

The Nationwide Rivers Inventory 205 Segments for the State of California

Reference Source: <http://www.nps.gov/nrcr/programs/rtca/nri/> Note: Outstanding Resource Values (ORVs) Definitions at List Bottom

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River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
American River, South Fork	El Dorado	Folsom Lake State Recreation area boundary to Chili Bar Dam	19	1982		R, H	See American River, South Fork Comments	

American River, South Fork Comments: Most popular whitewater boating stream in California. Also attractive for fishing, swimming, camping, and gold panning. Flows through Marshal Gold Discovery State Historic Park, site of the 1848 discovery that sparked the California Gold Rush.

Antelope Creek, North Fork	Tehama	From Section line between Sections 17 and 18, T.28N., R.2E., below Ponderosa Way, to McClure Place	3	1993	W	F		
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River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Antelope Creek, North Fork	Tehama	From McClure Place to boundary between National Forest and California Department of Fish and Game land	4	1993	W	F		
Antelope Creek, South Fork	Tehama	From South Fork Antelope Campground along Ponderosa Way to 1/4 mile above the North Fork Antelope Creek	7	1993	W	F		
Atastra Creek	Mono	Aspen grove in Sec. 32, T.5 N., R.27 E. to Sec. 20, T.5 N., R.27 E.	2	1993	S, R	F, W	See Atastra Creek Comments	
<u>Atastra Creek Comments:</u> High capability for supporting excellent quality Lahontan cutthroat trout and wild rainbow trout. Biological diversity.								
Battle Creek	Shasta, Tehama	Ponderosa Way Bridge to Sacramento River	5	1993	R	S, R, F, W, H, O	See Battle Creek Comments	
<u>Battle Creek Comments:</u> Anadromous fish spawning. Float tubing. Classic old-growth riparian ecosystem in Sacramento River flood plain.								

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Bear Creek	Shasta	North and South Forks of Bear Creek to State Highway 44 bridge crossing	4	1993	W, S	R	See Bear Creek Comments	
<u>Bear Creek Comments:</u> Secluded, undeveloped, physically demanding primitive types of outdoor experiences.								
Beegum Creek	Shasta, Tehama	Trinity National Forest boundary to Highway 36	4	1993	W	S, R	See Beegum Creek Comments	
<u>Beegum Creek Comments:</u> Natural primitive type of outdoor experience to hiker willing to scramble over rugged terrain in canyon bottom.								
Big Chico Creek	Butte, Tehama	Powerline crossing east of Horseshoe Lake in Chico to source	29	1982		S, R, F	See Big Chico Creek Comments1	
<u>Big Chico Creek Comments1:</u> Narrow, rugged stream bed flows in a deep, scenic volcanic canyon and through a series of caves in Iron Canyon area; lower reaches support good riparian habitat and oak-woodland vegetation, upper reaches are extensively forested; supports good trout and anadromous fisheries, particularly spring-run chinook salmon; heavy recreation use, especially in Bidwell City Park area in Chico.								
Big Chico Creek	Butte	Source downstream to power line crossing east of Horseshoe Lake	3	1982/ 1993	W, R	R	See Big Chico Creek Comments2	
<u>Big Chico Creek Comments2:</u> Remote, rugged, natural setting, offering user outstanding opportunities for primitive types of recreation.								

Big River	Mendocino	Mouth to source	39	1982		S, R, F, W, H	See Big River Comments	
<u>Big River Comments:</u> Flows through a series of terraces with 100 year old second growth redwood forest as dominant vegetation; mouth empties into ocean at Mendocino, a National Historic District; unique, pristine example of coastal redwood stream; tidal estuary proposed as unique wildlife ecosystem by FWS; links two units of State Park System; extensive canoeing; significant fish runs with prime salmon and steelhead spawning habitat.								
Big Sycamore River	Los Angeles	Entire segment within Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area	8	1993		F, W	See Big Sycamore River Comments	
<u>Big Sycamore River Comments:</u> Upper watershed contains active golden eagle nesting sites and selected for reintroduction of the peregrine falcon.								
Boles Creek	Modoc	Confluence of Willow Creek to Sally's Camp	12	1993	S	C	See Boles Creek Comments	
<u>Boles Creek Comments:</u> Exceptionally rich in archaeological and cultural values. Potentially eligible for nomination to National Register of Historic Places.								
Bourland Creek	Tuolumne	Headwater to Reed Creek	11	1993	W, R	H, C, O		
Buck Meadow Creek	Tuolumne	Headwater to West Fork Cherry Creek	8	1993	W	S		
Butte Creek (Upper Segment)	Butte	Confluence with West Branch Butte Creek to Centerville Bridge	4	1993	S	S, G, H	See Butte Creek (Upper Segment) Comments	

Butte Creek (Upper Segment) Comments: Important mining communities. Steep and rugged with shear canyon walls, abrupt rock pinnacles, and spectacular waterfalls. Hiking and boating.

Cache Creek	Colusa, Yolo, Lake	Dam 1 mile above Peachtree crossing to Guinda Bridge.	38	1982		S, R	See Cache Creek Comments	
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Cache Creek Comments: Meanders through rolling foothills with moderate canyons and large expanses of undeveloped areas; interesting geologic formations; primitive and remote with limited access; provides premium whitewater opportunities through a boulder-studded watercourse partly bordered by county parklands; popular local tubing stream. Lower portion of segment passes through orchard dominated agricultural lands.

Carson River, East Fork	Alpine (Douglas, NV)	Last diversion dam approximately 1 mile above Lahonton Fish Hatchery to source	52	1982		S, R, F, O	See Carson River, East Fork Comments1	NV
Carson River, East Fork	Alpine (CA), Douglas (NV)	Wolf Creek to Hangman's Bridge	9	1982/ 1993	R	S, R, F	See Carson River, East Fork Comments1	NV
Carson River, East Fork	Alpine (CA), Douglas (NV)	Hangman's Bridge to Ruhenstroth Dam	20	1982/ 1993	S	S, R, F	See Carson River, East Fork Comments1	NV

Carson River, East Fork Comments1: Traversing a variety of ecosystems, the river descends east slope of Sierras through granite canyons with pine forests and alpine meadows to emerge into the sagebrush covered foothills and desert canyons of Nevada; upper reaches State designated Wild Trout Stream; large portion upper reaches proposed for wilderness designation; headwaters habitat of federally listed threatened Lahontan cutthroat trout; premium whitewater, used extensively by commercial and private rafters; provides unique opportunity for overnight float trips east of Sierras.

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Carson River, East Fork	Alpine (CA), Douglas (NV)	Source to Wolf Creek	27	1982/ 1993	W	S, R, F	See Carson River, East Fork Comments2	NV
<u>Carson River, East Fork Comments2:</u> Pristine scenery as descends east slope of Sierra through granite canyon and coniferous forests to sagebrush covered foothills and desert canyons. Sport fishing for trout, rafting, kayaking, and canoeing.								
Cherry Creek	Tuolumne	West Fork Cherry Creek	15	1993	W	S		
Cherry Creek	Tuolumne	North Fork Cherry Creek	13	1993	W	S		
Cherry Creek	Tuolumne	East Fork Cherry Creek	14	1993	W	S		
Cherry Creek	Tuolumne	East/North confluence to Cherry Lake	10	1993	W	S, G		
Clark Fork	Tuolumne	Headwaters to Wilderness boundary	8	1993	W	S, H, C		
Clark Fork	Tuolumne	Wilderness boundary to Middle Fork Stanislaus	9	1993	R	S, R		

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Clavey River	Tuolumne	Bell/Lily confluence to 3NO1	5	1982/ 1993	S	F, O		
Clavey River	Tuolumne	Cottonwood Road to Tuolumne confluence	16	1982/ 1993	W, S	S, R, F, W, O		
Clavey River	Toulumne	3NO1 to Cottonwood Road	8	1982/ 1993	W, S	F, W, O		
Clavey River	Tuolumne	Tuolumne River confluence to source.	32	1982		S, F, W, O	See Clavey River Comments	

Clavey River Comments: Totally free-flowing, rugged channel characterized by large boulders and alternating pools and rapids; upper reaches heavily forested with granite outcroppings; lower reaches scrub-oak woodlands with steep canyons and distinctive limestone cliffs; State designated Wild Trout Stream; one of the best remaining fish producing streams on western slopes of Sierras.

Clavey River	Tuolumne	Lily Creek	11	1982/ 1993	W, S	O		
Clavey River	Tuolumne	Bell Creek	7	1982/ 1993	W, S	S, H, C, O		
Clear Creek	Shasta	NRA boundary to Clear Creek Road bridge crossing	0	1993	S	S, R	See Clear Creek Comments	

Clear Creek Comments: Unspoiled, primitive type of outdoor experience obtained by hiking or floating along the creek.

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Colorado River	Imperial	Gaging station below Cibola Lake to Martinez Lake (Fishers Landing)	31	1982		S, R, W, O	See Colorado River Comments1	AZ
<p><u>Colorado River Comments1:</u> Traverses Cibola and Imperial National Wildlife refuges and Picacho State Recreation Area; high quality riparian habitat with excellent wildlife values; Picacho area is especially scenic; canoeing is excellent on this segment; one of few remaining unchanneled stretches of lower Colorado River.</p>								
Colorado River	San Bernadino	Upper end Lake Havasu (Blankenship Bend) to Interstate Highway 40 bridge crossing in Topock	11	1982		S, R, W, O	See Colorado River Comments2	AZ
<p><u>Colorado River Comments2:</u> Pristine stretch flows through scenic Topock Gorge and Havasu National Wildlife Refuge; outstanding scenery with premium quality riparian habitat; excellent opportunities for bird observation in fall/winter; may provide habitat for endangered Colorado squawfish, bonytail and razorback sucker; very popular river for a variety of boating activities.</p>								
Cosumnes River including North and Middle Forks	Sacramento, El Dorado, Amador	Confluence with Mokelumne River to sources of north and middle forks	50	1982		R, W, O	See Cosumnes River including North and Middle Forks Comments	
Cosumnes River, Middle Fork	Eldorado	From Dogtown Creek to National Forest boundary	3	1982/ 1993	R	R, O	See Cosumnes River including North and Middle Forks Comments	

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Cosumnes River, Middle Fork	Eldorado	Headwaters east of Foster Meadow to Cat Creek	7	1982/ 1993	R	R, O	See Cosumnes River including North and Middle Forks Comments	
Cosumnes River, Middle Fork	Eldorado	Cat Creek to one mile east of PiPi Campground	4	1982/ 1993	R	R, O	See Cosumnes River including North and Middle Forks Comments	
Cosumnes River, Middle Fork	Eldorado	One mile east of PiPi Campground to two miles west of PiPi	3	1982/ 1993	R	R, O	See Cosumnes River including North and Middle Forks Comments	
Cosumnes River, Middle Fork	Eldorado	Two miles west of PiPi to Dogtown Creek	5	1982/ 1993	R	R, O	See Cosumnes River including North and Middle Forks Comments	
Cosumnes River, North Fork	Eldorado	From Cosumnes Mine Road to Steely Fork of the Cosumnes	3	1982/ 1993	R	R, O	See Cosumnes River including North and Middle Forks Comments	
Cosumnes River, North Fork	Eldorado	From headwaters at Leek Springs Valley to Van Horn Creek	14	1982/ 1993	R	R, O	See Cosumnes River including North and Middle Forks Comments	

Cosumnes River, North Fork	Eldorado	Van Horn Creek to Cosumnes Mine Road	7	1982/ 1993	R	R, O	See Cosumnes River including North and Middle Forks Comments	
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Cosumnes River including North and Middle Forks Comments: The last remaining major Sierra Nevada stream system without significant water impoundments. The sloughs and marshes at the confluence with the Molkelumne River together with the adjoining hardwood and riparian vegetation, virtually uninfluenced by flood control measures, comprise an important and unique natural area. The largest remaining stand of valley oak exists in this area, and the lower Cosumnes is also an important waterfowl wintering area for many species and is of particular importance to the greater sandhill crane. The main stem provides a warmwater fishery and a small run of chinook salmon. The North and Middle Forks both possess self-sustaining wild rainbow and brown trout populations with warm water species including the Alabama spotted bass in the lowest reaches and Eastern brook trout found in the North Fork. Recreation use includes picnicking, swimming, hiking, fishing, camping, rock climbing, and river running (there are a variety of boating runs for paddlers of all skill levels, although the length of the boating season is curtailed by the relative low flow in the summer). Overall, the recreation potential is outstanding in view of the proximity of the Sacramento Metropolitan Area, although the limited number of river access points presently discourages use.

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Cottonwood Creek, Middle Fork	Shasta	Trinity National Forest boundary downstream to Platina Road crossing	6	1993	W, R	S, R	See Cottonwood Creek, Middle Fork Comments	

Cottonwood Creek, Middle Fork Comments: Middle segment is secluded, undeveloped, and physically demanding. Excellent for primitive outdoor experience.

Cottonwood Creek, North Fork	Shasta	Misslebeck Dam to Platina Highway Bridge	2	1993	S	S, R	See Cottonwood Creek, North Fork Comments	
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Cottonwood Creek, North Fork Comments: Unspoiled, primitive setting in bottom of canyon, suitable for rugged backcountry hiking and expert kayaking.

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Cottonwood Creek, South Fork	Tehama	National Forest boundary to Cooks Flat	3	1993	W, S	S, R, G	See Cottonwood Creek, South Fork Comments	
<u>Cottonwood Creek, South Fork Comments:</u> Very rugged, narrow sinuous, steep-walled canyon. Innumerable cascading rapids and small waterfalls. Opportunities for primitive types of outdoor experiences.								
Deep Creek	San Bernardino	Upstream of Running Springs	1	1993	R	R, O	Scenic narrow gorge. Designated as Wild Trout Stream.	
Deep Creek	San Bernardino	From Running Springs to I-6 Road Crossing	2	1993	S	S, F, W, O		
Deep Creek	San Bernardino	From I-6 Road Crossing to Splinter's Cabin	1	1993	R	S, R, F, W		
Deep Creek	San Bernardino	From Splinter's Cabin to Devil's	15	1993				
Deer Creek	Tehama	Just below confluence with Beaver Creek to near private land in Sec. 35, T.26 N., R.2 E.	2	1982/ 1993		F	See Deer Creek Comment1	
River	County	Reach	Length	Year	Potential	ORVs	Description	Other

			(miles)	Listed/ Updated	Classification			States
Deer Creek	Tehama	Western edge of Ishi Wilderness down to Deer Creek Irrigation Ditch in Sec. 23, T.25 N., R.1 W.	0	1993	W	S, G, W, H	See Deer Creek Comment 1	
Deer Creek	Tehama	Near private land in Sec. 35, T.26 N., R.2 E. to western National Forest boundary	8	1982/ 1993	W	S, F, C	See Deer Creek Comment 1	
Deer Creek	Tehama	Junction of Deer Creek with highway 32 to just west of Deer Creek crossing, Sec. 26, T.27 N., R.3 E.	2	1982/ 1993	S	S, F, C	See Deer Creek Comment 1	
Deer Creek	Tehama	Just west of Deer Creek crossing, Sec. 26, T.27 N., R.3 E. to just below confluence with Beaver Creek	10	1982/ 1993	W	S, F, W, C	See Deer Creek Comment 1	

Deer Creek Comment1: Descends through long series of rapids in deep rough canyon. Camps and caves of Yahi Indian tribe. Peregrine falcon nesting area.

Deer Creek	Tehama	Deer Creek irrigation ditch to source.	49	1982		S, G, F, H, C	See Deer Creek Comment2	
<u>Deer Creek Comment2:</u> Headwaters in rugged, forested mountains, passes through deep canyons with spectacular geologic formations; noted for being one of the most rugged areas in the State; portion proposed for wilderness designation; culturally significant nationwide as home of Ishi, last survivor of a stone age Indian Tribe; premium salmon and steelhead fishery; one of a few remaining Central Valley streams where spring-run salmon can reach ancestral spawning grounds; upper reaches provide excellent trout fishing and receive heavy recreational use; important raptor nesting area.								
Deer Creek	Tehama	Elam Creek Campground to junction of Deer Creek with Highway 32	8	1982/ 1993	R	S, F	See Deer Creek Comment3	
<u>Deer Creek Comment3:</u> Deep canyons, falls and cascades, and rugged, forested mountains. Spring and fall runs of chinook salmon and steelhead. Associated with Ishi's habitation as the last Yahi-Yana Indian in early 1900's.								
Disaster Creek	Tuolumne	Headwater to Clark Fork	5	1993	W	O		
Dog Creek	Mono	Sec. 15, T.3 N., R.25 E. to Virginia Creek in Sec. 35, T.4 N., R.25 E.	3	1993	R	F, W, H	See Dog Creek Comments	
<u>Dog Creek Comments:</u> Historic mining shelters. Naturally, reproductive population of brown trout. Biological diversity.								
Eagle Creek	Tuolumne	Headwater to Middle Fork Stanislaus	7	1993	W, S	O		
Eagle Creek	Tuolumne	Long Valley Creek	4	1993	S	O		

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Eel River, Middle Fork	Mendocino, Trinity	Eel River confluence to source	75	1982		R, F, W, C	See Eel River, Middle Fork Comments	
<p><u>See Eel River, Middle Fork Comments:</u> Headwaters in Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel Wilderness Area; well scoured, rugged river channel flows through deep, steep-sided canyons with numerous large, deep pools and extensive stands of coniferous forest in upper reaches, mountainous, grasslands downstream; premium salmon and steelhead stream; provides outstanding habitat for spring-run steelhead; outstanding white water boating stream; provides important habitat for two endangered species of raptors; significant, high densities of prehistoric sites. THE SEGMENT FROM THE EEL RIVER CONFLUENCE TO THE SOUTHERN BOUNDARY OF THE YOLLA BOLLY WILDERNESS AREA WAS ADDED AS A COMPONENT OF THE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM ON 1/19/81.</p>								
Eel River, North Fork	Mendocino, Trinity	Eel River confluence to source.	32	1982		S, F	See Eel River, North Fork Comments	
<p><u>Eel River, North Fork Comments:</u> Rugged and primitive stream flows through rockfaced canyons and mountainous terrain; oak chaparral, grassland vegetation; spectacular cataracts in lower portion; supports important anadromous fish runs, especially outstanding winter-run steelhead fishery; offers scenic whitewater runs in a remote, primitive setting. THE SEGMENT FROM THE EEL RIVER CONFLUENCE TO THE OLD GILMAN RANCH WAS ADDED AS A COMPONENT OF THE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC rivers SYSTEM ON 1/19/81.</p>								
Eel River, South Fork	Mendocino	Mouth to source.	105	1982		S, F	See Eel River, South Fork Comments	
<p><u>Eel River, South Fork Comments:</u> Source arises from a profusion of small creeks; boulder strewn channel marked by riffles and pools flows through the virgin redwood groves of Humboldt Redwood State Park and giant old-growth Douglas fir stands of Elder Creek National Natural Landmark; supports important anadromous fish runs; upper portions provide extensive chinook salmon habitat. THE SEGMENT FROM THE EEL RIVER CONFLUENCE TO SECTION FOUR CREEK CONFLUENCE WAS ADDED AS A COMPONENT OF THE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM ON 1/19/81.</p>								

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Fall River	Shasta	Pit River intake dam to source.	21	1982		F	See Fall River Comments1	

Fall River Comments1: The Fall River is noted as one of the State's and Nation's outstanding trophy wild trout fisheries and is managed by the State as a wild trout stream. The river flows through a pastoral setting with views of Mt. Shasta, Mt. Lassen, and other volcanic formations.

Fall River	Butte, Plumas	Lake Oroville State Recreation Area in NE 1/4 of Sec. 34, T.21 N., R.6 E. to Nelsons Crossing at SE 1/4 of Sec. 20, T.21 N., R.7 E.	7	1993	W	S, R, F	See Fall River Comments2	
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Fall River Comments2: Feather Falls has vertical drop of 640 feet, sixth highest waterfall in U.S. In rugged box canyon heavily vegetated with mixed conifer species and hardwoods. Excellent trout fishing.

Feather River	Sutter, Yuba, Butte	Southern Pacific railroad crossing north of Yuba City to Highway 162 crossing in Oroville.	33	1982		R, F, W, O	See Feather River Comments	
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Feather River Comments: River channel characterized by low wooded banks and clear, slow moving water flowing through marsh and agricultural fields downstream; outstanding wildlife and riparian habitat; outstanding salmon and steelhead fishery; State maintained 9,000 acre wildlife management area and salmon hatchery near Oroville provides significant spawning grounds for fall chinook salmon, American shad and striped bass; provides good flat water recreation opportunities.

George Creek	Inyo	Inyo National Forest boundary in Sec. 6, T.15 S., R.35 E. to City of Los Angeles land in Sec. 27, T.14 S., R.35 E.	4	1993	R	F, W, O	Contrast of seasonal variation of riparian vegetation color with dark shrublands. Good population of wild brown trout.	
Green Creek	Mono	Sec. 33, T.4 N., R.25 E. to Sec. 28, T.4 N., R.25 E.	1	1993	R	F, W	See Green Creek Comments	
<u>Green Creek Comments:</u> Excellent, naturally, reproducing population of brown trout. Biological diversity.								
Gualala River including South Fork Gualala River	Mendocino, Sonoma	Mouth to source of South Fork Gualala River	37	1982		S, R, F	See Gualala River including South Fork Gualala River Comments	
<u>Gualala River including South Fork Gualala River Comments:</u> River mouth distinguished by a broad tidal estuary culminating in a large sand bar often closed in summer months; stream banks characterized by 2nd growth conifers and oak-grass-lands in upper reaches and dense redwood stands along lower stream banks; course parallels San Andreas Fault; supports fall and winter steelhead and coho salmon runs; resident rainbow trout found in upper reaches; popular sports fishery for nearby metropolitan areas and local fishermen.								
Gualala River, Wheatfield Fork	Sonoma	South Fork Gualala River confluence to source.	31	1982		S, F	See Gualala River, Wheatfield Fork Comments	
<u>Gualala River, Wheatfield Fork Comments:</u> Scenic relatively undeveloped, boulder-strewn stream flowing from source area covered with grasses and scrub vegetation to lower reaches offering intermittent forest corridors including coast redwood. Some canoe and kayak use from Clark's Crossing to confluence with the South Fork Gualala. The Wheatfield Fork and its tributaries provide important spawning and rearing habitat for steelhead trout and coho salmon. There is also a self-sufficient resident rainbow trout fishery in the upper reaches and main tributaries.								

Hot Creek	Mono	Inyo National Forest boundary in Sec. 30, T.3 S., R.29 E. to Sec. 19, T.3 S., R.29 E.	1	1993	R	G, F, W, O	See Hot Creek Comments	
<u>Hot Creek Comments:</u> Good example of surface thermal flow and thermal features in eastern Sierra. Excellent naturally, reproducing brown trout population.								
Independence Creek	Inyo	Inyo National Forest boundary in Sec. 26, T.13 S., R.35 E. to City of Los Angeles land in Sec. 19, T.13 S., R.35 E.	2	1993	R	R, F, W, O	See Independence Creek Comments	
<u>Independence Creek Comments:</u> Excellent quality riparian vegetation scenically enhanced by large, old-growth Jeffrey pine. Naturally reproducing wild brown trout population.								
Kaweah River, Marble Fork	Tulare	Entire segment within Sequoia National Park	17	1993	W, S, R	S, G	See Kaweah River, Marble Fork Comments	
<u>Kaweah River, Marble Fork Comments:</u> One of most spectacular water-courses in California. Drops 9,000 feet in estimated 17 miles with cascades and falls.								
Kaweah River, Middle Fork	Tulare	Entire segment within Sequoia National Park	18	1993	W, S, R	S, G	See Kaweah River, Middle Fork Comments	
<u>Kaweah River, Middle Fork Comments:</u> Plunges through a very rugged and spectacular canyon. In lower reaches has riparian oasis character owing to dry surroundings.								

Kern River, Lower	Kern	Below Lake Isabella Dam at Borel Powerhouse downstream to Democrat Dam	13	1993	S	S, R, W	See Kern River, Lower Comments	
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Kern River, Lower Comments: Has diversity of recreation opportunities. Scenic contrast of canyon gorge to adjacent valley. Provides only known habitat for unique species of slender salamander.

Kern River, South Fork	Kern, Tulare	Lake Isabella to source.	84	1982		S, F, C, O	See Kern River, South Fork Comments	
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Kern River, South Fork Comments: Totally free-flowing, descends through deep gorges with large granite outcroppings and domes interspersed with open meadows; numerous waterfalls and rapids in gorges; majority within existing or proposed wilderness areas; dramatic diversity in vegetation; outstanding riparian habitat; existence of several rare species; premium trout fishery in upper reaches; ancestral home of golden trout, the State fish of California; numerous historic and prehistoric sites, significant cultural resource area. THE SEGMENT FROM ITS HEADWATERS IN THE INYO NATIONAL FOREST TO THE SOUTHERN BOUNDARY OF THE DOMELANDS WILDERNESS IN SEQUOIA NATIONAL FOREST WAS ADDED AS A COMPONENT OF THE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC rivers SYSTEM ON 11/24/87.

Kings River	Fresno	From Pine Flat Reservoir to the confluence of the Middle and South Forks of the Kings River.	18	1982		S, R, F, H, C	See Kings River Comments	
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Kings River Comments: One of the largest rivers flowing down western slopes of the Sierras: wooded streambank line boulder-studded watercourse with premium whitewater and several cataracts; State designated Wild Trout Stream; numerous Native American village sites; remnants of one of the longest logging flumes in the world and other historic artifacts create an area of historic and cultural significance; outstanding whitewater rafting in the lower reaches.

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Klamath River	Siskiyou	Copco Lake to California-Oregon border.	6	1982		R, F	See Klamath River Comments	
<p><u>Klamath River Comments:</u> This reach of the Klamath is managed by the State of California as a wild trout fishery and is the last six miles of an outstanding rafting run beginning at John Boyle Dam in Oregon. This run offers exciting Class III, IV, and V whitewater over an extremely long boating season.</p>								
Klamath River, Upper	Siskiyou	Oregon-California stateline to slackwater of Copco Reservoir in California	5	1982/ 1993	S	S, R, F, W, H	See Klamath River, Upper Comments	
<p><u>Klamath River, Upper Comments:</u> High quality and diversity in wildlife habitat. Whitewater boating and fishing. Pit house villages, fishing, hunting, and gathering camps.</p>								
Lytle Creek	San Bernardino	Middle Fork Lytle Creek from source within Cucamonga Wilderness to Wilderness boundary	3	1993	S	S	Vegetation ranges from coniferous trees on slopes at high elevations to sycamores and cottonwoods in riparian areas at lower elevations.	
Lytle Creek	San Bernardino	South Fork Lytle Creek in its entirety	5	1993	S	S, F, W	Scenic, fish, and wildlife values.	

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Mattole River	Humbolt, Mendocino	Mouth to source.	69	1982		F	See Mattole River Comments	

Mattole River Comments: Upper portion in redwood forest; flows through steep fir-covered canyons that have been heavily logged in places; lower reaches flow into an open alluvial plain with large meandering loops leading to a broad tidal estuary; flows parallel to east boundary of King Range Conservation Area; supports important anadromous salmon spawning and nursery habitat.

McCloud River	Shasta, Siskiyou	McCloud Reservoir to source.	27	1982		R, F	See McCloud River Comments1	
McCloud River	Siskiyou, Shasta	Lower Falls downstream to confluence with Angel Creek	5	1982/ 1993	S	S, G, F	See McCloud River Comments1	
McCloud River	Siskiyou, Shasta	Angel Creek confluence to confluence with Huckleberry Creek, at northern tip of McCloud Reservoir	2	1982/ 1993	R	S, G, F	See McCloud River Comments1	

McCloud River Comments1: Upper reaches meander through a gentle forest plateau with interspersed meadows and several popular campgrounds; then descends into a heavily forested canyon below a series of picturesque waterfalls; Big Springs, a unique geological feature, increases river flow ten fold below falls; excellent opportunities for camping and picnicking and some swimming above falls; premium trout stream.

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
McCloud River	Shasta	Lake Shasta to McCloud Dam.	24	1982		S, F, H, C	See McCloud River Comments2	

McCloud River Comments2: One of most natural looking streams in northern California; flows through beautiful old growth Douglas fir forests in a series of riffles, pools and rapids; State designated Wild Trout Stream; only known population of Dolly Varden Trout (bull trout) in State; excellent rainbow trout fishery with eggs shipped all over world beginning in 1872 for 65 years; numerous well preserved Indian Village sites and a National Historic District occur along the river.

McCloud River	Siskiyou, Shasta	Bartle in Sec. 3, T.39 N., R.1 E., to National Forest boundary near Lower Falls in Sec. 12, T.39 N., R.2 W.	18	1982/ 1993	R	S, G, F	See McCloud River Comments3	
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McCloud River Comments3: High quality trout fishing. Seg. 1 meanders through gently sloping volcanic terrain. Downstream are numerous waterfalls, including Upper and Middle Falls.

Merced River	Mariposa	Lake McClure to South Fork Merced River confluence.	20	1982		S, R, G, W, H	See Merced River Comments	
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Merced River Comments: Segment flows through rugged mountain and foothill country in a series of rapids and over one waterfall; parallels historic Yosemite Railroad grade and remnants of wooden trestles still remain; borders highway into Yosemite National Park in upper reaches; oldest rock formation in Yosemite region visible along river bed; in spring one of most challenging and outstanding whitewater streams in State; habitat of State listed rare limestone salamander. THE SEGMENT FROM ITS SOURCES IN YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK TO A POINT 300 FT UPSTREAM OF THE CONFLUENCE WITH BEAR CREEK WAS ADDED AS A COMPONENT OF THE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM ON 11/2/87.

Merced River, North Fork	Mariposa	Headwater to Forest boundary	11	1993	W, S	G, H, C, O	See Merced River, North Fork Comments	
Merced River, North Fork	Mariposa	From its headwaters to its confluence with the Merced.	0	1993/ 1995		G, H, C, O	See Merced River, North Fork Comments	
<u>Merced River, North Fork Comments:</u> This river is under Congressional study for designation to the Wild and Scenic River System. It is currently under the full protection of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act pursuant to Section 7 (b) of the Act.								
Mill Creek	Tehama	Diversion Dam immediately downstream from powerline crossing (approximately 4 1/2 miles above Sacramento River confluence) to source.	49	1982		S, F, H, C	See Mill Creek Comments1	
Mill Creek	Tehama	1/2 mile downstream from Hole-in-the- Ground to just east of Black Rock	13	1982/ 1993	W	F	See Mill Creek Comments1	
Mill Creek	Tehama	Just east of Black Rock to one mile downstream of Black Rock	2	1982/ 1993	S	S, G, F, W, C, O	See Mill Creek Comments1	

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Mill Creek	Tehama	One mile downstream of Black Rock to western National Forest boundary	8	1982/ 1993	W	S, G, F, W, C, O	See Mill Creek Comments1	
<p><u>Mill Creek Comments1:</u> Headwaters in Lassen Volcanic National Park, spectacular canyon bordered by steep lava and basalt cliffs; flows near scenic thermal area and descends rapidly through meadows and dense forests before entering Sacramento Valley; excellent rainbow trout fishery; supports important anadromous fish runs; provides highest spawning elevations and longest tributaries ascended by spring run chinook salmon in California; culturally significant as home of Ishi, last survivor of a stone age Indian tribe.</p>								
Mill Creek	Tehama	Just below Highway 36 crossing to 1/2 mile downstream from Hole-in-the-Ground	4	1982/ 1993	R	F	See Mill Creek Comments2	
<p><u>Mill Creek Comments2:</u> Spectacular canyon bordered by steep basalt cliffs. Supports highest elevation run of Chinook salmon. Raptor and river otter habitats. Archeological and cultural significance associated with ancestral home of Ishi.</p>								
Mill Creek	Tehama	Entire segment within Lassen Volcanic National Park	36	1982/ 1993	S	S, F, H, C	See Mill Creek Comments3	
<p><u>Mill Creek Comments3:</u> Meanders through mountain meadows and heavily forested areas. Highest spawning elevations and longest tributaries ascended by spring-run chinook salmon in CA..</p>								

Mill Creek	Tehama	Lassen NF boundary to gauging station above power line in Sec. 6, T.25 N., R.1 W.	0	1982/ 1993	W	S, W, H, C, O	See Mill Creek Comments4	
Mill Creek Comments4: Spectacular gorges with caves in walls, small waterfalls and pools. Nesting area for several species of raptors. Village, camps, petroglyphs, and caves related to Yahi Indian tribe.								
Mokelumme River, North Fork	Amador, Calaveras, Alpine	Salt Springs Reservoir to source.	27	1982		S, F, W	See Mokelumme River, North Fork Comments1	
Mokelumme River, North Fork	Amador, Calaveras	Bruce Crossing to Forest boundary at Sec. 19, T.7 N., R.14 E., M.D.M.	7	1993	W	H, C	See Mokelumme River, North Fork Comments1	
Mokelumme River, North Fork Comments1: High alpine setting with volcanic peaks and formations along major ridges in source area; glaciated granite river canyon of outstanding beauty with sheer canyon walls, bluffs and rocky prominence in lower reaches; lower 18 miles within Mokelumme Wilderness Area; premium trout fishery; excellent wilderness recreation opportunities in lower reaches.								
Mokelumme River, North Fork	Amador, Calaveras	Salt Springs Reservoir downstream to Bruce Crossing	10	1993	R	H, C	See Mokelumme River, North Fork Comments2	
Mokelumme River, North Fork Comments2: Well over 100 prehistoric sites in Mokelumme Canyon, ranging from simple food processing stations, to complex village sites. Rock slides and petroglyphs.								
Mokelumme River, North Fork	Amador, Calaveras, Alpine	Wilderness Boundary to Salt Springs	18	1982/ 1993	W	S, R, G, F		

Mokelumne River, North Fork	Amador, Calaveras, Alpine	Highland Lake to Wilderness boundary	9	1982/ 1993	R	S, R		
Navarro River including Rancheria Creek	Mendocino	Mouth to source of Rancheria Creek.	60	1982		S, R, F	See Navarro River including Rancheria Creek Comments	
<u>Navarro River including Rancheria Creek Comments:</u> Upper reaches flow through oak-grasslands and 2nd growth conifers, lower portion meanders alluvial flats covered with 100 year old redwoods; links units of the State Park system; excellent opportunities for flatwater recreation; supports important anadromous fish runs; supports best fish populations of any Mendocino coastal stream.								
New River including Virgin Creek	Trinity	Trinity River confluence to source of Virgin Creek.	29	1982		F	See New River including Virgin Creek Comments	
<u>New River including Virgin Creek Comments:</u> Flows through a narrow, deep gorge surrounded by mixed coniferous forest in rugged mountainous terrain; upper portion proposed for wilderness designation; premium spawning habitat for chinook salmon and steelhead; supports important fall and spring-runs of anadromous fish; numerous historic mining and homesteading sites border the river corridor. THE SEGMENT FROM THE TRINITY RIVER CONFLUENCE TO THE SALMON TRINITY PRIMITIVE AREA WAS ADDED AS A COMPONENT OF THE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM ON 1/19/81.								
New River, Virgin Creek	Trinity	Headwaters in Sec. 22, T.9 N., R.7 E. to its junction with New River	12	1982/ 1993	W	S, F	See New River, Virgin Creek Comments	
<u>New River, Virgin Creek Comments:</u> Rugged topography, waterfalls, pools, and swift water. Remnants of old mining activities. Excellent native trout and anadromous fish habitat.								
Niagara Creek	Tuolumne	Highway 108 to Donnell Reservoir	1	1993	S	S, G		

Olema Creek	Marin	Entire segment within Point Reyes National Seashore and Golden Gate National Recreation Area	8	1993	S	S, F	Spawning stream for steelhead trout and coho salmon. Lies within agricultural grazing lands. Unspoiled, pastoral scene.	
Pacific Creek	Alpine	Headwater to North Fork Mokelumne	6	1993	W, R	S, O		
Paynes Creek	Tehama	Mouth of Sacramento River upstream to natural gas pipeline near State Highway 36	4	1993	S	S, O	Extensive dense riparian growth. Critical habitat for wildlife.	
Piru Creek	Ventura, Los Angeles	Lake Piru to the narrows in the SE 1/4 of Section 14 at lower Frenchman Flat.	14	1982		S, R, W	See Piru Creek Comments 1	
<p><u>Piru Creek Comments1:</u> Narrow channel winds through tight rocky canyons; large boulders in stream bed; access by trail only; provides unique opportunity for nearby urban areas to recreate in a relatively primitive environment; provides key habitat for endangered California condor.</p>								
Piru Creek	Los Angeles, Ventura	Lake Piru to narrows at Lower Frenchman's Gap	14	1982/ 1993	W	S, R, F		

Piru Creek	Ventura, Los Angeles	From its source downstream to the maximum pool of Pyramid Lake; beginning 300 feet below the dam at Pyramid Lake downstream to the maximum pool at Lake Piru.	0	1982/ 1995		S, R, F	See Piru Creek Comments2	
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Piru Creek Comments2: This river is under Congressional study for designation to the Wild and Scenic River System. It is currently under the full protection of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act pursuant to Section 7 (b) of the Act.

Pit River	Shasta, Lassen	Lake Britton to Bieber.	49	1982		S, W	See Pit River Comments	
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Pit River Comments: Flows through fairly open countryside; majority flows through volcanic rock gorge 400' deep; distinctive scenery for region; one of the better raptor nesting locations in northern California.

Redwood Creek	Humboldt	Prairie Creek confluence to source.	57	1982		S, F, O	See Redwood Creek Comments1	
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Redwood Creek Comments1: Upper reaches traverse heavily logged, mountainous terrain; lower half flows through stands of virgin and second growth redwoods in Redwood National Park; world's tallest measured trees border streambed; access limited to trails inside park; supports important anadromous fish runs.

Redwood Creek	Humboldt	Entire segment within Redwood National Park	18	1982/ 1993	S	S, O	See Redwood Creek Comments2	
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Redwood Creek Comments2: World's tallest measured trees grow along Redwood Creek, including first, third, and sixth in the Tall Trees grove.

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Relief Creek	Tuolumne	Headwater to Summit Creek	3	1993	W	S		
Rock Creek	Inyo	Inyo National Forest boundary in Sec. 20, T.5 S., R.30 E. to Sec. 29, T.5 S., R.30 E.	2	1993	R	R, G, O	Series of cascades. Dense and excellent quality riparian vegetation with old growth Jeffrey pine trees.	
Rough Creek	Mono	Sec. 31, T.5 N., R.27 E. to Sec. 9, T.5 N., R.27 E.	2	1993	W	F, W	See Rough Creek Comments	
<u>Rough Creek Comments:</u> Excellent quality Lahontan cutthroat and wild rainbow trout. Biological diversity.								
Rubicon River	Placer, Eldorado	Reservoir at confluence of Middle Fork American and Rubicon Rivers to Lower Hell Hole Dam.	29	1982		S, F, O	See Rubicon River Comments	
Rubicon River	El Dorado, Placer	Ellicotts Bridge to confluence of Big Grizzly Canyon	9	1982/ 1993	S	F	See Rubicon River Comments	

Rubicon River	El Dorado, Placer	Big Grizzly Canyon to Oxbow Reservoir	10	1982/ 1993	S	F	See Rubicon River Comments	
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Rubicon River Comments: Flows in an impressive steep walled, V-shaped incision as deep as 2,400'; many small waterfalls, water caves and cascades; distinctive smooth cliffs and boulder beaches; State designated Wild Trout Stream; entire segment flooded by 1964 breach in Hell Hole Dam- provides unique opportunity to study recovery of river environment from dam breaches; confirmed habitat of sensitive golden eagle.

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Rubicon River	El Dorado, Placer	Base of Hell Hole Dam to Ellicotts Bridge	10	1982/ 1993	S	F	Designated California Wild Trout Stream.	
Russian River	Mendocino	Mouth to confluence with Robinson Creek below Ukiah.	89	1982		R	See Russian River Comments	

Russian River Comments: Upper portion flows through broad agricultural valley, while the lower reaches are surrounded by scenic, steep, redwood-covered slopes. Its gentle gradient and regulated summer flow make it an extremely popular canoeing stream for amateur boaters. Notable scenic and fishery values (anadromous fishery of steelhead, shad and coho salmon and a resident warm water fishery), and its accessibility (especially to the San Francisco Bay Area) combine to make the Russian River an intensively used recreation resource.

Sacramento River	Colusa, Glenn, Butte, Tehema	Arnold Bend above Colusa to Red Bluff Diversion Dam.	97	1982		R, F	See Sacramento River Comments1	
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Sacramento River Comments1: State's largest river; meanders over a wide area with numerous islands and oxbow lakes; swift moving river isolated from surrounding civilization by a narrow band of dense riparian vegetation; supports important anadromous fish populations for chinook salmon, steelhead, American shad, striped bass and white sturgeon; excellent rafting and boating opportunities; provides important and popular recreation resource to surrounding urban areas.

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Sacramento River	Tehama, Shasta	Interstate Highway 5 bridge crossing immediately north of Red Bluff to Interstate Highway 5 bridge crossing at Anderson.	37	1982		S, R, F, W, O	See Sacramento River Comments ²	
<p><u>Sacramento River Comments²:</u> Segment characterized by clear, fast moving water, several islands, a stretch of rapids and scenic canyon areas; outstanding riparian habitat; habitat of State listed rare California yellowbilled cuckoo and giant garter snake; State's most important chinook salmon spawning grounds; supports large populations of steelhead and rainbow trout; segment receives intense recreation use with fishing as the most popular activity.</p>								
Sacramento River	Tehama	Balls Ferry Bridge to gaging station below Sevenmile Creek	7	1982/ 1993	W, S, R	S, R, F, H, C, O	See Sacramento River Comments ³	
<p><u>Sacramento River Comments³:</u> Aboriginal villages. High value fishery resource of salmon, steelhead, and trout. Boat and shoreline fishing.</p>								
Salmon River, North Fork	Siskiyou	Salmon River confluence to source.	39	1982		F, H	See Salmon River, North Fork Comments	
<p><u>Salmon River, North Fork Comments:</u> Narrow gravel channel flows through rugged mountain scenery with polished rocks and multiple pools; headwaters in Marble Mountain Wilderness Area; provides significant anadromous fish run and nursery habitat; offers short challenging whitewater run; remnants of historic gold mining activities found along corridor; borders quaint community of Sawyers Bar with town site listed on the Federal Register. THE SEGMENT FROM THE SALMON RIVER CONFLUENCE TO THE SOUTHERN BOUNDARY OF THE MARBLE MOUNTAIN WILDERNESS AREA WAS ADDED AS A COMPONENT OF THE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM ON 1/19/81.</p>								

Salmon River, North Fork (Extension)	Siskiyou	Up-river terminus of N.F. Salmon Wild and Scenic River upstream to its headwaters at English Lake within Marble Mountain Wilderness	8	1982/ 1993	W	S, R, F, O	Anadromous fish habitat; scenery; and recreation opportunities.	
Salmon River, South Fork	Siskiyou	Confluence of tributaries in Section 6 near Black Mountain to Blind Horse Creek	11	1982/ 1993	W	S, G, F, C		
Salmon River, South Fork	Siskiyou	From Blind Horse Creek to Cecilville Bridge	8	1982/ 1993	R	F, C		
Salmon River, South Fork	Siskiyou	Salmon River confluence to source.	36	1982		F	See Salmon River, South Fork Comments	
<p><u>Salmon River, South Fork Comments:</u> Narrow, confined rocky channel flows through steep canyons with interspersed valleys and limestone bluffs in lower reaches; headwaters in glaciated Trinity Alps and proposed for wilderness designation; premium spawning and nursery anadromous fish habitat; offers a short challenging whitewater run. THE SEGMENT FROM THE SALMON RIVER CONFLUENCE TO CECILVILLE BRIDGE WAS ADDED AS A COMPONENT OF THE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM ON 1/19/81.</p>								
San Joaquin River	Madera	Mammoth Pool Reservoir to source of Middle Fork San Joaquin River.	37	1982		S, G, F	See San Joaquin River Comments1	

San Joaquin River	Madera	Adjacent to Hells Half Acre area to N.E. Mammoth Pool Reservoir	2	1982/ 1993	W	S, G, F	See San Joaquin River Comments1	
<p><u>San Joaquin River Comments1:</u> Segment includes the Middle Fork San Joaquin River. Flows through 2000' foot canyon with steep, rocky, sides; sheer granite walls and impressive domes; numerous rapids including spectacular Rainbow Falls; most of river impassable by foot or raft and unroaded; scenic vistas of surrounding majestic peaks of John Muir and Minarets Wilderness Areas; Middle Fork flows through Devil's Postpile National Monument, one of the best examples of columnar basalt in the world; all but lowest three miles within existing wilderness area or proposed for wilderness designation; excellent native trout fishery.</p>								
San Joaquin River	Madera	Confluence of North Fork and Middle Fork S. Joaq. River to Hells Half Acre area	12	1982/ 1993	W	S, G, F	See San Joaquin River Comments2	
<p><u>San Joaquin River Comments2:</u> Several waterfalls, a V-Shaped canyon with over 2000 foot gorges, excellent native, self-sustaining fishery, spectacular scenery, and significant granite walls.</p>								
San Joaquin River, Middle Fork	Madera	Entire segment within Devil's Postpile National Monument	3	1982/ 1993	W, S, R	S, R, G	See San Joaquin River, Middle Fork Comments1	
San Joaquin River, Middle Fork	Madera	Agnew Meadows to Soda Springs foot bridge in Devils Post Pile National Monument	4	1982/ 1993	R	G, F	See San Joaquin River, Middle Fork Comments1	

San Joaquin River, Middle Fork	Madera	Soda Springs foot bridge to Rainbow Falls	2	1982/ 1993	S	G, F	See San Joaquin River, Middle Fork Comments1
San Joaquin River, Middle Fork	Madera	Rainbow Falls to confluence of North Fork San Joaquin River	9	1982/ 1993	W	G, F	See San Joaquin River, Middle Fork Comments1
<u>San Joaquin River, Middle Fork Comments1:</u> One of few remaining completely free-flowing High Sierra rivers with minimal manmade intrusions. Spectacular domes and deep granitic canyons. Numerous recreational opportunities.							
San Joaquin River, Middle Fork	Madera	Headwaters to Agnew Meadows on Inyo National Forest	6	1982/ 1993	W	G, F	See San Joaquin River, Middle Fork Comments2
<u>San Joaquin River, Middle Fork Comments2:</u> Glaciated granite gorge with domes, volcanic activity, and basalt columns. Self-sustaining golden trout in upper river reaches.							
San Joaquin River, North Fork	Madera	San Joaquin River confluence to source.	14	1982		S, F	See San Joaquin River, North Fork Comments1
San Joaquin River, North Fork	Merced	Cora Creek to confluence of main fork of the San Joaquin River	6	1982/ 1993	W	R, G, W, C	See San Joaquin River, North Fork Comments1
<u>San Joaquin River, North Fork Comments1:</u> Totally roadless; area is highly scenic with excellent close-up views of snowfields, the Minarets Peaks and other peaks on the crest of the Sierras; brown and pink shades of metamorphic rock greatly enhance scenic beauty of the upper river area; excellent native trout fishery.							

San Joaquin River, North Fork	Merced	Headwaters to Hemlock Crossing	4	1982/ 1993	W	R, G	See San Joaquin River, North Fork Comments2
San Joaquin River, North Fork	Merced	Hemlock Crossing to Cora Creek	4	1982/ 1993	W	S, G, W, C	See San Joaquin River, North Fork Comments2

San Joaquin River, North Fork Comments2: Outstanding metavolcanic rock, a glaciated valley with deep narrow canyons. Excellent wildlife range with peregrine falcon and deer. Hiking, fishing, and camping.

San Joaquin River, South Fork	Fresno	Florence Lake to source.	18	1982		S, F	See San Joaquin River, South Fork Comments1
San Joaquin River, South Fork	Fresno	Boundary of N.P. and Sierra National Forest to Hot Springs area	3	1982/ 1993	W	S, G	See San Joaquin River, South Fork Comments1
San Joaquin River, South Fork	Fresno	Hot Springs area to west end of Blayne Meadows	2	1982/ 1993	R	S, W	See San Joaquin River, South Fork Comments1
San Joaquin River, South Fork	Fresno	West end of Blayne Meadows area to South-east end of Florence Lake	2	1982/ 1993	S	S, W	See San Joaquin River, South Fork Comments1

San Joaquin River, South Fork Comments1: Headwaters in scenic alpine basin, flows in a rough rocky, heavily glaciated gorge in upper portion, gradient decreases downstream; granite outcroppings, boulders and bare rock dominate scenery with timber and alpine meadows interspersed; access primarily by trail, Pacific Crest Trail parallels and crosses near Blayne Meadows; approximately one-half within Kings Canyon National Park, rest within existing or proposed wilderness areas; excellent wild trout fishery including golden trout.

San Joaquin River, South Fork	Tulare	Entire segment within Kings Canyon National Park	14	1982/ 1993	W	S, R	See San Joaquin River, South Fork Comments2	
<u>San Joaquin River, South Fork Comments2:</u> Mountain river of stunning beauty, flowing through series of rugged glacial canyons including rapids and falls. Portion of river paralleled by John Muir/Pacific Crest Trail.								
San Joaquin River, South Fork	Fresno	Headwaters to North West boundary of Sequoia, Kings Canyon National Park	10	1982/ 1993	W	S, R, G, C	See San Joaquin River, South Fork Comments3	
<u>San Joaquin River, South Fork Comments3:</u> Classic glaciated valleys, peaks with granite gorge and domes. Nature study, camping, and fishing. Traditional Indian sites.								
Santa Ana River	San Bernardino	Filare Flat to Bear Creek	3	1993	S	O	Outstanding native trout fishery.	
Santa Ana River	San Bernardino	Heart Bar and Coon Creeks to Filaree Flat	14	1993	R	R, O	See Santa Ana River Comments	
<u>Santa Ana River Comments:</u> Receives high levels of recreation use, primarily camping.								
Santa Ana River, Bear Creek	San Bernardino	Bear Creek, between Santa Ana River and Big Bear Lake	8	1993	W	F, W	See Santa Ana River, Bear Creek Comments	
<u>Santa Ana River, Bear Creek Comments:</u> Includes Segments 3, 4, and 5. Receives high levels of recreation.								

Santa Ana River, South Fork	San Bernardino	South Fork to confluence with Santa Ana River	4	1993	W	R, O		
Sespe Creek		From Chorro Grande Canyon downstream to its confluence with Rock Creek and Howard Creek.	0	1982/ 1995			See Sespe Creek Comments1	

Sespe Creek Comments1: This river is under Congressional study for designation to the Wild and Scenic River System. It is currently under the full protection of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act pursuant to Section 7 (b) of the Act.

Sespe Creek	Ventura	From Chorro Grande Canyon downstream to its confluence with Rock Creek and Howard Creek	10	1982/ 1993	S	S, R, F		
Sespe Creek	Ventura	Devils Gate to source.	51	1982		S, R, G, F, W	See Sespe Creek Comments2	

Sespe Creek Comments2: Broad, rocky channel, numerous large pools and relatively steep chaparral covered slopes in upper reaches; lower reaches confined to narrow channel with nearly vertical cliffs, large boulders, picturesque pools and riffles; excellent examples of red sandstone beds (Sespe formation); important recreation resource providing a wide range of opportunities; lower portion flows through Sespe Condor Sanctuary; best trout stream in Southern California. THE SEGMENT OF THE MAIN STEM OF THE CREEK FROM ITS CONFLUENCE WITH ROCK CREEK AND HOWARD CREEK DOWNSTREAM TO ITS CONFLUENCE WITH TROUT CREEK AND THE SEGMENT OF THE MAIN STREM EXTENDING FROM ITS CONFLUENCE WITH TROUT CREEK DOWNSTREAM TO WHERE IT LEAVES SECTION 26, T.5N., R.20W. WERE ADDED AS COMPONENTS OF THE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM ON 6/19/92.

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Shasta River	Siskiyou	State Highway 263 bridge downstream to confluence with Klamath River	3	1993	R	S, F	See Shasta River Comments	
<u>Shasta River Comments:</u> Single most important Chinook spawning tributary in Klamath River drainage.								
Squaw Valley Creek	Shasta	Cabin Creek to Beartrap Creek	4	1993	W	S, F	See Squaw Valley Creek Comments	
Squaw Valley Creek	Shasta	Beartrap Creek to McCloud River	6	1993	S	S, F	See Squaw Valley Creek Comments	
<u>Squaw Valley Creek Comments:</u> Scenic qualities; topographic and water features, including rapids , waterfalls, and quiet pools. Prehistoric Indian tribe used entire drainage.								
Stanislaus River	Calaveras, Tuolumne	North/Middle Fork Stanislaus to Clark Flat	2	1993	W	S, R	See Stanislaus River Comments	
<u>Stanislaus River Comments:</u> Broad, deep and rugged, V-shaped, river-cut canyon. Ponderosa pine and oak woodland. Rapids, cascades and pools. Hiking and fishing.								
Stanislaus River, Middle Fork	Tuolumne	Relief Reservoir to Clark Fork confluence	12	1993	R	S, R, G, O		
Stanislaus River, Middle Fork	Tuolumne	Donnell Reservoir to Hells Half Acre	8	1993	W, S	S, W		

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Stanislaus River, Middle Fork	Tuolumne	Beardsley Reservoir/Afterbay to Sand Bar	3	1993	S	F, W, H, C		
Stanislaus River, Middle Fork	Tuolumne	Summit Creek Headwaters to Relief Reservoir	7	1993	W	S, O		
Stanislaus River, Middle Fork	Tuolumne	Clark Fork confluence to Donnell Reservoir	3	1993	W	S		
Stanislaus River, Middle Fork	Tuolumne	Sand Bar to North Fork Stanislaus River	10	1993	W	S, R, W		
Stanislaus River, North Fork	Calaveras, Tuolumne, Alpine	Stanislaus River confluence to Utica Reservoir.	32	1982		S, F	See Stanislaus River, North Fork Comments1	

Stanislaus River, North Fork Comments1: From a high granite basin, the river descends through a steep narrow canyon in a series of cataracts, chutes and pools; high degree of scenic variety; flows through Calaveras Big Trees State Park; one of largest and most important trout streams in central Sierra Nevada.

Stanislaus River, North Fork	Calaveras, Tuolumne, Alpine	Highland Creek to McKays Reservoir	16	1982/ 1993	W, R	S, R, W, O	See Stanislaus River, North Fork Comments2	
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Stanislaus River, North Fork Comments2: Deep, U-shaped, glacially carved canyon through granitics with some glacial moraines. Rapids, cascades and pools. Fishing, hiking, swimming, camping and whitewater boating. Spotted owl habitat.

Stanislaus River, North Fork	Calaveras, Tuolumne, Alpine	McKays Reservoir to Middle Fork Stanislaus River	7	1982/ 1993	W	S, R	See Stanislaus River, North Fork Comments3	
<u>Stanislaus River, North Fork Comments3:</u> Deep, V-shaped, river-cut canyon with rapids, cascades and pools. Scattered ponderosa pine and oak woodland. Hiking and fishing.								
Stanislaus River, South Fork	Tuolumne	Headwaters to Pinecrest Lake	14	1993	W	S, R, G, O		
Sulphur Creek	Shasta	Entire segment within Lassen Volcanic National Park	8	1993	W	S, F, H, C	See Sulphur Creek Comments	
<u>Sulphur Creek Comments:</u> Joins with East Fork of Sulphur Creek to form Mill Creek in a thermal spring area.								
Sulphur Creek, East Fork	Shasta	Entire segment within Lassen Volcanic National Park	6	1993	W	S, F, H, C	Joins with Sulphur Creek to form Mill Creek in a thermal spring area.	
Trinity River, North Fork	Trinity	Headwaters in Sec. 24, T.8 N., R.12 W to south boundary of Trinity Alps Wilderness in Sec. 32, T.36 N., R.11 W.	12	1982/ 1993	W	S, F	See Trinity River, North Fork Comments1	
<u>Trinity River, North Fork Comments1:</u> Rugged topography, waterfalls, pools and rapids. Remnants of old gold mining activities. Excellent native trout and anadromous fish habitat.								

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Trinity River, North Fork	Trinity	Trinity River confluence to source	35	1982		S, F	See Trinity River, North Fork Comments2	
<p><u>Trinity River, North Fork Comments2:</u> Originates in Salmon-Trinity Alps Primitive Area; flows through narrow, steep gorge within heavily forested, mountainous terrain; majority of stream proposed for wilderness designation; supports important anadromous fish runs including largest spring-run of steelhead in Trinity River System. THE SEGMENT FROM THE TRINITY RIVER CONFLUENCE TO THE SOUTHERN BOUNDARY OF THE SALMON TRINITY PRIMITIVE AREA WAS ADDED AS A COMPONENT OF THE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM ON 1/19/81.</p>								
Trinity River, South Fork	Trinity	Farley Creek to Highway 36 bridge crossing	3	1982/ 1993	R	S, F	See Trinity River, South Fork Comments1	
Trinity River, South Fork	Trinity, Humboldt	Trinity River confluence to source	82	1982		F, W	See Trinity River, South Fork Comments1	
<p><u>Trinity River, South Fork Comments1:</u> Narrow stream bed with heavy forest cover in upper reaches, broad devastated floodplain in Hyampom Valley, steep V-shaped canyons of boulders and bedrock in lower reaches; supports important anadromous fishery; potential for restoration from flood damage through natural sediment flushing and good watershed management could increase spawning habitat for endangered bald eagle. THE SEGMENT FROM THE TRINITY RIVER CONFLUENCE TO THE CALIFORNIA STATE HIGHWAY 36 BRIDGE CROSSING WAS ADDED AS A COMPONENT OF THE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM ON 1/19/81.</p>								
Trinity River, South Fork	Trinity	Headwaters in Sec. 20, T.27 N., R.10 W. to prominent ridge about 1000 feet from crossing in SE Sec. 29, T.28 N., R.11 W.	9	1982/ 1993	W	S, F	See Trinity River, South Fork Comments2	

Trinity River, South Fork	Trinity	Prominent ridge about 1000 feet from road crossing in SE Sec. 29, T.28 N., R.11 W to un-named stream intersecting South Fork about 2200 feet below road crossing	1	1982/ 1993	S	S, F	See Trinity River, South Fork Comments2	
Trinity River, South Fork	Trinity	Un-named stream intersecting South Fork to Smoky Creek	8	1982/ 1993	W	S, F	See Trinity River, South Fork Comments2	
Trinity River, South Fork	Trinity	Smoky Creek to Farley Creek	6	1982/ 1993	S	S, F	See Trinity River, South Fork Comments2	

Trinity River, South Fork Comments2: Excellent anadromous fish habitat. Remnants of old homesteads and prehistoric Indian camps.

Tuolumne River, Middle Fork	Tuolumne	Entire segment within Yosemite National Park	10	1982/ 1993	W	O	Has relatively undisturbed condition.	
Tuolumne River, Middle Fork	Tuolumne	South Fork Tuolumne River confluence to source.	30	1982		S, R	See Tuolumne River, Middle Fork Comments	

Tuolumne River, Middle Fork Comments: Headwaters in Yosemite National Park; flows through a narrow, heavily forested corridor with an abrupt descent to the main stem of the Tuolumne; provides a scenic backdrop for recreational opportunities; numerous organizational camps and public campgrounds along the river corridor; supports good native fishery.

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Tuolumne River, South Fork	Tuolumne	Entire segment within Yosemite National Park	18	1982/ 1993	W		Has relatively undisturbed condition.	
Tuolumne River, South Fork	Tuolumne	Tuolumne River confluence to source.	28	1982		S, C	See Tuolumne River, South Fork Comments	
<p><u>Tuolumne River, South Fork Comments:</u> Headwaters in Yosemite National Park; downstream the river is characterized by a series of small waterfalls and rapids; provides excellent recreation opportunities for hiking, camping and trout fishing; four prehistoric Mi-Wok Indian sites have been identified, one with National Register significance.</p>								
Tuolumne River, South Fork	Tuolumne	Middle Fork Tuolumne to Toulumne confluence	2	1982/ 1993	S	S, O		
Van Duzen River	Humboldt, Trinity	Eel River confluence to source	71	1982		S, F, W	See Van Duzen River Comments	
<p><u>Van Duzen River Comments:</u> River varies from flowing through oak-fir-grasslands in upper reaches to redwoods and alluvial pasturelands in lower reaches; borders Grizzly Creek Redwood State Park; provides important anadromous fish habitat for salmon and both spring and winter-run steelhead; two endangered species of raptors are known to nest and/or frequent the area. THE SEGMENT FROM THE EEL RIVER CONFLUENCE TO DINSMURE BRIDGE WAS ADDED AS A COMPONENT OF THE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM ON 1/19/81.</p>								

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Virginia Creek	Mono	Toiyabe National Forest boundary in Sec. 34, T.3 N., R.25 E. to Conway Ranch Diversion (upper 1.25 miles). Confluence with Dog Creek to Sec. 27, T.4 N., R.25 E. (lower 1 mile)	2	1993	R	S, R, F, W, H	Excellent naturally reproducing population of brown trout. First mining settlement (1857) in eastern Sierra of consequential value. Fishing and camping.	
Walker River, East	Mono	Bridgeport Reservoir to CA/NV border	10	1993		S, R, C, O	See Walker River, East Comments	
<u>Walker River, East Comments:</u> In top 10 percent of free-flowing rivers in Great Basin Province by NPS. History of Great Basin Indian tribes recorded in petroglyphs.								
Walker River, West	Mono	Source at Tower Lake to northern boundary of Sec. 10, T.5 N., R.22 E.	12	1982/ 1993	W	S, R	See Walker River, West Comments1	
<u>Walker River, West Comments1:</u> Through high rock canyon punctuated with glaciated alpine meadows and high mountain forests. Eventually spreads out in broad sinuous pattern. Developed and dispersed recreation.								

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Walker River, West	Mono (CA), Lyon (NV), Douglas (NV)	Walker River confluence to source.	83	1982		S, R, F	See Walker River, West Comments2	NV
Walker River, West	Mono	Confluence with Little Walker River to confluence with Rock Creek in Sec. 28, T.8 N., R.23 E.	10	1982/ 1993	R	S, R	See Walker River, West Comments2	
Walker River, West	Mono	Northern boundary Sec. 10, T.5 N., R.22 E., to confluence with Little Walker River in Sec. 9, T.6 N., R.23 E.	10	1982/ 1993		S, R	See Walker River, West Comments2	

Walker River, West Comments2: Originating in the eastern slopes of the Sierras, water course swiftly descends first through glaciated alpine meadows then ponderosa pine forests before entering the broad expanse of the Great Basin; scenery is diverse and exceptional; one of the last complete and undeveloped eastern Sierra drainage systems; premium trout fishery; habitat of threatened Lahontan cutthroat trout; outstanding recreational opportunities.

Whitewater River	San Bernardino	North Fork	5	1993	W	S, C	See Whitewater River Comments	
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Whitewater River Comments: Moderately steep stream beds with generally steep mountainsides. Views of surrounding mountains and desert.

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Whitewater River	San Bernardino	East Fork above and below SCE diversion, excluding diversion	2	1993	W	S		
Whitewater River	San Bernardino	Middle Fork	2	1993	W	S		
Whitewater River	San Bernardino	South Fork, excluding SCE diversion	6	1993	W	S		
Willow Creek	Modoc	Clear Lake National Wildlife Refuge boundary to Wilcox Spring	14	1993	W, S, R	C	See Willow Creek Comments	

Willow Creek Comments: Exceptionally rich in archaeological and cultural values. Potentially eligible for nomination to National Register of Historic Places.

Wooley Creek	Siskiyou	Salmon River confluence to source	21	1982		S, F, W	See Wooley Creek Comments	
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Wooley Creek Comments: Headwaters in Marble Mountain Wilderness Area, majority of remaining stream proposed for wilderness designation; flows in a narrow rocky stream bed surrounded by mixed coniferous forests and oak-woodlands near the mouth; premium anadromous fishery, especially significant for its spring-run chinook and steelhead fisheries; important habitat for endangered and sensitive species of raptors. THE SEGMENT FROM THE SALMON RIVER CONFLUENCE TO THE WESTERN BOUNDARY OF MARBLE MOUNTAIN WILDERNESS AREA WAS ADDED AS A COMPONENT OF THE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSEM ON 1/19/81.

Wooley Creek (Extension)	Siskiyou	Up-river terminus of Wooley Creek Wild and Scenic River upstream to its headwaters at Man Eaten Lake within Marble Mountain Wilderness	12	1982/ 1993	W	S, R, F, C, O	Anadromous fish habitat; scenery; and recreation opportunities.	
Yuba River, Middle	Nevada, Sierra	Milton Dam to confluence with Wolf Creek	17	1982/ 1993	W, S, R	S, F	Box canyons are most significant features.	
Yuba River, Middle	Nevada, Sierra	Our House Dam to Milton Reservoir.	31	1982		S, F	See Yuba River, Middle Comments	
Yuba River, Middle	Nevada, Sierra	Confluence with Wolf Creek to head of impoundment at Our House Dam	14	1982/ 1993	W, S, R	S, F	See Yuba River, Middle Comments	
Yuba River, South	Nevada	Confluence with Poorman Creek to Forest Boundary, about 0.3 mile below confluence with New York Canyon	7	1982/ 1993	S, R	S, R, H	See Yuba River, Middle Comments	

Yuba River, Middle Comments: Scenic, rocky stream channel cuts through numerous box canyons in a series of pools, falls and cascades; surrounded by dense conifer-hardwood forest; generally inaccessible; trophy brown trout and good rainbow trout stream.

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Yuba River, South	Nevada	Englebright Reservoir to Lake Spaulding.	39	1982		S, R, H	See Yuba River, South Comments1	

Yuba River, South Comments1: Boulder-strewn stream channel flows mostly through deep canyons hemmed in by sharp, steep ridges; area is precipitous and rugged in lower reaches; generally inaccessible by road except for valley area near Washington; outstanding trail system in lower reaches including one of a few wilderness handicap trails; popular recreation resource, historic remnants of gold mining activities border river.

Yuba River, South	Nevada	Lake Spaulding to one-half mile below confluence with Fall Creek	6	1982/ 1993	S, R	S, R, H	See Yuba River, South Comments2	
Yuba River, South	Nevada	One-half mile below confluence with Fall Creek to confluence with Poorman Creek	8	1982/ 1993	R	S, R, H	See Yuba River, South Comments2	

Yuba River, South Comments2: Remnants of South Yuba Canal Company wooden flume. Evidence of historic mining activity.

Outstanding Resource Values (ORV) Definitions:

Scenery (S): The landscape elements of landform, vegetation, water, color, and related factors result in notable or exemplary visual features and/or attractions. When analyzing scenic values, additional factors -- such as seasonal variations in vegetation, scale of cultural modifications, and the length of time negative intrusions are viewed -- may be considered. Scenery and visual attractions may be highly diverse over the majority of the river or river segment.

Recreation (R): Recreational opportunities are, or have the potential to be, popular enough to attract visitors from throughout or beyond the region of comparison or are unique or rare within the region. Visitors are willing to travel long distances to use the river resources for recreational purposes. River-related opportunities could include, but are not limited to, sightseeing, wildlife observation, camping, photography, hiking, fishing and boating.

- Interpretive opportunities may be exceptional and attract, or have the potential to attract, visitors from outside the region of comparison.
- The river may provide, or have the potential to provide, settings for national or regional usage or competitive events.
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Geology (G): The river, or the area within the river corridor, contains one or more example of a geologic feature, process or phenomenon that is unique or rare within the region of comparison. The feature(s) may be in an unusually active stage of development, represent a "textbook" example, and/or represent a unique or rare combination of geologic features (erosional, volcanic, glacial, or other geologic structures).

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

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

Wildlife (W): Wildlife values may be judged on the relative merits of either terrestrial or aquatic wildlife populations or habitat or a combination of these conditions.

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

Prehistory (P): The river, or area within the river corridor, contains a site(s) where there is evidence of occupation or use by Native Americans. Sites must have unique or rare characteristics or exceptional human interest value(s). Sites may have national or regional importance for interpreting prehistory; may be rare and represent an area where a culture or cultural period was first identified and described; may have been used concurrently by two or more cultural groups; and/or may have been used by cultural groups for rare sacred purposes. Many such sites are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, which is administered by the NPS.

History (H): The river or area within the river corridor contains a site(s) or feature(s) associated with a significant event, an important person, or a cultural activity of the past that was rare or one-of-a-kind in the region. Many such sites are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. A historic site(s) and/or features(s) is 50 years old or older in most cases.

Cultural (C): The river or area within the river corridor contains archaeological sites or areas significant to traditional cultures. Examples might be American Indian burial grounds, petroglyphs, the oldest known human use site in a region, or streams that support traditional agriculture, subsistence fishing, or religious ceremonies.

Other Values (O): While no specific national evaluation guidelines have been developed for the "other similar values" category, assessments of additional river-related values consistent with the foregoing guidance may be developed -- including, but not limited to, hydrology, paleontology and botany resources.