



FINAL REPORT

**PINEDALE FIELD OFFICE REVIEW OF
POTENTIAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS IN THE
SNAKE RIVER MANAGEMENT PLAN PLANNING AREA**

Prepared for

**Bureau of Land Management
Pinedale Field Office
432 East Mill Street
Pinedale, Wyoming 82941**

Prepared by

**Jonas Consulting
785 North Canyon Terrace Drive
Flagstaff, Arizona 86001**

December 2, 2002

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PINEDALE FIELD OFFICE REVIEW OF POTENTIAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS IN THE SNAKE RIVER MANAGEMENT PLAN PLANNING AREA

December 2, 2002

I. INTRODUCTION

As part of the planning effort for revising the Snake River Resource Management Plan (RMP), the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) planning team members initiated a Wild and Scenic Rivers (WSR) review of all BLM-administered public land surfaces (public lands) along waterways within the Snake River RMP planning area. This review was to determine if any of these public lands meet the WSR eligibility criteria and suitability factors, as identified in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (WSRA) of 1968, as amended.

A. Public Involvement and Coordination

Wyoming BLM staff met with representatives of various Wyoming state agencies, including the governor's office, in January 1991 and June 1993. These meetings were specifically designed to produce a mutual understanding of the WSR review process, and of the WSR eligibility criteria and suitability factors BLM uses in the process. This included agreement on necessary refinements of these criteria and factors, specific to Wyoming, and their statewide application on public lands. The eligibility criteria and suitability factors, including minor refinements agreed to at that time, are still consistent with the later-released BLM Manual Section 8351, WSR Policy and Program Direction for Identification, Evaluation, and Management (May 19, 1992, as amended on December 22, 1993).

The State of Wyoming has disagreed with giving any consideration to reviewing waterways that do not contain water year-round (i.e., intermittent and ephemeral waterways). The Wyoming BLM recognizes that position but is obligated to follow the BLM Manual Section 8351 requirement to include intermittent and ephemeral waterways in the review.

The BLM State Director's policy and guidance for conducting the BLM WSR review process in Wyoming was issued December 31, 1992. Minor editorial refinements to this policy and guidance were made on June 2, 1993, to make the wording more consistent with BLM Manual Section 8351. The policy and guidance were further refined on February 12, 1998. This latest refinement primarily dealt with the need to conduct WSR reviews in light of the current RMP planning process. The current BLM direction for land use planning is that there will no longer be a "plan life" or certain cycle period for revising RMPs, and new RMP starts are essentially a thing of the past. Rather, RMPs are to be kept current on a frequent basis through regular maintenance and amendment actions. In this light, the initial WSR review was conducted separate from the RMP planning

process to expedite the review process, resulting in a stand-alone WSR review report that will support the land use plan revision effort currently underway in the Pinedale Field Office.

The results of this WSR review will be part of the Management Situation Analysis activities for Snake River RMP revision effort (i.e., maintenance, amendment, or revision). The public will be given the opportunity to comment on these WSR review results during the normal scoping process and throughout the environmental analysis and planning process for the RMP planning effort. Reports and recommendations to Congress for inclusion of public lands in the WSR National System will be based on waterways meeting established eligibility and suitability criteria; professional judgment; and broad participation via public education, sentiment, and involvement. Public involvement is required by law, regulations, and as deemed necessary by the BLM, Wyoming State Office, Division of Resource Policy and Management.

II. PROCESS

The definitions of the key terms, “waterway/river” and “public lands,” as used in this WSR review process are defined below:

- ***Waterway/River:*** A flowing body of water or estuary or a section, portion, or tributary thereof, including rivers, streams, creeks, runs, krills, rills, and small lakes. For purposes of this review, a waterway is not required to have water in it year-round and may be ephemeral or intermittent.
- ***Public lands:*** BLM-administered public land surfaces along waterways within an RMP planning area. Those “split estate lands,” where the land surface is State or privately-owned and the federal mineral estate is administered by the BLM, are not included in these reviews. Other references to segments, parcels, corridors, and waterways all represent public lands, which are the basis for this review.

The BLM WSR review in the Snake River RMP planning area includes a three-step process:

1. Determining if public lands along waterways meet the WSR eligibility criteria to be tentatively classified as wild, scenic, or recreational.
2. Determining if any of those public lands that meet the eligibility criteria also meet the WSR suitability factors.
3. Determining how public lands which are determined suitable for designation will be managed.

A. Step I. Wild and Scenic Rivers Eligibility Criteria Review and Tentative Classification

1. Eligibility Criteria

To meet the eligibility criteria, a waterway must be “free-flowing” and, along with its adjacent land area, must possess at least one “outstandingly remarkable value.” As part of the eligibility review, BLM planning team members reviewed all waterways in the Snake River RMP planning area to see if they contained any public lands that meet the eligibility criteria. Only those portions of waterways flowing through public lands were considered. The following are the guidelines used in applying the eligibility criteria on public lands in the Snake River RMP planning area.

- a. **Free Flowing:** Free-flowing is defined in the WSRA as “existing or flowing in natural condition without impoundment, diversion, straightening, rip-rapping, or other modification of the waterway.” The existence of small dams, diversion works, or other minor structures at the time the waterway is being considered shall not automatically disqualify it for possible addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (NWSRS). A waterway need not be “boatable or floatable” in order to be eligible; there is no “minimum flow” requirement.
- b. **Outstandingly Remarkable Values:** The public lands must also possess at least one outstandingly remarkable value to be eligible for further consideration. Outstandingly remarkable values relate to scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar resource values.

The term “outstandingly remarkable value” is not precisely defined in the WSRA; however, these values must be directly waterway related. The criteria for outstandingly remarkable values used for the review of public lands in the Snake River RMP planning area are as follows:

- **Scenic:** The landscape elements of landform, vegetation, water, color, and related factors result in notable or exemplary visual features and/or attraction. Additional factors such as seasonal variations in vegetation, scale of cultural modifications, and length of time negative intrusions are viewed can also be considered when analyzing scenic values. Scenery and visual attractions may be highly diverse over the majority of the public lands involved, are not common to other waterways in the geographic region, and must be of a quality to attract visitors from outside the area.
- **Recreational:** Recreational opportunities on the public lands are unique enough to attract visitors from outside the area. Visitors would be willing to travel long distances to use the waterway resources on the public lands for recreational purposes. Waterway related

opportunities could include, but are not limited to, sightseeing, wildlife observation, camping, photography, hiking, fishing, hunting and boating.

Interpretive opportunities may be exceptional and attract visitors from outside the area. The waterway may provide settings for national or regional commercial usage or competitive events.

- **Geologic:** The public lands provide an example(s) of a geologic feature, process, or phenomenon that is rare, unusual, or unique to the area. The feature(s) may be in an unusually active stage of development, represent a “textbook” example and/or represent a unique or rare combination of geologic features (e.g., erosional, volcanic, glacial, or other geologic structures).
- **Fisheries:** The fishery values of the waterway or waterway segment on public lands may be judged on the relative merits of either fish populations or habitat, or a combination of these conditions.

Populations: The waterway or waterway segment(s) on public lands is a contributor to one of the top producers of resident and/or indigenous fish species, either nationally or regionally. Of particular significance may be the presence of wild or unique stocks, or populations of federally listed or candidate threatened and endangered species. Diversity of species is also an important consideration.

Habitat: The waterway or waterway segment(s) on public lands is a contributor to exceptionally high quality habitat for fish species indigenous to the region. Of particular significance is habitat for federally listed or candidate threatened and endangered species.

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

Populations. The public lands are contributing to populations of resident or indigenous wildlife species important in the area or nationally. Of particular significance are species considered to be unique or populations of federally listed or candidate threatened and endangered species. Diversity of species is also an important consideration.

Habitat. The public lands are contributing to exceptionally high quality habitat for wildlife species important to the area or nationally, or should provide unique habitat or a critical link in habitat conditions for federally listed or candidate threatened and endangered species. Contiguous habitat conditions should be such that the biological needs of the species are met. Adjacent habitat conditions should be such that the biological needs of the species are met.

- **Cultural:** The public lands contain examples of outstanding cultural sites which have unusual characteristics relating to prehistoric use. Sites may be important in the area or nationally for interpreting prehistory, may be rare and represent an area where culture or cultural period was first identified and described, may have been used concurrently by two or more cultural groups, or may have been used by cultural groups for rare or sacred purposes.
- **Historical:** The public lands contain a site(s) or feature(s) associated with a significant event, an important person, or a cultural activity of the past that was rare, or unusual in the area.

Note: Eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, by itself, is not sufficient justification for being considered outstandingly remarkable.

- **Similar Values:** Other values may include significant hydrological, paleontological, botanical, scientific, or ecological resources as long as they are waterway related.

2. Tentative Classification

At the same time that eligibility determinations are made, public lands that meet the eligibility criteria are also given a tentative classification (wild, scenic, or recreational) as required by the WSRA. Tentative classification is based on the type and degree of human developments associated with the public lands and adjacent lands involved at the time of the review. Actual classification is a congressional legislative determination.

The tentative classifications, as used by BLM in Wyoming, are further defined as follows:

- a. **Wild Waterway Areas:** Wild waterway areas are those where the waterways or sections of waterways on public lands are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. These represent vestiges of primitive America. Wild means undeveloped; roads, dams, or diversion works are generally absent from a quarter mile corridor on both sides of the waterway.
- b. **Scenic Waterway Areas:** Scenic waterway areas are those where the waterways or sections of waterways on public lands are generally free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads. Scenic does not necessarily mean the public lands have scenery as an outstandingly remarkable value; however, it means the public lands may contain more development (except for major dams or diversion works) than a wild waterway segment and less development than a recreational waterway segment. For example, roads may cross the

waterway in places but generally do not run parallel to it. In certain cases, however, if a parallel road is unpaved and well screened from the waterway by vegetation, a hill, or other obstruction, it could qualify for scenic waterway area classification.

- c. **Recreational Waterway Areas:** Recreational waterway areas are those where the waterways or sections of waterways on public lands are readily accessible by road or railroad, may have some development along their shorelines, and may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past. Parallel roads or railroads and the existence of small dams or diversions can be allowed in this classification. A recreational waterway area classification does not imply that the waterway or section of waterway on public lands will be managed or prioritized for recreational use or development.

3. **Results of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Eligibility Review for the Snake River RMP Planning Area:**

On July 31 and August 1, 2001, BLM planning team members for the Snake River RMP floated the Snake River and took notes on WSR eligibility potential of the 26 public land parcels within the Snake River RMP planning area¹. Subsequently, the planning team met on November 8, 2001, to conduct a WSR eligibility review based on the field-notes taken earlier for the Snake River RMP planning area. Because of the broad interpretation of the “free flowing” criteria, the two waterways (Gros Ventre and Snake River) that cross public lands within the review area were accepted as free-flowing. Using an interdisciplinary approach, these waterways were further reviewed to determine whether any of the public land parcels along their courses contained any outstandingly remarkable values as described in the eligibility criteria guidelines. Of the public lands along the two waterways reviewed in the planning area, one public land parcel along the Gros Ventre River was found to not have outstandingly remarkable values and was dropped from further consideration, while twenty-two public land parcels along the Snake River were determined to meet the WSR eligibility criteria.

Attachment A (WSR Eligibility Review) reflects the results of the review and eligibility determination for the public lands considered. Attachment B/Table B1 (Identification and Tentative Classification of Public Lands that Meet the WSR eligibility Criteria) is a detailed summary of the WSR eligibility review. Attachment B/Table B1 also shows the tentative classification (either wild, scenic, or recreational) given to each of the public land parcels that meet the eligibility criteria.

¹Jurisdiction over three of these public land parcels have been recently transferred to the National Park Service (Grand Teton National Park) and jurisdiction over a fourth parcel is held by Wyoming Game and Fish Department. Consequently, only 22 public land parcels along the Snake River are under BLM jurisdiction and were reviewed in this report.

B. Step II: Wild and Scenic Rivers Suitability Review

1. Suitability Factors

All of the public lands within the Snake River RMP planning area found to meet the eligibility criteria and tentatively classified (i.e., wild, scenic, or recreational) were further reviewed to determine if they meet the WSR suitability factors. Some factors considered in the suitability determinations included, but were not limited to:

- Factor 1:** Characteristics which do or do not make the public lands involved a worthy addition to the NWSRS.
- Factor 2:** Current status of landownership (including mineral ownership) and land and resource uses in the area, including the amount of private land involved, and any associated or incompatible land uses.
- Factor 3:** Reasonable foreseeable potential uses of the public lands involved and related waters which would be enhanced, foreclosed, or curtailed if the area were included in the NWSRS, and the values which may be foreclosed or diminished if the public lands are not protected as part of the NWSRS.
- Factor 4:** Public, state, local, tribal, or federal interests in designation or non-designation of any part of all of the waterway involved, including the extent to which the administration of any or all of the waterway, including the costs thereof, may be shared by State, local, or other agencies and individuals.
- Factor 5:** Estimated cost of acquiring necessary lands, interests in lands, and administering the area if it is added to the NWSRS. Section 6 of the WSRA outlines policies and limitations of acquiring lands or interests in land by donation, exchange, consent of owners, easement, transfer, assignment of rights, or condemnation within and outside established river boundaries.
- Factor 6:** Ability of the BLM to manage and/or protect the public lands involved as part of the NWSRS, or by other mechanism (existing and potential) to protect identified values other than WSR designation.
- Factor 7:** Historical or existing rights which could be adversely affected. In the suitability review, adequate consideration will be given to rights held by other landowners and applicants, lessees, claimants, or authorized users of the public lands involved.
- Factor 8:** Other issues and concerns if any.

2. Results of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Suitability Review for the Snake River RMP Planning Area

The WSR suitability determinations for the Snake River RMP planning area were derived by screening the public lands determined to meet the WSR eligibility criteria against the above eight suitability factors. This screening was conducted by BLM planning team members for the Snake River RMP on November 8, 2002.

All 22 public land parcels along the Snake River determined to meet the eligibility criteria did not meet the suitability factors and were dropped from further review. The primary suitability factors involved in the non-suitability determination are factors 2, 4, and 6, which indicated (1) the public lands are isolated, on one side of the waterway, and make up only 35.6 percent of the total waterway segment studied, making management of the public parcels as part of the NWSRS nearly impossible; (2) incompatible practices occur on private land adjacent to public lands, including gravel excavation and levee construction; and (3) there is a potential that values, water rights, and uses on the adjacent private lands could be adversely affected by a WSR designation on the public lands, while there would be little potential for values on the public lands to be foreclosed or diminished.

Attachment C (Wild and Scenic Suitability Review) is a detailed summary of the suitability review of the waterway segments containing public lands that meet the eligibility criteria and the suitability determinations made for the public lands involved.

C. Step III: Management of Public Lands That Meet the Suitability Factors

If any public lands within the Snake River RMP planning area were determined to meet the suitability factors for inclusion in the NWSRS, BLM land use planning decisions would have been developed and implemented for such lands. These planning decisions would include management objectives, management actions, and appropriate allocations of land and resource uses that would maintain the outstandingly remarkable values and tentative WSR classification identified on the public lands involved. Since no public lands within the Snake River RMP planning area were determined suitable, no management prescriptions have been identified.

ATTACHMENT A

**WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ELIGIBILITY REVIEW:
SNAKE RIVER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN PLANNING AREA**

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ELIGIBILITY REVIEW: SNAKE RIVER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN PLANNING AREA

Bureau of Land Management (BLM)-administered public land surfaces (public lands) along two waterways in the Snake River Resource Management Plan (RMP) planning area were reviewed for Wild and Scenic Rivers (WSR) eligibility (see Table A1). Public lands along one of these waterways (Gros Ventre River) were found not to meet the eligibility criteria and dropped from further consideration. Public lands along one waterway (Snake River) were determined to meet the eligibility criteria and are presented below in Section II.

I. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT DURING THE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ELIGIBILITY REVIEW.

On November 8, 2001, BLM planning team members for the Snake River RMP made preliminary WSR eligibility determinations for waterways within the Snake River RMP planning area. Table A2 provides the names and contact information for those individuals who attended the WSR eligibility review in the Pinedale Field Office on that date. At this time, these determinations have not been submitted to the public for review and comment. The public will be given the opportunity to comment on the eligibility review results during the normal scoping process and throughout the environmental analysis and planning process for the Snake River RMP planning effort. Any comments made by the public concerning the determinations made in this review will be taken into consideration and documented in the RMP planning process. This WSR eligibility review may be modified if deemed necessary as a result of public comments.

II. RESULTS OF THE WSR ELIGIBILITY REVIEW OF PUBLIC LANDS ALONG WATERWAYS IN THE SNAKE RIVER RMP PLANNING AREA

PUBLIC LANDS ALONG SNAKE RIVER DETERMINED TO MEET THE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA.

Segment of Waterway Reviewed

The segment of the Snake River reviewed is 21.23 miles long. It is located in the vicinity of Jackson, Wyoming, beginning from the southern border of Grand Teton National Park (T. 42 N., R. 116 W., sections 20 and 21) and extending to South Park Bridge (T. 40 N., R. 116 W., section 34). Within this segment of waterway, the river flows through 22 public land parcels, some connected and some isolated, for a total of 8.28 miles (39.0 percent of the segment length reviewed). The distance the river flows through public lands ranges from 0.02 miles through the smallest parcel to 2.38 miles through two connected larger parcels. Along the review segment, the Snake River is wide and includes a series of shallow, braided channels surrounded by mature cottonwoods with views of the Teton Mountains. The public lands are part of a regionally important recreation area visited by many outdoor recreationists for floating, fishing, biking, hiking, cross-country skiing, and

horseback riding. The public lands serve as important access points for these recreationists. The river is also the key habitat for Snake River cutthroat trout and supports the highest nesting habitat for bald eagles in the area. Due to the amount of development within the immediate river environment, the level of existing channel modification resulting from levee construction and bank stabilization, and the ease of accessibility to the waterway on public lands, all public land parcels along the Snake River have been tentatively classified as recreational.

Table A1 and Attachment B contain further details on each of the public land parcels along the Snake River that meet the eligibility criteria. Figure A1 illustrates the location of the public lands reviewed.

Table A1: Snake River Resource Planning area Wild and Scenic Eligibility Review Summary			
<i>Waterway Reviewed</i>	<i>Free flowing</i>	<i>Outstandingly Remarkable Values on Public Lands</i>	<i>Eligible</i>
Gros Ventre River	Yes	None	No
Snake River	Yes	Scenic, Recreational, Fishery, and Wildlife	Yes

Table A2: Pinedale Field Office Eligibility Review Meeting Attendance, November 8, 2001			
<i>Name</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Phone Number</i>	<i>Resource Area</i>
Lilian Jonas	Jonas Consulting	928-774-6451	Contractor/Team Leader
Mark Goldbach	BLM-State Office	307-775-6102	Contract Supervisor/ Outdoor Recreation Specialist
David Jonas	Jonas Consulting	928-634-9656	Contract Technician
Dennis Doncaster	BLM/Rock Springs FO	307-352-007	Hydrologist
John Henderson	BLM/ Rock Springs FO	307-352-0220	Fish/Riparian
Kellie Roadifer	BLM/Pinedale FO	307-367-5309	Planning and Environmental Coordinator
Martin Hudson	BLM/Pinedale FO	307-367-5315	VRM/Wilderness/ Recreation
Doug Powell	BLM/Pinedlae FO	307-367-5322	Range
Dave Vlcek	BLM/Pinedale FO	307-367-5327	Cultural/Historical
Keith Andrews	BLM/Pinedale FO	307-367-5323	Wildlife

ATTACHMENT B

**IDENTIFICATION AND TENTATIVE CLASSIFICATION
OF PUBLIC LANDS WITHIN THE
SNAKE RIVER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN PLANNING AREA
DETERMINED TO MEET THE
WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA**

Table B1: Identification and Tentative Classification of BLM-Administered Public Lands that Meet the Wild and Scenic Rivers Eligibility Criteria					
<i>Public Land Parcel Number</i>	<i>Length (miles) of Waterway Segment Across Public Land Parcels</i>	<i>Location of Public Land Parcel</i>	<i>Distance to Next Public Land Parcel (miles)</i>	<i>Outstandingly Remarkable Values of Public Land Parcel</i>	<i>Tentative Classification</i>
SNAKE RIVER					
3	0.28	T. 42 N., R. 116 W., Sec. 20, 21	0.39	Outstandingly remarkable values on public lands include scenic values: the visual presence of the Teton Mountains from the river; recreational values: locally and regionally important for floating and fishing with good public access via Grand Teton National Park and by river; fishery values: key habitat for Snake River cutthroat trout; wildlife values: highest nesting habitat for bald eagles in the area; important foraging (fishing) and perching sites for bald eagles as well as ospreys.	Recreational
4	0.17	T. 42 N., R. 116 W., Sec. 20	0.20	Outstandingly remarkable values on public lands include scenic values: the visual presence of the Teton Mountains from the river; recreational values: locally and regionally important for floating and fishing, public access is by river only; fishery values: key habitat for Snake River cutthroat trout; wildlife values: important foraging (fishing) and perching sites for bald eagles as well as ospreys.	Recreational
5	NA	T. 42 N., R. 116 W., Sec. 20	NA	Because this parcel was underwater when reviewed, no measurements are given. Outstandingly remarkable values on public lands include scenic values: the visual presence of the Teton Mountains from the River; recreational values: locally and regionally important for floating and fishing, public access is by river only; fishery values: key habitat for Snake River cutthroat trout; wildlife values: important foraging (fishing) sites for bald eagles as well as ospreys.	Recreational
6	0.24	T. 42 N., R. 116 W., Sec. 29	2.01	Outstandingly remarkable values on public lands include scenic values: the visual presence of the Teton Mountains from the River; recreational values: locally and regionally important for floating and fishing, public access is by river only; fishery values: key habitat for Snake River cutthroat trout; wildlife values: highest nesting habitat for bald eagles in the area; important foraging (fishing) and perching sites for bald eagles as well as ospreys.	Recreational
7	0.46	T. 41 N., R. 116 W., Sec. 5,6	1.42	Outstandingly remarkable values on public lands include scenic values: the visual presence of the Teton Mountains from the River; recreational values: locally and regionally important for floating and fishing, public access is by river only; fishery values: key habitat for Snake River cutthroat trout; wildlife values: highest nesting habitat for bald eagles in the area; important foraging (fishing) and perching sites for bald eagles as well as ospreys.	Recreational
9	2.04	T. 41 N., R. 116 W., Sec. 6, 7; T. 41 N., R. 117 W., Sec. 12, 13	0.18	Outstandingly remarkable values on public lands include scenic values: the visual presence of the Teton Mountains from the River; recreational values: known as the "Walton Greenway" and is locally and regionally important for floating, fishing, hiking, cross-country skiing, and horseback riding with good public access and facilities (parking areas at Emily Park, developed trails); fishery values: key habitat for Snake River cutthroat trout; wildlife values: highest nesting habitat for bald eagles in the area; important foraging (fishing) and perching sites for bald eagles and ospreys.	Recreational

Table B1: Identification and Tentative Classification of BLM-Administered Public Lands that Meet the Wild and Scenic Rivers Eligibility Criteria					
<i>Public Land Parcel Number</i>	<i>Length (miles) of Waterway Segment Across Public Land Parcels</i>	<i>Location of Public Land Parcel</i>	<i>Distance to Next Public Land Parcel (miles)</i>	<i>Outstandingly Remarkable Values of Public Land Parcel</i>	<i>Tentative Classification</i>
10	0.34	T. 41 N., R. 117 W., Sec. 13	0.0	Outstandingly remarkable values on public lands include scenic values: the visual presence of the Teton Mountains from the River; recreational values: known as the “Walton Greenway” and is locally and regionally important for floating, fishing, hiking, cross-country skiing, and horseback riding with public access via parcel #9 and by river; fishery values: key habitat for Snake River cutthroat trout; wildlife values: highest nesting habitat for bald eagles in the area; important foraging (fishing) and perching sites for bald eagles and ospreys.	Recreational
11	0.02	T. 41 N., R. 117 W., Sec. 24	0.18	Outstandingly remarkable values on public lands include scenic values: the visual presence of the Teton Mountains from the River; recreational values: known as the “Rabbit Ears” as is locally and regionally important for floating and fishing with public access via the levee from parcel #13 and by river; fishery values: key habitat for Snake River cutthroat trout; wildlife values: highest nesting habitat for bald eagles in the area; important foraging (fishing) and perching sites for bald eagles and ospreys.	Recreational
12	0.02	T. 41 N., R. 117 W., Sec. 24	0.31	Outstandingly remarkable values on public lands include scenic values: the visual presence of the Teton Mountains from the River; recreational values: locally and regionally important for floating and fishing with public access via levee and by river; fishery values: key habitat for Snake River cutthroat trout; wildlife values: highest nesting habitat for bald eagles in the area; important foraging (fishing) and perching sites for bald eagles and ospreys.	Recreational
13	0.07	T. 41 N., R. 117 W., Sec. 23,24	0.83	Outstandingly remarkable values on public lands include scenic values: the visual presence of the Teton Mountains from the River; recreational values: locally and regionally important for floating and fishing, with good public access and facilities (e.g., parking area, information kiosk, toilet facilities, boating access via Wilson boat ramp), put-in/take use for recreational boating is estimated at 29,000 people per season; fishery values: key habitat for Snake River cutthroat trout; wildlife values: highest nesting habitat for bald eagles in the area; important foraging (fishing) and perching sites for bald eagles and ospreys.	Recreational
14	0.07	T. 41 N., R. 117 W., Sec. 24	0.79	Outstandingly remarkable values on public lands include scenic values: the visual presence of the Teton Mountains from the River; recreational values: locally and regionally important for floating and fishing with public access via Highway 22 and by river; fishery values: key habitat for Snake River cutthroat trout; wildlife values: highest nesting habitat for bald eagles in the area; important foraging (fishing) and perching sites for bald eagles and ospreys.	Recreational
15	0.41	T. 41 N., R. 117 W., Sec. 26	0.0	Outstandingly remarkable values on public lands include scenic values: the visual presence of the Teton Mountains from the River; recreational values: locally and regionally important for floating and fishing, public access is by river only; fishery values: key habitat for Snake River cutthroat trout; wildlife values: highest nesting habitat for bald eagles in the area; important foraging (fishing) and perching sites for bald eagles and ospreys; an osprey nest was observed on public lands.	Recreational

Table B1: Identification and Tentative Classification of BLM-Administered Public Lands that Meet the Wild and Scenic Rivers Eligibility Criteria					
<i>Public Land Parcel Number</i>	<i>Length (miles) of Waterway Segment Across Public Land Parcels</i>	<i>Location of Public Land Parcel</i>	<i>Distance to Next Public Land Parcel (miles)</i>	<i>Outstandingly Remarkable Values of Public Land Parcel</i>	<i>Tentative Classification</i>
16	0.70	T. 41 N., R. 117 W., Sec. 26, 35	0.0	Outstandingly remarkable values on public lands include scenic values: the visual presence of the Teton Mountains from the River; recreational values: locally and regionally important for floating and fishing, public access is by river only; fishery values: key habitat for Snake River cutthroat trout; wildlife values: highest nesting habitat for bald eagles in the area; important foraging (fishing) and perching sites for bald eagles and ospreys; a redtail hawk nest was observed on public lands.	Recreational
17	0.22	T. 41 N., R. 117 W., Sec. 26	0.0	Outstandingly remarkable values on public lands include scenic values: the visual presence of the Teton Mountains from the River; recreational values: locally and regionally important for floating and fishing, locally important for hiking and horseback riding, access is via the levee from Highway 22 and by river; fishery values: key habitat for Snake River cutthroat trout; wildlife values: highest nesting habitat for bald eagles in the area; important foraging (fishing) and perching sites for bald eagles and ospreys.	Recreational
18	0.16	T. 41 N., R. 117 W., Sec. 26	0.30	Outstandingly remarkable values on public lands include scenic values: the visual presence of the Teton Mountains from the River; recreational values: locally and regionally important for floating and fishing, locally important for hiking and horseback riding, access is via the levee from Highway 22 and by river; fishery values: key habitat for Snake River cutthroat trout; wildlife values: highest nesting habitat for bald eagles in the area; important foraging (fishing) and perching sites for bald eagles and ospreys.	Recreational
19	0.78	T. 41 N., R. 117 W., Sec. 35	2.41	Outstandingly remarkable values on public lands include scenic values: the visual presence of the Teton Mountains from the River; recreational values: locally and regionally important for floating and fishing, locally important for hiking and horseback riding, access is via the levee from Highway 22 and by river; fishery values: key habitat for Snake River cutthroat trout; wildlife values: highest nesting habitat for bald eagles in the area; important foraging (fishing) and perching sites for bald eagles and ospreys.	Recreational
20	0.30	T. 40 N., R. 117 W., Sec. 10	0.35	Outstandingly remarkable values on public lands include scenic values: the visual presence of the Teton Mountains from the River; recreational values: locally and regionally important for floating and fishing, public access is by river only; fishery values: key habitat for Snake River cutthroat trout; wildlife values: highest nesting habitat for bald eagles in the area; important foraging (fishing) and perching sites for bald eagles and ospreys.	Recreational
21	0.31	T. 40 N., R. 117 W., Sec. 14	2.03	Outstandingly remarkable values on public lands include scenic values: the visual presence of the Teton Mountains from the River; recreational values: locally and regionally important for floating and fishing, access is by river only; fishery values: key habitat for Snake River cutthroat trout; wildlife values: highest nesting habitat for bald eagles in the area; important foraging (fishing) and perching sites for bald eagles and ospreys.	Recreational
22	0.65	T. 40 N., R. 117 W., Sec. 14	1.69	Outstandingly remarkable values on public lands include scenic values: the visual presence of the Teton Mountains from the River; recreational values: locally and regionally important for floating and fishing, public access is by river only; fishery values: key habitat for Snake River cutthroat trout; wildlife values: highest nesting habitat for bald eagles in the area; important foraging (fishing) and perching sites for bald eagles and ospreys.	Recreational

Table B1: Identification and Tentative Classification of BLM-Administered Public Lands that Meet the Wild and Scenic Rivers Eligibility Criteria					
<i>Public Land Parcel Number</i>	<i>Length (miles) of Waterway Segment Across Public Land Parcels</i>	<i>Location of Public Land Parcel</i>	<i>Distance to Next Public Land Parcel (miles)</i>	<i>Outstandingly Remarkable Values of Public Land Parcel</i>	<i>Tentative Classification</i>
23	1.28	T. 40 N., R. 117 W., Sec. 24, 25	0.24	Outstandingly remarkable values on public lands include scenic values: the visual presence of the Teton Mountains from the River; recreational values: locally and regionally important for floating and fishing, public access is via Fall Creek Road (county road) and by river; fishery values: key habitat for Snake River cutthroat trout; wildlife values: highest nesting habitat for bald eagles in the area; important foraging (fishing) and perching sites for bald eagles and ospreys.	Recreational
24	0.20	T. 40 N., R. 117 W., Sec. 25; T. 40 N., R. 116 W., Sec. 30	3.37	Outstandingly remarkable values on public lands include scenic values: the visual presence of the Teton Mountains from the River; recreational values: locally and regionally important for floating and fishing, public access is by river only; fishery values: key habitat for Snake River cutthroat trout; wildlife values: highest nesting habitat for bald eagles in the area; important foraging (fishing) and perching sites for bald eagles and ospreys.	Recreational
26	0.40	T. 40 N., R. 116 W., Sec. 34	End of Waterway Segment Reviewed	Outstandingly remarkable values on public lands include scenic values: the visual presence of the Teton Mountains from the River; recreational values: locally and regionally important for floating and fishing, public access is via Highway 191/189 and by river, an undeveloped boat launch site is located on parcel; fishery values: key habitat for Snake River cutthroat trout; wildlife values: highest nesting habitat for bald eagles in the area; important foraging (fishing) and perching sites for bald eagles and ospreys.	Recreational
Total Length of Waterway Segment Across Public Lands	8.28 miles	Total Length of Waterway Segment Reviewed	21.23 miles		

ATTACHMENT C

**WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SUITABILITY REVIEW:
SNAKE RIVER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN PLANNING AREA**

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SUITABILITY REVIEW: SNAKE RIVER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN PLANNING AREA

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM)-administered public land surfaces (public lands) along the one waterway in the Snake River Resource Management Plan (RMP) planning area determined to meet the Wild and Scenic Rivers (WSR) eligibility criteria (see Table C1) were not found to meet the suitability factors and were dropped from further consideration. A summary of the suitability determinations for Snake River is presented below in Section II.

I. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT DURING THE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SUITABILITY REVIEW.

On November 8, 2001, BLM planning team members for the Snake River RMP made preliminary WSR suitability determinations for waterways within the Snake River RMP planning area that were determined eligible for WSR designation. Table C2 provides the names and contact information for those individuals who attended the WSR suitability review in the Pinedale Field Office on that date. At this time, these determinations have not been submitted to the public for review. The public will have the opportunity to comment on the suitability review results during the normal scoping process and throughout the environmental analysis and planning process for the Snake River RMP planning effort. Any comments made by the public concerning the determinations made in this review will be taken into consideration and documented in the RMP planning process. This WSR suitability review may be modified if deemed necessary as a result of public comments.

II. RESULTS OF THE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SUITABILITY REVIEW OF PUBLIC LANDS ALONG WATERWAYS IN THE SNAKE RIVER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN PLANNING AREA.

Snake River

It was determined that the 22 public land parcels along the Snake River do not meet the WSR suitability factors and will be given no further consideration for inclusion in the NWSRS. The non-suitable determination is based on the following:

- The public land parcels involved are isolated and encompass only one side of the river. In addition, of the entire length of the Snake River within the study area (from the south boundary of Teton National Park to South Park Bridge), only 35.6 percent occurs on public lands. Due to these factors, management of public lands along the Snake River as part of the NWSRS would be nearly impossible.
- Uses incompatible with the NWSRS occur on both public lands and private land adjacent to the public lands, including sand and gravel mining, levee construction/modification, and streambed stabilization.

- It is expected that there would be opposition from private land owners caused by potential restrictions on both private and public land use practices that may occur under WSR designation. The activities that would be restricted are those that would have a direct and adverse effect on the free-flowing nature of the waterway and the related outstandingly remarkable values. Examples of projects that would likely be subject to this standard include, but are not limited to: dams; water diversion projects; fishery habitat and watershed restoration/enhancement projects; bridge and other roadway construction/reconstruction projects; bank stabilization projects; channelization projects; levee construction; recreation facilities such as boat ramps and fishing piers; and, activities that require a Section 404 permit from the Army Core of Engineers (e.g., sand and gravel mining).

The land and resource values on the public lands involved can and will continue to be appropriately managed under all other applicable BLM mandates and regulations for multiple use, sustained yield, and environmental integrity and should suffer no adverse effects for lack of a WSR designation.

Table C1: Snake River Resource Planning area Wild and Scenic Suitability Review Summary		
<i>Waterway Reviewed</i>	<i>Determination</i>	<i>Justification</i>
Snake River	Public lands not suitable	Incompatible land uses; manageability; adverse effects on private land uses

Table C2: Pinedale Field Office Suitability Review Meeting Attendance, November 8, 2001			
<i>Name</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Phone Number</i>	<i>Resource Area</i>
Lilian Jonas	Jonas Consulting	928-774-6451	Contractor/Team Leader
Mark Goldbach	BLM-State Office	307-775-6102	Contract Supervisor/ Outdoor Recreation Specialist
David Jonas	Jonas Consulting	928-634-9656	Contract Technician
Dennis Doncaster	BLM/Rock Springs FO	307-352-007	Hydrologist
John Henderson	BLM/ Rock Springs FO	307-352-0220	Fish/Riparian
Kellie Roadifer	BLM/Pinedale FO	307-367-5309	Planning and Environmental Coordinator
Martin Hudson	BLM/Pinedale FO	307-367-5315	VRM/Wilderness/ Recreation
Doug Powell	BLM/Pinedale FO	307-367-5322	Range
Dave Vlcek	BLM/Pinedale FO	307-367-5327	Cultural/Historical
Keith Andrews	BLM/Pinedale FO	307-367-5323	Wildlife