.

I. Yes, video can be made available.

J. None.

Report of Eligibility Findings
Wild and Scenic River Designation

Park: Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area State: MT
River: Black Canyon Creek

- A. The total length of Black Canyon Creek is fourteen miles, one mile of which is within Bighorn Canyon NRA.
- B. The entire length within the National Recreation Area is eligible.
- C. In the 1930's, Black Canyon was considered for national park status. The Black Canyon Creek is located in a unique and spectacular canyon with abundant wildlife and very little use or impact by man.
- D. The one mile portion within the National Recreation Area meets criteria for wild river classification.
- E. Towering limestone cliffs, abundant forest and vegetation, a variety of large mammals including black bear, and a variety of fish including trout inhabit the canyon and stream.
- F. Black Canyon Creek originates on and flows through the Crow Indian Reservation. However, we are not aware of any proposals that would alter the free-flowing character of the creek.
- G. There are no inholdings or mineral rights adjacent to the creek within the Recreation Area.
- H. Approximately seven tenths of one percent of the creek is within the Recreation Area.
- I. Yes, video tape coverage can be provided.
- J. None

Report of Eligibility Findings
Wild and Scenic River Designation

Park: Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area State: WY/MT
River: Wind/Bighorn River

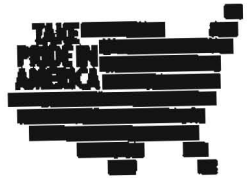
A. The total length of the Wind/Bighorn River is 420 miles with 76 miles in Bighorn Canyon NRA.

B. The portion of river within Bighorn Canyon is not eligible as the river is modified by the Yellowtail Reservoir.



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DEVILS TOWER NATIONAL MONUMENT
P.O. BOX 8
DEVILS TOWER, WYOMING 82714



IN REPLY REFER TO:

N-1619

August 16, 1990

Memorandum:

To: Regional Director, Rocky Mountain Region
From: Resource Manager, Devils Tower National Monument
Subject: Special Directive 90-4 report on park rivers.

The brief report on rivers within the park is enclosed. The report is in response to Special Directive 90-4 requiring documentation on all inelible and elible river segments for possible designation in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.


Jane Gyhra

Enclosure

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY/INELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

Park: Devils Tower National Monument

State(s): Wyoming

River: Belle Fourche

- A. Total length of river: 150 miles
Length of river in park: 1 mile
- B. Eligible river mileage in park: none
Ineligible river mileage in park: 1 mile
- C. No relationship to any other segment of the river outside park which has been determined eligible.
- D. N/A
- E. No remarkable values. Keyhole dam is located on river 20 miles south of park. River is used extensively by ranchers and irrigators. Herbicide levels in the river are moderate and approaching high levels. Exotic fish species inhabit waters. Recreational values of river include wading, tubing and some light fishing pressure.
- F. N/A - no eligible river resources.
- G. No inholdings on river in park.
- H. River watershed in park: less than 1%
- I. No videotape coverage of river is available.
- J. No other relevant information on river.



United States Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Colorado National Monument
Fruita, Colorado 81521

IN REPLY REFER TO:

L60 (RMR-PL)

August 20, 1990

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Rocky Mountain Region
From: Superintendent, Colorado National Monument
Subject: Determinations of Rivers on National Park System Lands
which are Eligible for Wild and Scenic River
Designation

There are no streams or rivers within the present boundaries of
Colorado National Monument so our reply is negative.

Jimmy D. Taylor



United States Department of the Interior

**NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
CURECANTI NATIONAL RECREATION AREA
102 ELK CREEK
GUNNISON, COLORADO 81230**

IN REPLY REFER TO:

L60 (RMR-PL)

November 20, 1990

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Rocky Mountain Region

From: Superintendent, Curecanti National Recreation Area

Subject: Determinations of Rivers on National Park Service Lands which are Eligible for Wild and Scenic River Designation

Please find enclosed the subject determinations for stream segments within Curecanti National Recreation Area.

John F. Chapman

Enclosure



Regional Director
Deputy Reg. Director
Park Oper.

PL La 11/23

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

Park: Curecanti National Recreation Area

State: Colorado

River: Lake Fork of the Gunnison River

- A. The total length of the Lake Fork of the Gunnison River is approximately 57 miles while that portion within Curecanti is about 1 mile.
- B. The segment of the Lake Fork of the Gunnison River within Curecanti, from the park boundary to the high water line of Blue Mesa Reservoir, meets both criteria for eligibility. It is free flowing and it provides outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreation, geologic, fish, wildlife and historic values.
- C. That portion of the Lake Fork of the Gunnison River from its source to the park boundary was evaluated by the Bureau of Land Management and determined to be ineligible for designation.
- D. Due to its accessibility, the entire segment of the Lake Fork of the Gunnison River within Curecanti and adjacent meets the criteria for recreational river classification.
- E. Outstandingly remarkable values in this river segment include scenic, recreation, fish, wildlife and historic values. Recreation values focus primarily on fishing and rafting. The canyon provides good breeding populations of brown and rainbow trout, a small herd of bighorn sheep and refuge for migrating bald eagles. Historic values in the form of remnants of temporary railroad camps for construction crews are present.
- F. We are not aware of any proposals which would alter the natural and free-flowing character of this river segment.
- G. There are no inholdings or mineral rights on the Lake Fork River banks within the park.
- H. Less than one percent of the Lake Fork of the Gunnison River basin lies within Curecanti.
- I. No.
- J. None.

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

Park: Curecanti National Recreation Area

State: Colorado

River: Blue Creek

- A. The total length of Blue Creek is approximately 3 miles while that portion within Curecanti is about 2 miles.
- B. The entire segment of Blue Creek within Curecanti, from the park boundary to the high water line of Morrow Point Reservoir, meets both criteria for eligibility. The creek is free flowing and offers outstandingly remarkable scenic values.
- C. There is no relationship to streams outside the park which have been determined eligible.
- D. Due to its inaccessibility and the lack of human activity and development, the entire segment of Blue Creek within Curecanti and across adjacent lands to Colorado Highway 50 meet the criteria for wild river classification.
- E. Outstandingly remarkable values in this stream segment and its associated corridor include scenery. Towering canyon walls and undisturbed vegetation provide aesthetic values unequaled in the surrounding area.
- F. We are not aware of any proposals which would alter the natural and free-flowing character of this stream segment.
- G. There are no inholdings or mineral rights on the banks of Blue Creek within the park.
- H. Approximately one percent of the total Blue Creek basin lies within Curecanti.
- I. No.
- J. None.

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

Park: Curecanti National Recreation Area

State: Colorado

River: Curecanti Creek

- A. The total length of Curecanti Creek is approximately 19 miles while that portion within Curecanti is about 1 mile.
- B. The entire segment of Curecanti Creek within Curecanti, from the park boundary to the high water line of Morrow Point Reservoir, meets both criteria for eligibility. It is free flowing and it provides outstandingly remarkable scenic values.
- C. There is no relationship to streams outside the park which have been determined eligible.
- D. The entire segment of Curecanti Creek within Curecanti and across lands south of Colorado Highway 92 meet the criteria for scenic river classification.
- E. Outstandingly remarkable values in this river segment include scenic and fisheries values.
- F. We are not aware of any proposals which would alter the natural and free-flowing character of this stream segment.
- G. There are no inholdings or mineral rights on the Curecanti Creek banks within the park.
- H. Approximately two percent of the Curecanti Creek basin lies within Curecanti.
- I. No.
- J. None.

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

Park: Curecanti National Recreation Area

State: Colorado

River: West Elk Creek

- A. The total length of West Elk Creek is approximately 15.5 miles while that portion within Curecanti is about .20 mile.
- B. The entire segment of West Elk Creek within Curecanti from the park boundary to the high water line of Blue Mesa Reservoir meets both criteria for eligibility. It is free flowing and the creek and its associated corridor possess outstandingly remarkable scenic values.
- C. West Elk Creek extends an additional 15 miles into U.S. Forest Service lands and has the potential for designation, however, it has not been evaluated.
- D. Due to its inaccessibility and the lack of human activity and development, the entire segment of West Elk Creek within Curecanti and across adjacent lands to its source in the Gunnison National Forest, West Elk Wilderness Area, meets the criteria for wild river classification.
- E. Outstandingly remarkable values in this creek segment include scenic, and wildlife values.
- F. We are not aware of any proposals which would alter the natural and free-flowing character of this creek segment.
- G. There are no inholdings, however, mineral rights do exist on creek banks within the park.
- H. Approximately three percent of the West Elk Creek basin lies within Curecanti.
- I. No.
- J. None.

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

Park: Curecanti National Recreation Area

State: Colorado

River: Coal Creek

- A. The total length of Coal Creek is approximately 6 miles while that portion within Curecanti is about .25 mile.
- B. The entire segment of Coal Creek within Curecanti, from the park boundary to the high water line of Blue Mesa Reservoir, meets both criteria for eligibility.
- C. Coal creek extends an additional 6 miles into U.S. Forest Service lands and has potential for designation, however, it has not been evaluated.
- D. Due to its inaccessibility and lack of human activity and development, the entire segment of Coal Creek within Curecanti and across adjacent lands to its source in the Gunnison National Forest West, Elk Wilderness Area meets the criteria for wild river designation.
- E. Outstandingly remarkable values in this river segment include scenic, fish and wildlife values.
- F. We are not aware of any proposals which would alter the natural and free-flowing character of this stream segment.
- G. There are no inholdings or mineral rights on the Coal Creek banks within the park.
- H. Approximately three percent of the Coal Creek basin lies within Curecanti.
- I. No.
- J. None.

REPORT OF INELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

Park: Curecanti National Recreation Area

State: Colorado

River: Gunnison River

- A. The total length of the Gunnison River is approximately 135 miles while that portion within Curecanti is about 40 miles.
- B. The entire segment of the Gunnison River within Curecanti is considered ineligible.
- C. The Gunnison River west of Curecanti through Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument is being considered for eligibility.
- D. Not applicable.
- E. The Gunnison River through Curecanti has been impounded at three separate locations. It has been so highly modified that it is no longer naturally appearing.
- F. None.
- G. There are no inholdings, however, mineral rights do exist on the banks of the Gunnison River within the park.
- H. Less than one percent.
- I. No.
- J. None.

REPORT OF INELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

Park: Curecanti National Recreation Area

State: Colorado

The following river and stream segments within Curecanti National Recreation Area have been evaluated and were determined to be ineligible for Wild and Scenic River designation. The length within the recreation area for all but one segment, is less than one mile, therefore, individual ineligibility sheets were not prepared.

River: Beaver Creek

Steuben Creek

Willow Creek

East Elk Creek

Dry Gulch

Red Creek

Soap Creek

Corral Creek

Myers Gulch

Mesa Creek

Crystal Creek

South Willow Creek

Cebolla Creek

Pine Creek

Round Corral Creek

Cimarron River



IN REPLY
REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
BENT'S OLD FORT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
35110 HWY 194 EAST
LA JUNTA, COLORADO 81050-9523



L60 (RMR-PL)

August 16, 1990

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Rocky Mountain Regional Office

From: Superintendent, Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site

Subject: Determination of Rivers on National Park System Lands which are
Eligible for Wild and Scenic River Designation

Attached is Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site's response to Special
Directive 90-4. If additional research is required, please advise.



Donald C. Hill

Attachment

Report of Eligibility Findings

Park: Bent's Old Fort NHS

State: Colorado

River: Arkansas River

A. The total length of the Arkansas River is approximately 2,000 miles with 1.76 miles within the park.

B. The entire segment of the Arkansas River within the 799 acres of Bent's Old Fort NHS is eligible.

C. The river segment upstream between Canon City and Leadville, Colorado, is within the Bureau of Land Management's Royal Gorge Resource Area, Canon City District. This 120 mile stretch is being analyzed for Wild and Scenic designation by the BLM. Also by agreement, the BLM and the Colorado Division of Parks and Recreation manage a portion of this segment as the Arkansas Headwaters Recreation Area. The key recreational user is river rafting. The BLM, because of landownership, has considered no segments from Pueblo to the Kansas border.

D. The Arkansas River is an historical resource for the park. The lands adjoining the park segment have been in agricultural use prior to establishment of the National Historic Site. The park is in the process restoring the prairie and maintaining the riparian habitat. Classification would necessarily have to be recreational and does not meet wild or scenic designation.

E. Outstandingly remarkable values in the Arkansas River segment within the Historic Site would be the historic setting, its association with the reconstructed fort and river crossings of the Mountain Branch of the Santa Fe Trail (now a National Historic Trail). Minor recreational boat use and trail horseback crossings have occurred. Horseback use has been associated with the park's special interpretive program, the Fur Trade Encampment. For this program, a mock trapping scenario also uses the river in a living history context.

F. A number of projects upstream have altered the free-flowing nature including Pueblo Reservoir and a number of irrigation diversions, within the mountain watershed, Turquoise and Twin Lakes. Water needs in Denver and Colorado Springs may place future demands on the Arkansas. For the segment at the historic site, fluctuations based on agricultural demands locally and downstream have the greatest affect.

G. There is a 39.39 acre inholding within the boundary and gas and oil mineral rights on nine purchased parcels. All described within the park's land protection plan.

H. Approximately one-one thousand of one percent of a 189,000 square mile watershed. (1.76 square miles of park)

I. No videotape coverage is available; however, aerial photographs and historic records do exist.

J. None



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
BADLANDS NATIONAL PARK
P.O. BOX 6
INTERIOR, SOUTH DAKOTA 57750
605/433-5361

IN REPLY REFER TO:

L6015

October 4, 1990

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Rocky Mountain Region

From: Superintendent, Badlands National Park

Subject: Determinations of Rivers on National Park Service Lands which are Eligible for Wild and Scenic River Designation

Enclosed are findings of ineligibility for Wild and Scenic River Designation for the portions of White River and Sage Creek within Badlands National Park. We do not feel the sections of either watercourse within the park have characteristics which are outstandingly remarkable. If we can provide any additional information, please contact us.

Irv Mortenson

Enclosure

REPORT OF INELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

Park: Badlands National Park
River: White River

State: South Dakota

- A. The total length of the White River is 507 miles (407 in South Dakota and 100 in Nebraska). Approximately 3 miles lies within Badlands National Park.
- B. The entire length of the White River within Badlands National Park is considered ineligible.
- C. The portion of the White River on the Buffalo Gap National Grassland was found ineligible in the 1984 Nebraska National Forest Plan Final Environmental Impact Statement. To our knowledge there has been no determination concerning the sections of river on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation adjacent to Badlands National Park.
- D. Not applicable.
- E. The section of the White River within Badlands National Park has no values which are deemed outstandingly remarkable. The river is intermittent, typically flowing only during the spring. Recreational and scenic values are very limited. The White River is crossed by numerous cattle fences. Water quality is poor with a high suspended silt content.
- F. We are not aware of any proposals which would alter the character of the river.
- G. There are no inholdings, including mineral rights, along the banks of the White River within Badlands National Park.
- H. Less than 1% of the river watershed lies within the park.
- I. No videotaped coverage is available.
- J. No other relevant information.

REPORT OF INELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

Park: Badlands National Park
River: Sage Creek

State: South Dakota

- A. The total length of Sage Creek is approximately 9 miles. Roughly 7 miles lies within Badlands National Park.
- B. Sage Creek is considered ineligible.
- C. There has been no determination outside of the park to our knowledge.
- D. Not applicable.
- E. Sage Creek has no values which are deemed outstandingly remarkable. The creek flows only during periods of extremely high runoff. Recreational, scenic, and wildlife/fisheries values are marginal although the creek is a water source for bison, deer, and antelope. Sage Creek passes through the Badlands Wilderness Area and is adequately protected by the Wilderness designation.
- F. There are no proposals which would alter the character of the creek.
- G. There are no inholdings, including mineral rights, along the banks of Sage Creek within Badlands National Park.
- H. Approximately 70% of the Sage Creek watershed lies within Badlands National Park.
- I. No videotaped coverage is available.
- J. No other relevant information.



United States Department of the Interior

**NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
TIMPANOGOS CAVE NATIONAL MONUMENT
RURAL ROUTE 3, BOX 200
AMERICAN FORK, UTAH 84003-9803**

IN REPLY REFER TO:

L60 (RMR-PL)

September 29, 1990

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Rocky Mountain Region

From: Superintendent, Timpanogos Cave National Monument

Subject: Determinations of Rivers on National Park System Lands
which are Eligible for Wild and Scenic River
Designation

Enclosed is a determination of eligibility for American Fork Creek which flows through Timpanogos Cave National Monument.

If there are any questions please contact either Mike Tranel, Chief I & RM or myself at (801) 756-5238.

Michael O. Hill

enc (1)

TAKE PRIDE IN AMERICA

Oct 2 1991

Regional Director
Deputy Reg. Director
Park Oper.

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY/INELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

Park: Timpanogos Cave National Monument

State: UT

River: American Fork Creek

- A. From its headwaters in Mineral Basin to the mouth of the American Fork Canyon, 15.15 miles. At the mouth of the canyon, because of diversions primarily, it ceases to be a stream except for intermittent flood flow. Length in the park, .6 (six tenths) miles.
- B. The creek would be eligible as a Recreational River from the headwaters to the mouth of the canyon. The .6 miles through the monument would be eligible as a recreational river. This designation would only make sense, however, as part of a designation of a longer portion of the creek.
- C. No other segments have been determined eligible. The remainder of the creek from headwaters to canyon mouth is under the jurisdiction of the Uinta National Forest. The other agency is currently considering recommending for designation.
- D. Recreational
- E. Outstanding scenic values throughout. Creek flows between and drains two established Wilderness Areas. The canyon is one of the most heavily used recreation areas along the Wasatch Front. Camping, fishing, hiking, rock climbing, mountain biking, cross country skiing, hunting and snow mobiling are some prominent activities.
- F. Five impoundments and one diversion are currently located up-stream from the monument. No further proposals known. Water rights for all but flood waters are presently encumbered.
- G. None
- H. 3.9%
- I. No
- J. Nature of changing use patterns in the American Fork Canyon may incline the Uinta National Forest to actively pursue this designation in the future. If so designated, the portion within Timpanogos Cave NM should be included.



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
FORT LARAMIE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
FORT LARAMIE, WYOMING 82212-0001
(307) 837-2221



IN REPLY REFER TO:

L60

October 16, 1990

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Rocky Mountain Region

From: Acting Superintendent, Fort Laramie NHS

Subject: Determinations of Rivers on National Park System
Lands which are Eligible for Wild and Scenic River
Designation

Please find enclosed our reply to Special Directive 90-4 on the
above subject matter for Fort Laramie National Historic Site.

If you have any questions, please contact us.

Charles L. Potter
Charles L. Potter

Enclosures

Report of Eligibility/Ineligibility Findings

Park: Fort Laramie National Historic Site State(s):
River: Laramie Wyoming
Colorado

- A. The total length of the Laramie River is 200 miles.
One and one-half miles are inside the park.
- B. The entire segment of the Laramie River in the park is
considered ineligible.
- C. Sections of the upper river may have been recommended.
However, these sections are at least 1-200 miles upstream.
- D. Not applicable.
- E. None. Extensive river modification exists and no
"outstandingly remarkable" values, are present.
- F. There is the potential for an irrigation dam and pumping
station just outside the park boundaries which would back
impounded water into the park.
- G. None
- H. .75%
- I. No
- J. None

Report of Ineligibility Findings

Park: Fort Laramie National Historic Site
River: North Platte

State(s):
Wyoming
Colorado
Nebraska

- A. The total length of the North Platte is 720 miles. One-fourth mile is inside the park and one mile is on the border.
- B. The entire segment of the Platte River within the park is considered ineligible.
- C. Upper and lower sections of the river may be recommended, but no sections are adjacent or near the park.
- D. Not applicable.
- E. Extensive river modification exists. No "outstandingly remarkable" values are present.
- F. There is the potential for an irrigation/pumping station and diversion dam just outside park boundaries which would back impounded water into the park.
- g. None
- H. .13%
- I. No
- J. None



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
ARCHES AND CANYONLANDS NATIONAL PARKS
NATURAL BRIDGES NATIONAL MONUMENT
MOAB, UTAH 84532-2995



IN REPLY REFER TO:

L60(Arches)

October 23, 1990

Memorandum

TO: Regional Director, Rocky Mountain Region

FROM: Acting Superintendent, Arches National Park

SUBJECT: Determination of Eligibility of Rivers on National Park
System Lands for Wildland and Scenic River Designation

The attached subject reports are for Courthouse Wash and Salt Wash in Arches
National Park .

Anthony J. Schetzle
Anthony J. Schetzle

Enclosures

cc: Chief, Resource Management, SEUG w/enclosures

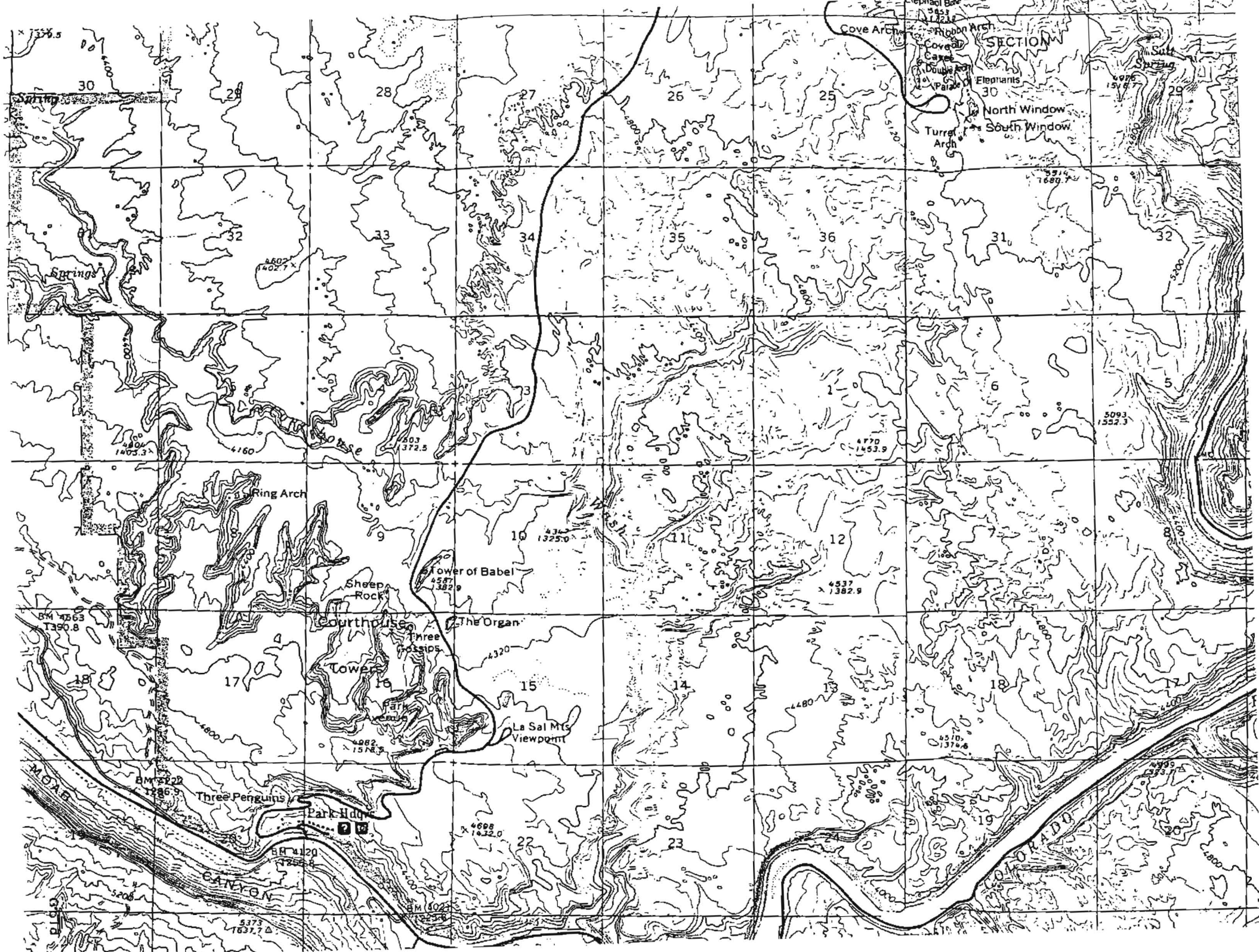
REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

Park: Arches National Park

State: Utah

River: Courthouse Wash

- A. The total length of the main drainage of Courthouse Wash is approximately 19 miles while that portion within Arches National Park is about 8.9 miles.
- B. The entire segment of Courthouse Wash within Arches National Park is eligible.
- C. The current Bureau of Land Management Resource Management Plan does not speak to the issue of potential designation for those segments of Courthouse Wash outside the park and within their holdings.
- D. The entire segment of Courthouse Wash within Arches National Park meets the criteria of wild river classification.
- E. There exists within Courthouse Wash superb scenic, recreational, geologic, archeologic, fishery, and wildlife values. Access is by foot or horseback only as the drainage primarily exists within proposed wilderness lands. It provides a riparian habitat in a semiarid environment serving as home range for a multitude of wildlife and fish. This is particularly true for fish in that lower Courthouse Wash is within the flood plain of the Colorado River during high water. In addition, a review of the geology of the wash provides information dating back to late pleistocene and holocene deposits. Within the cycles of alluvium there are buried trees in an upright living position covered during alluvial events. Alluvial charcoal allowing for carbon dating is found along with snails and pollen in the deposits. Further, it is ideal habitat for ancient packrat middens. They serve as an independent source of ancient vegetation which can be extrapolated to provide paleoenvironmental and paleoclimatic models. The Courthouse Wash rock art panel (pictographs and petroglyphs) is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- F. We know of no proposals that would alter the natural and free-flowing character of this eligible river segment.
- G. There are no inholdings within Courthouse Wash. The only mineral rights existing in Arches National Park are associated with state lands which are also outside Courthouse Wash.
- H. Approximately 50% of the Courthouse Wash watershed lies within Arches National Park.
- I. No videotape is available.
- J. The General Management Plan for Arches approved in 1989 did not address the eligibility of this waterway for wild and scenic classification. One bridge as part of the main park road spans Courthouse Wash in the park.



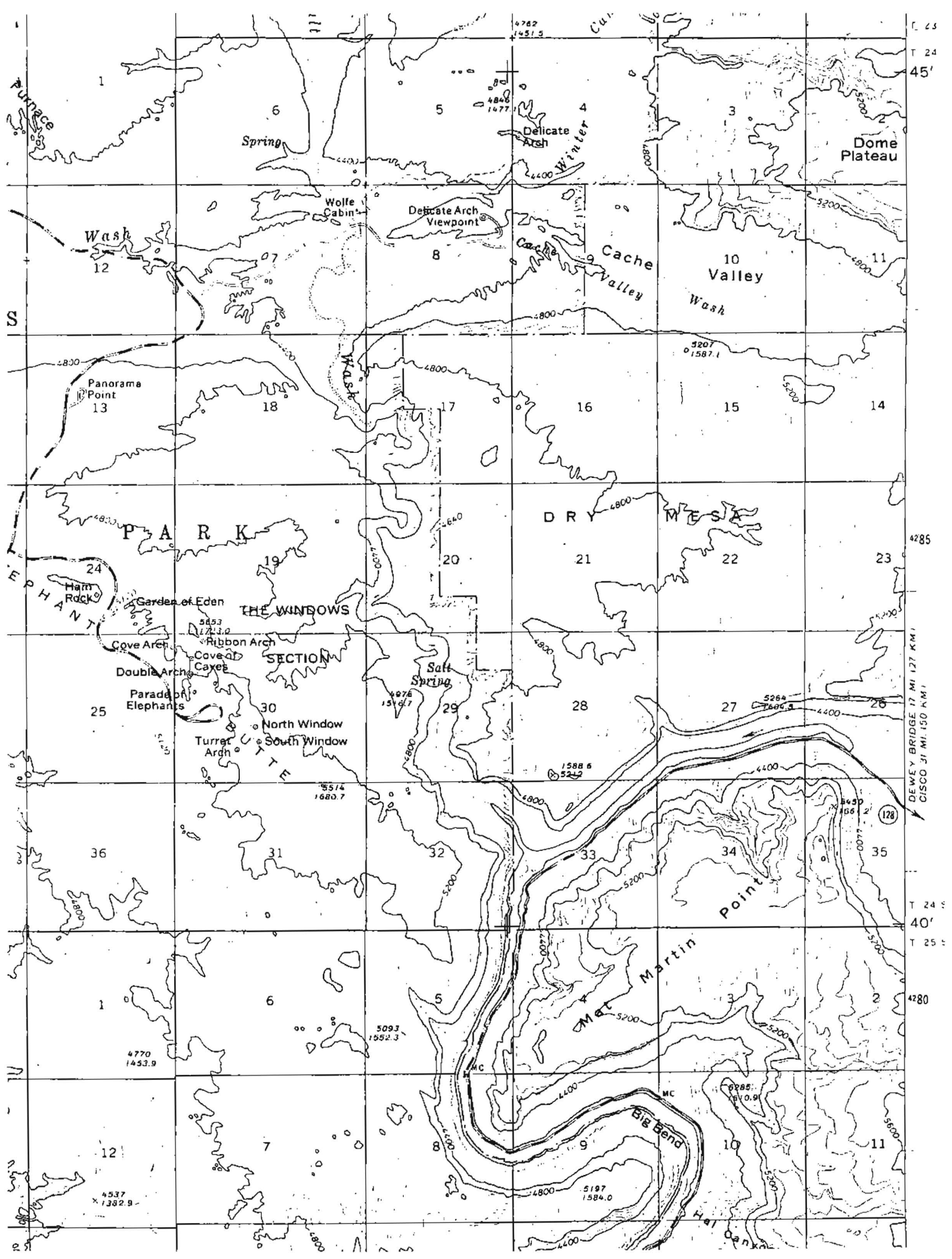
REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

Park: Arches National Park

State: Utah

River: Salt Wash

- A. The total length of the main drainage of Salt Wash is approximately 31.6 miles while that portion within Arches National Park is about 9.5 miles.
- B. There are 3.5 miles of Salt Wash to its confluence with the Salt Valley Wash that are ineligible. The 6 miles of Salt Wash downstream from its confluence with the Salt Valley Wash to the boundary of the park is eligible.
- C. The current Bureau of Land Management Resource Management Plan does not speak to the issue of potential designation for those segments of Salt Wash outside the park and within their holdings.
- D. The six miles of Salt Wash downstream from the confluence with the Salt Valley Wash within Arches National Park meets the criteria for wild river classification.
- E. The eligible section of Salt Wash contains excellent examples of scenic, recreational, geologic, fishery, and wildlife values. Access is by foot only as this segment of drainage is within proposed wilderness lands. It provides a lush riparian habitat in a semiarid environment serving as home range for mountain lion, mule deer and a multitude of other wildlife and fish. This segment also is suitable habitat for the endangered Colorado Squawfish, Ptychocheilus lucius. The syncline formation is unique to Arches in that it is representative of the variety of geologic forces shaping the land in addition to the laminar flow of the underlying salt formations prevalent in this region.
- F. We know of no proposals that would alter the natural and free-flowing character of this eligible river segment.
- G. There are no inholdings within the eligible segment of Salt Wash. Mineral rights associated with state lands in Arches National Park are outside the six mile eligible portion of Salt Wash.
- H. Approximately 30% of the Salt Wash watershed lies within Arches National Park.
- I. No videotape is available.
- J. The General Management Plan for Arches approved in 1989 did not address eligibility of this waterway for wild and scenic classification.





IN REPLY
REFER TO:
L6C

United States Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Glen Canyon National Recreation Area

Box 1507
Page, Arizona 86040
602/645-2471

NOV 5 0 1990

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Rocky Mountain Region
Attention: Duane Holmes, Recreation Grants and Assistance

From: Superintendent, Glen Canyon National Recreation Area

Subject: Determination of rivers on National Park System lands which are eligible for Wild and Scenic River designation

Enclosed please find the submission from Glen Canyon National Recreation Area for those rivers and streams we feel meet the criteria for Wild and Scenic Rivers designation and should, therefore, be considered when eligibility and classification considerations are being made.

Although extensive in length, these rivers and streams being submitted for consideration all offer outstandingly remarkable characteristics for more than one of the eligibility criteria and have flows to sustain the characteristics for the category in which they were nominated.

If you have questions or need further information concerning these submittals, please contact Rick Harris of our Resource Management staff, on FTS 761-3150.

John O. Lancaster
John O. Lancaster

Enclosures 37

Report of Eligibility Findings

Park: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
River: Bowns Canyon Creek

State: Utah

A. The total length of Bowns Canyon Creek is 3.6 miles. The entire drainage is located within the boundary of Glen Canyon NRA. The headwaters of the creek are located at T39S, R9E.

B. The entire segment of Bowns Canyon Creek within Glen Canyon NRA is eligible.

C. All of Bowns Canyon Creek is located within Glen Canyon NRA.

D. The entire segment of Bowns Canyon Creek is eligible for scenic river classification

E. Outstandingly remarkable values of Bowns Canyon Creek include scenic, geologic, high cultural, and wildlife values. Bechan cave, located along this drainage, contains alluvial deposits which hold remains of pleistocene megafauna and flora i.e., pollen, bone fragments, etc.

F. There are no known proposals which would alter the natural free-flowing character of this creek.

G. There are no mineral rights or inholdings adjacent to Bowns Creek or along its river bank.

H. One hundred percent of the creek watershed is in the park.

I. No video tape coverage is available.

J. None.

Report of Eligibility Findings

Park: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area State: Arizona
River: Colorado River (Below Glen Canyon Dam)

A. The total length of the Colorado River is approximately 1650 miles. Fifteen miles of the drainage are located within the boundary of Glen Canyon NRA below Glen Canyon Dam.

B. The fifteen mile segment of the Colorado River within Glen Canyon NRA is eligible as well as the eight mile stretch below Canyonlands National Park which lies above the high water level of Lake Powell.

C. That 46 mile portion of the Colorado River in Canyonlands National Park and eight miles of the river above the high water mark of Lake Powell are eligible. Additionally, the Bureau of Land Management in its September 1987 Resource Management Plan for the San Juan District, finds the segment of the Colorado River below the San Juan County line to the northern boundary of Canyonlands National Park is eligible.

D. The fifteen mile segment of the Colorado River below Glen Canyon Dam within Glen Canyon NRA meets the criteria for scenic river classification.

E. Outstandingly remarkable values of the Colorado River include scenic, recreational, high cultural, geologic fisheries and wildlife values, and provides known habitat for peregrine falcon and bald eagle; both federally listed endangered species.

F. The present operation of the Glen Canyon Dam as well as alternatives considered in the Glen Canyon Environmental Impact Statement have and could potentially significantly impact the character of this stretch of river.

G. There are no mineral rights or inholdings adjacent to the Colorado River or along the river bank.

H. Less than one percent of the entire Colorado River drainage lies within Glen Canyon NRA.

I. Video tape coverage is available at the National Park Service Rocky Mountain Regional Office and the Bureau of Reclamation Regional Office in Denver.

J. None.

Report of Eligibility Findings

Park: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
River: Colorado River (above Lake Powell)

State: Utah

A. The total length of the Colorado River is 1650 miles. The portion of the river inside Glen Canyon NRA above the full pool of Lake Powell is approximately 14 miles.

B. The entire segment of the river within Glen Canyon NRA is eligible.

C. That 46 mile portion of the Colorado River in Canyonlands National Park and eight miles of the river above the high water mark of Lake Powell are eligible. Additionally, the Bureau of Land Management in its September 1987 Resource Management Plan for the San Juan District, finds the segment of the Colorado River below the San Juan County line to the northern boundary of Canyonlands National Park is eligible.

D. The entire segment of the Colorado River (above Lake Powell) within Glen Canyon NRA meets the criteria for wild river classification.

E. Outstandingly remarkable values include scenic, recreational, geologic and wildlife values, and it is known habitat for the humpback chub, boneytail chub, Colorado squawfish and razorback sucker; all federally listed endangered species.

F. There are no known proposals which would alter the natural free-flowing character of this creek.

G. There are no mineral rights or inholdings adjacent to or along its river bank.

H. There is less than one percent of the total river watershed is in the park.

I. Video tape coverage is available at the NPS Rocky Mountain Regional Office in Denver.

J. None.

Report of Eligibility Findings

Park: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
River: San Juan River

State: Utah

A. The total length of the San Juan River is approximately 250 miles. Only 35.4 miles of the drainage are located within the boundary of Glen Canyon NRA.

B. The entire segment of the San Juan River within Glen Canyon NRA is eligible.

C. The stretch of the San Juan River which is located on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management has been recommended for designation. However, it is not known if the stretch that lies within the Navajo Nation has been recommended for designation.

D. The entire segment of the San Juan River within Glen Canyon NRA meets the criteria for scenic river classification.

E. Outstandingly remarkable values of the San Juan River include scenic, recreational, geologic, high cultural and wildlife values and is known habitat for peregrine falcon and bald eagle; both federally listed endangered species.

F. There are no known proposals which would alter the natural free-flowing character of this creek.

G. There are no mineral rights or inholdings adjacent to the San Juan River or along its river bank.

H. Fifteen percent of the river watershed is in the park.

I. Video tape coverage is available at the National Park Service Rocky Mountain Regional Office in Denver.

J. None.

Report of Eligibility Findings

Park: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
River: Escalante River

State: Utah

A. The total length of the Escalante River is approximately 82.0 miles. Only 58.6 miles of the drainage are located within the boundary of Glen Canyon NRA.

B. The entire segment of the Escalante River within Glen Canyon NRA is eligible.

C. It is not known if the remaining stretch of the Escalante River which is located on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management has been recommended for designation.

D. The entire segment of the Escalante River within Glen Canyon NRA meets the criteria for wild river classification.

E. Outstandingly remarkable values of the Escalante River include scenic, recreational, geologic, cultural, fishery and wildlife values, and provides potential habitat for peregrine falcon and spotted owl, both listed as federally endangered species.

F. There are no known proposals which would alter the natural free-flowing character of this creek.

G. There are no mineral rights or inholdings adjacent to the Escalante River or along its river bank.

H. Approximately seventy-two percent of the river watershed is in the park.

I. Video tape coverage is available at the National Park Service Rocky Mountain Regional Office in Denver.

J. None.

Report of Eligibility Findings

Park: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
River: Paria River

Arizona for
State: ~~Utah~~ 3.2-mile
segment

A. The total length of the Paria River is 92.0 miles. Only 3.2 miles of the drainage are located within the boundary of Glen Canyon NRA.

B. The entire segment of the Paria River within Glen Canyon NRA is eligible.

C. The 28.8 mile stretch of the Paria River which runs through the Paria Wilderness Area, administered by the Bureau of Land Management, has been recommended for designation.

D. The entire segment of the Paria River within Glen Canyon NRA meets the criteria for wild river classification.

E. Outstandingly remarkable values of the Paria River include scenic, recreational, geologic, cultural and wildlife values.

F. There are no known proposals which would alter the natural free-flowing character of this creek.

G. There are no mineral rights or inholdings adjacent to the Paria River or along its river bank.

H. Four percent of the creek watershed is in the park.

I. Video tape coverage is available at the National Park Service Rocky Mountain Regional Office in Denver.

J. None.

Report of Eligibility Findings

Park: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
River: Halls Creek

State: Utah

- A.** The total length of Halls Creek is 34.0 miles. Only 4.7 miles of the drainage are located within the boundary of Glen Canyon NRA. The headwaters of the creek are located at T33S, R8E.
- B.** The entire segment of Halls Creek within Glen Canyon NRA is eligible.
- C.** The 29.3 mile stretch of Halls Creek which is located in Capitol Reef National Park has been recommended for designation.
- D.** The entire segment of Halls Creek within Glen Canyon NRA meets the criteria for scenic river classification.
- E.** Outstandingly remarkable values of Halls Creek include scenic, recreational, geologic, cultural and wildlife values.
- F.** There are no known proposals which would alter the natural free-flowing character of this creek.
- G.** There are no mineral rights or inholdings adjacent to Halls Creek or along its river bank.
- H.** Fourteen percent of the creek watershed is in the park.
- I.** No video tape coverage is available.
- J.** None.

Report of Eligibility Findings

Park: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
River: Dirty Devil River

State: Utah

A. The total length of the Dirty Devil River is approximately 68.0 miles. Only 12.7 miles of the drainage are located within the boundary of Glen Canyon NRA.

B. The entire segment of the Dirty Devil River within Glen Canyon NRA is eligible.

C. The remaining stretch of the Dirty Devil River which is located on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management has been recommended for designation.

D. The entire segment of the Dirty Devil River within Glen Canyon NRA meets the criteria for wild river classification.

E. Outstandingly remarkable values of the Dirty Devil River include scenic, recreational, geologic, high cultural and wildlife values, and it provides probable habitat for peregrine falcon and known habitat for razorback sucker; both listed as federally endangered.

F. There are no known proposals which would alter the natural free-flowing character of this creek.

G. There are no mineral rights or inholdings adjacent to the Dirty Devil River or along its river bank within Glen Canyon NRA.

H. Approximately nineteen percent of the river watershed is in the park.

I. Video tape coverage is available at the National Park Service Rocky Mountain Regional Office in Denver.

J. None.

Report of Ineligibility Findings

Park: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
River: Bullfrog Creek

State: Utah

A. The total length of Bullfrog Creek is 31.6 miles. Only 1.2 miles of the drainage are located within the boundary of Glen Canyon NRA. The headwaters of the creek are located at T32S, R10E.

B. The segment of Bullfrog Creek within Glen Canyon NRA is ineligible.

C. The 30.4 mile stretch of Bullfrog Creek which is located on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management has not been recommended for designation.

D. Not applicable.

E. Although several streams within Glen Canyon NRA are considered to have outstandingly remarkable values Bullfrog Creek is not one of them. It is natural condition, but contains no outstandingly remarkable values.

F. None.

G. None.

H. Four percent of the creek watershed is in the park.

I. No video tape coverage is available.

J. None.

Report of Eligibility Findings

Park: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
River: Castle Creek

State: Utah

A. The total length of Castle Creek is 22.5 miles. Only 4.0 miles of the drainage are located within the boundary of Glen Canyon NRA. The headwaters of the creek are located at T38S, R14E.

B. The entire segment of Castle Creek within Glen Canyon NRA is eligible.

C. It is not known if the 18.5 mile stretch of Castle Creek which is located on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management has been recommended for designation.

D. The entire segment of Castle Creek within Glen Canyon NRA meets the criteria for scenic river classification.

E. Outstandingly remarkable values of Castle Creek include scenic, recreational, geologic, cultural, wildlife, and vegetation values. Castle Creek drainage is known habitat for Astragalus preusii var. cutleri: a federally classified category II species.

F. There are no known proposals which would alter the natural free-flowing character of this creek.

G. There are no mineral rights or inholdings adjacent to Castle Creek or along its river bank.

H. Eighteen percent of the creek watershed is in the park.

I. No video tape coverage is available.

J. None.

Report of Eligibility Findings

Park: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
River: Clearwater Canyon Creek

State: Utah

A. The total length of Clearwater Creek is 4.7 miles. The entire drainage is located within the boundary of Glen Canyon NRA. The headwaters of the creek are located at T31S, R16E.

B. The entire segment of Clearwater Canyon Creek within Glen Canyon NRA is eligible.

C. All of Clearwater Canyon Creek is located within Glen Canyon NRA.

D. The entire segment of Clearwater Creek within Glen Canyon NRA meets the criteria for scenic river classification.

E. Outstandingly remarkable values of Clearwater Creek include scenic, recreational, geologic, cultural and wildlife values.

F. There are no known proposals which would alter the natural free-flowing character of this creek.

G. There are no mineral rights or inholdings adjacent to Clearwater Creek or along its river bank.

H. One hundred percent of the creek watershed is in the park.

I. No video tape coverage is available.

J. None.

Report of Eligibility Findings

Park: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
River: Cow Canyon Creek

State: Utah

A. The total length of Cow Canyon Creek is 6.1 miles. The entire drainage is located within the boundary of Glen Canyon NRA. The headwaters of the creek are located at T38S, R9E.

B. The entire segment of Cow Canyon Creek within Glen Canyon NRA is eligible.

C. All of Cow Canyon Creek is located within Glen Canyon NRA which flows into the Escalante River.

D. The entire segment of Cow Canyon Creek within Glen Canyon NRA meets the criteria for scenic river classification.

E. Outstandingly remarkable values of Cow Canyon Creek include scenic, recreational, geologic, cultural and wildlife values. This area of Glen Canyon NRA has been identified as potential habitat for spotted owl now listed as a threatened and endangered species.

F. There are no known proposals which would alter the natural free-flowing character of this creek.

G. There are no mineral rights or inholdings adjacent to Cow Canyon Creek or along its river bank.

H. One hundred percent of the creek watershed is in the park.

I. No video tape coverage is available.

J. None.

Report of Eligibility Findings

Park: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
River: Coyote Creek

State: Utah

A. The total length of Coyote Creek is 20.9 miles. Only 9.5 miles of the drainage are located within the boundary of Glen Canyon NRA. The headwaters of the creek are located at T38S, R5E.

B. The entire segment of Coyote Creek within Glen Canyon NRA is eligible as it is a free-flowing tributary of the Escalante River.

C. It is not known if the 11.4 mile stretch of Coyote Creek which is located on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management has been recommended for designation.

D. The entire segment of Coyote Creek within Glen Canyon NRA meets the criteria for scenic river classification.

E. Outstandingly remarkable values of Coyote Creek include scenic, recreational, geologic, high cultural and wildlife values, and it is probable habitat for the spotted owl; a federally listed endangered species.

F. There are no known proposals which would alter the natural free-flowing character of this creek.

G. There are no mineral rights or inholdings adjacent to Coyote Creek or along its river bank.

H. Forty-five percent of the creek watershed is in the park.

I. No video tape coverage is available.

J. None.

Report of Eligibility Findings

Park: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
River: Dark Canyon Creek

State: Utah

A. The total length of Dark Canyon Creek is 27.7 miles. Only 2.8 miles of the drainage is located within the boundary of Glen Canyon NRA. The headwaters of the creek are located at T35S, R19E.

B. The entire segment of Dark Canyon Creek within Glen Canyon NRA is eligible.

C. The 24.9 mile stretch of Dark Canyon Creek which is located on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management and the National Forest Service has been recommended for designation.

D. The entire segment of Dark Canyon Creek within Glen Canyon NRA meets the criteria for wild river classification.

E. Outstandingly remarkable values of Dark Canyon Creek include scenic, recreational, geologic, high cultural and wildlife values, and it provides known habitat for peregrine falcon; a federally listed endangered species.

F. There are no known proposals which would alter the natural free-flowing character of this creek.

G. There are no mineral rights or inholdings adjacent to Dark Canyon Creek or along its river bank inside Glen Canyon NRA.

H. Ten percent of the creek watershed is in the park.

I. Video tape coverage is available from the NPS and Bureau of Land Management Regional Offices in Denver.

J. None.

Report of Ineligibility Findings

Park: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
River: Davis Creek

State: Utah

- A.** The total length of Davis Creek is approximately 3.6 miles. The entire drainage is located within the boundary of Glen Canyon NRA. The headwaters of the creek are located at T41S, R9E.
- B.** Only a portion of Davis Creek is eligible. Segment of creek from Bement arch to Lake Powell is perennial.
- C.** All of Davis Creek is within GLCA.
- D.** The entire 3.6 miles of Davis Creek within Glen Canyon NRA meets the criteria for scenic river classification.
- E.** Outstandingly remarkable values of Davis Creek include scenic, recreational, geologic, cultural and wildlife values.
- F.** There are no known proposals which would alter the natural free-flowing character of this creek.
- G.** There are no mineral rights or inholdings adjacent to Davis Creek or along its river bank.
- H.** One hundred percent of the creek watershed is in the park.
- I.** No video tape coverage is available.
- J.** None.

Report of Eligibility Findings

Park: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
River: Explorer Canyon Creek

State: Utah

- A.** The total length of Explorer Canyon Creek is 2.4 miles. The entire drainage is located within the boundary of Glen Canyon NRA. The headwaters of the creek are located at T39S, R9E.
- B.** The entire segment of Explorer Canyon Creek within Glen Canyon NRA is eligible.
- C.** All of Explorer Canyon Creek is located within Glen Canyon NRA.
- D.** The entire segment of Explorer Canyon Creek within Glen Canyon NRA meets the criteria for scenic river classification.
- E.** Outstandingly remarkable values of Explorer Canyon Creek include scenic, recreational, geologic, culutral and wildlife values and is known habitat for peregrine falcon and potential habitat for spotted owl; both federally listed endangered species.
- F.** There are no known proposals which would alter the natural free-flowing character of this creek.
- G.** There are no mineral rights or inholdings adjacent to Explorer Canyon Creek or along its river bank.
- H.** One hundred percent of the creek/river watershed is in the park.
- I.** No video tape coverage is available.
- J.** None.

Report of Eligibility Findings

Park: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
River: Fence Canyon Creek (Near Cow Canyon)

State: Utah

- A.** The total length of Fence Canyon Creek is 4.3 miles. The entire drainage is located within the boundary of Glen Canyon NRA. The headwaters of the creek are located at T39S, R9E.
- B.** The entire segment of Fence Canyon Creek within Glen Canyon NRA is eligible as it flows into the Escalante River.
- C.** All of Fence Canyon Creek is located within Glen Canyon NRA.
- D.** The entire segment of Fence Canyon Creek within Glen Canyon NRA meets the criteria for scenic river classification.
- E.** Outstandingly remarkable values of Fence Canyon Creek include scenic, recreational, geologic and wildlife values and is known historical territory for peregrine falcon and potential habitat for spotted owl. Both species are federally listed as endangered species.
- F.** There are no known proposals which would alter the natural free-flowing character of this creek.
- G.** There are no mineral rights or inholdings adjacent to Fence Canyon Creek or along its river bank.
- H.** One hundred percent of the creek watershed is in the park.
- I.** No video tape coverage is available.
- J.** None.

Report of Eligibility Findings

Park: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
River: Fence Creek (North of Twenty-five Mile)

State: Utah

- A.** The total length of Fence Creek is 1.0 mile. The entire drainage is located within the boundary of Glen Canyon NRA. The headwaters of the creek are located at T37S, R6E.
- B.** The entire segment of Fence Creek within Glen Canyon NRA is eligible and is free-flowing into the Escalante River.
- C.** All of Fence Creek is located within Glen Canyon NRA.
- D.** The entire segment of Fence Creek within Glen Canyon NRA meets the criteria for scenic river classification.
- E.** Outstandingly remarkable values of Fence Creek include scenic, recreational, geologic, high cultural and wildlife values, and is probable contiguous habitat for the spotted owl; a federally listed endangered species.
- F.** There are no known proposals which would alter the natural free-flowing character of this creek.
- G.** There are no mineral rights or inholdings adjacent to Fence Creek or along its river bank.
- H.** One hundred percent of the creek watershed is in the park.
- I.** No video tape coverage is available.
- J.** None.

Report of Eligibility Findings

Park: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
River: Fiftymile Creek

State: Utah

- A.** The total length of Fiftymile Creek is 6.3 miles. The entire drainage is located within the boundary of Glen Canyon NRA. The headwaters of the creek are located at T41S, R8E.
- B.** The entire length of Fiftymile Creek is eligible.
- C.** All of Fiftymile Creek is within Glen Canyon NRA.
- D.** The entire segment of Fiftymile Creek within Glen Canyon NRA meets the criteria for scenic river classification.
- E.** Outstandingly remarkable values of Fiftymile Creek include scenic, recreational, geologic, cultural and wildlife values and is probable habitat for peregrine falcon and spotted owl habitat; both federally listed endangered species.
- F.** There are no known proposals which would alter the natural free-flowing character of this creek.
- G.** There are no mineral rights or inholdings adjacent to Fiftymile Creek or along its river bank.
- H.** One hundred percent of the creek watershed is in the park.
- I.** No video tape coverage is available.
- J.** None.

Report of Eligibility Findings

Park: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
River: Fortymile Creek

State: Utah

A. The total length of Fortymile Creek is 6.3 miles. Only 4.3 miles of the drainage is located within the boundary of Glen Canyon NRA. The headwaters of the creek are located at T40S, R7E.

B. The entire segment of Fortymile Creek within Glen Canyon NRA is eligible.

C. It is not known if the 2.0 mile stretch of Fortymile Creek which is located on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management has been recommended for designation.

D. The entire segment of Fortymile Creek within Glen Canyon NRA meets the criteria for scenic river classification.

E. Outstandingly remarkable values of Fortymile Creek include scenic, recreational, vegetation, geologic, cultural and wildlife values and is potential territory for peregrine falcon a federally listed endangered species.

F. There are no known proposals which would alter the natural free-flowing character of this creek.

G. There are no mineral rights or inholdings adjacent to Fortymile Creek or along its river bank.

H. Sixty-eight percent of the creek watershed is in the park.

I. No video tape coverage is available.

J. None.

Report of Eligibility Findings

Park: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
River: Harris Wash

State: Utah

A. The total length of Harris Wash is 15.8 miles. Only 4.1 miles of the drainage are located within the boundary of Glen Canyon NRA. The headwaters of the creek are located at T36S, R4E.

B. The entire segment of Harris Wash within Glen Canyon NRA is eligible.

C. It is not known if the 11.7 mile stretch of Harris Wash which is located on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management has been recommended for designation.

D. The entire segment of Harris Wash within Glen Canyon NRA meets the criteria for scenic river classification as it is a tributary of the Escalante River.

E. Outstandingly remarkable values of Harris Wash include scenic, recreational, geologic, cultural, and wildlife values and is potential habitat for spotted owl and known habitat for peregrine falcon; both federally listed endangered species .

F. There are no known proposals which would alter the natural free-flowing character of this creek.

G. There are no mineral rights or inholdings adjacent to Harris Wash or along its river bank.

H. Twenty-six percent of the creek watershed is in the park.

I. No video tape coverage is available.

J. None.

Report of Eligibility Findings

Park: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
River: Horsethief Canyon Creek

State: Utah

A. The total length of Horsethief Canyon Creek is 9.9 miles. Only 7.1 miles of the drainage are located within the boundary of Glen Canyon NRA. The headwaters of the creek are located at T27S, R16E.

B. The entire segment of Horsethief Canyon Creek within Glen Canyon NRA is eligible.

C. It is not known if the 2.8 mile stretch of Horsethief Canyon Creek which is located on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management has been recommended for designation.

D. The entire segment of Horsethief Canyon Creek within Glen Canyon NRA meets the criteria for scenic river classification as it is a free-flowing tributary of the Green River.

E. Outstandingly remarkable values of Horsethief Canyon Creek include scenic, recreational, geologic and wildlife values.

F. There are no known proposals which would alter the natural free-flowing character of this creek.

G. There are no mineral rights or inholdings adjacent to Horsethief Canyon Creek or along its river bank.

H. Seventy-two percent of the creek watershed is in the park.

I. No video tape coverage is available.

J. None.

Report of Ineligibility Findings

Park: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
River: Lake Canyon Creek

State: Utah

A. The total length of Lake Canyon Creek is 5.9 miles. Only 2.8 miles of the drainage are located within the boundary of Glen Canyon NRA. The headwaters of the creek are located at T39S, R12E.

B. The entire segment of Lake Canyon Creek within Glen Canyon NRA is ineligible

C. It is not known if the 3.1 mile stretch of Lake Canyon Creek which is located on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management has been recommended for designation.

D. Not applicable

E. Although several streams within Glen Canyon NRA are considered to have outstandingly remarkable values Lake Canyon Creek is not one of them. It is natural condition, but contains no outstandingly remarkable values.

F. None.

G. None

H. Forty-seven percent of the creek watershed is in the park.

I. No video tape coverage is available.

J. None.

Report of Eligibility Findings

Park: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
River: Llewellyn Creek

State: Utah

- A.** The total length of Llewellyn Creek is 4.0 miles. The entire drainage is located within the boundary of Glen Canyon NRA. The headwaters of the creek are located at T41S, R8E.
- B.** The entire length of Llewellyn Creek is eligible.
- C.** All of Llewellyn Creek is located within the park.
- D.** The entire segment of Llewellyn Creek within Glen Canyon NRA meets the criteria for scenic river classification.
- E.** Outstandingly remarkable values of Llewellyn Creek include scenic, recreational, geologic, high cultural and wildlife values, and is known habitat for peregrine falcon; a federally listed endangered species.
- F.** There are no known proposals which would alter the natural free-flowing character of this creek.
- G.** There are no mineral rights or inholdings adjacent to Llewellyn Creek or along its river bank.
- H.** One hundred percent of the creek watershed is in the park.
- I.** No video tape coverage is available.
- J.** None.

Report of Eligibility Findings

Park: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
River: Mikes Canyon Creek

State: Utah

A. The total length of Mikes Canyon Creek is 11.9 miles. Only 2.0 miles of the drainage are located within the boundary of Glen Canyon NRA. The headwaters of the creek are located at T39S, R14E.

B. The entire segment of Mikes Canyon Creek within Glen Canyon NRA is eligible.

C. It is not known if the 9.9 mile stretch of Mikes Canyon Creek which is located on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management has been recommended for designation.

D. The entire segment of Mikes Canyon Creek within Glen Canyon NRA meets the criteria for scenic river classification.

E. Outstandingly remarkable values of Mikes Canyon Creek include scenic, recreational, geologic, vegetation, and wildlife values. Mikes Canyon drainage is known habitat for Astragalus preusii var. cutleri: a federally classified category II species.

F. There are no known proposals which would alter the natural free-flowing character of this creek.

G. There are no mineral rights or inholdings adjacent to Mikes Canyon Creek or along its river bank.

H. One hundred percent of the creek watershed is in the park.

I. No video tape coverage is available.

J. None.

Report of Eligibility Findings

Park: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
River: Moqui Canyon Creek

State: Utah

A. The total length of Moqui Canyon Creek is 28.4 miles. Only 1.2 miles of the drainage are located within the boundary of Glen Canyon NRA. The headwaters of the creek are located at T38S, R15E.

B. The entire segment of Moqui Canyon Creek within Glen Canyon NRA is eligible.

C. The 27.2 mile stretch of Moqui Canyon Creek which is located on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management has been recommended for designation.

D. The entire segment of Moqui Canyon Creek within Glen Canyon NRA meets the criteria for wild river classification.

E. Outstandingly remarkable values of Moqui Canyon Creek include scenic, recreational, geologic, high cultural and wildlife values and is known habitat for peregrine falcon; a federally listed endangered species.

F. There are no known proposals which would alter the natural free-flowing character of this creek.

G. There are no mineral rights or inholdings adjacent to Moqui Canyon Creek or along its river bank.

H. Four percent of the creek watershed is in the park.

I. Video tape coverage is available at NPS Rocky Mountain Regional Office in Denver.

J. None.

Report of Ineligibility Findings

Park: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
River: North Wash

State: Utah

A. The total length of North Wash is 24.5 miles. Only 2.4 miles of the drainage are located within the boundary of Glen Canyon NRA. The headwaters of the creek are located at T32S, R11E.

B. Only a small segment of North Wash within Glen Canyon NRA is perennial (less than 1 mile).

C. It is not known if the 22.1 mile stretch of North Wash which is located on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management has been recommended for designation.

D. Not applicable.

E. Although several streams within Glen Canyon NRA are considered to have outstandingly remarkable values North Wash is not one of them. It is in natural condition, but contains no outstandingly remarkable values.

F. None.

G. None.

H. Ten percent of the creek watershed is in the park.

I. No video tape coverage is available.

J. None.

Report of Eligibility Findings

Park: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
River: Reflection Canyon Creek

State: Utah

- A.** The total length of Reflection Canyon Creek is 2.0 miles. The entire drainage is located within the boundary of Glen Canyon NRA. The headwaters of the creek are located at T41S, R9E.
- B.** The entire length of Reflection Canyon Creek is eligible.
- C.** All of Reflection Canyon Creek is within Glen Canyon NRA.
- D.** The entire segment of Reflection Canyon Creek within Glen Canyon NRA meets the criteria for scenic river classification.
- E.** Outstandingly remarkable values of Reflection Canyon Creek include scenic, recreational, geologic, high cultural and wildlife values, and is known habitat for peregrine falcon; a federally listed endangered species.
- F.** There are no known proposals which would alter the natural free-flowing character of this creek.
- G.** There are no mineral rights or inholdings adjacent to Reflection Canyon Creek or along its river bank.
- H.** One hundred percent of the creek watershed is in the park.
- I.** No video tape coverage is available.
- J.** None.

Report of Eligibility Findings

Park: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
River: Soft Step Creek

State: Utah

- A.** The total length of Soft Step Creek is 1.0 mile. The entire drainage is located within the boundary of Glen Canyon NRA. The headwaters of the creek are located at T41S, R11E.
- B.** The entire segment of Soft Step Creek within Glen Canyon NRA is eligible.
- C.** All of Soft Step Creek is located within Glen Canyon NRA.
- D.** The entire segment of Soft Step Creek within Glen Canyon NRA meets the criteria for scenic river classification.
- E.** Outstandingly remarkable values of Soft Step Creek include scenic, recreational, geologic, high vegetation, cultural, and wildlife values, and it is known habitat for the peregrine falcon and probable habitat for Navajo sedge; both federally listed endangered species.
- F.** There are no known proposals which would alter the natural free-flowing character of this creek.
- G.** There are no mineral rights or inholdings adjacent to Soft Step Creek or along its river bank.
- H.** One hundred percent of the creek/river watershed is in the park.
- I.** No video tape coverage is available.
- J.** None.

Report of Eligibility Findings

Park: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
River: Stevens Creek

State: Utah

- A.** The total length of Stevens Creek is 12.2 miles. The entire drainage is located within the boundary of Glen Canyon NRA. The headwaters of the creek are located at T37S, R9E.
- B.** The entire segment of Stevens Creek within Glen Canyon NRA is eligible and is a free-flowing tributary of the Escalante River.
- C.** All of Stevens Creek is located within Glen Canyon NRA.
- D.** The entire segment of Stevens Creek within Glen Canyon NRA meets the criteria for scenic river classification.
- E.** Outstandingly remarkable values of Stevens Creek include scenic, recreational, geologic and wildlife values, and it is known habitat for peregrine falcon and potential habitat for spotted owl; both federally listed endangered species.
- F.** There are no known proposals which would alter the natural free-flowing character of this creek.
- G.** There are no mineral rights or inholdings adjacent to Stevens Creek or along its river bank.
- H.** One hundred percent of the creek watershed is in the park.
- I.** No video tape coverage is available.
- J.** None.

Report of Ineligibility Findings

Park: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
River: Ticaboo Creek

State: Utah

A. The total length of Ticaboo Creek is 6.3 miles. Only 2.8 miles of the drainage are located within the boundary of Glen Canyon NRA. The headwaters of the creek are located at T32S, R10E.

B. The entire segment of Ticaboo Creek within Glen Canyon NRA is ineligible.

C. The 3.5 mile stretch of Ticaboo Creek which is located on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management has not been recommended for designation.

D. Not applicable.

E. Although several streams within Glen Canyon NRA are considered to have outstandingly remarkable values Ticaboo Creek is not one of them. It is in natural condition, but contains no outstandingly remarkable values.

F. There are no known proposals which would alter the natural free-flowing character of this creek.

G. There are no mineral rights or inholdings adjacent to Ticaboo Creek or along its river bank.

H. Forty-four percent of the creek watershed is in the park.

I. No video tape coverage is available.

J. None.

Report of Eligibility Findings

Park: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
River: Trachyte Creek

State: Utah

A. The total length of Trachyte Creek is 16.0 miles. Only 2.0 miles of the drainage are located within the boundary of Glen Canyon NRA. The headwaters of the creek are located at T32S, R12E.

B. The entire segment of Trachyte Creek within Glen Canyon NRA is eligible.

C. It is not known if the 14.0 mile stretch of Trachyte Creek which is located on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management has been recommended for designation.

D. The entire segment of Trachyte Creek within Glen Canyon NRA meets the criteria for scenic river classification.

E. Outstandingly remarkable values of Trachyte Creek include scenic, recreational, geologic and wildlife values, and it is known habitat for peregrine falcon; a federally listed endangered species.

F. There are no known proposals which would alter the natural free-flowing character of this creek.

G. There are no mineral rights or inholdings adjacent to Trachyte Creek or along its river bank.

H. Thirteen percent of the creek watershed is in the park.

I. No video tape coverage is available.

J. None

Report of Eligibility Findings

Park: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
River: Twenty-five Mile Creek

State: Utah

A. The total length of Twenty-five Mile Creek is 17.0 miles. Only 3.6 miles of the drainage are located within the boundary of Glen Canyon NRA. The headwaters of the creek are located at T37S, R4E.

B. The entire segment of Twenty-five Mile Creek within Glen Canyon NRA is eligible as it flows into the Escalante River.

C. It is not known if the 13.4 mile stretch of Twenty-five Mile Creek which is located on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management has been recommended for designation.

D. The entire segment of Twenty-five Mile Creek within Glen Canyon NRA meets the criteria for scenic river classification.

E. Outstandingly remarkable values of Twenty-five Mile Creek include scenic, recreational, geologic, high cultural and wildlife values, and is probable habitat for peregrine falcon and spotted owl; both federally listed endangered species.

F. There are no known proposals which would alter the natural free-flowing character of this creek.

G. There are no mineral rights or inholdings adjacent to Twenty-five Mile or along its river bank.

H. Twenty-one percent of the creek watershed is in the park.

I. No video tape coverage is available.

J. None.

Report of Ineligibility Findings

Park: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
River: Wahweap Creek

State: Utah

A. The total length of Wahweap Creek is 15.8 miles. Only 2.4 miles are located within the boundary of Glen Canyon NRA. The headwaters of the creek are located at T41S, R2E.

B. The entire segment of Wahweap Creek within the park boundary is ineligible.

C. The 13.4 mile stretch of Wahweap Creek which is located on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management has not been recommended for designation.

D. Not applicable.

E. Although several streams within Glen Canyon NRA are considered to have outstandingly remarkable values Wahweap Creek is not one of them. It is in natural condition, but contains no outstandingly remarkable values.

F. None.

G. None.

H. Fifteen percent of the creek watershed is in the park.

I. No video tape coverage is available.

J. None.

Report of Eligibility Findings

Park: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
River: White Canyon Creek

State: Utah

A. The total length of White Canyon Creek is 50.0 miles. Only 4.0 miles of the drainage are located within the boundary of Glen Canyon NRA. The headwaters of the creek are located at T36S, R18E.

B. The entire segment of White Canyon Creek within Glen Canyon NRA is eligible.

C. The 46.0 mile stretch of White Canyon Creek which is located on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management and The National Park Service (as it flows through Natural Bridges National Monument) has been recommended for designation.

D. The entire segment of White Canyon Creek within Glen Canyon NRA meets the criteria for wild river classification.

E. Outstandingly remarkable values of White Canyon Creek include scenic, recreational, geologic, high cultural and wildlife values.

F. There are no known proposals which would alter the natural free-flowing character of this creek.

G. There are no mineral rights or inholdings adjacent to White Canyon Creek or along its river bank.

H. Eight percent of the creek watershed is in the park.

I. Video tape coverage is available at the National Park Service Rocky Mountain Regional Office in Denver.

J. None.

Report of Eligibility Findings

Park: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
River: Willow Creek

State: Utah

- A.** The total length of Willow Creek is 5.1 miles. Only 4.0 miles of the drainage are located within the boundary of Glen Canyon NRA. The headwaters of the creek are located at T40S, R8E.
- B.** The entire segment of Willow Creek within Glen Canyon NRA is eligible.
- C.** It is not known if the 1.1 mile stretch of Willow Creek which is located on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management has been recommended for designation.
- D.** The entire segment of Willow Creek within Glen Canyon NRA meets the criteria for scenic river classification.
- E.** Outstandingly remarkable values of Willow Creek include scenic, recreational, geologic and wildlife values, and is potential habitat for spotted owl; a federally listed endangered species.
- F.** There are no known proposals which would alter the natural free-flowing character of this creek.
- G.** There are no mineral rights or inholdings adjacent to Willow Creek or along its river bank.
- H.** Seventy-eight percent of the creek watershed is in the park.
- I.** No video tape coverage is available.
- J.** None.

Report of Eligibility Findings

Park: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
River: Wilson Creek

State: Utah

- A.** The total length of Wilson Creek is 1.6 miles. The entire drainage is located within the boundary of Glen Canyon NRA. The headwaters of the creek are located at T41S, R10E.
- B.** The entire segment of Wilson Creek within Glen Canyon NRA is eligible.
- C.** All of Wilson Creek is located within Glen Canyon NRA.
- D.** The entire segment of Wilson Creek within Glen Canyon NRA meets the criteria for scenic river classification.
- E.** Outstandingly remarkable values of Wilson Creek include scenic, recreational, geologic and vegetation values as it contains unique hanging gardens and potential habitat for the Navajo sedge; a federally listed endangered species.
- F.** There are no known proposals which would alter the natural free-flowing character of this creek.
- G.** There are no mineral rights or inholdings adjacent to Wilson Creek or along its river bank.
- H.** One hundred percent of the creek watershed is in the park.
- I.** No video tape coverage is available.
- J.** None.



United States Department of the Interior

**NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
ARCHES AND CANYONLANDS NATIONAL PARKS
NATURAL BRIDGES NATIONAL MONUMENT
MOAB, UTAH 84532-2995**

IN REPLY REFER TO:

A5623 (773)

August 22, 1990

AUG 27, 1990

[illegible]

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Rocky Mountain Region

From: Superintendent, Southeast Utah Group

Subject: Determination of Rivers on National Park System Lands which are Eligible for National Wild and Scenic Rivers System Designation

Attached is the subject report as requested by WASO.

Harvey D. Wickware

Enclosure

CC:

Superintendent, Natural Bridges National Monument

Park - Natural Bridges National Monument (NABR)

River - White Canyon

- A. The length of the river in NABR is seven miles. The total length of the river is 59 miles.
- B. All river mileage in NABR is eligible.
- C. Two other segments of the river have been studied for eligibility, including 5.2 miles upstream from NABR to its headwaters in Manti-La Sal National Forest and Bureau of Land Management land downstream from NABR.
- D. The entire segment within NABR meets criteria for wild river classification.
- E. Outstanding scenic values, riparian habitat, and geologic and archaeological values. The area may be nominated as an archaeological district on the National Register of Historic Places.
- F. None.
- G. None.
- H. One percent.
- I. Video tape is available from the 1979 wild rivers inventory.
- J. The wild river inventory describes White Canyon as a superlative example of an intermittent stream.

Park - Canyonlands National Park (CANY)

River - Green River

- A. The length of the river in CANY is 49 miles. The total length of the river is 400 miles.
- B. All river mileage in CANY is eligible.
- C. No other segment of the river has been studied for eligibility. The river ends in CANY at the confluence with the Colorado River. The BLM will investigate upstream segments in the future.
- D. The entire segment within CANY meets criteria for wild river classification.
- E. Scenery, geological and archaeological values, historic farming/ranching, riparian areas, and wildlife and fisheries habitat. The river corridor provides habitat for threatened and endangered peregrine falcon, wintering bald eagles, Colorado River Squaw Fish, Humpback Chub, Bonytail Chub, and Razorback Sucker.
- F. Flaming Gorge Dam, located 200 miles upstream from CANY, has affected the river flow. Downstream tributaries, especially the Yampa River, have maintained a seasonal flow pattern in the river.
- G. None.
- H. Less than one percent.
- I. None is available in CANY.
- J. All river miles in CANY are calm water without rapids.

A four wheel drive dirt road parallels the river for the first 19 miles inside CANY. For the most part, the road is either not visible or unobtrusive from the river. The river is also accessible by road from Queen Anne Bottom.

Park - Canyonlands National Park (CANY)
River - Colorado River

- A. The length of the river in CANY is 45 miles. The total length of the river is 1400 miles.
- B. All river mileage in CANY is eligible.
- C. Westwater Canyon, located 55 miles upstream from CANY, has been introduced for wild river status. Upstream from the northern park boundary, the river is not considered eligible because of potash and placer claims. Downstream from the southern park boundary, one mile of river in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area could be eligible. The river then enters the Lake Powell at the high water level.
- D. The entire segment within CANY meets criteria for wild river classification.
- E. Outstanding scenery, riparian area, geological and archaeological resources, and wildlife and fisheries habitat. The river corridor provides habitat for threatened and endangered peregrine falcon, wintering bald eagles, Colorado River Squawfish, Humpback Chub, Bonytail Chub, and Razorback Sucker.
- F. No dams are planned on the main river. Dams on tributaries could have a cumulative effect. Potential diversions of water from the west to the east slope of the Rocky Mountains could reduce water flows.
- G. None.
- H. Less than one percent.
- I. Video tape is available from the 1979 wild rivers inventory.
- J. Legislation to designate the entire segment within CANY and Westwater Canyon as a wild river has been introduced before Congress.

One four wheel drive dirt road reaches the river at Lathrop Canyon where a four site primitive campground is situated approximately 1/4 mile from the river. A high bank and dense vegetation screen the campground from the river.



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
CAPITOL REEF NATIONAL PARK
TORREY, UTAH 84775

IN REPLY REFER TO:

L60 (CARE-MR)

September 10, 1990

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Rocky Mountain Region
From: Superintendent, Capitol Reef National Park
Subject: Determinations of wild and scenic eligibility of rivers
within Capitol Reef National Park

Enclosed are the requested evaluation forms for segments of the Fremont River, and Pleasant and Halls creek within Capitol Reef National Park. If you need additional information, please contact Norm Henderson at 801-425-3791.

Bill Pierce

Enclosure

DETERMINATION OF RIVERS ELIGIBLE FOR
WILD AND SCENIC RIVER DESIGNATION

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

September 1990

Park: Capitol Reef National Park

State: Utah

River: Fremont River

A. Total length: 60 mi
Length in CARE: 13.5 mi

B. Entire segment of the Fremont river between the western and eastern park boundaries has been determined eligible (13.5 mi).

C. The segment of the Fremont River between Utah Highway 12 and the western park boundary (4.5 mi) has been determined to be eligible. This area is managed by the BLM.

D. The segment from the western park boundary to the Fruita area (3.5 mi) is eligible as a wild river. The segment from Fruita to the eastern park boundary is eligible as a recreation river.

E. Outstandingly remarkable values of the Fremont River include scenic, geologic, recreational, historic and cultural qualities. Additionally, the river and canyon provide habitat for four species of endangered plants.

F. Presently there is a proposal to construct a reservoir upstream from the park. This facility has the potential for changing the free-flowing character of the river enough so that its eligibility might be threatened.

G. There are no inholdings or mineral rights along the Fremont River within Capitol Reef National Park.

H. Virtually no portion of the Fremont River watershed lies within Capitol Reef National Park (less than 1 percent).

I. No video tape coverage is available

J. None

DETERMINATION OF RIVERS ELIGIBLE FOR
WILD AND SCENIC RIVER DESIGNATION

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

September 1990

Park: Capitol Reef National Park

State: Utah

River: Pleasant Creek

A. Total length: 27 mi
Length in CARE: 6 mi

B. Entire segment of Pleasant Creek between the western and eastern park boundaries is eligible (6 mi).

C. The segment of Pleasant Creek from its headwaters on Boulder Mountain to the western park boundary (12 mi) is eligible. This area is managed by the USFS.

D. The entire length of the creek within Capitol Reef is eligible as a wild or scenic river (6 mi).

E. Outstandingly remarkable values of Pleasant Creek within Capitol Reef National Park include scenic, geologic, recreational, historic and cultural values.

F. There are no known proposals to alter the free flowing character of this creek within Capitol Reef National Park.

G. There are no inholdings or mineral rights along Pleasant Creek within Capitol Reef National Park.

H. Virtually no portion of the Pleasant Creek watershed lies within Capitol Reef National Park (less than 1 percent).

I. No video tape coverage is available

J. None

DETERMINATION OF RIVERS ELIGIBLE FOR
WILD AND SCENIC RIVER DESIGNATION

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

September 1990

Park: Capitol Reef National Park

State: Utah

River: Halls Creek

A. Total length: 35 mi
Length in CARE: 28 mi

B. Entire segment of Halls Creek from its headwaters to the southern park boundary is eligible (28 mi).

C. The segment of Halls Creek from the southern park boundary to Lake Powell is eligible (7 mi). This area is managed by the NPS (Glen Canyon National Recreation Area).

D. The entire length of the creek within Capitol Reef is eligible as a wild river (28 mi).

E. Outstandingly remarkable values of Halls Creek within Capitol Reef National Park include scenic, geologic, recreational, historic and cultural values.

F. There are no known proposals to alter the free flowing character of this creek within Capitol Reef National Park.

G. There are no inholdings or mineral rights along Halls Creek within Capitol Reef National Park.

H. Approximately 80 percent of the Halls Creek watershed lies within Capitol Reef National Park. The remaining 20 percent is within Glen Canyon National Recreation Area.

I. No video tape coverage is available

J. None



United States Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Zion National Park
Springdale, Utah 84767

TAKE PRIDE IN AMERICA

IN REPLY REFER TO:

L60 (ZION-R)

August 20, 1990

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Rocky Mountain Region

From: Superintendent, Zion National Park

Subject: Determination of Rivers on National Park System Lands
which are Eligible for National Wild and Scenic Rivers
Systems Designation

As per your memo of August 13th, enclosed are the subject determinations of the water courses within Zion National Park which may be eligible for National Wild and Scenic Rivers Systems Designation. (

Harold L. Grafe

Enclosure

SEP 4 1990
 7/6
 PL 400 7/6

FAX TRANSMITTAL

of pages 11

To: Terry O'Sullivan	From: John Hanbert
Dept./Agency: BLM	Phone #: 202/208-4290
Fax #: 602/650-0452	Fax #: 202/208-43267

NSN 7540-01-317-7388

5099-101

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY/INELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

Park: Zion

State: Utah

River: North Fork Virgin

A. Length of river, total length: The Virgin River runs approximately 200 miles from its headwaters north of Zion National Park to its confluence with the Colorado River in what is now Lake Mead.

Length of river inside park boundaries: approximately 18 miles.

B. Eligible river mileage within park: 18 miles.

C. Relationship to any other segment of the river outside park boundaries which has been determined eligible: The approximate 14 miles of river upstream from Zion to the river's headwaters flows through a mixture of private, state, and BLM lands. Although no dams exist in that stretch of river at this time, irrigation diversions do exist. A dam is proposed upstream from the park along this stretch of river, which would have direct and adverse impacts on the integrity of the river within the park boundaries. Downstream from the park, the river again flows through a mixture of private, state, and BLM lands. The eligibility potential of the river upstream and downstream from the park is not known at this time.

D. Appropriate classification(s) if eligible and designated: The approximate 10 miles of river from the north boundary of the park to the Temple of Sinawava should be classified as Wild and Scenic. That portion of river can only be accessed on foot, and in fact hikers wade the river during much of their descent through the Zion Narrows to the Temple of Sinawava. There are no man made objects or development along this section of river.

The approximate 8 miles of river from the Temple of Sinawava to the south boundary of the park should be classified as Scenic and Recreational. It is along this section of river that the Zion Canyon road parallels the river. Some sections of river bank have been stabilized with gabions and riprap. In addition to the numbers of people who view the river from the window of their vehicles, many more enjoy floating this section of river, fishing, and hiking the river bank.

E. Outstanding remarkable values: The approximate 10 miles of river from the north boundary to the Temple of Sinawava, referred to as the Zion Narrows is known world wide for the scenic grandeur it offers to those who hike the narrow and deep canyon (at times only 18 feet wide, with vertical canyon walls rising 2000 feet above the river bed). During 1989, over 5000 people were registered to hike the Zion Narrows from the top (north) to bottom (south). Another estimated 70,000 people hiked upstream from the Temple of Sinawava for variable short distances. The Zion Narrows is the most popular hiking route in Zion National

F. Any known proposals which would alter the natural and free-flowing character of eligible river resources, especially from water resource development projects which would be located outside park boundaries: There is a dam site proposed just north of the park. As noted in block C above, damming of the river upstream from the park would adversely impact the character, integrity, and resources of the Virgin River environment through Zion National Park.

G. Any inholdings on river banks within the park, including mineral rights: There are no inholdings along the river within the boundaries of the park. There are two private mineral interests tracts located just inside the south boundary of the park. They are protected from surface disturbance by stipulations in the deeds of conveyance.

H. Approximate percentage of river watershed in park: 6.2%

I. Is videotape coverage of the river available: Some videotaping of the river has been done, as part of a campsite survey in the Zion Narrows, and a newscast presentation done by a local TV station on the recreational use of the Zion Narrows.

J. Other relevant information: Zion National Park receives over 2 million visitors a year. The main park road runs parallel to the river from the southern boundary northward to the Temple of Sinawava. The majority of the park's visitors travel all or part of that road. The river corridor thus becomes the most visited segment of Zion National Park.

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY/INELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

Park: Zion

State: Utah

River: East Fork Virgin

A. Total length is approximately 40 miles from its headwaters to the confluence with the North Fork of the Virgin River.

Length of river inside park boundaries is approximately 8 miles.

B. 8 miles.

C. Approximately 50% of the river upstream from the park boundaries flow through private lands. The other 50% flows through mostly BLM lands, interspersed with private and state lands.

D. The 8 miles inside the park boundaries should be classified as Wild and Scenic.

E. The 8 mile segment of river in the park can only be reached on foot, and offers a grandeur that some feel is parallel to the Zion Narrows.

F. A site has been identified upstream of the park boundaries for possible dam construction. Damming of the river upstream of the park would adversely impact the character, integrity, and resources of the East Fork of the Virgin River through Zion National Park.

G. There are no inholdings on the river banks within the park.

H. 6.2%

I. None at this time.

J. This segment of river is very important to the management of Zion National Park in that it provides a hiking route through magnificent canyon country with opportunity for few if any contacts with other people.

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY/INELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

Park: Zion

State: Utah

River: Deep Creek

A. Total length runs approximately 17-20 miles from the headwaters north of the park to the confluence of the North Fork of the Virgin River.

Length of creek inside park is approximately one mile.

B. One mile.

C. The creek upstream of the park boundaries flows through a mixture of USNFS, BLM and private lands.

D. The one mile inside the park should be classified as Wild and Scenic.

E. This canyon corridor is a difficult, but very spectacular example of a narrow canyon hiking route.

F. A potential damsite has been identified upstream from the park.

G. None in park.

H. Estimate 1%

I. None at this time.

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY/INELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

Park: Zion

State: Utah

River: Orderville Canyon

A. Total length is approximately 13 miles from its headwaters east of the park, to its confluence with the North Fork of the Virgin River.

Length of canyon inside park boundaries is approximately 4 miles.

The upper two-thirds of this canyon are normally dry.

B. 4 miles.

C. The canyon upstream from the park boundary to its headwaters is located on BLM lands.

D. The 4 miles of canyon inside the park boundaries should be classified as Wild and Scenic.

E. This canyon corridor is a difficult but very spectacular example of a narrow canyon hiking route.

F. A potential damsite has been identified upstream from the park.

G. None

H. 50%

I. None at this time.

J. This is a popular hiking route for those desiring less used, more demanding adventure than the more popular North Fork of the Virgin hike.

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY/INELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

Park: Zion

State: Utah

River: Kolob Creek

A. Total length of creek runs approximately 19 miles from its headwaters north of the park to its confluence with the North Fork of the Virgin River.

Length of creek inside the boundaries of the park is approximately 5.5 miles.

B. 5.5 miles.

C. The creek upstream of the park flows through mostly private and a small amount of BLM lands.

D. The 5.5 miles inside the boundaries of the park should be classified as Wild and Scenic.

E. This canyon corridor is a difficult, but very spectacular example of a narrow canyon hiking route.

F. The Kolob Reservoir exists at this time approximately two miles directly north of the northern park boundary. Releases from that reservoir for irrigation purposes has a direct influence on the water levels, thus difficulties of those hiking not only Kolob Creek but the North Fork of the Virgin River as well.

G. None within the park.

H. Estimate 1%.

I. Limited video coverage of this creek is available.

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY/INELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

Park: Zion

State: Utah

River: La Verkin Creek

A. Total length from the headwaters north of the park to its confluence with the Virgin River is approximately 40 miles.

Length inside the boundaries of the park is approximately 12 miles.

B. 12 miles.

C. The creek upstream from the park flows through private and BLM lands. Downstream from the park the creek flows through private, state, and BLM lands.

D. The 12 miles inside the park boundaries should be classified as Wild and Scenic.

E. Beautiful scenery, excellent camping opportunities, fairly easy to moderate hiking through La Verkin Creek proper. The Kolob Arch is reached from this drainage.

F. Two damsites upstream of the park have identified.

G. None.

H. Approximate 30%.

I. None at this time.

J. La Verkin Creek is fed by water courses from Willis Creek, Beartrap Canyon, Timber Creek and Hop Valley, all within the park.

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY/INELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

Park: Zion

State: Utah

River: Taylor Creek - South, Middle, and North Forks

A. Total length from the headwaters in the park to its confluence with Kanarra Creek is approximately 7 miles.

Length inside the park boundaries is approximately 5 miles.

B. 5 miles.

C. The headwaters originate within the park, and are unaltered within the park. Approximately three miles downstream from its confluence with Kanarra Creek is the Ash Creek Reservoir.

D. The 5 miles inside the park boundaries should be classified Wild and Scenic.

E. As noted in Exploring the Backcountry of Zion National Park: Off-Trail Routes, "The Finger Canyons of the Kolob exhibit some of the finest scenery on Earth. The massive stone cliffs, colored a brilliant red, form cathedral-like vistas on the grandest scale." The South, Middle, and North Forks of Taylor Creek each helped sculpt those vistas.

F. None.

G. None.

H. 75%

I. None at this time specific to the water courses.

J. These canyons provide short but outstanding canyon hiking opportunities.

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY/INELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

Park: Zion

State: Utah

River: Coalpits and Scoggins Washes

A. Total length from the headwaters in the park to its confluence with the Virgin River is approximately 8 miles.

Length inside the park boundaries is approximately 8 miles.

B. 8 miles.

C. The entire water course is located within the park.

D. The entire course of the river should be classified as Wild and Scenic, as only foot travel and horseback access is allowed in the drainage.

E. Both Coalpits and Scoggins Washes provide excellent winter hiking and camping opportunities, and points of such as the petrified forest.

F. Two damsites have been identified in Coalpits Wash.

G. None.

H. 100%.

I. None at this time.

J. Coalpits Wash sports a small but reliable stream. Scoggins Wash has water on an intermittent basis.

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY/INELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

Park: Zion

State: Utah

River: North Creek - Right and Left Forks

A. Total length of creek runs approximately 25 miles from its headwaters north of the park to its confluence with the Virgin River near the community of Virgin.

Length of creek inside the boundaries of the park is approximately 17.5 miles.

B. 17.5 miles.

C. The creek upstream from the park flows entirely through private lands (approximate distance of 2 miles). Downstream from the park boundary, the creek flows through a mixture of private, state, and BLM lands.

D. The 17.5 miles inside the park boundaries should be classified as Wild and Scenic.

E. The Right Fork is regarded as one of the most adventurous and rugged backcountry hikes in the park. It travels through some of the most ecologically diverse and pristine areas in Zion.

The Left Fork is another wilderness canyon that is particularly noted for the "Subway" section which is a unique geologic formation.

F. Blue Springs Reservoir impounds the waters of North Creek Left Fork, approximately one-half mile north of the park boundary. Another dam was proposed on the Right Fork, but that site was protested by the NPS, and the location of the dam was moved to a site downstream from the park.

G. None.

H. Approximate 75%.

I. None at this time.

J. Due to the pristine nature of this water course it is imperative that all efforts be made to preserve the integrity of both the Left and Right Forks of North Creek.

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY/INELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

Park: Zion

State: Utah

River: Camp Creek

A. Total length from the headwaters just east of the park to its confluence with Kanarra Creek is approximately 7.5 miles.

Length inside the park boundaries is approximately 5 miles.

B. 5 miles.

C. The headwaters originate about one-half mile east of the boundary at the north end of the park. After exiting the park, the waters flow about 2 miles to the confluence with Kanarra Creek.

D. The upper four miles in the park should be classified Wild and Scenic, the last mile Recreational.

E. A streambed hike of moderate difficulty, that provides overnight camping opportunities in a remote canyon.

F. None.

G. None.

H. 75%

I. None at this time.



United States Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Rocky Mountain National Park
Estes Park, Colorado 80517

IN REPLY REFER TO:

L58


November 28, 1990

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Rocky Mountain Region
From: Superintendent, Rocky Mountain National Park
Subject: Wild and Scenic River Eligibility Determination

Per the requirements of Special Directive 90-4, enclosed are eligibility determinations for six rivers in Rocky Mountain National Park.

If there are any questions related to these, please contact either Craig Axtell or Brian Mattos of our staff.


James B. Thompson

Enclosure

DEC 7 1990

Regional Director
Deputy Reg. Director
Park Oper.
Admin.
* Plng. & Res. Pres. Dec 12/7
Ph
Comm. & P.A.
EO
Person Taken

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

Park: Rocky Mountain National Park

State: Colorado

River: Colorado River

- A. The total length of the Colorado River is approximately 1,650 miles while that portion within Rocky Mountain is about 21 miles.
- B. The entire segment of the Colorado River within Rocky Mountain National Park is eligible.
- C. This includes the headwaters of the Colorado River. Portions of the Colorado River on other Federally managed lands adjacent to the park are ineligible due to the reservoirs which are part of the BOR's Big Thompson Project. Several downstream reaches of the river in Colorado, Utah, and Arizona are eligible or designated already.
- D. The entire segment of the Colorado River within Rocky Mountain National Park meets the criteria for scenic and recreational river classification.
- E. Outstandingly remarkable values in the headwaters of the major river draining the Southwest are excellent scenic, recreational, and natural values. Elevations range from about 8,750 feet to 12,940 feet at the summit of Mount Richtofen. Historical values include prehistoric sites, mining and lumbering camps, early homesteads, and the earliest transmountain water diversion structure in Colorado. Alpine peaks, talus slopes, a broad glacial valley with nearly unmodified subalpine and montane forest mixed with large meadows, habitat for Colorado River cutthroat trout, river otter, beaver, bald eagle and osprey, bighorn sheep, moose, elk, and deer. Recreational opportunities on the biggest river in the park with visitation approaching 3 million people per year include fishing, hiking, touring historic sites, picnicking, and camping.
- F. We are not aware of any proposals which would further alter the natural and free-flowing character of this eligible river segment.
- G. There are 8 inholdings totaling 75.87 acres along the Colorado River within Rocky Mountain National Park. Five of these parcels are undeveloped.
- H. Approximately five-hundredths of one percent of the Colorado River basin lies within the boundaries of Rocky Mountain National Park.

- I. Video tape coverage of the river is available in the 1989 film "Colorado River: Secrets at the Source" by Dieter Plage.
- J. Current water rights allow diversion of 524.6 cfs by diverting tributaries on the west side of the valley into the Grand Ditch. The average peak flow of the river is less than 500 cfs, so about half of the water that would normally go down the river is diverted into the ditch. Water rights also allow other smaller diversions of tributaries along the length of the drainage within the park.

The upper one-third of the eligible river segment is within the proposed Mummy Range Wilderness, and designation would not likely afford this stretch further protection. The remainder of the river is within the natural environment subzone of the park.

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

Park: Rocky Mountain National Park

State: Colorado

River: North Fork Big Thompson River

- A. The total length of the North Fork Big Thompson River is approximately 23 miles while that portion inside the park is about 9 miles.
- B. The entire segment of the North Fork Big Thompson River within Rocky Mountain National Park is eligible.
- C. The segment of the North Fork Big Thompson River outside Rocky Mountain National Park was studied by the USDA Forest Service but we have been unable to reach John Heaton at the ARF SO ((303) 498-1213) to receive their findings.
- D. The entire segment of the North Fork Big Thompson River within Rocky Mountain National Park meets the criteria for wild river classification.
- E. Outstandingly remarkable values in this North Fork Big Thompson River segment are that it is habitat for the threatened greenback cutthroat trout where restoration programs have been ongoing, and the upper reach is a unique recreational and scenic area where the river flows through alpine tundra, and mountain peaks are very accessible due to the open topography of the valley.
- F. We are not aware of any proposals which would alter the natural and free-flowing character of this eligible river segment.
- G. There are no inholdings or mineral rights along this eligible river segment.
- H. Approximately forty percent of the North Fork Big Thompson River basin lies within Rocky Mountain National Park.
- I. No video tape coverage is available for this eligible river segment.
- J. The Big Thompson River also begins in Rocky Mountain National Park and was studied in 1979.

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

Park: Rocky Mountain National Park

State: Colorado

River: Big Thompson River

- A. The total length of the Big Thompson River is approximately 60 miles while that portion within Rocky Mountain National Park is about 13.6 miles.
- B. The entire segment of the Big Thompson River within Rocky Mountain National Park is eligible.
- C. The river has been highly developed and modified outside of the park, where it flows through the downtown section of Estes Park and into Lake Estes, a BOR reservoir.
- D. The entire segment of the Big Thompson River within Rocky Mountain National Park meets the criteria for scenic and recreational river classification, and the 12.6 miles from the source to the first auto bridge in Moraine Park meets the criteria for wild river classification.
- E. Fishery values in the upper 11 miles and geologic values in the lower 2.6 miles are outstandingly remarkable. The river corridor is habitat for the threatened greenback cutthroat trout, beaver, and black bear, and the endangered peregrine falcon has been reintroduced in the area. Scenic, recreation, and wildlife values are all excellent along the river segment.
- F. We are not aware of any proposals which would alter the natural and free-flowing character of this eligible river segment.
- G. There are 24 inholdings along the lower 2 miles of this eligible river segment for a total of 26.86 acres.
- H. Approximately 2 percent of the Big Thompson River basin lies within the boundaries of Rocky Mountain National Park.
- I. Videotape coverage of the river segment is not available.
- J. The North Fork Big Thompson River also begins in the park. The Big Thompson River was studied in 1979 and found ineligible due to minimum length standards at that time (USDI, National Park Service. 1979. Wildland Scenic River Study--Big Thompson River, March 1979).

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

Park: Rocky Mountain National Park

State: Colorado

River: Cache La Poudre River

- A. The total length of the Cache La Poudre River is approximately 120 miles while that portion within Rocky Mountain National Park is about 12 miles for the main river and 4 miles for the South Fork Cache La Poudre River.
- B. The entire portion of the Cache La Poudre River within Rocky Mountain National Park is eligible.
- C. This includes the headwaters of the Cache La Poudre River. All of the Cache La Poudre River within Rocky Mountain National Park and downstream on adjacent Federal land to Joe Wright Creek has been designated the Peter H. Dominick Wild River Area. Downstream from Joe Wright Creek the Cache La Poudre has been designated a recreational river. The South Fork Cache La Poudre River from its source within Rocky Mountain National Park to the Comanche Peaks Wilderness Boundary has been designated as a wild river, and further downstream as a recreational, and then a wild, river.
- D. The entire segments of the Cache La Poudre River and South Fork Cache La Poudre River within Rocky Mountain National Park meet the criteria for wild river classification.
- E. Outstandingly remarkable values include exceptional scenery, varied topography; diverse fishery, highest-valued fishery resource (FWS); exceptional riparian habitat for game and nongame wildlife; Cannibal Phil Historic Site.
- F. We are not aware of any proposals which would alter the natural and free-flowing character of these eligible river segments.
- G. There are no inholdings along these eligible segments within Rocky Mountain National Park.
- H. Approximately two percent of the Cache La Poudre River Basin lies within Rocky Mountain National Park.
- I. Videotape coverage is not available.
- J. This river was designated as a component of the national wild and scenic rivers system by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1271-1287).

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

Park: Rocky Mountain National Park

State: Colorado

River: Fall River

- A. The total length of Fall River is approximately 23 miles while that portion within Rocky Mountain National Park is about 16 miles.
- B. The approximately 10 mile segment from the headwaters of Fall River to Fan Lake is eligible for wild river classification. The remainder of the river was substantially altered by the failure of the dam at Lawn Lake on July 15, 1982.
- C. Fall River flows into the Big Thompson River outside of Rocky Mountain National Park.
- D. The segment of Fall River upstream from Fan Lake meets the criteria for wild river classification.
- E. Outstandingly remarkable values in this Fall River segment include excellent recreational and scenic opportunities made accessible to the public by a one-way dirt road which parallels the river from the meadows in Horseshoe Park through willow carr habitat and conifer forests to the beginning of the river where it flows from a glacier at Fall River Pass. Bighorn sheep, elk, deer, and marmots are often visible to park visitors who also can use the self-guided auto tour which follows the road to learn about the unique historic, geologic, and recreational features of the river corridor.
- F. We are not aware of any proposals which would alter the natural and free-flowing character of this eligible river segment.
- G. There is one developed parcel of 2.2 acres within the eligible river corridor and there are seven parcels totalling 53.51 acres of private land within Rocky Mountain National Park downstream of Fan Lake.
- H. Approximately 95 percent of the Fall River basin lies within Rocky Mountain National Park.
- I. Videotape coverage of Fall River is not available.
- J. Fall River flows into the Big Thompson River outside of Rocky Mountain National Park.

REPORT OF ELIGIBILITY FINDINGS

Park: Rocky Mountain National Park

State: Colorado

River: North St. Vrain Creek

- A. The total length of North St. Vrain Creek is approximately 35 miles while that portion within Rocky Mountain National Park is 8.1 miles.
- B. The entire segment of North St. Vrain Creek within Rocky Mountain National Park is eligible.
- C. That portion of North St. Vrain Creek from its headwaters downstream approximately 19 miles to Ralph Price Reservoir has been placed on the Nationwide Rivers Inventory.
- D. A 6.2 mile segment of North St. Vrain Creek within Rocky Mountain National Park meets the criteria for wild river classification, while a 1.9 mile segment meets scenic criteria.
- E. Outstandingly remarkable values in this North St. Vrain Creek segment include alpine meadows, talus slopes, nearly unmodified subalpine and montane forests, and elevations ranging from 8,800 feet to 14,255 feet at the summit of Longs Peak. The river corridor provides habitat for golden eagles, bighorn sheep, cougar, elk, deer, and the threatened greenback cutthroat trout.
- F. We are not aware of any major proposals which would alter the natural and free-flowing character of this eligible river segment.
- G. There are 13 parcels totalling 267.11 acres of non-Federal land along this eligible river segment.
- H. Approximately 20 percent of the North St. Vrain Creek basin lies within Rocky Mountain National Park.
- I. Videotape coverage is not available.
- J. The only modification of the streamflow in the park is a small ditch that diverts some water into a 75 acre-foot reservoir owned by the City of Longmont, Copeland Lake. For further information see Eligibility Determination, 1989.

**RIVERS IN THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM CONSIDERED
ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM**

RIVER	PARK	STATE	TOTAL LENGTH OF RIVER	LENGTH IN PARK	ELIGIBLE MILEAGE IN PARK	ELIGIBLE MILEAGE OUTSIDE OF PARK
Big Thompson River	Rocky Mountain NP	CO	60	13.6	13.6	no
North Fork Big Thompson	Rocky Mountain NP	CO	23	9	9	?
Fall River	Rocky Mountain NP	CO	23	16	10	no
North St. Vrain Creek	Rocky Mountain NP	CO	35	8.1	8.1	yes
Colorado River	Rocky Mountain NP	CO	1650 (app.)	21	21	yes
	Canyonlands NP	UT		45	45	yes
	Glen Canyon NRA	UT & AZ		29	29	yes
Tributaries in Grand Canyon	Grand Canyon NP	AZ	1650 (app.)	277	237	yes
Green River	Canyonlands NP	UT	400	49	49	yes
White Canyon Creek	Natural Bridges NM	UT	49	7	7	yes
	Glen Canyon NRA					
Courthouse Wash	Arches NP	UT	19	8.9	8.9	?
Salt Wash	Arches NP	UT	31.6	9.5	6	?
Fremont River	Capitol Reef NP	UT	60	13.5	13.5	yes
Pleasant Creek	Capitol Reef NP	UT	27	6	6	yes
Halls Creek	Capitol Reef NP	UT	34	29.3	29.3	yes
	Glen Canyon NRA		35	4.7	4.7	yes
Dirty Devil River	Glen Canyon NRA	UT	68	12.7	12.7	yes

RIVER	PARK	STATE	TOTAL LENGTH OF RIVER	LENGTH IN PARK	ELIGIBLE MILEAGE IN PARK	ELIGIBLE MILEAGE OUTSIDE OF PARK
Escalante River (incl. following tribs.)	Glen Canyon NRA	UT	82	58.6	58.6	?
Cow Canyon Creek	Glen Canyon NRA	UT	6.1	6.1	6.1	N/A
Coyote Creek	Glen Canyon NRA	UT	20.9	9.5	9.5	N/A
Davis Creek	Glen Canyon NRA	UT	3.6	3.6	3.6	N/A
Explorer Canyon Creek	Glen Canyon NRA	UT	2.4	2.4	2.4	N/A
Fence Canyon Creek	Glen Canyon NRA	UT	4.3	4.3	4.3	N/A
Fence Creek	Glen Canyon NRA	UT	1	1	1	N/A
Fifty Mile Creek	Glen Canyon NRA	UT	6.3	6.3	6.3	N/A
Forty Mile Creek	Glen Canyon NRA	UT	6.3	4.3	4.3	?
Harris Wash	Glen Canyon NRA	UT	15.8	4.1	4.1	?
Stevens Creek	Glen Canyon NRA	UT	12.2	12.2	12.2	N/A
Twenty Five Mile Creek	Glen Canyon NRA	UT	17	3.6	3.6	?
Paria River	Glen Canyon NRA	UT	92	3.2	3.2	yes
Bouns Canyon Creek	Glen Canyon NRA	UT	3.6	3.6	3.6	N/A

RIVER	PARK	STATE	TOTAL LENGTH OF RIVER	LENGTH IN PARK	ELIGIBLE MILEAGE IN PARK	ELIGIBLE MILEAGE OUTSIDE OF PARK
Castle Creek	Glen Canyon NRA	UT	22.5	4	4	?
Clearwater Canyon Creek	Glen Canyon NRA	UT	4.7	4.7	4.7	N/A
Dark Canyon Creek	Glen Canyon NRA	UT	22.7	2.8	2.8	yes
Horsethief Canyon Creek	Glen Canyon NRA	UT	9.9	7.1	7.1	?
Llewellyn Creek	Glen Canyon NRA	UT	4.0	4.0	4.0	N/A
Mikes Canyon Creek	Glen Canyon NRA	UT	11.9	2.0	2.0	?
Moqui Canyon Creek	Glen Canyon NRA	UT	28.4	1.2	1.2	yes
Reflection Canyon Creek	Glen Canyon NRA	UT	2	2	2	N/A
San Juan River	Glen Canyon NRA	UT	250 (app.)	35.4	35.4	yes
Soft Step Creek	Glen Canyon NRA	UT	1	1	1	N/A
Trachyte Creek	Glen Canyon NRA	UT	16	2	2	?
Willow Creek	Glen Canyon NRA	UT	5.1	4	4	?
Wilson Creek	Glen Canyon NRA	UT	1.6	1.6	1.6	N/A
Curecanti Creek	Glen Canyon NRA	CO	19	1	1	yes
Gunnison River	Black Canyon of the Gunnison NM	CO	135			yes
Arkansas River	Bent's Old Fort NHS	CO	2000 (app.)	1	1	yes
Shoshoni River	Bighorn Canyon NRA	WY	98	2	2	?

RIVER	PARK	STATE	TOTAL LENGTH OF RIVER	LENGTH IN PARK	ELIGIBLE MILEAGE IN PARK	ELIGIBLE MILEAGE OUTSIDE OF PARK
Black Canyon Creek	Bighorn Canyon NRA	WY	14	1	1	yes
American Fork Creek	Timpanogos Cave NM	UT	15.5	.6	.6	yes
North Fork Virgin River	Zion NP	UT	200 (app.)	18	18	?
East Fork Virgin River (incl. tributaries)	Zion NP	UT	40	8	8	?
Deep Creek (incl. tributaries)	Zion NP	UT	17-20	1	1	?
Orderville Canyon (incl. tributaries)	Zion NP	UT	13	4	4	?
Kolob Creek (incl. tributaries)	Zion NP	UT	19	5.5	5.5	?
Coalpits & Scoggins Wash	Zion NP	UT	8	8	8	N/A
Nork Creek (incl. Right & Left Forks)	Zion NP	UT	25	17.5	17.5	?
LaVerkin Creek	Zion NP	UT	40	12	12	?
Taylor Creek - South, Middle, and North Forks	Zion NP	UT	7	5	5	?
Camp Creek	Zion NP	UT	7.5	5	5	?
Bechler River	Yellowstone NP	WY	16.75	16.75	16.75	N/A
Falls River	Yellowstone NP	WY	155 (app.)	31	31	yes
Firehole River	Yellowstone NP	WY	47	47	47	N/A

RIVER	PARK	STATE	TOTAL LENGTH OF RIVER	LENGTH IN PARK	ELIGIBLE MILEAGE IN PARK	ELIGIBLE MILEAGE OUTSIDE OF PARK
Gallatin River	Yellowstone NP	WY/MT	120	32	32	yes
Gardner River	Yellowstone NP	WY/MT	31	31	31	N/A
Gibbon River	Yellowstone NP	WY	38	38	38	N/A
Lamar River	Yellowstone NP	WY	36	36	36	N/A
Lewis River	Yellowstone NP	WY	17	17	17	N/A
Madison River	Yellowstone NP	WY/MT	100	18.3	18.3	yes
Slough Creek	Yellowstone NP	WY/MT	32	16	16	yes
Soda Butte Creek	Yellowstone NP	WY/MT	21	16	16	no
Snake River	Yellowstone NP	WY		42	42	yes
Yellowstone River	Yellowstone NP	WY/MT	600 (app.)	85	85	yes
Niobrara River	Agate Fossil Beds NM	NB	320 (app.)	9.6	9.6	yes
Yellow River	Effigy Mounds NM	IA	36	1.2	1.2	yes
Miners River	Pictured Rocks NL	MI	14	9	9	?
Mosquito River	Pictured Rocks NL	MI	7	6.5	6.5	?
Platte River	Sleeping Bear Dunes NL	MI	21	3.9	3.9	yes
Crystal River	Sleeping Bear Dunes NL	MI	6	3	3	yes
Pigeon River	Grand Portage NM	MN	30	.6	.6	yes

RIVER	PARK	STATE	TOTAL LENGTH OF RIVER	LENGTH IN PARK	ELIGIBLE MILEAGE IN PARK	ELIGIBLE MILEAGE OUTSIDE OF PARK
San Joaquin River, Middle Fork	Devil's Postpile NM	CA	22	3	3	yes
Little Colorado River	Grand Canyon NP	AZ	115	2.5	2.5	yes
South Fork of Big Wash	Great Basin NP	NV	11	4	4	?
'Ohe'o Gulch	Haleakala NP	HI	1	1	1	N/A
Waikolu Stream	Kalaupapa NHP	HI	4.75	4.75	4.75	N/A
Mill Creek	Lassen Volcanic NP	CA	49	?	?	?
Olema Creek	Point Reyes NP	CA	9	7	7	yes
Redwood Creek	Golden Gate NRA & Muir Woods NM	CA	6	2	2	yes
Redwood Creek	Redwood NP	CA	67	18.6	18.4	?
Big Sycamore	Santa Monica Mnts. NRA	CA	8.3	8.3	8.3	N/A
Middle & Marble Forks of the Kaweah	Sequoia NP	CA	35	35	35	N/A
San Joaquin River, South Fork	Kings Canyon NP	CA		14	14	yes
Tuolumne River, South Fork	Yosemite NP	CA	35	18	18	yes
Tuolumne River, Middle Fork	Yosemite NP	CA	30	10	10	no
White River (West Fork	Mt. Rainier NP	WA		9	9	yes
Cowlitz River (Muddy Fork)	Mt. Rainier NP			6.7	6.7	yes

RIVER	PARK	STATE	TOTAL LENGTH OF RIVER	LENGTH IN PARK	ELIGIBLE MILEAGE IN PARK	ELIGIBLE MILEAGE OUTSIDE OF PARK
Ohanapecosh	Mt. Rainier NP	WA		12.7	12.7	yes
Carbon River	Mt. Rainier NP	WA		8	8	yes
Skokomish (North Fork)	Olympic NP	WA	32	13	13	yes
Duckabush	Olympic NP	WA	24.1	12.5	12.5	yes
Dosewallips	Olympic NP	WA	28	14	14	yes
Royal Creek	Olympic NP	WA	5.5	5.1	5.1	yes
Gray Wolf	Olympic NP	WA	17	9.5	9.5	yes
Cameron River	Olympic NP	WA	9	9	9	N/A
Grand Creek	Olympic NP	WA	8	8	8	N/A
Elwha	Olympic NP	WA	44.8	35	35 (except area of dam)	?
Soleduck	Olympic NP	WA	65	19.2	19.2	yes
South Fork Calawah	Olympic NP	WA	20.5	15	15	?
Bogachiel (incl. North Fork)	Olympic NP	WA	47	24.2	24.2	?
Hoh	Olympic NP	WA	56	26.5	26.5	yes
Queets	Olympic NP	WA	50.5	43.5	43.5	?

RIVER	PARK	STATE	TOTAL LENGTH OF RIVER	LENGTH IN PARK	ELIGIBLE MILEAGE IN PARK	ELIGIBLE MILEAGE OUTSIDE OF PARK
Quinault - including:	Olympic NP	WA	46.7	10.5	10.5	yes
North Fork Quinault			18	18	18	N/A
Rustler Creek			10	10	10	N/A
East Fork Quinault			22	22	22	N/A
Ozette	Olympic NP	WA	4.5	4.1	4.1	?
Chilliwack	North Cascades NP	WA		15	15	Flows into Canada - major segment already designated
Skagit	North Cascades NP (Ross Lake NRA)	WA		12	12	
Thunder & Fisher Creeks	North Cascades NP	WA	25	25	25	N/A
Ruby Creek	North Cascades NP (Ross Lake NRA)	WA		2	2	yes
Stehekin - Including:	North Cascades NP (Lake Chelan NRA)	WA		44	44	?
Agnes Creek & Bridge Creek						

RIVER	PARK	STATE	TOTAL LENGTH OF RIVER	LENGTH IN PARK	ELIGIBLE MILEAGE IN PARK	ELIGIBLE MILEAGE OUTSIDE OF PARK
North Fork Nooksack	North Cascades NP	WA		2	2	yes
Baker	North Cascades NP	WA		10	10	yes
Big Beaver Creek	North Cascades NP (Ross Lake NRA)	WA	13	13	13	N/A
Meshik River	Aniakchak NM & P	AK	40	18	18	yes

