

The Nationwide Rivers Inventory 70 Segments for the State of West Virginia

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
Big Sandy Creek	Preston	Cheat River to Bruceton Mills	10	1982		S, G	See Big Sandy Creek Comments	

Big Sandy Creek Comments: **Geologic**-(Segment includes unusual geologic formations, cliffs, sheer rock walls, large boulders, waterfalls and numerous rock ledges. The amount and diversity of features appears to be unique.)

Blackwater River	Tucker	Hendrix to headwaters	32	1982		S, R, F, O	See Blackwater River Comments1	
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Blackwater River Comments1: **Recreation**-(Segment includes significant Class 3-5 rapids and is surrounded by the Monongahela National Forest.) **Botanic**-(River flows through, and is representative of, the Canan Valley which is a National Natural Landmark. The area is the highest mountain valley east of the Mississippi and the largest complex of bog and swamp communities in the Appalachian Region. Segment is also adjacent to Big Run and Red Run Bogs which are part of a unique bog system.) **Scenic**-(Within the corridor are a variety of visually diverse landscape features including the 65' high Blackwater Falls and an area of bluffs.) **Fish**-(Segment is part of a significant self-sustaining brown trout habitat.)

Blackwater River	Tucker	State Park bridge to N. Fork	3	1982/ 1993	S	S, R	See Blackwater River Comments2	
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Blackwater River Comments2: Flows over 57-ft. high falls and through Blackwater Falls State Park in an inaccessible 600-ft. canyon.

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Blackwater River	Tucker	N. Fork to Hickory Lick Run	6	1982/ 1993	S	S, R	See Blackwater River Comments3	
<u>Blackwater River Comments3:</u> Recreation-Class 4-6 whitewater stream in a steep sided scenic canyon up to 1400 feet deep.								
Buckhanon River	Barbour, Upshur, Randolph	Confluence with Tygart Valley to the headwaters	60	1982		R	See Buckhanon River Comments	
<u>Buckhanon River Comments:</u> Recreation- (Segment possesses a variety of flow gradients including Class 3-6 rapids. 36 miles of the segment are considered an excellent canoe-camping-fishing trip area.)								
Cheat River	Preston, Tucker	Albright to Parsons	49	1982		W, O	See Cheat River Comments	
<u>Cheat River Comments:</u> Botanic- (Segment includes an area noted as the southernmost stronghold of American larch.)								
Cheat River, Dry Fork	Tucker	Glady Fork to Otter Creek	7	1982/ 1993	R	R	See Cheat River, Dry Fork Comments1	
<u>Cheat River, Dry Fork Comments1:</u> Recreation- Provides challenging class 2-4 whitewater boating through a constricted scenic valley.								
Cheat River, Dry Fork	Tucker	Otter Creek to Blackwater	3	1982/ 1993	R	R	See Cheat River, Dry Fork Comments2	
<u>Cheat River, Dry Fork Comments2:</u> Recreation Provides challenging class 2-4 whitewater boating through a constricted scenic valley.								

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Cheat River, Dry Fork	Tucker	Blackwater River to Gladwin	9	1982		R	See Cheat River, Dry Fork Comments3	
<u>Cheat River, Dry Fork Comments3:</u> Recreation- (Segment possesses a variety of flow gradients including Class 3-4 rapids.)								
Cheat River, Dry Fork	Tucker	Laurel Fork to Glady Fork	4	1993	R	R	See Cheat River, Dry Fork Comments4	
<u>Cheat River, Dry Fork Comments4:</u> Provides challenging class 2-4 (mostly 3) whitewater boating through a constricted scenic valley.								
Cheat River, Glady Fork	Randolph, Tucker	Dry Fork of Cheat River to headwaters above Glady	30	1982		R, O	See Cheat River, Glady Fork Comments1	
Cheat River, Glady Fork	Randolph	Frazier Creek to .5 miles above US 33	8	1982/ 1993	W	R	See Cheat River, Glady Fork Comments1	
Cheat River, Glady Fork	Randolph	.5 miles above US 33 to Waterfall Run	4	1982/ 1993	R	R	See Cheat River, Glady Fork Comments1	
<u>Cheat River, Glady Fork Comments1:</u> Wild- (Corridor and surrounding watersheds are virtually undeveloped and remote.) Recreation- (Segment possesses a variety of flow gradients including Class 3-4 rapids. The corridor, which is nearly 95 percent undeveloped and inaccessible, offers a unique natural recreation experience.)								

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Cheat River, Glady Fork	Randolph	Forks to Frazier Creek	4	1982/ 1993	R	R	See Cheat River, Glady Fork Comments2	
<u>Cheat River, Glady Fork Comments2:</u> Provides opportunity for long-distance hiking on Allegheny Trail in scenic riverside setting.								
Cheat River, Glady Fork	Randolph, Tucker	Waterfall Run to Dry Fork	15	1982/ 1993	S	R	See Cheat River, Glady Fork Comments3	
<u>Cheat River, Glady Fork Comments3: Recreation-</u> Provides opportunities for long-distance hiking on Allegheny Trail in a scenic riverside setting with a diversity of good fishing, boating and camping.								
Cheat River, Shavers Fork	Randolph	Faulkner to headwaters above Spruce	51	1982		R	See Cheat River, Shavers Fork Comments	
<u>Cheat River, Shavers Fork Comments: Recreation-</u> (Segment possesses a variety of flow gradients including Class 3-4 rapids. The corridor, which is nearly 90% undeveloped and inaccessible, offers a significant natural recreation experience.)								
Cherry River & South Fork	Greenbrier, Nicholas, Pocahontas	Richwood to headwaters	13	1982		S	See Cherry River & South Fork Comments	
<u>Cherry River & South Fork Comments: Scenic-</u> (Segment is entirely encased within a gorge and possesses numerous rocks, boulders and rapids.)								
Cherry, North Fork	Greenbrier, Nicholas	Rabbit Run to .5 miles from Richwood	11	1993	R	S, R		

Cherry, North Fork	Greenbrier, Nicholas	Darnell Run to Rabbit Run	5	1993	R	S, R		
River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Cranberry River	Nicholas, Webster	Headwaters to confluence with Gauley River	33	1993	W, S	O	See Cranberry River Comments	

Cranberry River Comments: Botanical values due to Cranberry Glades Botanical Area, a National Natural Landmark.

Elk River & Left Fork	Braxton, Webster, Randolph	Sutton Lake Reservoir to Webster Springs	73	1982		O	See Elk River & Left Fork Comments	
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Elk River & Left Fork Comments: Hydrologic-(One of the longest, relatively free-flowing rivers in this section and province.)

Gauley River	Nicholas, Webster	Donaldson to Panther Creek Junction	25	1993	S	S, R	Gorge offers good white water in rugged, relatively unspoiled setting.	
Greenbrier River	Pocahontas, Greenbrier	Confluence of East and West Forks downstream to I-64 bridge at Caldwell	109	1993	S	S, R, G, F, H	See Greenbrier River Comments1	

Greenbrier River Comments1: Recreation-Mainstem of the Greenbrier from Durbin to I-64 providing a diversity of recreation including flat and whitewater boating, 78-mile state-managed Greenbrier River Trail, two state parks and two state forests, warm and coldwater fishing with a mixture of forested and pastoral areas.

Greenbrier River	Greenbrier, Monroe, Summers	I-64 bridge at Caldwell downstream to confluence with New River at Hinton	53	1993	R	S, R, G, F, H	See Greenbrier River Comments2	
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Greenbrier River Comments2: Recreation-Mainstem of the Greenbrier providing flat and whitewater boating and excellent warmwater fishing. Generally accessible, with several towns and significant residential and seasonal home development, and paralleled by CSX Railroad.

Greenbrier River, East Fork	Pocahontas	Origin at Blister Swamp to Forest Service Road 36 at Island Campground	10	1982/ 1993	S	R, F	Outstanding fishing , hiking; dispersed recreation in a forested environment.	
Greenbrier River, East Fork	Pocahontas	Island Campground downstream to confluence with West Fork Greenbrier at Durbin	9	1982/ 1993	R	R, H	Provides limited whitewater boating opportunity through a readily accessible area of forests, pastures, and small communities.	
Greenbrier River, East Fork	Pocahontas	Bartow to headwaters	14	1982		O	See Greenbrier River, East Fork Comments	

Greenbrier River, East Fork Comments: Botanic-(Segment's headwaters include Blister Swamp which is notable for its native species of Balsam fir known as Blister Pines and southernmost known locality in eastern North America of the twinflower (*Linnaea borealis* var. *americana*).)

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Greenbrier River, West Fork	Pocahontas	Origin at Wildell to confluence with East Fork Greenbrier at Durbin	18	1982/ 1993	R	R, F	See Greenbrier River, West Fork Comments	
<u>Greenbrier River, West Fork Comments:</u> Recreation- Provides a diversity of recreation opportunities including fishing, whitewater boating, hiking on converted RR, and dispersed camping in an attractive forested environment.								
Greenbrier River, West Fork	Pocahontas	Durbin to headwaters	17	1982		F	Fish- (Recognized as a significant area for small mouth bass and float fishing.)	
Holly River & Left Fork	Webster, Braxton	Sutton Lake Reservoir to Holly River State Park	25	1982		S	See Holly River & Left Fork Comments	
<u>Holly River & Left Fork Comments:</u> Scenic- (Diverse juxtaposition and combination of land, water and vegetation elements.)								
Hughes River, North Fork	Ritchie	Cairo to Harrisville	8	1982		S	See Hughes River, North Fork Comments	
<u>Hughes River, North Fork Comments:</u> Scenic- (Diverse juxtaposition and combination of land, water and vegetation elements.)								

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Laurel Fork	Randolph	Shears Hollow to private land	7	1993	W	S, R	See Laurel Fork Comments 1	
Laurel Fork	Randolph	.5 miles North of US 33 to Shears Hol.	5	1993	S	R	See Laurel Fork Comments 1	
Laurel Fork	Randolph	Private land to Dry Fork	1	1993	R	R	See Laurel Fork Comments 1	
<p><u>Laurel Fork Comments1:</u> Recreation-Class 3-4 whitewater boating opportunities through a largely undeveloped environment. Central portion (Segment 5) includes a 12-foot waterfall with extensive class 3 rapids and a long-abandoned logging railroad tunnel.</p>								
Laurel Fork	Randolph	Enter NF land-exit Wilderness	16	1993	S	R	See Laurel Fork Comments 1	
<p><u>Laurel Fork Comments2:</u> Includes portions of Laurel Fork of North and South Wildernesses and the Laurel Fork Recreation Area. Offers diverse hiking, camping and fishing opportunities in a remote setting.</p>								
Little Kanawha River	Wood, Wirt, Roane, Calhoun	Confluence with the Ohio to the confluence of the W. Fork	30	1982		H	See Little Kanawha River Comments	
<p><u>Little Kanawha River Comments:</u> Historic-Segment includes the Burning Spring National Register Site. The area was the site of world's 2nd oil field.)</p>								

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Middle Fork River	Upshur, Randolph, Barbour	Tygart Valley River to Lantz	13	1982		R	See Middle Fork River Comments1	
<u>Middle Fork River Comments1:</u> Recreation- (Segment includes a diversity of flow gradients including sections of Class IV rapids.)								
Middle Fork River	Randolph	Lantz to headwaters	28	1982		R	See Middle Fork River Comments2	
<u>Middle Fork River Comments2:</u> Recreation- (Segment includes a diversity of flow gradients and including Class 3-5 rapids.)								
Mud River	Cabell, Lincoln	Mud River to confluence with the Guyandotte River	70	1982		H	See Mud River Comments	
<u>Mud River Comments:</u> Historic- (Within the corridor is the Mud River Covered Bridge, a National Historic Landmark.)								
New River	Fayette, Raleigh, Summers	Gauley Bridge to Bluestone Dam	66	1982		R, G, W, C	See New River Comments	
<u>New River Comments:</u> Wildlife- (Segment includes 23 Federal threatened or endangered species including the New River crayfish, big mouth chub, Kanawha darter, New River snail, ephemeral cave scud.) Cultural- (Segment includes the New River Bridge, the largest expansion bridge in the world.) Recreation- (A nationally recognized whitewater recreation area.) Geologic- (Reported to be the oldest river, geologically, in North America.)								

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
North River	Hampshire, Hardy	Confluence with the Cacapon River to headwaters	44	1982		O	Hydrologic -(The North River is an undeveloped, free-flowing river in its entirety.)	
Ohio River	Hancock	From OH/PA state line to Wellsville	18	1982		S, R, H	See Ohio River, OH Comments.	OH
<p><u>Ohio River OH Comments:</u> Recreation-A broad interstate river used extensively for recreational boating, canoeing and fishing. In this area it flows through scenic hill country in Ohio and Kentucky with some cliffs and rock outcroppings. Considerable historic and archeologic values along river. Used extensively in 19th century by settlers and early explorers. Many stream side recreational facilities available. Flows through Cincinnati and several other smaller cities.</p>								
Otter Creek	Randolph, Tucker	Enter Wilderness - exit Wilderness	10	1993	S	S, R	See Otter Creek Comments	
<p><u>Otter Creek Comments:</u> High gradient stream with numerous cascades, waterfalls, and rapids within an essentially natural appearing landscape. Flows through Otter Creek Wilderness.</p>								
Potomac River	Morgan, Hampshire	Hancock (MD) to Oldtown (MD)	52	1982		H, O	See Potomac River Comments	MD
<p><u>Potomac River Comments:</u> Historic-(Segment parallels the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historic Park. This area, a National Historic Register Site, is one of the least altered older canals.) Hydrologic-(One of the largest (in CFS), longest, free-flowing, sparsely developed remaining high order rivers in the section and province.)</p>								

Potomac River, North Fork of South Branch	Grant	High Ridge Run- near Hopeville	3	1982/ 1993	S	S, R	See Potomac River, North Fork of South Branch Comments1	
<u>Potomac River, North Fork of South Branch Comments1:</u> Unique and extremely diverse combination of land, water and vegetation elements. River flows through the narrow, cliff-lined Hopeville Gorge. Outstanding class 2-3 whitewater boating.								
Potomac River, North Fork of South Branch	Pendleton, Grant	Mouth of Seneca to South Br.	19	1982		S	See Potomac River, North Fork of South Branch Comments2	
<u>Potomac River, North Fork of South Branch Comments2:</u> Scenic-(Unique and extremely diverse juxtaposition and combination of land, water and vegetational elements.)								
Potomac River, South Branch	Grant	Canyon exit to NRA boundary	3	1982/ 1993	R	R	See Potomac River, South Branch Comments1	
Potomac River, South Branch	Grant, Pendleton, Hardy	Petersburg to Jake Hill Road crossing	26	1982		R	See Potomac River, South Branch Comments1	
Potomac River, South Branch	Grant, Pendleton	Shreve Store to Big Bend CG	5	1982/ 1993	R	S, R, H	See Potomac River, South Branch Comments1	
<u>Potomac River, South Branch Comments1:</u> Recreation-(Segment flows through the Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area and is adjacent to attractions such as Seneca, Eagle and Champe Rocks, and the Smoke Hole gorge.)								

Potomac River, South Branch	Hampshire, Hardy	N. Br. to U.S. Rt. 220 crossing north of Moorefield	34	1982		G	See Potomac River, South Branch Comments2	
<u>Potomac River, South Branch Comments2:</u> Geologic-(Segment flows through the "Trough", a six mile gorge area with near wilderness qualities.)								
Potomac River, South Branch	Pendleton	Jake Hill Bridge to Shreve Store	5	1982/ 1993	R	S, R, G	See Potomac River, South Branch Comments3	
<u>Potomac River, South Branch Comments3:</u> Fast-moving river flowing through upper Smokehole Canyon with towering rock formations and exposed rocky slopes. Outstanding whitewater kayaking and canoeing, fishing, developed camp and picnic areas and riverside vehicle access.								
Potomac River, South Branch	Grant	Big Bend CG to Canyon exit	9	1982/ 1993	S	S, R, G, W	See Potomac River, South Branch Comments4	
<u>Potomac River, South Branch Comments4:</u> Outstanding class 2 canoeing opportunities through lower Smokehole Canyon with towering rock formations, cliffs and geologic features. Rare plants and animal species.								
Potomac River, South Fork of the South Branch	Hardy, Pendleton, Highland	1 mile south of Moorefield to Palo Alto	55	1982		R, G, O	See Potomac River, South Fork of the South Branch Comments	VA
<u>Potomac River, South Fork of the South Branch Comments:</u> Recreation-(Segment includes a diversity of flow gradients including Class 4 and 5 rapids at the Moorefield River Gorge and Ft. Seybert.) Hydrologic-(The second longest, relatively undeveloped, free-flowing river within the entire province.) Geologic-(Segment flows through the Trumbol Gap, a unique gorge-like "trough" enclosed by nearly perpendicular walls.)								

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Red Creek	Tucker	Enter -exit Wilderness	5	1993	S	S, R	See Red Creek Comments1	
<u>Red Creek Comments1:</u> High gradient stream flowing through Dolly Sods Wilderness. Hiking, backpacking opportunities in remote, steep-walled valley.								
Red Creek	Tucker	Perennial stream to Wilderness boundary	3	1993	S	S, R	See Red Creek Comments2	
<u>Red Creek Comments2:</u> Near-unique scenic values with extensive grass vegetation. Hiking, camping, berry picking in remote, high-elevation.								
Seneca Creek	Pendleton	Trussel Run to North of Judy Springs	3	1993	W	R	See Seneca Creek Comments1	
Seneca Creek	Pendleton	North of Judy Springs to private land	5	1993	W	S, R, F	See Seneca Creek Comments1	
<u>Seneca Creek Comments1:</u> Outstanding recreation and scenic values related to hiking, backpacking, and fishing in a remote setting with several waterfalls and cascades, excellent water quality and native trout fishery.								
Seneca Creek	Pendleton	Private land to Whites Run	3	1993	R	R, F	See Seneca Creek Comments2	
<u>Seneca Creek Comments2:</u> Highly productive fishing stream flowing through a mixture of wooded and pastoral environments.								

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Seneca Creek	Pendleton	Whites Run to NRA boundary	2	1993	R	R, F	See Seneca Creek Comments3	
Seneca Creek Comments3: Highly productive fishing stream flowing through a mixture of wooded and pastoral environments.								
Shavers Fork	Tucker, Randolph	Confluence with the Cheat River to Faulkner	30	1982		W, O	See Shavers Fork Comments1	
Shavers Fork Comments1: Botanic- (Corridor is adjacent to, and hydrologically connected with, the Gaudineer Scenic Area, a National Natural Landmark.) Wildlife- (Segment is part of an area which is the habitat for a highly unusual and significant biological association of 22 species of warblers.)								
Shavers Fork	Randolph, Pocahontas	Snowshoe Dam to Lambert Run	18	1982/ 1993	R	S, R, O	See Shavers Fork Comments2	
Shavers Fork Comments2: Diversity of recreation opportunities related to fishing, hunting and nature study in a relatively remote scenic setting with extensive areas of red spruce and associated ecosystems. Opportunities for interpretation of early logging and mining history.								
Shavers Fork	Randolph	.5 miles above Rt 22 to US 33	9	1982/ 1993	R	R	See Shavers Fork Comments3	
Shavers Fork Comments3: Class 2-4 whitewater stream with good fishing and opportunities for historical logging/sawmilling interpretation in an attractive forested valley.								
Shavers Fork	Randolph	McGee Run to .5 miles above Rt 22	15	1982/ 1993	R	S, R	See Shavers Fork Comments4	
Shavers Fork Comments4: Outstanding winding, class 3-5 whitewater kayaking stream, with some class 6 portions, in a scenic and generally remote forested valley. Includes 15-ft Falls of Cheat and several popular swimming holes. Mostly accessible only by foot or railroad. Localized commercial coal mining and railroad loading near Yokum Road.								

Shavers Fork	Randolph	Lambert Run to US 250	2	1982/ 1993	R	R	See Shavers Fork Comments5	
<u>Shavers Fork Comments5:</u> Similar to Segment 1, but without remote conditions. Readily accessible by vehicle with commercial coal activity evident.								
Shavers Fork	Randolph, Tucker	Rt 33/8 to Jobs Run	22	1982/ 1993	S	S, R	See Shavers Fork Comments6	
<u>Shavers Fork Comments6:</u> Good canoeing stream in a scenic valley combining pastoral and forested areas with developed and dispersed camping and fishing opportunities.								
Shavers Fork	Randolph	US 250 to McGee Run	11	1982/ 1993	R	S, R, O	See Shavers Fork Comments7	
<u>Shavers Fork Comments7:</u> Canoeable stream with outstanding stocked catch-and-release fishing opportunity in a scenic environment and good vehicle access.								
Tygart Valley River	Barbour, Taylor, Marion	Monongahela to Bellington	71	1982		R	See Tygart Valley River Comments	
<u>Tygart Valley River Comments:</u> Recreation- (Segment possesses a variety of flow gradients including up to Class 4 rapids. The river flows through a variety of environments and offers an extended recreation experience.)								
Williams	Webster	Three Forks to Spice Run	4	1993	R	S, R	See Williams Comments.	
Williams	Pocahontas	National Forest land to Tea Creek	10	1993	R	S, R	See Williams Comments	
<u>Williams Comments:</u> Diversity of recreation opportunities including excellent fishing for stocked trout with native and naturalized fish in the upper reaches, class 2-4 whitewater boating opportunities below Tea Creek, and both developed and dispersed camping along a vehicle-accessible stream in a scenic forested valley.								

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.