

The Nationwide Rivers Inventory 101 Segments for the State of Idaho

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
Bargamin Creek	Idaho	Point where Road No. 468 crosses Bargamin Creek to headwaters (Sec. 3, T.28 N., R.12 E.)	6	1993	S	S, R, O	See Bargamin Creek Comments	
Bargamin Creek	Idaho	Confluence with Salmon River (SW 1/4 of Sec. 23, T.26 N., R.10 E.) to north boundary of Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness along Forest Road No. 468 where it crosses Bargamin Creek near Poet Creek Campground	15	1993	W	S, R, O	See Bargamin Creek Comments	

Bargamin Creek Comments: Wide range of vegetative types represented, from river breaks to alpine communities. Recreational opportunities for hiking, fishing, and hunting.

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Bear Creek Complex	Idaho	Confluence of Selway River (SW 1/4 of Sec. 16, T.31 N., R.13 E.) to headwaters of streams in complex	65	1993	W	S, G, F, O	Resident and anadromous fish habitat. Outstanding vegetation, lake s, and spectacular visual qualities.	
Bear Valley Creek	Lemhi	From the mouth in SW 1/4 of Section 27, T.17N., R.23E. to Deer Creek in NW 1/4 of Section 19, T.17N., R.23E.	5	1993	R	R, F, W	See Bear Valley Creek Comments	
Bear Valley Creek	Lemhi	From Deer Creek in NW 1/4 of Section 19, T.17N., R.23E., to the origin in NE 1/4 of Section 17, T.17N., R.22E.	5	1993	S	R, F, W	See Bear Valley Creek Comments	
<u>Bear Valley Creek Comments:</u> A significant anadromous fishery, good wildlife viewing, and significant semi-primitive recreational opportunities including the Bear Valley National Recreational Trail.								
Big Creek	Valley	From its source downstream to the confluence with the Middle Fork, Salmon River	46	1982		R, F, H, C	See Big Creek Comments1	

Big Creek Comments1: Wilderness stream in Idaho Primitive Area. Mixed canyon and open areas accessible only by trail, landing strip, and the river. Popular area for hunting, fishing, kayaking and rafting. Historical and archeological significance; petroglyphs along river near confluence with the Middle Fork of the Salmon. Jointly designated by US fish and Wildlife Service, EPA and Idaho Fish and Game as a "highest-valued fishery resource".

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Big Creek	Valley	Headwaters to Forest Development Road 340	2	1982/ 1993	S	S, G, F	See Big Creek Comments2	
Big Creek	Valley	Forest Development Road 340 to boundary of Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness at Smith Creek	10	1982/ 1993	R	S, G, F	See Big Creek Comments2	
Big Creek	Valley	Wilderness boundary to confluence with Middle Fork of Salmon River	34	1982/ 1993	W	S, G, F	See Big Creek Comments2	

Big Creek Comments2: Important anadromous fishery which is tributary to Middle Fork of Salmon River. In large glacial basin surrounded by highly scenic ridges and mountain peaks.

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Blackfoot River	Caribou	From its source downstream to slack water at Blackfoot River Reservoir	32	1982		S, F	See Blackfoot River Comments1	

Blackfoot River Comments1: Relatively low flow, tightly meandering river flowing in sparsely vegetated area. Broad scenic valley provides expansive vistas. Good fishing stream-jointly designated by US Fish and Wildlife Service, EPA, and Idaho Fish and Game as a "highest-valued fishery resource".

Blackfoot River	Caribou	Source to slack water of Blackfoot Reservoir	32	1982/ 1993	W, S, R	S, F	High-quality trout stream.	
Boise River & North Fork	Boise, Elmore	The North Fork from the boundary of the Sawtooth Wilderness Area downstream to the confluence with the Middle Fork; and then the mainstem downstream to slack water at Arrowrock Reservoir	55	1982		S, F	See Boise River & North Fork Comments	

Boise River & North Fork Comments: Quite undeveloped, very scenic, high-country stream flowing through steep constricted valley containing only a few flat areas. Headwaters located in Sawtooth Wilderness Area. Jointly designated by US Fish and Wildlife Service, EPA, and Idaho Fish and Game as a "highest-values fishery resource".

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Boise River, South Fork	Elmore	Danskin Bridge to Trail Creek	6	1982/ 1993	R	F	Outstanding trout fishery.	
Boise River, South Fork	Elmore	Anderson Ranch Dam to Danskin Bridge	12	1982/ 1993	R	F	High quality and "blue ribbon" trout fishing.	
Boise River, South Fork	Elmore	Trail Creek to Neil Bridge (Arrowrock Reservoir)	14	1982/ 1993	W	S, F	See Boise River, South Fork Comments1	
<p><u>Boise River, South Fork Comments1:</u> "Blue ribbon" fishery. Scenic canyon with vertical cliffs rising from streambanks. Challenging rapids for floaters.</p>								
Boise River, South Fork	Elmore	From Anderson Ranch downstream to slack water at American Falls Reservoir	27	1982		R, G, F, W	See Boise River, South Fork Comments2	
<p><u>Boise River, South Fork Comments2:</u> Interesting two-level canyon cut in basalt formations. Wildlife habitat in valley bottom. River provides challenging boating and fishing opportunities. Jointly designated by US Fish and Wildlife Service, EPA, and Idaho Fish and Game as a "highest-valued fishery resource".</p>								
Camas Creek	Lemhi	From the mouth in SW 1/4 of Section 16, T.18N., R.15E. to Hammer Creek in NW 1/4 of Section 36, T.18N., R.16E.	10	1993	W	S, R, F, W	See Camas Creek Comments	

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Camas Creek	Lemhi	From Hammer Creek in NW 1/4 of Section 36, T.18N., R.16E. to the Forest boundary in SW 1/4 of Section 16, T.17N., R.17E.	6	1993	R	S, R, F, W	See Camas Creek Comments	
<p><u>Camas Creek Comments:</u> The entire drainage is recognized as a distinctive visual resource. The upper portions of the stream channel are characterized by a gentle canyon morphology. The lower one-third of the stream including Hammer Creek to the mouth follows a deep rugged canyon.</p>								
Cayuse Creek	Clearwater	Proposed Hoodoo Wilderness boundary in Sec. 28, T.10 N., R.26 W. to mouth	28	1993		S, R, F, W	See Cayuse Creek Comments	
<p><u>Cayuse Creek Comments:</u> Unaltered forest landscape of highly scenic values. Westslope cutthroat trout, bull trout, and Kokanee Salmon fishing. Essential wolf habitat.</p>								
Clearwater River, Little North Fork	Clearwater, Shoshone	From its source downstream to slack water at Dworshak Reservoir	33	1982		S, G, F, W	See Clearwater River, Little North Fork Comments 1	
<p><u>Clearwater River, Little North Fork Comments1:</u> Youthful, swift wilderness stream with ample clear water. Exceptional scenic value and interesting geologic outcrops. Native cutthroat/mountain whitefish fishery; wintering area for big game and eagles. Almost a total lack of development in the lower reaches (including a lack of roads) makes for a remote and very pristine river resource. Jointly designated by US Fish and Wildlife Service, EPA, and Idaho Fish and Game as a "highest-valued fishery resource".</p>								

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Clearwater River, Little North Fork	Clearwater, Shoshone	Cedar Creek to Adair Creek	24	1982/ 1993	W	R, F, W, O	See Clearwater River, Little North Fork Comments2	
Clearwater River, Little North Fork	Clearwater, Shoshone	Adair Creek to Fish Lake	10	1982/ 1993	R	R, F, W, O	See Clearwater River, Little North Fork Comments2	
Clearwater River, Little North Fork Comments2: Steep canyon slopes with variety of vegetative communities common to Central Rocky Mountain region. Summer and fall habitat for large herds of elk. Westslope Cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden Char fishing.								
Clearwater River, North Fork	Clearwater, Shoshone	From its source downstream to slack water at Dworshak Reservoir	78	1982		R, F	See Clearwater River, North Fork Comments1	
Clearwater River, North Fork Comments1: Long, clear, high-flow, swift river, with little non-road development and high scenic quality, including some interesting rock outcrops. Sustains considerable recreation use and opportunities, both for fishing and boating. Jointly designated by US Fish and Wildlife Service, EPA, and Idaho Fish and Game as a "highest-valued fishery resource".								
Clearwater River, North Fork	Clearwater	Slack water in Dworshak Reservoir in NE 1/4 of Sec. 34, T.41 N., R.6 E. to Forest Road 250 bridge crossing in SE 1/4 of Sec. 6, T.40 N., R.11 E.	60	1982/ 1993	R	S, R, F, W, O	Steep canyon slopes. Westslope cutthroat trout, bulltrout, and salmon fishing. Big game winter habitat for elk and deer. Rare plant communities.	

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Clearwater River, South Fork	Idaho	Confluence with Clearwater River at Kooskia, Idaho to confluence of Red River and American River near Elk City, Idaho	60	1993	R	S, R, G, F, W	See Clearwater River, South Fork Comments	
<u>Clearwater River, South Fork Comments:</u> Major anadromous fish rearing habitat. Migrant bald eagles. General water oriented recreation use. Geologic and scenic features such as Huddleston Bluff and famous Hanging Rock.								
Coeur d' Alene River, North Fork	Kootenai, Shoshone	Mouth at junction of Coeur d' Alene River in NW 1/4 of Sec. 8, T.49 N., R.2 E. to beginning south of Honey Mountain in SW 1/4 of Sec. 32, T.53 N., R.1 W.	32	1982	R	F	Native populations of rainbow and cutthroat trout.	
Coeur d'Alene River, North Fork	Shoshone	From its source downstream to the confluence with the mainstem	35	1982		S, F, W	See Coeur d'Alene River, North Fork Comments	
<u>Coeur d'Alene River, North Fork Comments:</u> Swift, clear river flowing through heavily forested region; sustains considerable wildlife. Jointly designated by US Fish and Wildlife, EPA, and Idaho Fish and Game as a "highest-valued fishery resource".								

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Deadwood River	Valley	From the source downstream to head of Deadwood Reservoir; and from Deadwood Dam to mouth.	42	1982		S, R, F	See Deadwood River Comments	
<u>Deadwood River Comments:</u> Outstanding scenic quality and diversity of landscape, with alternating deep pools and whitewater runs. Lengthy roadless reach from above mouth to reservoir. Excellent whitewater boating river. Upper reach is good example of meandering stream in upland meadow environment. Excellent resident trout fishery.								
Deadwood River	Boise, Valley	Deadwood Dam to Threemile Creek	2	1982/ 1993	R	S, R	See Deadwood River Comments1	
<u>Deadwood River Comments1:</u> Spectacular canyon and challenging kayaking opportunities.								
Deadwood River	Boise, Valley	Threemile Creek to Julie Creek	13	1982/ 1993	W	S, R	See Deadwood River Comments2	
<u>Deadwood River Comments2:</u> Rugged, steep, and inaccessible canyon. Narrow river channel and rapids offer challenging kayaking.								
Deadwood River	Boise, Valley	Julie Creek to South Fork Payette River	9	1982/ 1993	S	S, R	See Deadwood River Comments3	
<u>Deadwood River Comments3:</u> Rugged, narrow, steep canyon with rapids that offer challenging kayaking.								
Falls River	Fremont	From its source downstream to the confluence with Boone Creek	30	1982		S, R	See Falls River Comments	

Falls River	Fremont	Source to Forest boundary	12	1982/ 1993	S	S, R, W	See Falls River Comments	
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Falls River Comments: Flows through a large variety of environments, including meadowland, forest, and canyon reaches. Numerous falls and rapids, including Cave Falls. Essentially undeveloped, wilderness area providing recreational opportunities, particularly for kayaking.

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Fish Creek	Idaho	Mouth of Hungery Creek in SE 1/4 of Sec. 24, T.35 N., R.8 E., Boise Meridian to confluence with Lochsa River in NW 1/4 of Sec. 33, T.35 N., R.9 E., Boise Meridian	5	1993		R, F, W, O	Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail parallels for short distance. Important anadromous fishery. Key winter big game range for elk. Hunting, horseback riding, and hiking.	
French Creek	Idaho	Headwater of Little French Creek in Sec. 17, T.21 N., R.3 E. to Sec. 1, T.23 N., R.3 E. at Forest boundary	18	1993	W	S, G, F	See French Creek Comments	

French Creek Comments: Important anadromous fishery which is tributary to main Salmon River. Flows through scenic meadow - stringer timber landscapes. Several scenic cirque basins at head and flows through deeply dissected canyon.

Gedney Creek, West Fork	Idaho	Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness boundary (SW 1/4 of Sec. 35, T.33 N., R.9 E.) to headwaters (NW 1/4 of Sec. 33, T.33 N., R.10 E.)	4	1993	W	S, G, O	Spectacular visual qualities. Part of Selway River anadromous spawning habitat reaches. Outstanding vegetation and lakes.	
Hayden Creek	Lemhi	From the Forest boundary in NW 1/4 of Section 27, T.17N, R.23E. to Wade Creek in SW 1/4 of Section 21, T.16N., R23E.	6	1993	R	S, R		
Hayden Creek	Lemhi	From Wade Creek in SW 1/4 of Section 21, T.17N., R.23E. to the origin in Section 14, T.16N., R.22E.	5	1993	S	S, R		
Henry's Fork	Fremont	From Henry's Lake downstream to the confluence of the Warm River, except Island Park Reservoir	49	1982		R, G, F, W	See Henry's Fork Comments	

Henry's Fork Comments: Undeveloped river downcutting through thick basalt levees, creating interesting geologic features. Includes three major waterfalls in the lower canyon portion; and also provides fine wildlife habitat as well as boating opportunities, primarily for canoeing. Jointly designated by US Fish and Wildlife Service, EPA, and Idaho Fish and Game as a "highest-valued fishery resource".

Hungery Creek	Idaho	Headwaters near Forest Road 500 in SW 1/4 of Sec. 3, T.35 N., R.7 E., Boise Meridian to confluence with Fish Creek in SE 1/4 of Sec. 24, T.35 N., R.8 E., Boise Meridian	12	1993	W	R, F, W, O	See Hungery Creek Comments	
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Hungery Creek Comments: Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail route parallels for 10 miles. Important anadromous fishery spawning and rearing stream. Key winter big game range for elk. Hunting and hiking.

Johns Creek	Idaho	Confluence with South Fork Clearwater River (NW 1/4 of Sec. 30, T.29 N., R.5 E.) to headwaters	19	1993	W	S, R, F, W	See Johns Creek Comments	
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Johns Creek Comments: Key habitat for steelhead, chinook salmon, and cutthroat trout. Viewing and hunting of elk. Deeply incised canyon provides outstanding vistas and ruggedness.

Kelly Creek	Clearwater	From its source downstream to the confluence with the North Fork Clearwater River	31	1982		F, W	See Kelly Creek Comments1	
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Kelly Creek Comments1: Wilderness stream flowing through a variety of terrain, including high country meadows and small canyons. Clear, swift water provides excellent fishing and high scenic qualities. Proposed wilderness area is fine wildlife habitat. Jointly designated by US Fish and Wildlife Service, EPA and Idaho Fish and Game as a "highest-values fishery resource".

Kelly Creek	Clearwater	Source (NE 1/4 Sec. 19, T.39 N., R.13 E.) to Forest Service Road 581 bridge near mouth of Moose Creek in SW 1/4, Sec. 16, T.39 N., R.11 E.	12	1982/ 1993	W	S, R, F	See Kelly Creek Comments2	
Kelly Creek	Clearwater	Forest Service Road 581 bridge to mouth in SW 1/4 of Sec. 18, T.39 N., R.10 E.	12	1982/ 1993	R	S, R, F	See Kelly Creek Comments2	

Kelly Creek Comments2: Known for its westslope cutthroat trout. Steep slopes with variety of vegetation, rocky outcrops, and sheer cliffs, as well as tumbling waterfalls and broad flat stream stretches.

Lake Creek	Idaho	Confluence with Crooked Creek (SE 1/4 of Sec. 10, T.25 N., R.7 E.) to Gospel-Hump Wilderness boundary	10	1993	W	R, G, F, W, H, O	See Lake Creek Comments	
Lake Creek	Idaho	Wilderness boundary to headwaters near Hump Lake	4	1993	R	R, G, F, W, H, O	See Lake Creek Comments	

Lake Creek Comments: Numerous historic cabins and mine ruins from 1860 mining era. Orbicular granite found in Whistling Pig Canyon. Fishing and elk hunting. Rare willow found near Hump Lake at headwaters.

Long Canyon Creek	Boundary	Long Canyon Pass in NW 1/4 of Sec. 30, T.63 N., R.2 W. to Forest Boundary and junction with road #417 in SE 1/4 of Sec. 25, T.63 N., R.2 W.	13	1993	W	W, O	See Long Canyon Creek Comments	
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Long Canyon Creek Comments: Has not been roaded or otherwise disturbed by human activity. Habitat for threatened and endangered grizzly bear and woodland caribou. Stands of overmature large trees.

Marsh Creek	Custer	Mouth at Middle Fork Salmon River (NW 1/4 of Sec. 12, T.13 N., R.10 E.) to FC-RONRW boundary at Smith Creek	4	1993	W	S, R, F	See Marsh Creek Comments	
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Marsh Creek	Custer	FC-RONRW boundary at Smith Creek to Knapp Creek (NW 1/4 of Sec. 24, T.12 N., R.11 E.)	4	1993	R	S, R, F	See Marsh Creek Comments	
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Marsh Creek Comments: Wild anadromous fishery. Spectacular scenery of Sawtooth Mountains. Challenging white water for kayaking during high spring run-off.

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Meadow Creek	Idaho	Road crossing (NE 1/4 of Sec. 14, T.31 N., R.9 E.) to headwaters	34	1993	W	G, F, W, O	See Meadow Creek Comments	
Meadow Creek	Idaho	Confluence with Selway River (NE 1/4 of Sec. 11, T.31 N., R.9 E.) to road crossing	1	1993	R	R, G, F, W, O	See Meadow Creek Comments	

Meadow Creek Comments: Major undeveloped tributary of Selway River. Threatened and endangered species such as bald eagle. Highly productive and valuable anadromous and resident fish habitat. Wildlife viewing and hunting opportunities.

Monumental Creek	Valley	From the Wilderness boundary to the confluence with Big Creek	16	1993		S, G, F	See Monumental Creek Comments	
Monumental Creek	Valley	From the headwaters to the boundary of the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness	8	1993		S, G, F	See Monumental Creek Comments	

Monumental Creek Comments: Creek flows through high mountain meadows and stringer timber of high scenic quality. The spectacular glacial canyon of Monumental Creek continues on for the entire length of the stream.

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Moose Creek Complex	Idaho	Confluence of Selway River (SE 1/4 of Sec. 10, T.32 N., R.12 E.) to headwaters of streams in complex	75	1993	W	S, G, F, W, O	Outstanding lakes and vegetation. Unspoiled natural runs of steelhead and chinook salmon.	
Owyhee River, South Fork	Owyhee	From its source to a point approximately two miles downstream from Wilson Creek Canyon	61	1982		R, G, F	Major dry region, deep canyon stream with some entrenched meanders and many wild areas.	
Owyhee River, South Fork	Owyhee (Elko, NV)	From a point approximately 3 and 1/2 miles upstream of the confluence with Fourmile Creek to the confluence with the East Little Owyhee River	54	1982		R, G, F	Major dry region, deep canyon stream with some entrenched meanders and many wild areas.	NV
Pack River	Bonner	Forest boundary in SE 1/4 of Sec. 34, T.59 N., R.2 W. to Harrison Lake in SW 1/4 of Sec. 31, T.62 N., R.2 W.	14	1993	R	F	Noted for Dolly Varden trout.	

Pahsimeroi River, East Fork	Custer	Mouth at Pahsimeroi River, in NW 1/4 of Sec. 35, T.10 N., R.23 E. to headwaters in NW 1/4 of Sec. 30, T.9 N., R.23 E.	4	1993	S	S, G	Spectacular views of highest peaks in Idaho. Unique example of glacial geology, with high rugged peaks, U-shaped valleys and alluvial deposits.	
Panther Creek	Lemhi	From the mouth in NW 1/4 of Section 19, T.23N., R.18E. to the origin in SE 1/4 of Section 2, T.17N., R.18E.	45	1993	R	S, R, W	See Panther Creek Comments	

Panther Creek Comments: The entire drainage is recognized as a distinctive visual resource. The upper portions of the stream are characterized by a gentle canyon morphology. The lower half of the stream follows a deep, rugged canyon.

Payette River and South Fork	Boise	The South Fork from the boundary of the Sawtooth Wilderness Area downstream to the confluence with the Middle Fork; and then the mainstem to the confluence with the North Fork	54	1982		S, R, G, F	See Payette River and South Fork Comments1	
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Payette River and South Fork Comments1: Substantial quantities of recreational boating and fishing; scenic canyons interspersed with wider valley area. This very scenic river rises in the Sawtooth Wilderness Area, and flows past several geothermal (hot springs) sites. Jointly designated by US Fish and Wildlife Service, EPA, and Idaho Fish and Game as a "highest-valued fishery resource".

Payette River and South Fork	Boise	Confluence of Middle Fork Payette to confluence of North Fork Payette	8	1982/ 1993	R	S, R, F	Recreational boating and fishing, scenic canyons interspersed with wide valleys.	
Payette River, South Fork	Boise	Grandjean/Highway 21 Junction to Lowman	26	1982/ 1993	R	S, R, G	See Payette River, South Fork Comments1	
<u>Payette River, South Fork Comments1:</u> Scenic canyon with vistas of forested mountainsides. Floating, fishing, and camping. Several hot springs.								
Payette River, South Fork	Boise	Forest Boundary to confluence with Middle Fork Payette	4	1982/ 1993	R	S, R	Payette River, South Fork Comments2	
<u>River, South Fork Comments2:</u> Flows through narrow canyon with series of rapids and pools. Extremely popular for rafting and kayaking.								
Payette River, South Fork	Boise	Lowman to Little Gallagher Creek	13	1982/ 1993	R	S, R, G	Payette River, South Fork Comments3	
<u>Payette River, South Fork Comments3:</u> Spectacular canyon, challenging rapids for rafting, kayaking, and fishing. Natural hot springs.								
Payette River, South Fork	Boise	Sawtooth National Recreation boundary to junction of Grandjean Road and State Highway 21	9	1982/ 1993	S	S, R, G	Spectacular panoramic views of Sawtooth Mountains. Hot springs, fishing, and floating.	

Payette River, South Fork	Boise	Little Gallagher Creek to Forest Boundary	10	1982/ 1993	R	S, R, G	Payette River, South Fork Comments3	
<u>River, South Fork Comments3:</u> Rugged canyon with scenic cliffs. Challenging river floating experiences. Numerous hot springs.								
Payette, North Fork	Boise	From McCall, Idaho, downstream to slack water at Cascade Reservoir and from Cascade Dam downstream to confluence with mainstem	52	1982		S, R, F	See Payette, North Fork Comments	
<u>Payette, North Fork Comments:</u> Stellar example of continuous white water in a moderately sized canyon; river supplies expert kayaking opportunities as well as considerable scenic qualities, despite the presence of a major road and railroad line. Upper portion meanders through wide flood plain. Jointly designated by US Fish and Wildlife Service, EPA, and Idaho Fish and Game as a "highest values fishery resource".								
Priest River	Boundary, Bonner	Canadian border to Upper Priest Lake	18	1993	W	S, R, F, W		
Running Creek	Idaho	NW 1/4 of Sec. 28, T.30 N., R.13 E. to boundary of Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness	7	1993	W	G, F, W	See Running Creek Comments	
Running Creek	Idaho	Wilderness boundary to headwaters near Running Lake	8	1993	S	G, F, W	See Running Creek Comments	
<u>Running Creek Comments:</u> Outstanding hot springs. Anadromous fisheries and elk viewing and hunting.								

Salmon River	Custer, Lemhi	From its source downstream to North Fork, Idaho, except that part through Salmon, Idaho	177	1982		R, G, F	See Salmon River Comments	
<p><u>Salmon River Comments:</u> Long, major high flow river with a variety of topographic settings, providing fine views of interesting geological features. Supports considerable recreational boating and fishing. Jointly designated by US Fish and Wildlife Service, EPA, and Idaho Fish and Game as a "highest-valued fishery resource".</p>								
Salmon River	Custer, Lemhi	Source downstream to North Fork, Idaho, except part through Salmon, Idaho	62	1982/ 1993	R	F	Prime spawning and rearing habitat for spring and summer chinook salmon.	
Salmon River	Nez Perce, Lewis, Idaho	Confluence with Snake River to Long Tom Bar.	112	1993	S, R	S, R, G, F, W, H, O		
Salmon River, East Fork	Custer	Confluence of West Fork of East Fork of Salmon River and South Fork of East Fork of Salmon River to Forest Boundary	11	1982/ 1993	W, S, R	F	See Salmon River, East Fork Comments1	
<p><u>Salmon River, East Fork Comments1:</u> Outstanding salmon fishery. Upper portion in Sawtooth National Recreation Area which enhances recreational value. Initial 4 miles suitable for wild classification. Remaining 7 miles suitable for recreation or scenic.</p>								

Salmon River, East Fork	Custer	From the Sawtooth NRA boundary downstream to the confluence with the mainstem	20	1982		S, R, F	See Salmon River, East Fork Comments2	
<p><u>Salmon River, East Fork Comments2:</u> Very clear, essentially undeveloped river beginning in Sawtooth Wilderness Area and flowing through a broad, steep sided valley. High recreational and scenic values, including kayaking, rafting and fishing opportunities. Jointly designated by US Fish and Wildlife Service, EPA and Idaho Fish and Game as a "highest-valued fishery resource".</p>								
Salmon River, South Fork	Idaho, Valley	Smith Creek to confluence with main Salmon River	12	1982/ 1993	W	S, G, F	See Salmon River, South Fork Comments1	
Salmon River, South Fork	Idaho, Valley	Three Mile Creek to landing strip at Smith Creek	23	1982/ 1993	S	S, G, F	See Salmon River, South Fork Comments1	
Salmon River, South Fork	Idaho, Valley	Headwaters on Boise N.F. to confluence with Three Mile Creek on Payette N.F.	47	1982/ 1993	R	S, G, F	See Salmon River, South Fork Comments1	
<p><u>Salmon River, South Fork Comments1:</u> Important anadromous fishery which is tributary to main Salmon River. Flow through highly scenic meadow - stringer timber landscapes. Deeply dissected canyon within granitic Idaho Batholith.</p>								
Salmon River, South Fork	Valley	From its source downstream to the confluence with the mainstem	46	1982		S, R, G, F, W	See Salmon River, South Fork Comments2	

Salmon River, South Fork Comments2: Outstanding scenic qualities and landscape diversity. Mostly wild and essentially undeveloped stream supports kayaking and fishing. Many interesting geological features; popular pack trip area; important spawning ground for salmon. Jointly designated by US Fish and Wildlife Service, EPA, and Idaho Fish and Game as a "highest-valued fishery resource".

Secesh River	Valley	Entire river.	38	1982		S, R, F	See Secesh River Comments	
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Secesh River Comments: Outstanding whitewater boating river. Roadless middle reach has trail system with opportunities for hiking, camping and fishing in highly scenic canyon. High quality salmon, steelhead, and cutthroat trout fishery.

Slate Creek	Idaho	Confluence with Salmon River (NW 1/4 of Sec. 36, T.27 N., R.1 E.) to Gospel-Hump Wilderness boundary (NW 1/4 of Sec. 31, T.27 N., R.4 E.)	14	1993	R	G, F, H	See Slate Creek Comments	
Slate Creek	Idaho	Wilderness boundary to headwaters at Slate Lakes	5	1993	W	G, F, H	See Slate Creek Comments	

Slate Creek Comments: Natural limestone cliffs along lower portion of Slate Creek. Prehistoric sites. Excellent anadromous and resident fish habitat.

Snake River	Bingham	From Blackfoot, Idaho, downstream to slack water at American Falls Reservoir	21	1982		G, F	See Snake River Comments1	
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Snake River Comments1: Excellent example of major river flowing through a wide flood plain; displaying large meanders, numerous sloughs, channels and backwaters.

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Snake River	Gooding, Twin Falls	Lower Salmon Falls Dam downstream to the head of Bliss Reservoir	9	1982		R, G, W, H, O	See Snake River Comments2	

Snake River Comments2: Mid-section of 1,000+ mile river; highest volume in Northwest after Columbia River. Broad, deep fixed channel cut through flood basalts. Contains three USFWS candidate threatened and endangered aquatic species: Snake River snail, Bliss Rapids snail, and Shoshone sculpin. Critical habitat and type location for both snails. Riparian zone contains several threatened plant species. Outstanding waterfowl habitat; identified in the USFWS Unique Ecosystems Study. Regionally significant "big river" fishing and whitewater boating opportunities.

Snake River	Bonneville, Jefferson	From Palisades Dam downstream to the confluence with the Henrys Fork	61	1982		S, R, G, F, W	See Snake River Comments3	
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Snake River Comments3: An outstanding remaining free-flowing segment of the Snake with ample recreation opportunities; superior wildlife habitat and good scenic vistas, particularly in the Upper Snake Canyon. Mature flood plain with many sloughs and channels, especially near Henrys Fork confluence. Presence of levees in lower portion is relatively unobstructive. Sustains raft and canoe use on swift, notable bald and golden eagle nesting area. Jointly designated by US Fish and Wildlife Service, EPA and Idaho Fish and Game as a highest-valued fishery resource".

Snake River, Henrys Fork	Fremont	Buffalo River (NE 1/4 of Sec. 33, T.13 N., R.43 E.)	3	1982/ 1993	S	S, R, G, F, W	See Snake River, Henrys Fork Comments	
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Snake River, Henrys Fork	Fremont	Riverside Campground to Warm River (NW 1/4 of Sec. 13, T.9 N., R.43 E.)	18	1982/ 1993	W	S, R, G, F, W	See Snake River, Henrys Fork Comments	
Snake River, Henrys Fork	Fremont	Box Canyon to Harriman State Park Boundary	2	1982/ 1993	R	S, R, G, F, W	See Snake River, Henrys Fork Comments	
Snake River, Henrys Fork	Fremont	Flat Rock to McCrea Bridge (SE 1/4 of Sec. 8, T.13 N., R.43 E.)	6	1982/ 1993	S	S, R, G, F, W	See Snake River, Henrys Fork Comments	
Snake River, Henrys Fork	Fremont	North Fork Summer Homes to Flat Rock	3	1982/ 1993	R	S, R, G, F, W	See Snake River, Henrys Fork Comments	
Snake River, Henrys Fork	Fremont	Big Springs (NE 1/4 of Sec. 33, T.15 N., R.44 E.) to North Fork Summer Homes	3	1982/ 1993	S	S, R, G, F, W	See Snake River, Henrys Fork Comments	
Snake River, Henrys Fork	Fremont	Harriman State Park Boundary to Riverside Campground	11	1982/ 1993	S	S, R, G, F, W	See Snake River, Henrys Fork Comments	

Snake River, Henrys Fork Comments: Several major waterfalls. From tranquil slow moving water through scenic marshes and meadows to swift rapids in canyon. International reputation as one of best trout streams in US. Fishing, boating, and sightseeing. Essential bald eagle habitat.

Snake River, South Fork	Bonneville, Jefferson	Palisades Reservoir to confluence with Henry's Fork	61	1993	S, R	S, R, G, F, W	See Snake River, South Fork Comments	
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Snake River, South Fork Comments: Outstanding free-flowing segment of the Snake, ample recreational opportunities, superior wildlife habitat, good scenic vistas, native flood plain with many sloughs and channels.

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Three Links Complex	Idaho	Confluence of Selway River (SW 1/4 of Sec. 22, T.32 N., R.11 E.) to headwaters in complex	18	1993	W	S, G, F, O	Excellent spawning habitat for steelhead and chinook salmon. Outstanding lakes and vegetation.	
Warm River	Fremont	Warm springs to Forest boundary	9	1993		S, R, G, W, H		
White Bird Creek	Idaho	Confluence with Salmon River (NW 1/4 of Sec. 22, T.28 N., R.1 E.) to confluence of North and South Forks of White Bird Creek (SE 1/4 of Sec. 5, T.28 N., R.2 E)	6	1993	R	G, F, C	Dissected basalt cliffs adjacent to creek. Excellent habitat for anadromous and resident fish. Abundant cultural resources associated with Nez Perce Indian Battleground.	

White Sand Creek	Idaho	White Sand mouth at Forest Road #111 (NE 1/4 Sec. 34, R.14 E., T.37 N.) to point where trail #47 intersects trail #50 (NW 1/4 Sec. 5, R.15 E., T.36 N.)	3	1993	R	S, R, F	See White Sand Creek Comments	
White Sand Creek	Idaho	Trail #47 and 50 intersection to Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness boundary at mouth of Dan Creek (NE 1/4 Sec. 36, R.15 E., T.36 N.)	9	1993	W	S, R, F	See White Sand Creek Comments	
<u>White Sand Creek Comments:</u> Precipitous slopes carpeted with stands of fir, larch and pine. Potential to restore traditional runs of Chinook salmon to Clearwater system. Fishing, hunting, hiking, and horseback riding.								
Yankee Fork	Custer	Jordan Creek to Eightmile Creek (SE 1/4 of Sec. 30, T.13 N., R.16 E.)	6	1993	R	R, G, F, H	See Yankee Fork Comments	
Yankee Fork	Custer	Mouth at Main Salmon River (NW 1/4 of Sec. 20, T.11 N., R.15 E.) to Pole Flat Campground (beginning of dredge tailings)	2	1993	R	R, G, F, H, C	See Yankee Fork Comments	

Yankee Fork	Custer	Pole Flat Campground to Jordan Creek	6	1993	R	R, G, F, H	See Yankee Fork Comments	
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Yankee Fork Comments: Native American religious and ceremonial fishery. Challenging white water for kayaking during high spring run-off. Spawning and rearing habitat for anadromous steelhead and Chinook Salmon.

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.

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.