CX – 39

Appendix G
Endangered Species Critical Habitat Areas

Section I.D.4.a of the general permit (page 5) states: "Discharges from suction dredges are not covered by this general permit in habitat designated as critical habitat under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), or areas occupied by listed aquatic species (see Section I.D.4.b-c) unless an ESA determination has been made…and the decision is provided with the Notice of Intent."

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife (USFWS) and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) are responsible for implementing the Endangered Species Act—specifically, protecting threatened and endangered species and their habitat. The EPA must also comply with this Act when issuing its own permits. Before the EPA can authorize suction dredging in critical habitat areas, or where listed species are present, the USFWS and/or NMFS must concur that the activity would not adversely affect threatened or endangered species or their habitat. The EPA cannot make this determination on its own, and cannot proceed with granting permit coverage until ESA Consultation, as it's commonly called, is complete.

ESA Consultation is performed between two federal agencies on behalf of an applicant—typically, between a federal land manager (e.g., National Forest, BLM) and the USFWS and/or NMFS (depending on the species). For state or privately-owned land, the EPA takes on the task of initiating ESA Consultation with the USFWS and/or NMFS. This is accomplished by applying for an Individual Permit, rather than coverage under this General Permit.

This Appendix G was created in order to assist applicants with determining where designated critical habitat areas for listed aquatic species are located throughout Idaho. A specific list did not exist for this permit when it was finalized in April 2013, but a map showing these areas has always been available online.

The EPA recommends checking first for designated critical habitat and the presence of listed aquatic species <u>before</u> applying for permit coverage. If ESA Consultation will be necessary, confirm whether the location is federally managed, state- or privately-owned, in order to determine the appropriate route for initiating ESA Consultation.

For more information about the Endangered Species Act, please visit the following websites:

National Marine Fisheries Service—also referred to as NOAA Fisheries

- http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/laws/esa/
- http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/fish/
- http://www.westcoast.fisheries.noaa.gov/habitat/complying_with_the_esa.html

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

- http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/ESA_basics.pdf
- http://www.fws.gov/idaho/species/T&E/IdahoSpeciesUpdate102213.pdf
- http://www.fws.gov/idaho/Species.htm

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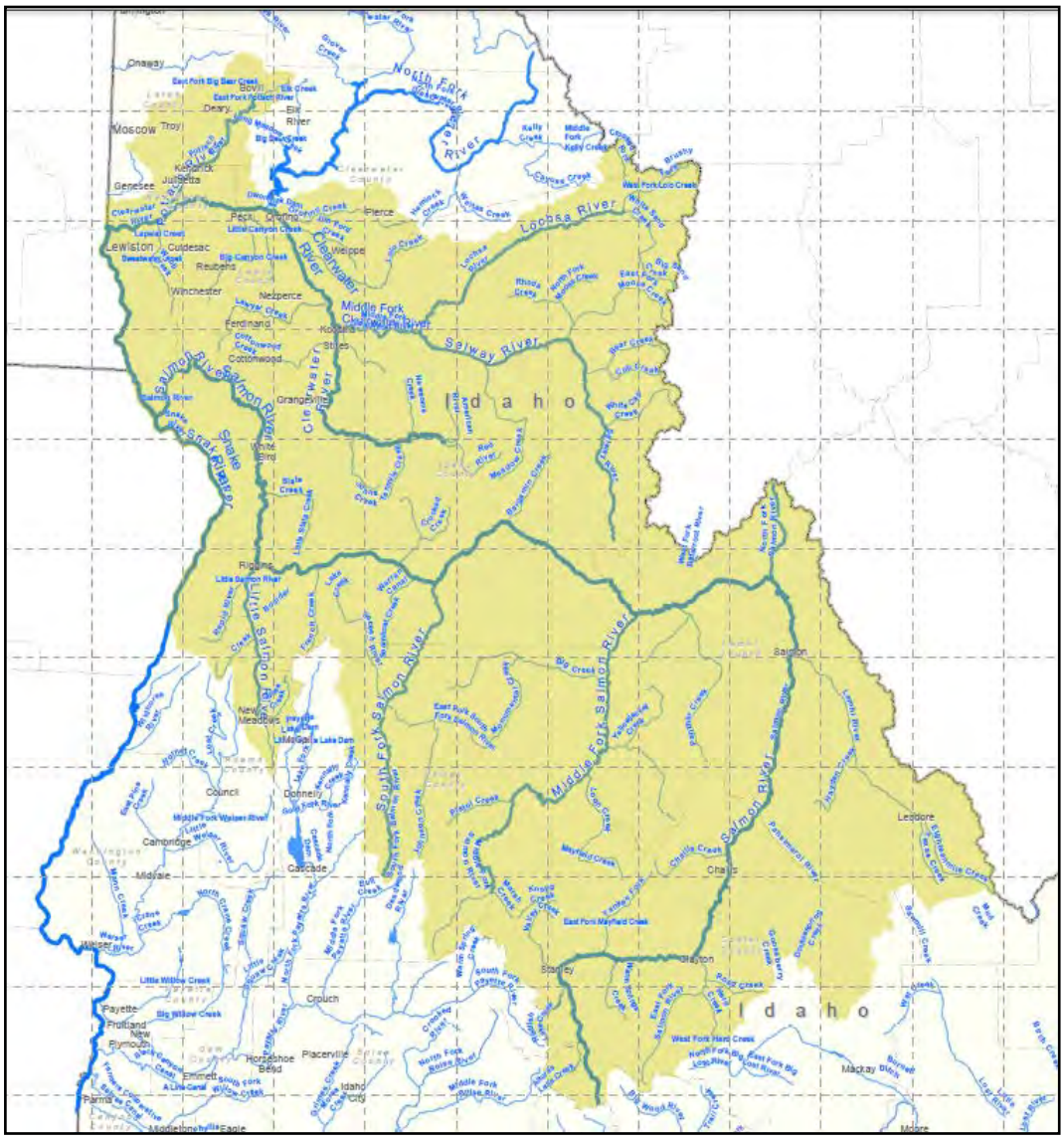
CHINOOK SALMON

The image below shows the Evolutionary Significant Unit (ESU) for Chinook salmon in Idaho, as determined by the National Marine Fisheries Service. Suction dredging within the Chinook salmon ESU will require ESA Consultation with the National Marine Fisheries Service. A larger, full-scale version of this map can be viewed online at: http://yosemite.epa.gov/r10/water.nsf/NPDES+Permits/idsuction-gp.

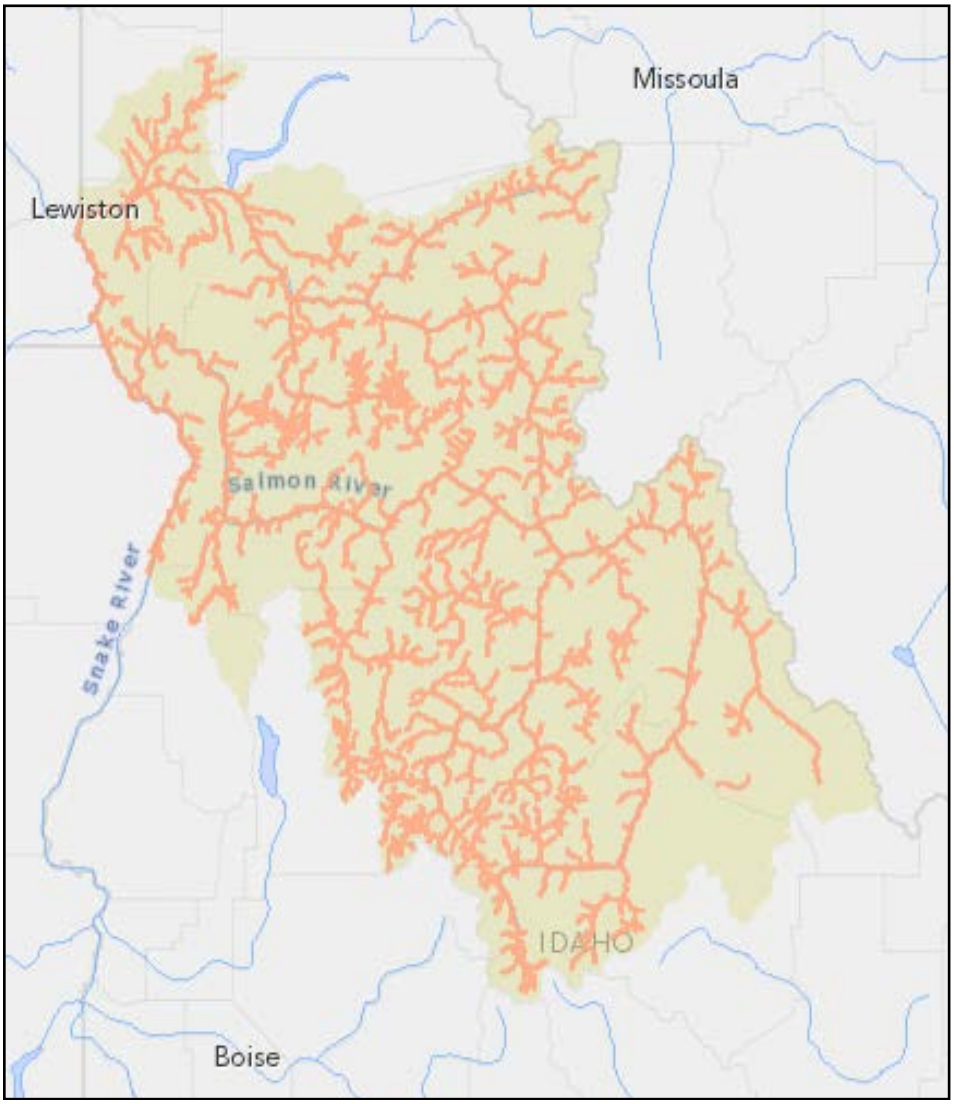
This area is also shown—in light tan—on the "Areas Excluded from Suction Dredge Mining" map: http://www.epa.gov/region10/pdf/permits/npdes/id/ssdm_excluded_map.pdf. Please note that this particular map contains multiple data layers that occasionally overlap each other. In those cases, we tried to make the most restrictive layer visible over all other data.



STEELHEAD

Critical habitat for steelhead is located within approximately the same boundary as the ESU for Chinook salmon (see previous page), also determined by the National Marine Fisheries Service. Specific counties include: Adams, Blaine, Clearwater, Custer, Idaho, Latah, Lemhi, Lewis, Nez Perce, and Valley. Suction dredging within critical habitat for steelhead will require ESA Consultation with the National Marine Fisheries Service.

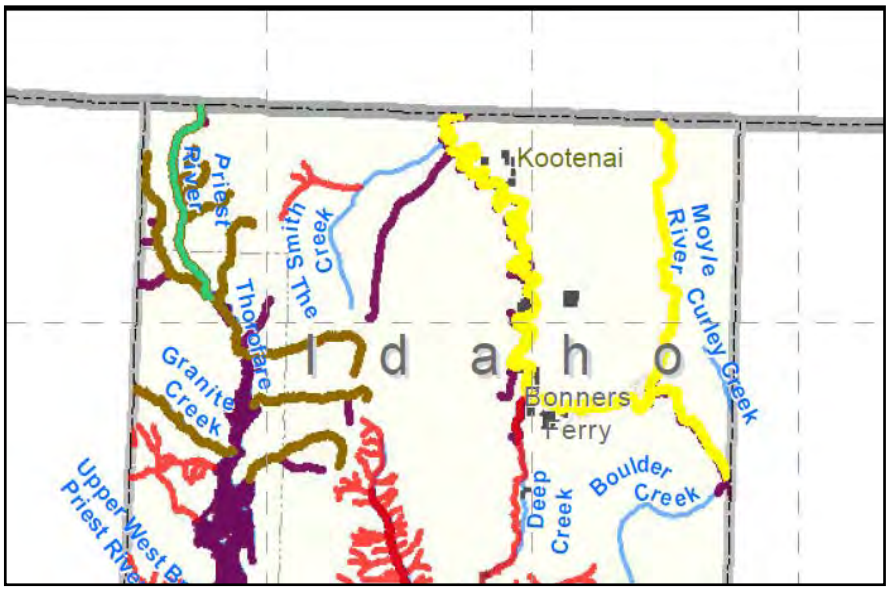
This area is also shown—in peach or coral—on the "Areas Excluded from Suction Dredge Mining" map: http://www.epa.gov/region10/pdf/permits/npdes/id/ssdm_excluded_map.pdf. Please note that this particular map contains multiple data layers that occasionally overlap each other. In those cases, we tried to make the most restrictive layer visible over all other data.



KOOTENAI RIVER WHITE STURGEON

Critical habitat for Kootenai River white sturgeon is found along 18.3 river miles (RM) of the Kootenai River within Boundary County, Idaho, containing the "braided reach" (RM 159.7 to 152.6), and the "meander reach" (RM 152.6 to 141.4).

This area is also shown—in bright yellow—on the "Areas Excluded from Suction Dredge Mining" map: http://www.epa.gov/region10/pdf/permits/npdes/id/ssdm_excluded_map.pdf. Please note that this particular map contains multiple data layers that occasionally overlap each other. In those cases, we tried to make the most restrictive layer visible over all other data.



BULL TROUT

Much of Idaho serves as critical habitat for, or is occupied by bull trout, as determined by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. A detailed list[1] of these areas is provided below. Suction dredging in critical habitat for bull trout, or where bull trout are present, will require ESA Consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

These areas are also shown—in dark purple—on the "Areas Excluded from Suction Dredge Mining" map: http://www.epa.gov/region10/pdf/permits/npdes/id/ssdm_excluded_map.pdf. Please note that this particular map contains multiple data layers that occasionally overlap each other. In those cases, we tried to make the most restrictive layer visible over all other data.

[1] Source: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Bull Trout Critical Habitat Justification Documents (Chapters 18, 19, 21, 25-31): http://www.fws.gov/pacific/bulltrout/Jusitfication%20Docs.html.

Mid-Columbia Recovery Unit

Sheep and Granite Creeks Critical Habitat Unit

(A) Sheep Creek from its confluence with the Snake River upstream 9.6 km (6.0 mi) to its confluence with East Fork Sheep Creek provides spawning and rearing habitat; Sheep Creek from its confluence with East Fork Sheep Creek upstream 8.8 km (5.4 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat; and Clarks Fork from its confluence with Sheep Creek upstream 9.1 km (5.6 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat.

(B) Granite Creek from its confluence with the Snake River upstream 10.9 km (6.8 mi) provides spawning and rearing habitat, and then from this point on Granite Creek upstream 9.5 km (5.9 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat.

Hells Canyon Complex Critical Habitat Unit

(A) Indian Creek from its confluence with the east bank of the Snake River within the Oxbow Bypass upstream 26.3 km (16.3 mi) to its confluence with Camp Creek contains FMO habitat; Indian Creek from its confluence with Camp Creek upstream 3.3 km (2.1 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; and Camp Creek from its confluence with Indian Creek upstream 3.7 km (2.3 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(B) Pine Creek, North Fork Pine Creek, Fall Creek [Oregon waters]

(C) Elk Creek, Lake Fork (also termed Lake Fork of Elk Creek or Lake Creek), Aspen Creek, Cabin Creek, Big Elk Creek [Oregon waters]

(D) Duck Creek, Fish Creek [Oregon waters]

(E) East Pine Creek, Okanogan Creek, Trinity Creek [Oregon waters]

(F) Clear Creek, East Fork Clear Creek; Meadow Creek, Trail Creek [Oregon waters]

(G) East Fork Pine Creek, Middle Fork Pine Creek, West Fork Pine Creek [Oregon waters]

(H) Wildhorse River from its confluence with the east bank of Oxbow Reservoir upstream 22.4 km (13.9 mi) to its confluence with Bear Creek and Crooked River contains FMO habitat.

(I) Bear Creek from its confluence with Crooked River upstream 20.4 km (12.7 mi) to its confluence with Little Bear Creek contains FMO habitat. Bear Creek from its confluence with Little Bear Creek upstream 9.6 km (6.0 mi) to its headwaters. The following tributaries contain FMO habitat: Mickey Creek from its confluence with Bear Creek upstream 2.5 km (1.6 mi) to its headwaters; Wesley Creek from its confluence with Bear Creek upstream 3.6 km (2.2 mi) to its headwaters; an unnamed tributary to Bear Creek (entering Bear Creek approximately 1.6 km (1.0 mi) upstream from Wesley Creek) from its confluence with Bear Creek upstream 1.8 km (1.1 mi) to its headwaters; and an unnamed tributary to Bear Creek (entering Bear Creek approximately 2.4 km (1.5 mi) upstream from Wesley Creek) from its confluence with Bear Creek upstream 1.7 km (1.0 mi) to its headwaters.

(J) Crooked River, Dick Ross Creek [Oregon waters]

Clearwater River Critical Habitat Unit

- ***Middle–Lower Fork Clearwater River Critical Habitat Subunit***

  (A) The Clearwater River from its confluence with the Snake River upstream 119.6 km (74.3 mi) to its confluence with the South Fork Clearwater River and the Middle Fork Clearwater River from its confluence with the South Fork upstream 36.8 km (22.9 mi) to the confluence of the Lochsa and Selway Rivers provide FMO habitat. The North Fork Clearwater River from its confluence with the Clearwater River upstream 3.1 km (2.0 mi) to the base of Dworshak Dam provides FMO habitat.

- ***South Fork Clearwater River Critical Habitat Subunit***

  (A) The South Fork Clearwater River from its confluence with the Clearwater River upstream 100.3 km (62.3 mi) to the confluence of the Red River and the American River provides FMO habitat.

  (B) Mill Creek from its confluence with the South Fork Clearwater River upstream 13.6 km (8.4 mi) to Merton Creek provides FMO habitat. Merton Creek from its confluence upstream 1.6 km (1.0 mi) provides spawning and rearing habitat.

  (C) Johns Creek from its confluence with the South Fork Clearwater River upstream approximately 4.9 km (3.0 mi) provides FMO habitat; spawning and rearing habitat occurs upstream an additional 26.2 km (16.3 mi). Gospel Creek from its confluence with Johns Creek upstream 3.1 km (2.0 mi); Moores Lake Creek from its confluence with Gospel Creek upstream 3.4 km (2.1 mi); Open Creek from its confluence with Johns Creek upstream 1.5 km (0.9 mi); Moores Creek from its confluence with Johns Creek upstream 8.2 km (5.1 mi) to a barrier; Twin Lakes Creek from its confluence with Johns Creek upstream 2.0 km (1.2 mi) to Hagen Creek; Hagen Creek from its confluence with Twin Lakes Creek upstream 2.3 km (1.5 mi); and Taylor Creek from its confluence with Johns Creek upstream 2.7 km (1.7 mi) provide spawning and rearing habitat.

  (D) Tenmile Creek from its confluence with the South Fork Clearwater River upstream 7.2 km (4.5 mi) provides FMO habitat; spawning and rearing habitat occurs upstream an additional 15.4 km (9.6 mi). Sixmile Creek from its confluence with Tenmile Creek upstream 1.4 km (0.9 mi) to a barrier falls provides spawning and rearing habitat. Williams Creek from its confluence with Tenmile Creek upstream 8.4 km (5.2 mi) to its headwaters provides presumed spawning and rearing habitat. Wiseboy Creek from its confluence with Tenmile Creek upstream 0.9 km (0.6 mi) provides spawning and rearing habitat.

  (E) Newsome Creek from its confluence with the South Fork Clearwater River upstream 12.5 km (7.7 mi) provides FMO habitat; spawning and rearing habitat occurs upstream an additional 7.1 km (4.4 mi) with presumed spawning and rearing habitat occurring upstream an additional 5.6 km (3.5 mi) to its headwaters. West Fork Newsome Creek from its confluence with Newsome Creek upstream 7.9 km (4.9 mi) to a migration barrier and Bear Creek from its confluence with Newsome Creek upstream 2.7 km (1.6 mi) may provide spawning and rearing habitat but at a minimum provide FMO habitat. Beaver Creek from its confluence with Newsome Creek upstream 8.0 km (5.0 mi) to its headwaters provides presumed spawning and rearing habitat. Pilot Creek from its confluence with Newsome Creek upstream 9.6 km (5.9 mi) to its headwaters; Sawmill Creek from its confluence with Pilot Creek upstream 1.1 km (0.7 mi); an unnamed Pilot

Creek tributary from its confluence upstream 1.3 km (0.8 mi); a second unnamed Pilot Creek tributary from its confluence upstream 1.4 km (0.9 mi); and Baldy Creek from its confluence with Newsome Creek upstream 9.9 km (6.1 mi) provide spawning and rearing habitat. Mule Creek from its confluence with Newsome Creek upstream 0.9 km (0.6 mi) provides FMO habitat.

(F) Crooked River from its confluence with the South Fork Clearwater River upstream 3.5 km (2.2 mi) provides FMO habitat; spawning and rearing habitat occurs upstream an additional 15.3 km (9.6 mi). Relief Creek from its confluence with the Crooked River upstream 2.2 km (1.3 mi); Silver Creek from its confluence with the Crooked River upstream 3.6 km (2.2 mi); West Fork Crooked River from its confluence with the East Fork Crooked River upstream 5.4 km (3.4 mi) to a barrier falls; an unnamed tributary to the West Fork Crooked River from its confluence upstream approximately 1.0 km (0.6 mi); and East Fork Crooked River from its confluence with the West Fork upstream 5.7 km (3.5 mi) provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(G) Red River from its confluence with the Crooked River and American River upstream 18.7 km (11.6 mi) provides FMO habitat; spawning and rearing habitat occurs upstream an additional 27.2 km (16.9 mi). Spawning and rearing habitat also occurs in the following tributaries: Red Horse Creek from its confluence with the Red River upstream 9.1 km (5.6 mi); Siegel Creek from its confluence with the Red River upstream 2.7 km (1.7 mi); Dawson Creek from its confluence with the Red River upstream 3.7 km (2.3 mi); Little Moose Creek from its confluence with the Red River upstream 3.0 km (1.8 mi); Moose Butte Creek from its confluence with the Red River upstream 7.4 km (4.6 mi); South Fork Red River from its confluence with the Red River upstream 18.8 km (11.7 mi); Trapper Creek from its confluence with the South Fork Red River upstream 10.5 km (6.6 mi); West Fork Red River from its confluence with the South Fork Red River upstream 4.9 km (3.0 mi); and Middle Fork Red River from its confluence with the West Fork Red River upstream 6.1 km (3.8 mi). Ditch Creek from its confluence with the Red River upstream 6.3 km (3.9 mi) and Soda Creek from its confluence with the Red River upstream 1.8 km (1.1 mi) may provide spawning and rearing habitat but at a minimum provide FMO habitat. Baston Creek from its confluence with the Red River upstream 3.6 km (2.2 mi) provides spawning and rearing habitat. Otterson Creek from its confluence with the Red River upstream 5.6 km (3.5 mi) provides presumed spawning and rearing habitat. Bridge Creek from its confluence with the Red River upstream 6.4 km (4.0 mi) provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(H) American River from its confluence with the Red River and the South Fork Clearwater River upstream 27.4 km (17.0 mi) provides FMO habitat. Elk Creek from its confluence with the American River upstream 3.8 km (2.3 mi) to Big Elk Creek provides FMO habitat. Little Elk Creek from its confluence with Elk Creek upstream 4.0 km (2.5 mi) provides spawning and rearing habitat. Kirks Fork of the American River from its confluence upstream 2.1 km (1.3 mi); East Fork American River from its confluence upstream 10.4 km (6.5 mi); and Flint Creek from its confluence with the East Fork American River upstream 3.0 km (1.9 mi) provide spawning and rearing habitat. West Fork American River from its confluence upstream 8.0 km (5.0 mi) to its headwaters and Lick Creek from its confluence with the American River upstream 6.0 km (3.7 mi) provide presumed spawning and rearing habitat.

- ***Selway River Critical Habitat Subunit***

  (A) The Selway River from its confluence with the Lochsa River upstream 130.0 km (80.7 mi) to Deep Creek provides FMO habitat; spawning and rearing habitat occurs upstream an additional 29.0 km (18.0 mi).

  (B) O'Hara Creek from its confluence with the Selway River upstream 12.4 km (7.7 mi) to the confluence of the East and West Forks of O'Hara Creek provides FMO habitat. East Fork O'Hara Creek from its confluence with O'Hara Creek upstream 8.1 km (5.0 mi) to its headwaters and West Fork O'Hara Creek from its confluence with O'Hara Creek upstream 9.3 km (5.8 mi) to its headwaters provide presumed spawning and rearing habitat.

  (C) Gedney Creek from its confluence with the Selway River upstream 5.4 km (3.4 mi) to West Fork Gedney Creek provides FMO habitat; spawning and rearing habitat occurs upstream an additional 7.1 km (4.4 mi). The West Fork Gedney Creek from its confluence with Gedney Creek upstream 2.0 km (1.2 mi) to a barrier falls provides spawning and rearing habitat.

  (D) Meadow Creek from its confluence with the Selway River upstream 44.1 km (27.4 mi) provides FMO habitat; spawning and rearing habitat occurs upstream an additional 23.7 km (14.8 mi). Schwar Creek from its confluence with Meadow Creek upstream 3.5 km (2.2 mi) to a barrier falls and East Fork Meadow Creek from its confluence with Meadow Creek upstream 11.1 km (6.9 mi) provide spawning and rearing habitat.

  (E) Marten Creek from its confluence with the Selway River upstream 3.4 km (2.1 mi) provides FMO habitat; spawning and rearing habitat occurs upstream an additional 14.9 km (9.3 mi).

  (F) Moose Creek from its confluence with the Selway River upstream 6.0 km (3.7 mi) to the confluence of North Fork Moose Creek and East Fork Moose Creek provides FMO habitat. The following tributaries provide spawning and rearing habitat: North Fork Moose Creek from its confluence with Moose Creek upstream 19.4 km (12.1 mi); Rhoda Creek from its confluence with North Fork Moose Creek upstream 5.1 km (3.2 mi) to Wounded Doe Creek; Wounded Doe Creek from its confluence with Rhoda Creek upstream 11.4 km (7.1 mi); East Fork Moose Creek from its confluence with Moose Creek upstream 26.7 km (16.6 mi) to a potential barrier falls; and Cedar Creek from its confluence at East Fork Moose Creek upstream 10.1 km (6.3 mi).

  (G) Bear Creek from its confluence with the Selway River upstream 16.8 km (10.4 mi) provides FMO habitat; spawning and rearing habitat occurs upstream an additional 16.5 km (10.2 mi). Cub Creek from its confluence with Bear Creek upstream 9.0 km (5.6 mi) provides FMO habitat; spawning and rearing habitat occurs upstream an additional 6.0 km (3.7 mi) to a barrier falls. Paradise Creek from its confluence with Cub Creek upstream 6.8 km (4.2 mi) provides FMO habitat; spawning and rearing habitat occurs upstream an additional 13.3 km (8.3 mi). Brushy Fork Creek from its confluence with Cub Creek upstream 3.2 km (2.0 mi) provides FMO habitat; spawning and rearing habitat occurs upstream an additional 8.0 km (5.0 mi) upstream.

  (H) Running Creek from its confluence with the Selway River upstream 2.4 km (1.5 mi) provides FMO habitat; spawning and rearing habitat occurs upstream an additional 13.0 km (8.0 mi) with an additional 16.0 km (10.0 mi) upstream of presumed spawning and rearing habitat. Eagle Creek from its confluence with Running Creek upstream 17.3 km (10.7 mi) provides spawning and rearing habitat. Lynx Creek from its confluence with Running Creek upstream 4.1 km (2.6 mi); South Fork Running Creek from its confluence

with Running Creek upstream 3.3 km (2.0 mi); and Tom Creek from its confluence with Running Creek upstream 6.1 km (3.8 mi) provide presumed spawning and rearing habitat.

(I) White Cap Creek from its confluence with the Selway River upstream 12.4 km (7.7 mi) provides FMO habitat; spawning and rearing habitat occurs upstream an additional 25.5 km (15.9 mi). Canyon Creek from its confluence with White Cap Creek upstream 17.8 km (11.1 mi) provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(J) Indian Creek from its confluence with the Selway River upstream 18.2 km (11.4 mi) provides spawning and rearing habitat. Jack Creek from its confluence with Indian Creek upstream 1.4 km (0.9 mi); Saddle Gulch Creek from its confluence with Indian Creek upstream 1.1 km (0.7 mi); Schofield Creek from its confluence with Indian Creek upstream 8.4 km (5.2 mi); and Burnt Strip Creek from its confluence with Schofield Creek upstream 1.3 km (0.8 mi) also provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(K) Little Clearwater River from its confluence with the Selway River upstream 19.9 km (12.3 mi) provides spawning and rearing habitat. Flat Creek from its confluence with the Little Clearwater River upstream 8.7 km (5.4 mi); Salamander Creek from its confluence with the Little Clearwater River upstream 7.7 km (4.8 mi); and Burnt Knob Creek from its confluence with the Little Clearwater River upstream 4.7 km (2.9 mi) also provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(L) Magruder Creek from its confluence with the Selway River upstream 3.8 km (2.4 mi) provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(M) Deep Creek from its confluence with the Selway River upstream 20.0 km (12.4 mi) provides spawning and rearing habitat. The following tributaries to Deep Creek also provide spawning and rearing habitat: Gabe Creek from its confluence with Deep Creek upstream 1.6 km (1.0 mi); Cayuse Creek from its confluence with Deep Creek upstream 4.6 km (2.8 mi); Vance Creek from its confluence with Deep Creek upstream 2.6 km (1.6 mi); Pete Creek from its confluence with Deep Creek upstream 2.0 km (1.2 mi); Slow Gulch Creek from its confluence with Deep Creek upstream 2.2 km (1.3 mi); and Lazy Creek from its confluence with Slow Gulch Creek upstream 1.5 km (0.9 mi).

(N) Hells Half Acre Creek from its confluence with the Selway River upstream 1.2 km (0.7 mi) provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(O) Kim Creek from its confluence with the Selway River upstream 1.3 km (0.8 mi) provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(P) Gold Pan Creek from its confluence with the Selway River upstream 1.4 km (0.8 mi) provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(Q) Three Lakes Creek from its confluence with the Selway River upstream 1.5 km (0.9 mi) provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(R) Wilkerson Creek from its confluence with the Selway River upstream 10.3 km (6.4 mi) provides spawning and rearing habitat. Storm Creek from its confluence with Wilkerson Creek upstream 6.9 km (4.3 mi); French Creek from its confluence with Wilkerson Creek upstream 1.8 km (1.1 mi); and Mist Creek from its confluence with Wilkerson Creek upstream 1.5 km (0.9 mi) also provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(S) Sweet Creek from its confluence with the Selway River upstream 9.1 km (5.7 mi) provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(T) Stripe Creek from its confluence with the Selway River upstream 2.9 km (1.8 mi) provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(U) Surprise Creek from its confluence with the Selway River upstream 3.9 km (2.4 mi) and South Fork Surprise Creek from its confluence with Surprise Creek upstream 3.8 km (2.3 mi) provide spawning and rearing habitat.

- ***Lochsa River (and Fish Lake) Critical Habitat Subunit***

(A) The Lochsa River from its confluence with the Selway River upstream 110.6 km (68.7 mi) to its origin at the confluence of Crooked Fork and Colt Killed Creek provides FMO habitat.

(B) Fish Creek from its confluence with the Lochsa River upstream 7.5 km (4.6 mi) to its confluence with Hungery Creek provides FMO habitat; spawning and rearing habitat occurs for an additional 25.1 km (15.6 mi) upstream. Hungery Creek from its confluence with Fish Creek upstream 21.8 km (13.6 mi) provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(C) Indian Grave Creek from its confluence with the Lochsa River upstream 7.6 km (4.8 mi) to its headwaters provides FMO habitat, and may provide spawning and rearing habitat in the upper reaches.

(D) Weir Creek from its confluence with the Lochsa River upstream 9.5 km (5.9 mi) to its headwaters provides FMO habitat, and may provide spawning and rearing habitat in the upper reaches.

(E) Fish Lake Creek from its confluence with the Lochsa River upstream 16.2 km (10.0 mi) to California Creek provides FMO habitat. Lake Creek from California Creek upstream 5.8 km (3.6 mi) to Fish Lake provides spawning and rearing habitat. Fish Lake (22.3 ha (55.0 ac)) provides FMO habitat. Fish Lake Creek from Fish Lake upstream 2.3 km (1.5 mi) provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(F) Post Office Creek from its confluence with the Lochsa River upstream 8.9 km (5.5 mi) provides FMO habitat, and may provide spawning and rearing habitat in the upper reaches.

(G) Warm Springs Creek from its confluence with the Lochsa River upstream 5.9 km (3.7 mi) to a barrier falls and Cooperation Creek from its confluence with Warm Springs Creek upstream 5.5 km (3.4 mi) provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(H) Fishing (Squaw) Creek from its confluence with the Lochsa River upstream 10.1 km (6.3 mi) provides spawning and rearing habitat. Doe Creek from its confluence with Fishing Creek upstream 8.9 km (5.5 mi); West Fork Fishing Creek from its confluence with Fishing Creek upstream 4.2 km (2.6 mi); Spring Creek from its confluence with West Fork Fishing Creek upstream 1.6 km (1.0 mi); and East Fork Fishing Creek from its confluence with Fishing Creek upstream 1.5 km (0.9 mi) also provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(I) Legendary Bear (Papoose) Creek from its confluence with the Lochsa River upstream 3.0 km (1.9 mi) to West Fork Legendary Bear Creek provides spawning and rearing habitat. Parachute Creek from its confluence with Legendary Bear Creek upstream 0.4 km (0.3 mi) to a potential barrier; West Fork Legendary Bear Creek from its confluence upstream 7.3 km (4.5 mi); and East Fork Legendary Bear Creek from its confluence upstream 4.2 km (2.6 mi) also provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(J) Walton Creek from its confluence with the Lochsa River upstream 4.4 km (2.7 mi) provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(K) Colt Killed Creek from its confluence with the Lochsa River upstream 5.3 km (3.3 mi) provides FMO habitat; spawning and rearing habitat occurs upstream an additional 28.5 km (17.8 mi). The following tributaries to Colt Killed Creek also provide spawning and rearing habitat: Beaver Creek from its confluence at Colt Killed Creek upstream 12.2 km (7.6 mi); Storm Creek from its confluence with Colt Killed Creek upstream 17.0 km (10.6 mi); Maud Creek from its confluence with Storm Creek upstream 10.1 km (6.3 mi); Colt Creek from its confluence with Colt Killed Creek upstream 8.4 km (5.2 mi); and Big Flat Creek from its confluence with Colt Killed Creek upstream 13.5 km (8.4 mi).

(L) Crooked Fork from its confluence with the Lochsa River upstream 21.7 km (13.5 mi) to Boulder Creek provides FMO habitat; spawning and rearing habitat occurs upstream an additional 12.4 km (7.7 mi). The following tributaries to Crooked Creek also provide spawning and rearing habitat: Haskell Creek from its confluence with Crooked Fork upstream 4.5 km (2.8 mi); Rock Creek from its confluence with Crooked Fork upstream 1.8 km (1.1 mi); Shotgun Creek from its confluence with Crooked Fork upstream 7.6 km (4.7 mi); Boulder Creek from its confluence with Crooked Fork upstream 10.5 km (6.5 mi); Fox Creek from its confluence with Boulder Creek upstream 5.6 km (3.5 mi); Williams Lake Creek from its confluence with Boulder Creek upstream 4.2 km (2.6 mi); Hopeful Creek from its confluence with Crooked Fork Creek upstream 7.4 km (4.6 mi); and an unnamed Hopeful Creek tributary from its confluence upstream 4.7 km (2.9 mi).

(M) Brushy Fork Creek from its confluence with the Crooked Fork upstream 7.6 km (4.7 mi) provides FMO habitat; spawning and rearing habitat occurs upstream an additional 8.5 km (5.3 mi). Twin Creek from its confluence with Brushy Fork Creek upstream 4.7 km (3.0 mi) to a barrier falls and Spruce Creek from its confluence with Brushy Fork Creek upstream 5.6 km (3.5 mi) to South Fork Spruce Creek provide spawning and rearing habitat. Shoot Creek from its confluence with Spruce Creek upstream 3.4 km (2.1 mi) and North Fork Spruce Creek from its confluence with Spruce Creek upstream 4.0 km (2.5 mi) provide presumed spawning and rearing habitat. South Fork Spruce Creek from its confluence with Spruce Creek upstream 6.4 km (4.0 mi) provides spawning and rearing habitat.

- ***North Fork Clearwater River (and Fish Lake) Critical Habitat Subunit***

(A) Dworshak Reservoir (6,653.4 ha (16,441.0 ac)) provides FMO habitat.

(B) North Fork Clearwater River from the head of the reservoir upstream 106.8 km (66.4 mi) provides FMO habitat; spawning and rearing habitat occurs upstream an additional 18.8 km (11.7 mi) to its headwaters.

(C) Breakfast Creek from its confluence with Little North Fork Clearwater River upstream 1.3 km (0.8 mi) to the mouth of Floodwood Creek provides FMO habitat; spawning and rearing habitat occurs upstream an additional 3.9 km (2.4 mi). Floodwood Creek from its confluence with Breakfast Creek upstream 13.8 km (8.6 mi) to a barrier falls and West Fork Floodwood Creek from its confluence with Floodwood Creek upstream 3.5 km (2.2 mi) to a barrier falls provide spawning and rearing habitat. Stoney Creek from its confluence with Breakfast Creek upstream 7.6 km (4.7 mi) and Glover Creek from its confluence with Stoney Creek upstream 12.1 km (7.5 mi) provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(D) The Little North Fork Clearwater River from Dworshak Reservoir upstream 35.2 km (21.9 mi) provides FMO habitat; spawning and rearing habitat occurs upstream an additional 29.0 km (18.0 mi) to near its headwaters. The following tributaries to the Little North Fork Clearwater River also provide spawning and rearing habitat: Foehl Creek from its confluence with the Little North Fork Clearwater River upstream 6.4 km (4.0 mi); Canyon Creek from its confluence with the Little North Fork Clearwater River upstream 15.5 km (9.7 mi); Buck Creek from its confluence with Canyon Creek upstream 3.5 km (2.2 mi); Montana Creek from its confluence with the Little North Fork Clearwater River upstream 5.5 km (3.4 mi); Butte Creek from its confluence with the Little North Fork Clearwater River upstream 3.0 km (1.8 mi); Rutledge Creek from its confluence with the Little North Fork Clearwater River upstream 5.2 km (3.2 mi); Jungle Creek from its confluence with the Little North Fork Clearwater River upstream 4.2 km (2.6 mi); Adair Creek from its confluence with Jungle Creek upstream 4.7 km (3.0 mi); Rocky Run Creek from its confluence with the Little North Fork Clearwater River upstream 4.9 km (3.0 mi); Lund Creek from its confluence with the Little North Fork Clearwater River upstream 3.3 km (2.0 mi); Little Lost Lake Creek from its confluence with the Little North Fork Clearwater River upstream 3.9 km (2.5 mi); and Lost Lake Creek from its confluence upstream 3.2 km (2.0 mi).

(E) Isabella Creek from its confluence with the North Fork Clearwater River upstream 11.6 km (7.2 mi) provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(F) Beaver Creek from its confluence with the North Fork Clearwater River upstream 12.5 km (2.8 mi) provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(G) Skull Creek from its confluence with the North Fork Clearwater River upstream 17.5 km (10.8 mi); Collins Creek from its confluence with Skull Creek upstream 16.2 km (10.0 mi); Roaring Creek from its confluence with Skull Creek upstream 4.3 km (2.7 mi) to Frost Creek; and Frost Creek from its confluence with Roaring Creek upstream 2.7 km (1.7 mi) provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(H) Quartz Creek from its confluence with the North Fork Clearwater River upstream 19.7 km (12.3 mi) provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(I) Orogrande Creek from its confluence with the North Fork Clearwater River upstream 1.6 km (1.0 mi) provides FMO habitat; spawning and rearing habitat occurs upstream an additional 18.8 km (11.7 mi).

(J) Weitas Creek from its confluence with the North Fork Clearwater River upstream 10.8 km (6.7 mi) provides FMO habitat; spawning and rearing habitat occurs upstream an additional 32.1 km (19.9 mi) to its headwaters. Johnny Creek from its confluence with Weitas Creek upstream 7.2 km (4.5 mi) provides spawning and rearing habitat. Little Weitas Creek from its confluence with Weitas Creek upstream 3.8 km (2.4 mi) provides FMO habitat. Johnagan Creek from its confluence with Weitas Creek upstream 4.4 km (2.7 mi) and Windy Creek from its confluence with Weitas Creek upstream 13.2 km (8.2 mi) provide spawning and rearing habitat. Liz Creek from its confluence with Weitas Creek upstream 1.8 km (1.1 mi) provides FMO habitat; presumed spawning and rearing habitat occurs upstream an additional 4.3 km (2.7 mi) to its headwaters. Corral Creek from its confluence with Weitas Creek upstream 7.1 km (4.4 mi) and Fro Creek from its confluence with Weitas Creek upstream 1.9 km (1.2 mi) provide presumed spawning and rearing habitat.

(K) Fourth of July Creek from its confluence with the North Fork Clearwater River upstream 12.7 km (7.9 mi) provides FMO habitat; spawning and rearing habitat occurs upstream

an additional 9.0 km (5.6 mi) to its headwaters. Shot Creek from its confluence with Fourth of July Creek upstream 8.0 km (5.0 mi) and Bill Creek from its confluence with Fourth of July Creek upstream 7.5 km (4.7 mi) to its headwaters provide presumed spawning and rearing habitat.

(L) Kelly Creek from its confluence with the North Fork Clearwater River upstream 39.0 km (24.3 mi) to North Fork Kelly Creek provides FMO habitat; spawning and rearing habitat occurs upstream an additional 2.2 km (1.4 mi).

(M) Moose Creek from its confluence with Kelly Creek upstream 15.3 km (9.6 mi) provides spawning and rearing habitat. The following tributaries to Moose Creek also provide spawning and rearing habitat: Ruby Creek from its confluence upstream 2.7 km (1.7 mi); Little Moose Creek from its confluence upstream 16.1 km (10.0 mi); Swamp Creek from its confluence with Osier Creek upstream 8.7 km (5.4 mi); Sugar Creek from its confluence with Swamp Creek upstream 6.4 km (4.0 mi); Pollock Creek from its confluence with Swamp Creek upstream 2.7 km (1.7 mi); and Osier Creek from its confluence with Swamp Creek upstream 13.1 km (8.1 mi) provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(N) Bear Creek from its confluence with Kelly Creek upstream 6.1 km (3.8 mi) provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(O) South Fork Kelly Creek from its confluence with Kelly Creek upstream 4.3 km (2.7 mi) and Middle Fork Kelly Creek from its confluence with Kelly Creek upstream 5.0 km (3.1 mi) provide spawning and rearing habitat. Kid Lake Creek from its confluence with Middle Fork Kelly Creek upstream 2.9 km (1.8 mi); and North Fork Kelly Creek from its confluence with Kelly Creek upstream 8.8 km (5.4 mi) also provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(P) Cayuse Creek from its confluence with Kelly Creek upstream 47.7 km (29.6 mi) provides FMO habitat; spawning and rearing habitat occurs upstream an additional 5.0 km (3.1 mi). Weasel Creek from its confluence with Cayuse Creek upstream 2.9 km (1.8 mi); Mink Creek from its confluence with Cayuse Creek upstream 3.4 km (2.1 mi); and Silver Creek from its confluence with Cayuse Creek upstream 5.5 km (3.4 mi) provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(Q) Lake Creek from its confluence with the North Fork Clearwater River upstream 19.6 km (12.2 mi) to Fish Lake provides spawning and rearing habitat. Fish Lake (46.1 ha (115.0 ac)) provides FMO habitat. Four unnamed and unmapped inlets that enter Fish Lake on the eastern end of the lake and a fifth unnamed inlet on the north side from their confluence with Fish Lake upstream to their sources provide spawning and rearing habitat. Goose Creek from its confluence with Lake Creek upstream 8.2 km (5.1 mi) provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(R) Long Creek from its confluence with the North Fork Clearwater River upstream 11.3 km (7.0 mi) provides spawning and rearing habitat. Short Creek from its confluence with Long Creek upstream 3.7 km (2.3 mi); Rawhide Creek from its confluence with Long Creek upstream 5.5 km (3.4 mi); Slate Creek from its confluence with Long Creek upstream 0.7 km (0.5 mi); and an unnamed Long Creek tributary from its confluence upstream 1.3 km (0.8 mi) also provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(S) Meadow Creek from its confluence with the North Fork Clearwater River upstream 12.9 km (8.0 mi) provides spawning and rearing habitat. In addition, the following tributaries to the North Fork Clearwater River also provide spawning and rearing habitat: Vanderbilt Gulch from its confluence with the North Fork Clearwater River upstream 6.9 km (4.3

mi); Chamberlain Creek from its confluence with Vanderbilt Gulch upstream 2.7 km (1.7 mi); Placer Creek from its confluence with Vanderbilt Gulch upstream 2.6 km (1.6 mi); Bostonian Creek from its confluence with the North Fork Clearwater River upstream 5.9 km (3.6 mi); Niagara Gulch from its confluence with Bostonian Creek upstream 1.9 km (1.2 mi); Boundary Creek from its confluence with the North Fork Clearwater River upstream 3.0 km (1.9 mi); and Graves Creek from its from its confluence with the North Fork Clearwater River upstream 3.2 km (2.0 mi).

Upper Snake River Recovery Unit

Jarbidge River Critical Habitat Unit

(A) Bruneau River from the Buckaroo Ditch irrigation diversion structure near Hot Spring, Idaho, upstream 68 km (42.2 mi) to its confluence with the Jarbidge River provides FMO habitat for migratory bull trout, but the extent and frequency of occupancy is unknown.

(B) Jarbidge River from its confluence with the Bruneau River upstream 47.3 km (29.4 mi) to the joint confluence of the East Fork and West Fork Jarbidge Rivers provides FMO habitat for migratory bull trout, but the extent and frequency of occupancy is unknown.

(C) West Fork Jarbidge River (also termed Jarbidge River) from its confluence with the East Fork Jarbidge River upstream 31.2 km (19.4 mi) to a permanent natural barrier. The lower West Fork Jarbidge River provides FMO habitat between its confluence with the East Fork and its confluence with Snowslide Gulch (28 km (17.4 mi)). Spawning and rearing habitat for the West Fork Jarbidge River local population and migratory bull trout is located from Snowslide Gulch 3.2 km (2.0 mi) upstream to the headwaters. An unnamed western headwater tributary from its confluence with the West Fork Jarbidge River upstream 1.4 km (0.9 mi) to a permanent natural barrier provides additional spawning and rearing habitat for the West Fork Jarbidge River local population. Fox Creek from its confluence with the West Fork Jarbidge River upstream 1.4 km (0.8 mi) to a permanent natural barrier likely provides foraging and overwintering habitat for the West Fork Jarbidge River and Pine Creek local populations and migratory bull trout from the West Fork Jarbidge River, but the extent and frequency of occupancy is unknown. Sawmill Creek from its confluence with the West Fork Jarbidge River upstream 0.5 km (0.3 mi) to a permanent natural barrier provides spawning and rearing habitat for the West Fork Jarbidge River local population. [both ID and NV waters]

(D) Deer Creek [Nevada waters]

(E) Jack Creek, Lower Jack Creek, Jenny Creek [Nevada waters]

(F) Pine Creek (also termed West Fork Pine Creek), an unnamed western tributary from its confluence with Pine Creek, an unnamed eastern headwater tributary from its confluence with Pine Creek upstream [Nevada waters]

(G) East Fork Jarbidge River from its confluence with the West Fork Jarbidge River upstream 34.7 km (21.6 mi) to a permanent natural barrier provides spawning and rearing habitat. The lower East Fork Jarbidge River from its confluence with the West Fork Jarbidge River upstream to its confluence with Fall Creek provides FMO habitat and connectivity for local populations. Spawning and rearing habitat is located upstream of Fall Creek in its headwaters. An unnamed eastern headwater tributary from its confluence with the East Fork Jarbidge River upstream 3.5 km (2.2 mi) to a permanent natural barrier provides spawning and rearing habitat. Fall Creek from its confluence with

the East Fork Jarbidge River upstream 3.4 km (2.1 mi) to a permanent natural barrier; an unnamed lower western tributary from its confluence with Fall Creek upstream 0.3 km (0.2 mi) to a permanent natural barrier; and an unnamed upper western tributary from its confluence with Fall Creek upstream 0.5 km (0.3 mi) to a permanent natural barrier provide spawning and rearing habitat for the East Fork Jarbidge River local population. Cougar Creek from its confluence with the East Fork Jarbidge River upstream 3.1 km (1.9 mi) to a permanent natural barrier provides spawning and rearing habitat for the East Fork Jarbidge River local population. [both ID and NV waters]

(H) Dave Creek [Nevada waters]

(I) Slide Creek, Gods Pocket Creek, an unnamed lower southern tributary from its confluence with Slide Creek, an unnamed upper southern tributary from its confluence with Slide Creek [Nevada waters]

Southwest Idaho River Basins Critical Habitat Unit

- ***Weiser River Critical Habitat Subunit***

(A) Little Weiser River from the Forest Service boundary upstream 8.5 km (5.3 mi) to its confluence with Anderson Creek contains FMO habitat; Little Weiser River from its confluence with Anderson Creek upstream 16.2 km (10.1 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Anderson Creek from its confluence with the Little Weiser River upstream 11.4 km (7.1 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; and Sheep Creek from its confluence with Anderson Creek upstream 7.4 km (4.6 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(B) Hornet Creek from its confluence with the Disappointment Creek downstream 4.8 km (2.9 mi) to the Idaho State lands boundary contains FMO habitat. Hornet Creek from approximately 2.1 km (1.3 mi) upstream from its confluence with Disappointment Creek upstream 5.7 km (3.5 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(C) Olive Creek from the Idaho State lands boundary upstream 4.0 km (2.5 mi) contains FMO habitat, and upstream from that point for 4.3 km (2.7 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat. An unnamed creek from its confluence with Olive Creek upstream 1.1 km (0.7 mi) contains FMO habitat. An unnamed creek that enters Olive Creek 3.3 km (2.0 mi) upstream of the confluence of Olive Creek and Hornet Creek provides spawning and rearing habitat, and is designated as critical habitat from its mouth upstream to its headwaters (1.5 km (0.9 mi)); and an unnamed creek that enters Olive Creek 5.3 km (3.3 mi) upstream of the confluence of Olive Creek and Hornet Creek provides spawning and rearing habitat, and is designated as critical habitat from its mouth to its headwaters 1.8 km (1.1 mi).

(D) Grouse Creek from its confluence with Hornet Creek upstream 1.2 km (0.7 mi) contains FMO habitat and Grouse Creek from 1.2 km (0.7 mi) upstream from its mouth upstream 4.0 km (2.5 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(E) Disappointment Creek from its confluence with Hornet Creek upstream 1.5 km (1.0 mi) contains FMO habitat, and from that point upstream 2.7 km (1.7 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(F) Placer Creek from its confluence with Hornet Creek upstream 5.2 km (3.2 mi) to its headwaters and North Creek from its confluence with Placer Creek upstream 3.4 km (2.1 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(G) East Fork Weiser River from its confluence with the Weiser River upstream 24.5 km (15.2 mi) to its headwaters and Dewey Creek from its confluence with the East Fork Weiser River upstream 4.2 km (2.6 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat.

- ***Squaw Creek Critical Habitat Subunit***

(A) Squaw Creek from its confluence with Cold Spring Creek upstream 19.1 km (11.8 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(B) Second Fork Squaw Creek from its confluence with Sage Hen Creek upstream 4.4 km (2.8 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(C) Renwick Creek from its confluence with Second Fork Squaw Creek upstream 6.2 km (3.8 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(D) Antelope Creek from its confluence with Second Fork Squaw Creek upstream 4.0 km (2.5 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(E) The following tributaries provide spawning and rearing habitat: Third Fork Squaw Creek from Unnamed 1 upstream 6.6 km (4.1 mi) to its headwaters; Unnamed 1 from its confluence with Third Fork Squaw Creek upstream 7.2 km (4.5 mi) to its headwaters; an unnamed creek to Unnamed 1 off of Third Fork Squaw Creek (Unnamed 3) from its confluence with Unnamed 1 upstream 4.0 km (2.5 mi) to its headwaters; an unnamed creek to Unnamed 1 off of Third Fork Squaw Creek (Unnamed 2) from its confluence with Unnamed 1 upstream 1.8 km (1.1 mi) to its headwaters; Unnamed Creek tributary (Unnamed 3) to Third Fork Squaw Creek from its confluence with Third Fork Squaw Creek upstream 3.2 km (2.0 mi) to its headwaters; and an unnamed creek (Unnamed 4) to Squaw Creek from its confluence with Squaw Creek upstream 2.6 km (1.6 mi) to its headwaters.

(F) Pole Creek from its confluence with Squaw Creek upstream 4.1 km (2.5 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(G) An unnamed creek (Unnamed 5) to Squaw Creek from its confluence with Squaw Creek upstream 3.5 km (2.2 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(H) An unnamed creek (Unnamed 6) to Unnamed 5 from its confluence with Unnamed 5 upstream 2.8 km (1.7 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(I) Poison Creek from its confluence with Squaw Creek upstream 2.7 km (1.7 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

- ***North Fork Payette River Critical Habitat Subunit***

(A) South Fork Gold Fork River from its confluence with the Gold Fork River upstream 7.4 km (4.6 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(B) North Fork Gold Fork River from its confluence with the Gold Fork River upstream 15.9 km (9.9 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat. The following tributaries to the North Fork Gold Fork River also provide spawning and rearing habitat: an unnamed creek (Unnamed Tributary 4) (entering the North Fork Gold Fork River approximately 4.7 km (2.9 mi) from the mouth of the North Fork Gold Fork River) from its confluence with the North Fork Gold Fork River upstream 3.2 km (2.0 mi) to its headwaters; and an unnamed creek (Unnamed Tributary 3) (entering the North Fork Gold Fork River approximately 5.0 km (3.1 mi) from the mouth of the North Fork Gold

Fork River) from its confluence with the North Fork Gold Fork River upstream 4.6 km (2.9 mi) to its headwaters.

- ***Middle Fork Payette River Critical Habitat Subunit***

(A) Middle Fork Payette River from its confluence with the South Fork Payette River upstream 56.4 km (35.0 mi) to its confluence with Bull Creek contains FMO habitat and Middle Fork Payette River from its confluence with Bull Creek upstream 17.6 km (10.9 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(B) Lightning Creek from its confluence with the Middle Fork Payette River upstream 13.3 km (8.3 mi) to its confluence with Onion Creek contains FMO habitat. Lightning Creek from its confluence with Onion Creek upstream 8.7 km (5.4 mi) to its headwaters and Onion Creek from its confluence with Lightning Creek upstream 7.9 km (4.9 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(C) Silver Creek from its confluence with the Middle Fork Payette River 19.0 km (11.8 mi) upstream to its headwaters and Peace Creek from its confluence with Silver Creek upstream 6.8 km (4.2 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat. Valley Creek from its confluence with Peace Creek upstream 8.5 km (5.3 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat.

(D) Ucon Creek from its confluence with Silver Creek upstream 5.0 km (3.1 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat and Long Fork Silver Creek from its confluence with Silver Creek upstream 8.5 km (5.3 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(E) Bull Creek from its confluence with the Middle Fork Payette River upstream 20.5 km (12.8 mi) to its headwaters; Sixteen-to-one Creek from its confluence with Bull Creek upstream 10.6 km (7.0 mi) to its headwaters; and Oxtail Creek from its confluence with Bull Creek upstream 4.4 km (2.8 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(F) Unnamed Creek number 1 from its confluence with the Middle Fork Payette River (approximately 13.0 km (8.1 mi) upstream from its confluence with the Middle Fork Payette River and Bull Creek) upstream 7.2 km (4.5 mi) to its headwaters and Unnamed Creek number 3 from its confluence with the Middle Fork Payette River (approximately 14.8 km (9.2 mi) upstream from the confluence of with Middle Fork Payette River and Bull Creek) upstream 3.2 km (2.0 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat.

- ***Upper South Fork Payette River Critical Habitat Subunit***

(A) South Fork Payette River from its confluence with the Middle Fork Payette River upstream104.7 km (65.1 mi) to 2.1 km (1.3 mi) downstream from the confluence of Lake Creek and South Fork Payette River contains FMO habitat. South Fork Payette River from 2.1 km (1.3 mi) downstream from the confluence of Lake Creek and South Fork Payette River upstream 14.4 km (9.0 mi) to its confluence with Benedict Creek provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(B) Deadwood River from its confluence with the South Fork Payette River upstream 37.0 km (23.0 mi) to Deadwood Dam contains FMO habitat.

(C) Scott Creek from its confluence with Deadwood River upstream 1.3 km (0.8 mi) to its confluence with South Fork Scott Creek contains FMO. Scott Creek from its confluence with South Fork Scott Creek upstream 10.9 km (6.8 mi) to its headwaters; South Fork Scott Creek from its confluence with Scott Creek upstream 5.7 km (3.5 mi) to its headwaters; Packsaddle Creek from its confluence with Scott Creek upstream 4.0 km (2.5 mi) to its headwaters; Smith Creek from its confluence with Scott Creek upstream 4.6 km (2.9 mi) to its headwaters; and an unnamed creek (entering Scott Creek 1.6 km (1.0 mi) upstream from its confluence with Smith Creek) from its confluence with Scott Creek upstream 2.2 km (1.4 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(D) No Man Creek from its confluence with the Deadwood River upstream 4.7 km (2.9 mi) to its confluence with an unnamed creek provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(E) Whitehawk Creek from its confluence with the Deadwood River upstream 12.4 km (7.7 mi) to its headwaters and North Fork Whitehawk Creek from its confluence with Whitehawk Creek upstream 5.3 km (3.3 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(F) Warm Springs Creek from its confluence with the Deadwood River upstream 11.4 km (7.1 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat. East Fork Warm Springs Creek from its confluence with Warm Springs Creek upstream 8.8 km (5.5 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat. An unnamed creek (entering East Fork Warm Springs Creek approximately 5.0 km (3.1 mi) upstream from the confluence of East Fork Warm Springs Creek and Warm Springs Creek) upstream 2.0 km (1.2 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat. Middle Fork Warm Springs Creek from its confluence with Warm Springs Creek upstream 4.3 km (2.7 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat and an unnamed creek (entering Middle Fork Warm Springs Creek approximately 1.8 km (1.1 mi) upstream of the confluence of Middle Fork Warm Springs Creek and Warm Springs Creek) upstream 4.1 km (2.5 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(G) Wilson Creek from its confluence with the Deadwood River upstream 16.9 km (10.5 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(H) Clear Creek from its confluence with the South Fork Payette River upstream 26.7 km (16.6 mi) contains FMO habitat. Clear Creek from 26.7 km (16.6 mi) upstream from its confluence with the South Fork Payette River for 8.6 km (5.4 mi) to its headwaters; Garney Creek from its confluence with Clear Creek upstream 0.4 km (0.2 mi); Long Creek from its confluence with Clear Creek upstream 5.1 km (3.2 mi); an unnamed creek (entering Long Creek approximately 3.7 km (2.3 mi) from the confluence of Long Creek and Clear Creek) from its confluence with Long Creek upstream 1.7 km (1.0 mi) to its headwaters; and South Fork Clear Creek from its confluence with Clear Creek upstream 7.5 km (4.7 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(I) Eightmile Creek from its confluence with the South Fork Payette River upstream 11.3 km (7.0 mi) to approximately 1.5 km (1.0 mi) downstream from the confluence of Castro Creek and Eightmile Creek contains FMO habitat. Eightmile Creek from approximately 1.5 km (1.0 mi) downstream from the confluence of Castro Creek and Eightmile Creek upstream 6.0 km (3.7 mi) to approximately 4.5 km (2.7 mi) upstream from the confluence of Castro Creek and Eightmile Creek provides spawning and rearing habitat. Eightmile Creek from approximately 4.5 km (2.7 mi) upstream from the confluence of Castro Creek and Eightmile Creek upstream 2.7 km (1.7 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat.

(J) East Fork Eightmile Creek from its confluence with Eightmile Creek upstream approximately 4.2 km (2.6 mi) to its confluence with an unnamed creek contains FMO habitat. East Fork Eightmile Creek from approximately 4.2 km (2.6 mi) upstream from its mouth upstream 5.0 km (3.1 mi) to its headwaters and

(K) An unnamed creek (approximately 7.5 km (4.7 mi) upstream from the confluence of Eightmile Creek and the South Fork Payette River) from its confluence with Eightmile Creek upstream 3.4 km (2.1 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(L) Tenmile Creek from its confluence with the South Fork Payette River upstream 7.2 km (4.5 mi) to its confluence with an unnamed creek contains FMO habitat and Tenmile Creek from its confluence with an unnamed creek 7.2 km (4.5 mi) from its mouth upstream 11.1 km (6.9 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat. In addition, the following tributaries to Tenmile Creek also provide spawning and rearing habitat: Horseshoe Creek from its confluence with Tenmile Creek upstream 1.1 km (0.7 mi);

(M) Chapman Creek from its confluence with the South Fork Payette River upstream 6.1 km (3.8 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(N) Warm Spring Creek from its confluence with the South Fork Payette River upstream 19.1 km (11.9 mi) to its confluence with Gates Creek and Gates Creek from its confluence with Warm Spring Creek upstream 6.8 km (4.2 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(O) Canyon Creek from its confluence with the South Fork Payette River upstream 17.0 km (10.6 mi) to its headwaters; South Fork Canyon Creek from its confluence with Canyon Creek upstream 5.1 km (3.2 mi) to its headwaters; North Fork Canyon Creek from its confluence with Canyon Creek upstream 2.0 km (1.2 mi) to its confluence with an unnamed creek; and an unnamed creek (entering North Fork Canyon Creek 2.0 km (1.2 mi) upstream from the confluence of North Fork Canyon Creek and Canyon Creek) from its confluence with North Fork Canyon Creek upstream 4.6 km (2.9 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(P) Wapiti Creek from its confluence with the South Fork Payette River upstream 8.4 km (5.2 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(Q) Trail Creek from its confluence with the South Fork Payette River upstream 6.9 km (4.3 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(R) Baron Creek from its confluence with the South Fork Payette River upstream 12.3 km (7.6 mi) provides spawning and rearing habitat and North Fork Baron Creek from its confluence with Baron Creek upstream 2.7 km (1.7 mi) provides spawning and rearing habitat.

- ***Deadwood River Critical Habitat Subunit***

(A) Deadwood Reservoir from Deadwood Dam to the inlet (1,197.0 ha (2,957.8 ac)) contains FMO habitat.

(B) Deadwood River from Deadwood Dam upstream 32.1 km (20.0 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat.

(C) Trail Creek from its confluence with the Deadwood River upstream 10.3 km (6.4 mi) to its headwaters and Daisy Creek from its confluence with Trail Creek upstream 4.9 km (3.0 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(D) South Fork Beaver Creek from its confluence with the Deadwood River upstream 4.5 km (2.8 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat. An unnamed creek from its confluence with South Fork Beaver Creek (at approximately 0.2 km (0.1 mi) upstream of the confluence of South Fork Beaver Creek with Deadwood Reservoir) upstream 3.2 km (2.0 mi) to its headwaters; Beaver Creek from its confluence with the Deadwood Reservoir upstream 0.6 km (0.4 mi) to a fish barrier; and an unnamed creek (entering Beaver Creek approximately 0.2 km (0.1 mi) upstream from the confluence of Beaver Creek with Deadwood Reservoir) from its confluence with Beaver Creek upstream 3.2 km (2.0 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat. The remaining 0.4 km (0.2 mi) provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(E) Habit Creek from its confluence with Deadwood Reservoir upstream 4.2 km (2.6 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat and Basin Creek from its confluence with Deadwood Reservoir upstream 8.3 km (5.1 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat.

(F) Wild Buck Creek from its confluence with the Deadwood River upstream 6.3 km (3.9 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(G) Deer Creek from its confluence with the Deadwood River upstream 16.4 km (10.2 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat. In addition, the following tributaries to Deer Creek also provide spawning and rearing habitat: An unnamed creek from its confluence with Deer Creek (3.3 km (2.0 mi) upstream of the confluence of Deer Creek with the Deadwood River) upstream 2.1 km (1.3 mi) to its headwaters; an unnamed creek (entering Deer Creek 5.5 km (3.4 mi) upstream of the confluence of Deer Creek and the Deadwood River) from its confluence with Deer Creek upstream 2.0 km (1.3 mi) to its headwaters; North Fork Deer Creek from its confluence with Deer Creek upstream 5.5 km (3.4 mi) to its headwaters; and an unnamed creek (entering Deer Creek 1.0 km (0.6 mi) upstream of the confluence of Deer Creek and North Fork Deer Creek) from its confluence with Deer Creek upstream 1.8 km (1.1 mi) to its headwaters.

(H) Goat Creek from its confluence with the Deadwood River upstream 6.3 km (3.9 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(I) Bitter Creek from its confluence with the Deadwood River upstream 5.9 km (3.7 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat.

(J) Stratton Creek from its confluence with the Deadwood River upstream 5.3 km (3.3 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(K) East Fork Deadwood River from its confluence with the Deadwood River upstream 0.4 km (0.2 mi) to a waterfall barrier contains FMO habitat.

- ***Arrowrock Reservior Critical Habitat Subunit***

(A) Arrowrock Reservoir (1,252.0 ha (3,093.7 ac)) contains FMO habitat and South Fork Boise River from the inlet to Arrowrock Reservoir upstream 36.5 km (22.7 mi) contains FMO habitat.

(B) Rattlesnake Creek from its confluence with the South Fork Boise River upstream 26.0 km (16.2 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat. Little Rattlesnake Creek from its confluence with Rattlesnake Creek upstream 9.8 km (6.1 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat and Russell Gulch from its confluence with Rattlesnake Creek upstream 4.0 km (2.5 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(C) Boise River from the inlet to Arrowrock Reservoir upstream 16.9 km (10.5 mi) to confluence of the North Fork Boise River and Middle Fork Boise River contains FMO habitat.

(D) Sheep Creek from its confluence with the Boise River upstream 11.8 km (7.3 mi) contains FMO habitat. Sheep Creek (approximately 11.8 km (7.3 mi) from its confluence with the Boise River) upstream 2.0 km (1.2 mi) to its confluence with an unnamed creek provides spawning and rearing habitat. Sheep Creek from its confluence with an unnamed creek upstream 6.5 km (4.0 mi) contains FMO habitat. Devils Creek from its confluence with Sheep Creek upstream 5.9 km (3.6 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat. An unnamed tributary to Sheep Creek from its confluence with Sheep Creek upstream 1.3 km (0.8 mi) provides spawning and rearing habitat; and East Fork Sheep Creek from its confluence with Sheep Creek upstream 5.8 km (3.6 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(E) Middle Fork Boise River from its confluence with the Boise River upstream 73.4 km (45.6 mi) to Rock Creek contains FMO habitat. The Middle Fork Boise River from its confluence with Rock Creek upstream 8.4 km (5.3 mi) to Spangle Lake contains spawning and rearing habitat.

(F) Roaring River from its confluence with Middle Fork Boise River upstream 17.4 km (10.8 mi) to its headwaters; East Fork Roaring River from its confluence with Roaring River upstream 2.5 km (1.6 mi) to its headwaters; and Middle Fork Roaring River from its confluence with East Fork Roaring River upstream 8.6 km (5.4 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat and Scotch Creek from its confluence with East Fork Roaring River upstream 0.7 km (0.4 mi).

(G) Buck Creek from its confluence with the Middle Fork Boise River upstream 11.5 km (7.2 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat and an unnamed creek (approximately 7.5 km (4.7 mi) upstream from the mouth of Buck Creek) from its confluence with Buck Creek upstream 3.4 km (2.1 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat.

(H) Black Warrior Creek from its confluence with the Middle Fork Boise River upstream 18.7 km (11.6 mi) to its headwaters and West Warrior Creek from its confluence with Black Warrior Creek upstream 8.6 km (5.3 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat. An unnamed creek (approximately 2.7 km (1.7 mi) upstream from the mouth of West Warrior Creek) from its confluence with West Warrior Creek upstream 2.5 km (1.6 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat and an unnamed creek (approximately 8.5 km (5.3 mi) upstream from the mouth of Black Warrior Creek) from its confluence with Black Warrior Creek upstream 3.0 km (1.9 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(I) Bald Mountain Creek from its confluence with the Middle Fork Boise River upstream 10.0 km (6.2 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat and an unnamed creek (approximately 5.4 km (3.4 mi) upstream from the mouth of Bald

Mountain Creek) from its confluence with Bald Mountain Creek upstream 2.5 km (1.6 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat.

(J) Queens River from its confluence with the Middle Fork Boise River upstream 23.4 km (14.5 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat. In addition, Little Queens River from its confluence with Queens River upstream 14.8 km (9.2 mi) to its headwaters and Right Creek from its confluence with Little Queens River upstream 1.8 km (1.1 mi) provide spawning and rearing habitat. An unnamed creek (approximately 1.7 km (1.0 mi) upstream from the mouth of Right Creek) from its confluence with Right Creek upstream 1.2 km (0.8 mi) contains FMO habitat. Scott Creek from its confluence with Little Queens River upstream 2.5 km (1.5 mi) to its headwaters; Tripod Creek from its confluence with Little Queens River upstream 3.1 km (1.9 mi) to its headwaters; and Scenic Creek from its confluence with Little Queens River upstream 4.1 km (2.6 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(K) Yuba River from its confluence with the Middle Fork Boise River upstream 14.0 km (8.7 mi) to its headwaters; Decker Creek from its confluence with the Yuba River upstream 12.1 km (7.5 mi) to its headwaters; Grouse Creek from its confluence with Decker Creek upstream 8.5 km (5.3 mi) upstream to its headwaters; and Trail Creek from its confluence with the Yuba River upstream 7.5 km (4.7 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat. East Fork Yuba River from its confluence with the Yuba River upstream 2.9 km (1.8 mi) and Corbus Creek from its confluence with the Yuba River upstream 2.4 km (1.5 mi) contain FMO habitat.

(L) Sawmill Creek from its confluence with Grouse Creek upstream 6.5 km (4.1 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(M) Mattingly Creek from its confluence with the Middle Fork Boise River upstream 1.6 km (1.0 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat. Rock Creek from its confluence with the Middle Fork Boise River upstream 6.5 km (4.0 mi) to its headwaters and Flytrip Creek from its confluence with the Middle Fork Boise River upstream 4.4 km (2.8 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(N) North Fork Boise River from its confluence with the Middle Fork Boise River upstream 68.1 km (42.3 mi) to its confluence with Ballentyne Creek contains FMO habitat. North Fork Boise River from its confluence with Ballentyne Creek upstream 11.6 km (7.2 mi) to its headwaters; French Creek from its confluence with the North Fork Boise River upstream 1.0 km (0.6 mi); and Meadow Creek from its confluence with the North Fork Boise River upstream 0.5 km (0.3 mi) provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(O) Rabbit Creek from its confluence with the North Fork Boise River upstream 1.3 km (0.8 mi) to its confluence with First Creek contains FMO habitat and Rabbit Creek from its confluence with First Creek upstream 9.0 km (5.6 mi) to its confluence with North Fork Rabbit Creek provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(P) Hungarian Creek from its confluence with the North Fork Boise River upstream 0.5 km (0.3 mi) contains FMO habitat, and from there upstream 1.9 km (1.2 mi) provides spawning and rearing habitat. Hungarian Creek from 2.4 km (1.5 mi) upstream from its confluence with the North Fork Boise River upstream 4.7 km (2.9 mi) contains FMO habitat.

(Q) Crooked River from its confluence with the North Fork Boise River upstream 46.7 km (29.0 mi) to its headwaters; Pikes Fork from its confluence with the Crooked River upstream 14.1 km (8.8 mi) to its headwaters; and Banner Creek from its confluence with Pikes Fork upstream 1.9 km (1.2 mi) to its confluence with Sawmill Creek provide

spawning and rearing habitat. Banner Creek from its confluence with Sawmill Creek upstream 5.9 km (3.7 mi) to its headwaters and Willow Creek from its confluence with Crooked River upstream 5.2 km (3.2 mi) to its headwaters contain FMO habitat.

(R) Bear River from its confluence with the North Fork Boise River upstream 22.0 km (13.7 mi) to its headwaters, Bear Creek from its confluence with the Bear River upstream 13.2 km (8.2 mi) to its headwaters, and Louise Creek from its confluence with Bear River upstream 3.4 km (2.1 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat. Rockey Creek from its confluence with Bear River upstream 5.8 km (3.6 mi) to its headwaters and an unnamed tributary to Rockey Creek (entering Rockey Creek from the north approximately 2.5 km (1.6 mi) upstream from the mouth of Rockey Creek) from its confluence with Rockey Creek upstream 2.7 km (1.7 mi) to its headwaters contain FMO habitat. Cub Creek from its confluence with the Bear River upstream 4.8 km (3.0 mi) to its headwaters and South Fork Cub Creek from its confluence with Cub Creek upstream 3.5 km (2.2 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(S) Trail Creek from its confluence with the North Fork Boise River upstream 6.8 km (4.2 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Lodgepole Creek from its confluence with the North Fork Boise River upstream 5.6 km (3.5 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat; and Johnson Creek from its confluence with the North Fork Boise River upstream 20.0 km (12.4 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(T) Big Silver Creek from its confluence with the North Fork Boise River upstream 7.0 km (4.3 mi) to its headwaters and Little Silver Creek from its confluence with Big Silver Creek upstream 4.1 km (2.6 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(U) Cow Creek from its confluence with the North Fork Boise River upstream 7.4 km (4.6 mi) to its headwaters and an unnamed tributary to Cow Creek (entering Cow Creek from the north approximately 4.5 km (2.8 mi) upstream from the mouth of Cow Creek) from its confluence with Cow Creek upstream 1.1 km (0.7 mi) contain spawning and rearing.

(V) Ballentyne Creek from its confluence with the North Fork Boise River upstream 9.9 km (6.2 mi) to its headwaters; West Fork Creek from its confluence with the North Fork Boise River upstream 3.3 km (2.1 mi) to its headwaters; McLeod Creek from its confluence with the North Fork Boise River upstream 5.9 km (3.6 mi) to its headwaters; and McPhearson Creek from its confluence with the North Fork Boise River upstream 5.4 km (3.4 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat.

- ***Anderson Ranch Reservoir Critical Habitat Subunit***

(A) South Fork Boise River from the Anderson Ranch CHSU boundary upstream 8.7 km (5.4 mi) to Anderson Ranch Dam contains FMO habitat.

(B) Anderson Ranch Reservoir from Anderson Ranch Dam to the inlet (1,862.0 ha (4,601.1 ac)) contains FMO habitat.

(C) South Fork Boise River from the inlet to Anderson Ranch Reservoir upstream 77.6 km (48.2 mi) to the confluence of Johnson Creek and Ross Fork contains FMO habitat. Dog Creek from its confluence with South Fork Boise River upstream 9.1 km (5.7 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat. Wagontown Creek from its confluence with South Fork Boise River upstream 6.5 km (4.0 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(D) Trinity Creek from its confluence with South Fork Boise River upstream 8.0 km (4.9 mi) to its confluence with Rainbow Creek; Parks Creek from its confluence with Trinity Creek upstream 6.1 km (3.8 mi); West Parks Creek from its confluence with Parks Creek upstream 2.6 km (1.6 mi) to its headwaters; and Rainbow Creek from its confluence with Trinity Creek upstream 1.7 km (1.1 mi) to its headwaters contain FMO habitat.

(E) Feather River from its confluence with South Fork Boise River upstream 10.2 km (6.4 mi) to its confluence with Elk Creek provides spawning and rearing habitat and Feather River from its confluence with Elk Creek upstream 2.7 km (1.7 mi) to the confluence of Bear Creek and Steel Creek contains FMO habitat.

(F) Elk Creek from its confluence with the Feather River upstream 11.4 km (7.1 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat. Alta Creek from its confluence with Elk Creek upstream 0.4 km (0.2 mi) contains FMO habitat. East Fork Elk Creek from its confluence with Elk Creek upstream 4.7 km (2.9 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat. Boiler Grade Creek from its confluence with Elk Creek upstream 1.2 km (0.8 mi) contains FMO habitat.

(G) Willow Creek from its confluence with the South Fork Boise River upstream 19.3 km (12.0 mi) to its headwaters and Big Water Gulch from its confluence with the South Fork Boise River upstream 3.2 km (2 mi) until a waterfall is FMO habitat and the remaining 7.3 km (4.6 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(H) Skeleton Creek from its confluence with South Fork Boise River upstream 15.0 km (9.3 mi) to its headwaters; Burnt Log Creek from its confluence with Skeleton Creek upstream 4.0 km (2.5 mi) to its headwaters; West Fork Skeleton Creek from its confluence with Skeleton Creek upstream 5.2 km (3.2 mi) to its headwaters; and East Fork Skeleton Creek from its confluence with West Fork Skeleton Creek upstream 4.8 km (3.0 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(I) Deadwood Creek from its confluence with South Fork Boise River upstream 6.9 km (4.3 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat and Boardman Creek from its confluence with South Fork Boise River upstream 14.4 km (8.9 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(J) Smoky Dome Canyon from its confluence with Boardman Creek upstream 5.3 km (3.3 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(K) Big Smoky Creek from its confluence with South Fork Boise River upstream 35.4 km (22.0 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat. Little Smoky Creek from its confluence with Big Smoky Creek upstream 34.8 km (21.6 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat. Carrie Creek from its confluence with Little Smoky Creek upstream 11.4 km (7.1 mi) to its headwaters provides FMO habitat. Big Peak Creek from its confluence with Big Smoky Creek upstream 7.4 km (4.6 mi) to the confluence of West Fork Big Peak Creek and East Fork Big Peak Creek, West Fork Big Peak Creek from its confluence with Big Smoky Creek upstream 2.3 km (1.4 mi), and East Fork Big Peak Creek from its confluence with Big Smoky Creek upstream 2.5 km (1.5 mi) contains FMO habitat. Bluff Creek from its confluence with Big Smoky Creek upstream 7.0 km (4.4 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat. Salt Creek from its confluence with Big Smokey Creek upstream for 8.4 km (5.2 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(L) North Fork Big Smoky Creek from its confluence with Big Smoky Creek upstream 4.4 km (2.7 mi) to its confluence with Snowslide Creek contains FMO habitat. North Fork Big Smoky Creek from its confluence with Snowslide Creek upstream 3.5 km (2.2 mi) to its

headwaters and Snowslide Creek from its confluence with North Fork Big Smoky Creek upstream 4.2 km (2.6 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(M) West Fork Big Smoky Creek from its confluence with Big Smoky Creek upstream 10.7 km (6.7 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat and Loggy Creek from its confluence with West Fork Big Smoky Creek upstream 4.4 km (2.8 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(N) Royal Gorge from its confluence with Big Smoky Creek upstream 0.1 km (0.1 mi) and Blind Canyon from its confluence with Big Smoky Creek upstream 0.4 km (0.3 mi) contain FMO habitat.

(O) Bear Creek from its confluence with South Fork Boise River upstream 10.1 km (6.3 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(P) Goat Creek from its confluence with Bear Creek upstream 2.8 km (1.8 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(Q) Emma Creek from its confluence with South Fork Boise River upstream 9.4 km (5.9 mi) to its headwaters and an unnamed tributary to Emma Creek (approximately 4.5 km (2.8 mi) upstream from the mouth Emma Creek) from its confluence with Emma Creek upstream 1.8 km (1.1 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(R) Ross Fork from its confluence with South Fork Boise River upstream 6.0 km (3.7 mi) to the confluence of South Fork Ross Fork and North Fork Ross Fork; Little Bear Creek from its confluence with Ross Fork upstream 5.4 km (3.3 mi) to its headwaters; Bass Creek from its confluence with Ross Fork upstream 6.5 km (4.0 mi) to its headwaters; South Fork Ross Fork from its confluence with Ross Fork upstream 8.4 km (5.2 mi) to its headwaters; and North Fork Ross Fork from its confluence with Ross Fork upstream 7.6 km (4.7 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(S) Johnson Creek from its confluence with South Fork Boise River upstream 11.9 km (7.4 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(T) Vienna Creek from its confluence with Johnson Creek upstream 0.3 km (0.2 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

Salmon River Basin Critical Habitat Unit

- ***Little-Lower Salmon River Critical Habitat Subunit***

(A) Salmon River from its confluence with the Snake River upstream 167.6 km (104.1 mi) contains FMO habitat.

(B) Slate Creek from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 23.8 km (14.8 mi) to 0.7 km (0.4 mi) above its confluence with Little Slate Creek provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(C) Little Slate Creek from its confluence with Slate Creek upstream 23.8 km (14.8 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat. In addition, the following tributaries to Little Slate Creek also provide spawning and rearing habitat: Deadhorse Creek from its confluence with Little Slate Creek upstream 9.2 km (5.7 mi) to its headwaters; Rubie Creek from its confluence with Little Slate Creek upstream 6.4 km (4.0 mi) to its headwaters; Van Buren Creek from its confluence with Little Slate Creek upstream 8.5 km (5.3 mi) to its headwaters; Turnbull Creek from its confluence with Little Slate Creek upstream 4.9 km (3.0 mi) to its (H) Hazard Creek from its confluence with the Little

Salmon River upstream 4.8 km (3.0 mi) and Hard Creek from its confluence with Hazard Creek upstream 8.1 km (5.0 mi) to its confluence with Brown Creek provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(D) John Day Creek from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 13.9 km (8.6 mi) to its headwaters; East Fork John Day Creek from its confluence with John Day Creek upstream 6.5 km (4.0 mi) to its headwaters; and South Fork John Day from its confluence with John Day Creek upstream 2.3 km (1.4 mi) to a barrier provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(E) Little Salmon River from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 31.1 km (19.3 mi) contains FMO habitat.

(F) Rapid River from its confluence with the Little Salmon River upstream 36.4 km (22.6 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat. West Fork Rapid River from its confluence with Rapid River upstream 16.6 km (10.3 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat. Lake Fork Rapid River from its confluence with Rapid River upstream 6.9 km (4.3 mi) to its headwaters and Granite Fork Lake Fork Rapid River from its confluence with Lake Fork Rapid River upstream 5.0 km (3.1 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(G) Boulder Creek from its confluence with the Little Salmon River upstream 30.0 km (18.6 mi) to its headwaters and Yellow Jacket Creek from its confluence with Boulder Creek upstream 2.9 km (1.8 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(H) Hazard Creek from its confluence with the Little Salmon River upstream 4.8 km (3.0 mi) and Hard Creek from its confluence with Hazard Creek upstream 8.1 km (5.0 mi) to its confluence with Brown Creek provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(I) Lake Creek from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 13.9 km (8.7 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(J) Partridge Creek from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 18.6 km (11.6 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(K) Elkhorn Creek from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 17.7 km (11.0 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(L) French Creek from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 6.7 km (4.2 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

- ***South Fork Salmon River Critical Habitat Subunit***

(A) South Fork Salmon River from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 128.4 km (79.8 mi) to its confluence with Tyndall Creek contains FMO habitat and from its confluence with Tyndall Creek upstream 14.2 km (8.8 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat. The following tributaries to the South Fork Salmon River also contain FMO habitat: Mill Creek from its confluence with the South Fork Salmon River upstream 7.3 km (4.5 mi) to its headwaters; Station Creek from its confluence with the South Fork Salmon River upstream 4.0 km (2.5 mi) to its headwaters; Carlson Creek from its confluence with the South Fork Salmon River upstream 3.9 km (2.4 mi) to its headwaters; Raines Creek from its confluence with the South Fork Salmon River upstream 10.6 km (6.6 mi) to its headwaters; Rooster Creek from its confluence with the South Fork Salmon River upstream 5.6 km (3.5 mi) to its headwaters; Chicken Creek from its confluence with the South Fork Salmon River upstream 7.3 km (4.5 mi) to its

headwaters; Rattlesnake Creek from its confluence with the South Fork Salmon River upstream 4.0 km (2.5 mi) to its headwaters; Smith Creek from its confluence with the South Fork Salmon River upstream 7.0 km (4.4 mi) to its headwaters; Big Buck Creek from its confluence with Smith Creek upstream 4.2 km (2.6 mi) to its headwaters; Little Buck Creek from its confluence with Big Buck Creek upstream 3.2 km (2.0 mi) to its headwaters; Big Flat Creek from its confluence with the South Fork Salmon River upstream 3.8 km (2.4 mi) to its headwaters; and Grouse Creek from its confluence with the South Fork Salmon River upstream 7.5 km (4.7 mi) to its headwaters. Pony Creek from its confluence with the South Fork Salmon River upstream 14.7 km (9.1 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat. Bear Creek from its confluence with the South Fork Salmon River upstream 2.1 km (1.3 mi) contains FMO habitat, and Fritser Creek from its confluence with the South Fork Salmon River upstream 5.2 km (3.2 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(B) Elk Creek from its confluence with the South Fork Salmon River upstream 14.3 km (8.7 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat. West Fork Elk Creek from its confluence with Elk Creek upstream 10.7 km (6.6 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat. South Fork Elk Creek from its confluence with West Fork Elk Creek upstream 7.6 km (4.7 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat and an unnamed creek (tributary to West Fork Elk Creek) from its confluence with West Fork Elk Creek upstream 4.4 km (2.7 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(C) Sheep Creek from its confluence with the South Fork Salmon River upstream 12.2 km (7.6 mi) to its headwaters; Willey Creek from its confluence with Sheep Creek upstream 3.0 km (1.9 mi) to its headwaters; South Fork Sheep Creek from its confluence with Sheep Creek upstream 6.7 km (4.1 mi) to its headwaters; and North Fork Sheep Creek from its confluence with Sheep Creek upstream 3.9 km (2.4 mi) to its headwaters contain FMO habitat.

(D) The Secesh River from its confluence with South Fork Salmon River upstream 45.3 km (28.2 mi) to its confluence with Lake Creek provides spawning and rearing habitat. The following tributaries to the Secesh River provide FMO habitat: Oompaul Creek from its confluence with the Secesh River upstream 3.5 km (2.2 mi) to its headwaters; Zena Creek from its confluence with the Secesh River upstream 2.9 km (1.8 mi) to the confluence of West Fork Zena Creek and East Fork Zena Creek; Deep Creek from its confluence with the Secesh River upstream 2.8 km (1.8 mi) to its headwaters; Lick Creek from its confluence with the Secesh River upstream 14.0 km (8.7 mi) to a natural fish barrier; North Fork Lick Creek from its confluence with the Secesh River upstream 10.0 km (6.2 mi) to its headwaters; Pardise Creek from its confluence with the Secesh River upstream 4.0 km (2.5 mi) to its headwaters; Blue Lake Creek from its confluence with the Secesh River upstream 7.1 km (4.4 mi) to its headwaters; Enos Creek from its confluence with the Secesh River upstream 7.7 km (4.8 mi) to its headwaters; Jungle Creek from its confluence with Enos Creek upstream 5.6 km (3.5 mi) to its headwaters; West Fork Enos Creek from its confluence with Enos Creek upstream 3.1 km (1.9 mi) to its headwaters; Whangdoodle Creek from its confluence with the Secesh River upstream 6.9 km (4.3 mi) to its headwaters; and Grimmet Creek from its confluence with the Secesh River upstream 3.7 km (2.3 mi) to its headwaters. Loon Creek from its confluence with the Secesh River upstream 2.4 km (1.5 mi) to the outlet of Loon Lake provides spawning and rearing habitat. Loon Lake (41.0 ha (101.3 ac)) contains FMO habitat Victor Creek from its confluence with the Secesh River upstream 11.1 km (6.9 mi) to its headwaters, and Willowbasket Creek from its confluence with Victor Creek

upstream 6.5 km (4.1 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat and Fernan Creek from its confluence with the Secesh River upstream 3.6 km (2.2 mi) to its headwaters. Grouse Creek from its confluence with the Secesh River upstream 7.2 km (4.5 mi) to its headwaters; Flat Creek from its confluence with Grouse Creek upstream 6.7 km (4.1 mi) to its headwaters; Sand Creek from its confluence with Grouse Creek upstream 4.1 km (2.6 mi) to its headwaters; Ruby Creek from its confluence with the Secesh River upstream 9.3 km (5.8 mi); Summit Creek from its confluence with the Secesh River upstream 15.5 km (9.7 mi) to its headwaters; and Josephine Creek from its confluence with Summit Creek upstream 4.0 km (2.5 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(E) Lake Creek from its confluence with the Secesh River upstream 19.1 km (11.9 mi) to the outlet of Lake Creek Lake provides spawning and rearing habitat; Lake Creek Lake (7.0 ha (17.3 ac)) contains FMO habitat; Lake Creek from the inlet to Lake Creek Lake upstream 2.2 km (1.4 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Nethker Creek from its confluence with Lake Creek upstream 6.1 km (3.8 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Burgdorf Creek from its confluence with Lake Creek upstream 4.8 km (3.0 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat; Jeanette Creek from its confluence with Lake Creek upstream 2.7 km (1.7 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat; Threemile Creek from its confluence with Lake Creek upstream 5.8 km (3.6 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; an unnamed tributary to Threemile Creek from its confluence with Threemile Creek upstream 2.4 km (1.5 mi) to its headwaters contains spawning and rearing habitat; and South Fork Threemile Creek from its confluence with Threemile Creek upstream 4.8 km (3.0 mi) to its headwaters and Willow Creek from its confluence with Lake Creek upstream 9.0 km (5.6 mi) to its headwaters contain spawning and rearing habitat.

(F) East Fork South Fork Salmon River from its confluence with South Fork Salmon River upstream 52.2 km (32.5 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Quartz Creek from its confluence with East Fork South Fork Salmon River upstream 12.5 km (7.8 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Vein Creek from its confluence with Quartz Creek upstream 6.0 km (3.7 mi) to its headwaters contains spawning and rearing habitat; Profile Creek from its confluence with East Fork South Fork Salmon River upstream 13.2 km (8.2 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Camp Creek from its confluence with Profile Creek upstream 2.9 km (1.8 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat; Missouri Creek from its confluence with Profile Creek upstream 4.8 km (3.0 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Ryan Creek from its confluence with Profile Creek upstream 2.1 km (1.3 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat; Tamarack Creek from its confluence with East Fork South Fork Salmon River upstream 11.8 km (7.4 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Bum Creek from its confluence with Tamarack Creek upstream 5.8 km (3.6 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Salt Creek from its confluence with East Fork South Fork Salmon River upstream 3.8 km (2.4 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat; Pepper Creek from its confluence with East Fork South Fork Salmon River upstream 4.5 km (2.8 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat; Sugar Creek from its confluence with East Fork South Fork Salmon River upstream 11.5 km (7.1 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; an unnamed tributary to Sugar Creek from its confluence with Sugar Creek upstream 11.5 km (7.1 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Cinnabar Creek from its confluence with Sugar Creek upstream 5.5 km (3.4 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Cane Creek from its confluence with Sugar Creek upstream 4.2 km (2.6 mi) to its headwaters provides

spawning and rearing habitat; Meadow Creek from its confluence with East Fork South Fork Salmon River upstream 2.4 km (1.5 mi) to the outlet of Meadow Creek Lake provides spawning and rearing habitat; Meadow Creek Lake (10.7 ha; 26.5 ac) contains FMO habitat; and Meadow Creek from the inlet to Meadow Creek Lake upstream 4.7 km (2.9 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(G) Johnson Creek from its confluence with East Fork South Fork Salmon River upstream 46.4 km (28.7 mi) to Rock Creek contains FMO habitat; Riordan Creek from its confluence with Johnson Creek upstream 4.3 km (2.7 mi) to the potential barriers contains FMO habitat; Riordan Creek from the potential barriers upstream 3.2 km (2.0 mi) to Riordan Lake outlet provides spawning and rearing habitat; Riordan Lake (29.6 ha, (73.1 ac)) contains FMO habitat; Riordan Creek from Riordan Lake inlet upstream 6.5 km (4.1 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; North Fork Riordan Creek from its confluence with Riordan Creek upstream 5.5 km (3.4 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat; Porcupine Creek from its confluence with Johnson Creek upstream 3.9 km (2.4 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat; Falls Creek from its confluence with Johnson Creek upstream 2.4 km (1.5 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat; Hanson Creek from its confluence with Johnson Creek upstream 3.1 km (1.9 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat; Moose Creek from its confluence with Johnson Creek upstream 3.2 km (2.0 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat; Bear Creek from its confluence with Johnson Creek upstream 3.2 km (2.0 mi) to the confluence of North Fork Bear Creek and South Fork Bear Creek contains FMO habitat; North Fork Bear Creek from its confluence with Bear Creek upstream 4.5 km (2.8 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat; South Fork Bear Creek from its confluence with Bear Creek upstream 2.7 km (1.7 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat; Trapper Creek from its confluence with Johnson Creek upstream 14.4 km (9.0 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; an unnamed creek (entering 6.5 km (4.0 mi) upstream from the mouth of Trapper Creek) from its confluence with Trapper Creek upstream 4.0 km (2.5 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; an unnamed creek (entering 6.8 km (4.2 mi) upstream from the mouth of Trapper Creek) from its confluence with Trapper Creek upstream 1.2 km (0.8 mi) contains FMO habitat; an unnamed creek (entering 8.3 km (5.2 mi) upstream from the mouth of Trapper Creek) from its confluence with Trapper Creek upstream 2.1 km (1.3 mi) contains FMO habitat; Wardenhoff Creek from its confluence with Johnson Creek upstream 4.6 km (2.8 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat. Burntlog Creek from its confluence with Johnson Creek upstream 22.7 km (14.1 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Buck Creek from its confluence with Burntlog Creek upstream 7.3 km (4.5 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; an unnamed creek (entering 5.2 km (3.2 mi) upstream from the mouth of Buck Creek) from its confluence with Buck Creek upstream 1.1 km (0.7 mi) contains FMO habitat; an unnamed creek (tributary to an unnamed tributary to Buck Creek, entering 0.8 km (0.5 mi) upstream from the mouth of the unnamed tributary to Buck Creek) from its confluence with the unnamed tributary to Buck Creek upstream 0.4 km (0.3 mi) contains FMO habitat; East Fork Burntlog Creek from its confluence with Burntlog Creek upstream 7.3 km (4.5 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; an unnamed creek (entering 1.8 km (1.1 mi) upstream from the mouth of East Fork Burntlog Creek) from its confluence with East Fork Burntlog Creek upstream 2.1 km (1.3 mi) contains FMO habitat; Peanut Creek from its confluence with Burntlog Creek upstream 7.6 km (4.8 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat; an unnamed creek (entering 16.0 km (9.9 mi) upstream from the mouth of Burntlog Creek) from its confluence with Burntlog Creek upstream 1.4 km (0.9 mi) contains FMO habitat; Dutch Creek from its

confluence with Johnson Creek upstream 0.3 km (0.2 mi) contains FMO habitat; Park Creek from its confluence with Johnson Creek upstream 4.0 km (2.5 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat; Sheep Creek from its confluence with Johnson Creek upstream 4.6 km (2.9 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat; Landmark Creek from its confluence with Johnson Creek upstream 5.6 km (3.5 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat; Rock Creek from its confluence with Johnson Creek upstream 8.1 km (5.0 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat; Sand Creek from its confluence with Johnson Creek upstream 12.0 km (7.4 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat; North Fork Sand Creek from its confluence with Sand Creek upstream 4.8 km (3.0 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat

(H) Fitsum Creek from its confluence with South Fork Salmon River upstream 3.9 km (2.4 mi) to a barrier provides spawning and rearing habitat; North Fork Fitsum Creek from its confluence with Fitsum Creek upstream 13.0 km (8.1 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Tie Creek from its confluence with North Fork Fitsum Creek upstream 2.6 km (1.6 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat; and South Fork Fitsum Creek from its confluence with Fitsum Creek upstream 3.7 km (2.3 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(I) Krassel Creek from its confluence with South Fork Salmon River upstream 3.0 km (1.9 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat.

(J) Indian Creek from its confluence with South Fork Salmon River upstream 5.0 km (3.1 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat.

(K) Little Indian Creek from its confluence with South Fork Salmon River upstream 3.1 km (1.9 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat.

(L) Buckhorn Creek from its confluence with South Fork Salmon River upstream 16.6 km (10.3 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; West Fork Buckhorn Creek from its confluence with Buckhorn Creek upstream 11.5 km (7.1 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat; North Fork Buckhorn Creek from its confluence with West Fork Buckhorn Creek upstream 13.3 km (8.3 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat; Nick Creek from its confluence with West Fork Buckhorn Creek upstream 5.8 km (3.6 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat; and South Fork Buckhorn Creek from its confluence with Buckhorn Creek upstream 6.1 km (3.8 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(M) Camp Creek from its confluence with South Fork Salmon River upstream 10.8 km (6.7 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat and North Fork Camp Creek from its confluence with Camp Creek upstream 7.9 km (4.9 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat.

(N) Cougar Creek from its confluence with South Fork Salmon River upstream 13.8 km (8.5 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(O) Nasty Creek from its confluence with South Fork Salmon River upstream 6.6 km (4.1 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat.

(P) Fourmile Creek from its confluence with South Fork Salmon River upstream 12.1 km (7.5 mi) to its headwaters and South Fork Fourmile Creek from its confluence with Fourmile Creek upstream 5.8 km (3.6 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(Q) Holdover Creek from its confluence with South Fork Salmon River upstream 2.4 km (1.5 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat.

(R) Blackmare Creek from its confluence with South Fork Salmon River upstream 9.1 km (5.6 mi) to its headwaters and South Fork Blackmare Creek from its confluence with Blackmare Creek upstream 7.4 km (4.6 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(S) Cliff Creek from its confluence with South Fork Salmon River upstream 4.9 km (3.0 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat.

(T) Dollar Creek from its confluence with South Fork Salmon River upstream 12.7 km (7.9 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat and North Fork Dollar Creek from its confluence with Dollar Creek upstream 0.4 km (0.3 mi) contains FMO habitat.

(U) Six Bit Creek from its confluence with South Fork Salmon River upstream 10.0 km (6.2 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat and North Fork Six Bit Creek from its confluence with Six Bit Creek upstream 5.2 km (3.2 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat.

(V) Warm Lake Creek from its confluence with South Fork Salmon River upstream 4.5 km (2.7 mi) to Warm Lake contains FMO habitat; Warm Lake (171.0 ha (422.5 ac)) contains FMO habitat; Cabin Creek from its confluence with Warm Lake Creek upstream 7.9 km (4.9 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Reeves Creek from its confluence with Cabin Creek upstream 5.1 km (3.2 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; and Knee Creek from its confluence with Cabin Creek upstream 4.3 km (2.7 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat.

(W) Curtis Creek from its confluence with South Fork Salmon River upstream 12.2 km (7.6 mi) to its headwaters; Trail Creek from its confluence with Curtis Creek upstream 7.2 km (4.5 mi) to its headwaters; an unnamed reek (tributary to Trail Creek) from its confluence with Trail Creek upstream 6.3 km (3.9 mi) to its headwaters; an unnamed creek (tributary number 1 to Curtis Creek) from its confluence with Curtis Creek upstream 6.1 km (3.8 mi) to its headwaters; and an unnamed creek (tributary number 2 to Curtis Creek) from its confluence with Curtis Creek upstream 4.6 km (2.8 mi) provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(X) Bear Creek from its confluence with South Fork Salmon River upstream 8.5 km (5.3 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(Y) Camp Creek from its confluence with South Fork Salmon River upstream 4.0 km (2.5 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat.

(Z) Lodgepole Creek from its confluence with South Fork Salmon River upstream 7.2 km (4.5 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(AA) Tyndall Creek from its confluence with South Fork Salmon River upstream 5.8 km (3.6 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(BB) Rice Creek from its confluence with South Fork Salmon River upstream 10.2 km (6.3 mi) to its headwaters; an unnamed creek (tributary to Rice Creek) from its confluence with Rice Creek upstream 1.5 km (0.9 mi) to its headwaters; and Unnamed Creek (approximately 2.0 km (1.3 mi) upstream from the confluence of Rice Creek and the South Fork Salmon River) from its confluence with the South Fork Salmon River upstream 2.0 km (1.3 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(CC) Mormon Creek from its confluence with South Fork Salmon River upstream 4.8 km (3.0 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat and an unnamed creek (approximately 2.3 km (1.4 mi) upstream from the mouth of Mormon Creek) from its confluence with Mormon Creek upstream 1.3 km (0.8 mi) contains FMO habitat.

(DD) Back Creek from its confluence with South Fork Salmon River upstream 2.9 km (1.8 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat.

(EE) Pete Creek from its confluence with Lake Creek continuing upstream 6.1 km (3.8 mi) contains spawning and rearing habitat. An unnamed tributary to Pete Creek from its confluence with Pete Creek upstream 6.1 km (3.8 mi) to a headwater lake contains spawning and rearing habitat.

- ***Middle Salmon River–Chamberlain River Critical Habitat Subunit***

(A) The Salmon River from approximately 2.1 km (1.3 mi) upstream from its confluence with French Creek upstream 110.0 km (68.3 mi) to its confluence with Chamberlain Creek contains FMO habitat.

(B) Fall Creek from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 14.7 km (9.1 mi) to its headwaters and East Fork Fall Creek from its confluence with Fall Creek upstream 7.2 km (4.5 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(C) Wind River from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 22.5 km (14.0 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(D) Sheep Creek from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 23.8 km (14.8 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(E) California Creek from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 19.5 km (12.1 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat.

(F) Crooked Creek from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 34.2 km (21.2 mi) to its headwaters and Lake Creek from its confluence with Crooked Creek upstream 21.0 km (13.0 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(G) Warren Creek from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 28.9 km (18.0 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat and Schissler Creek from its confluence with Warren Creek upstream 6.8 km (4.2 mi) to its headwaters; Guard Creek from its confluence with Warren Creek upstream 3.8 km (2.4 mi) to its headwaters; Slaughter Creek from its confluence with Warren Creek upstream 7.8 km (4.8 mi) to its headwaters; Mayflower Creek from its confluence with Warren Creek upstream 5.6 km (3.5 mi) to its headwaters; North Fork Mayflower Creek from its confluence with Mayflower Creek upstream 1.5 km (0.9 mi) to its headwaters; and Webfoot Creek from its confluence with Warren Creek upstream 3.5 km (2.2 mi) to its headwaters contain FMO habitat.

(H) Fivemile Creek from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 2.8 km (1.7 mi) contains FMO habitat.

(I) Rhett Creek from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 1.2 km (0.8 mi) to a barrier falls contains FMO habitat.

(J) Little Mallard Creek from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 0.1 km (0.1 mi) to a barrier falls contains FMO habitat.

(K) Big Mallard Creek from its confluence with the Salmon River at upstream 1.3 km (0.8 mi) to Mallard Creek Falls contains FMO habitat.

(L) Richardson Creek from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 1.8 km (7.3 mi) to its headwaters and Hartan Creek from its confluence with Richardson Creek upstream 6.6 km (4.1 mi) to its headwaters contain FMO habitat.

(M) Silge Creek from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 3.8 km (2.3 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat.

(N) Bargamin Creek from its confluence with the Salmon River at upstream 39.1 km (24.3 mi) to its headwaters; Cache Creek from its confluence with Bargamin Creek upstream 9.9 km (6.1 mi) to its headwaters; Poet Creek from its confluence with Bargamin Creek upstream 5.2 km (3.3 mi) to its headwaters; Hot Springs Creek from its confluence with Bargamin Creek upstream 6.3 km (3.9 mi) to its headwaters; and Green Creek from its confluence with Bargamin Creek upstream 5.0 km (3.1 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(O) Hida Creek from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 6.5 km (4.0 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat.

(P) Raven Creek from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 5.2 km (3.2 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat.

(Q) Magpie Creek from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 6.4 km (4.0 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat.

(R) Dillinger Creek from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 11.8 km (7.3 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat.

(S) South Fork Dillinger Creek from its confluence with Dillinger Creek upstream 5.5 km (3.4 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat.

(T) Bruin Creek from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 4.5 km (2.8 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat.

(U) Hot Springs Creek from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 10.0 km (6.2 mi) to its headwaters and Cold Creek from its confluence with Hot Springs Creek upstream 2.9 km (1.8 mi) to its headwaters contain FMO habitat.

(V) Sabe Creek from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 24.4 km (15.2 mi) to its headwaters; Twist Creek from its confluence with Sabe Creek upstream 3.9 km (2.4 mi) to its headwaters; Goodman Creek from its confluence with Sabe Creek upstream 4.6 km (2.9 mi) to its headwaters; Camp Creek from its confluence with Sabe Creek upstream 4.2 km (2.6 mi) to its headwaters; and Basin Creek from its confluence with Sabe Creek upstream 3.2 km (2.0 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(W) Arctic Creek from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 3.5 km (2.2 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat.

(X) Big Harrington Creek from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 13.5 km (8.4 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat.

(Y) Big Bear Creek from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 12.3 km (7.6 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat.

(Z) Chamberlain Creek from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 21.4 km (13.3 mi) to Lodgepole Creek contains FMO habitat; Chamberlain Creek from its confluence with Lodgepole Creek upstream 15.0 km (9.3 mi) to Red Top Creek provides spawning and rearing habitat; Chamberlain Creek from its confluence with Red Top Creek upstream 7.2 km (4.4 mi) to its headwaters (confluence of Rim Creek and South Fork Chamberlain Creek) contains FMO habitat.

(AA) McCalla Creek from its confluence with Chamberlain Creek upstream 25.5 km (15.9 mi) to its headwaters; Root Creek from its confluence with McCalla Creek upstream 3.4 km (2.1 mi) to its headwaters; Whimstick Creek from its confluence with McCalla Creek upstream 17.4 km (10.8 mi) to its headwaters; Our Creek from its confluence with Whimstick Creek upstream 2.3 km (1.4 mi) to its headwaters; My Creek from its confluence with Whimstick Creek upstream 2.9 km (1.8 mi) to its headwaters; Wapiti Creek from its confluence with Whimstick Creek upstream 5.9 km (3.6 mi) to its headwaters; East Fork Whimstick Creek from its confluence with Whimstick Creek upstream 6.8 km (4.2 mi) to its headwaters; West Fork Whimstick Creek from its confluence with Whimstick Creek upstream 0.6 km (0.4 mi) to its confluence with Club Creek; Club Creek from its confluence with West Fork Whimstick Creek upstream 5.2 km (3.2 mi) to its headwaters; South Fork Whimstick Creek from its confluence with Whimstick Creek upstream 5.6 km (3.5 mi) to its headwaters; and Moose Jaw Creek from its confluence with McCalla Creek upstream 7.5 km (4.6 mi) to its headwaters contain FMO habitat.

(BB) Queen Creek from its confluence with Chamberlain Creek upstream 9.2 km (5.7 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat.

(CC) Deer Creek from its confluence with Chamberlain Creek upstream 10.1 km (6.2 mi) contains FMO habitat.

(DD) Lodgepole Creek from its confluence with Chamberlain Creek upstream 14.9 km (9.2 mi) to its headwaters; Little Lodgepole Creek from its confluence with Lodgepole Creek upstream 7.0 km (4.3 mi) to it headwaters; and Pole Creek from its confluence with Lodgepole Creek upstream 4.9 km (3.0 mi) to its headwaters contain FMO habitat.

(EE) Pup Creek from its confluence with Chamberlain Creek upstream 4.3 km (2.7 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat.

(FF) Dog Creek from its confluence with Chamberlain Creek upstream 9.0 km (5.6 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat.

(GG) West Fork Chamberlain Creek from its confluence with Chamberlain Creek upstream 14.6 km (9.1 mi) to its headwaters and Game Creek from its mouth on West Fork Chamberlain Creek upstream 8.3 km (5.2 mi) to its headwaters contain FMO habitat.

(HH) Ranch Creek from its confluence with Chamberlain Creek upstream 6.5 km (4.0 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat.

(A) (II) Hotzel Creek from its confluence with Chamberlain Creek upstream 3.2 km (2.0 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat.

(II) Flossie Creek from its confluence with Chamberlain Creek upstream 8.1 km (5.0 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat.

(JJ) No Name Creek from its confluence with Chamberlain Creek upstream 5.3 km (3.3 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat.

(KK) Moose Creek from its confluence with Chamberlain Creek upstream 9.9 km (6.2 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat.

(LL) Red Top Creek from its confluence with Chamberlain Creek upstream 4.0 km (2.5 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat.

(MM) Fish Creek from its confluence with Chamberlain Creek upstream 6.3 km (3.9 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat.

(NN) South Fork Chamberlain Creek from its confluence with Rim Creek upstream 7.2 km (4.5 mi) to its headwaters and Rim Creek from its confluence with South Fork Chamberlain Creek upstream 8.4 km (5.2 mi) to its headwaters contain FMO habitat.

- ***Middle Fork Salmon River Critical Habitat Subunit***

(A) Middle Fork Salmon River from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 168.1 km (104.4 mi) to the confluence of Bear Valley Creek and Marsh Creek contains FMO habitat.

(B) Roaring Creek from its confluence with the Middle Fork Salmon River upstream 3.5 (2.2 mi) contains FMO habitat.

(C) Stoddard Creek from its confluence with the Middle Fork Salmon River upstream 2.0 km (1.2 mi) contains FMO habitat.

(D) Ship Island Creek from its confluence with the Middle Fork Salmon River upstream 7.9 km (4.9 mi) to outlet of Ship Island Lake number 1; Ship Island Lake number 1 (35.6 ha (87.9 ac)); Ship Island Creek from the inlet to Ship Island Lake number 1 upstream 1.7 km (1.1 mi) to outlet of Airplane Lake; Airplane Lake (6.3 ha (15.6 ac)); Ship Island Creek from the inlet to Airplane Lake upstream 0.3 km (0.2 mi) to the outlet of Shoban Lake; Shoban Lake (1.9 ha (4.7 ac)); and Ship Island Creek from the inlet to Shoban Lake upstream 0.1 km (0.1 mi) to its headwaters contain FMO habitat.

(E) Papoose Creek from its confluence with the Middle Fork Salmon River upstream 15.4 km (9.5 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat.

(F) Big Creek from its confluence with the Middle Fork Salmon River upstream 21.6 km (13.4 mi) to its confluence with Cave Creek contains FMO habitat; Big Creek from its confluence with Cave Creek upstream 40.3 km (25.0 mi) to Big Creek Marsh provides spawning and rearing habitat; Big Creek Marsh (46.1 ha (113.9 ac)) contains FMO habitat; Big Creek from Big Creek Marsh upstream 11.8 km (7.4 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Rush Creek from its confluence with Big Creek upstream 27.4 km (17.0 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; South Fork Rush Creek from its confluence with Rush Creek upstream 7.8 km (4.9 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat; Cabin Creek from its confluence with Big Creek upstream 14.4 km (8.9 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Cave Creek from its confluence with Big Creek upstream 19.4 km (12.0 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Monumental Creek from its confluence with Big Creek upstream 41.1 km (25.5 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Snowslide Creek from its confluence with Monumental Creek upstream 12.8 km (7.9 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; West Fork Monumental Creek from its confluence with Monumental Creek upstream 12.7 km (7.9 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Crooked Creek from its confluence with Big Creek upstream 11.1 km (6.9 mi) to its confluence with West Fork Crooked Creek provides spawning and rearing habitat; Big Ramey Creek from its confluence with Big Creek upstream 18.7 km (11.7 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; East Fork Big Ramey Creek from its confluence with Big Ramey Creek upstream 5.8 km (3.6 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Beaver Creek from its confluence with Big Creek upstream 11.6 km (7.2 mi) to Boulder Creek provides spawning and rearing habitat; Beaver Creek from its confluence with Boulder Creek upstream 2.3 km (1.5 mi) contains FMO habitat; Hand Creek from its confluence with Beaver Creek upstream 11.2 km (6.9

mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Boulder Creek from its confluence with Beaver Creek upstream 5.8 km (3.6 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Smith Creek from its confluence with Big Creek upstream 10.0 km (6.2 mi) to the confluence of Middle Fork Smith Creek and South Fork Smith Creek provides spawning and rearing habitat; North Fork Smith Creek from its confluence with Smith Creek upstream 1.2 km (0.8 mi) to an unnamed tributary entering from the north contains FMO habitat; Middle Fork Smith Creek from its confluence with Smith Creek upstream 3.8 km (2.3 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; South Fork Smith Creek from its confluence with Smith Creek upstream 4.9 km (3.0 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Logan Creek from its confluence with Big Creek upstream 13.4 km (8.3 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; and Belvidere Creek from its confluence with Big Creek upstream 4.7 km (2.9 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat.

(G) Wilson Creek from its confluence with the Middle Fork Salmon River upstream 24.2 km (15.1 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat and Alpine Creek from its confluence with Wilson Creek upstream 6.4 km (4.0 mi) to the outlet of Alpine Creek Lake number 5; Alpine Creek Lake number 5 (1.0 ha (2.6 ac)); and Alpine Creek from the inlet to Alpine Creek Lake number 5 upstream 0.3 km (0.2 mi) to its headwaters contain FMO habitat.

(H) Soldier Creek from its confluence with the Middle Fork Salmon River upstream 14.3 km (8.9 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(I) Bernard Creek from its confluence with the Middle Fork Salmon River upstream 2.2 km (1.4 mi) contains FMO habitat.

(J) Brush Creek from its confluence with the Middle Fork Salmon River upstream 10.7 km (6.6 mi) to North Fork Brush Creek provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(K) Sheep Creek from its confluence with the Middle Fork Salmon River upstream 16.3 km (10.1 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(L) Camas Creek from its confluence with the Middle Fork Salmon River upstream 22.2 km (13.8 mi) to its confluence with West Fork Camas Creek contains FMO habitat; Camas Creek from its confluence with West Fork Camas Creek upstream 30.3 km (18.8 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Woodtick Creek from its confluence with Camas Creek upstream 9.6 km (5.9 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Castle Creek from its confluence with Camas Creek upstream 15.0 km (9.3 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Sheep Creek from its confluence with Camas Creek upstream 3.2 km (2.0 mi) contains FMO habitat; Furnace Creek from its confluence with Camas Creek upstream 12.9 km (8.0 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; White Goat Creek from its confluence with Camas Creek upstream 7.1 km (4.4 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; South Fork Camas Creek from its confluence with Camas Creek upstream 13.2 km (8.2 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Fly Creek from its confluence with Camas Creek upstream 6.2 km (3.9 mi) to its Camas Creek upstream 3.3 km (2.1 mi) contains FMO habitat; and J Fell Creek from its confluence with Camas Creek upstream 8.5 km (5.3 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(M) Yellowjacket Creek from its confluence with Camas Creek upstream 36.5 km (22.6 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Camp Creek from its confluence with Yellowjacket Creek upstream 1.8 km (1.1 mi) contains FMO habitat; Lake Creek

from its confluence with Yellowjacket Creek upstream 6.4 km (4.0 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Hoodoo Creek from its confluence with Yellowjacket Creek upstream 13.6 km (8.5 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Blackeagle Creek from its confluence with Hoodoo Creek upstream 2.9 km (1.8 mi) contains FMO habitat; Little Jacket Creek from its confluence with Yellowjacket Creek upstream 8.4 km (5.2 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Trail Creek from its confluence with Yellowjacket Creek upstream 4.1 km (2.5 mi) contains FMO habitat; Meadow Creek from its confluence with Yellowjacket Creek upstream 2.0 km (1.3 mi) contains FMO habitat; Beagle Creek from its confluence with Yellowjacket Creek upstream 1.5 km (1.0 mi) to an unnamed tributary entering from the east contains FMO habitat; and Shovel Creek from its confluence with Yellowjacket Creek upstream 5.2 km (3.2 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(N) West Fork Camas Creek from its confluence with Camas Creek upstream 14.6 km (9.1 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Martindale Creek from its confluence with West Fork Camas Creek upstream 3.0 km (1.9 mi) contains FMO habitat; and Pole Creek from its confluence with West Fork Camas Creek upstream 7.8 km (4.9 mi) to its headwaters and Liberty Creek from its confluence with Pole Creek upstream 4.3 km (2.7 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(O) Silver Creek from its confluence with Camas Creek upstream 29.0 km (18.0 mi) to its headwaters and Rams Creek from its confluence with Silver Creek upstream 1.2 km (0.8 mi) contain FMO habitat and Arrastra Creek from its confluence with Silver Creek upstream 7.8 km (4.8 mi) to its headwaters; Birdseye Creek from its confluence with Silver Creek upstream 6.9 km (4.3 mi) to its headwaters; and Blue Fork Silver Creek from its confluence with Silver Creek upstream 3.5 km (2.2 mi) to its headwaters contain spawning and rearing habitat.

(P) Norton Creek from its confluence with the Middle Fork Salmon River upstream 12.8 km (7.9 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(Q) Loon Creek from its confluence with the Middle Fork Salmon River upstream 39.1 km (24.3 mi) to its confluence with Mayfield Creek contains FMO habitat; Loon Creek from its confluence with Mayfield Creek upstream 15.4 km (9.6 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Cache Creek from its confluence with Loon Creek upstream 11.5 km (7.1 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Bear Creek from its confluence with Loon Creek upstream 4.3 km (2.7 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Cold Spring Creek from its confluence with Loon Creek upstream 5.8 km (3.6 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Jack Creek from its confluence with Loon Creek upstream 7.5 km (4.7 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat; Indian Creek from its confluence with Loon Creek upstream 8.7 km (5.4 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Cabin Creek from its confluence with Loon Creek upstream 10.5 km (6.5 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Rock Creek from its confluence with Loon Creek upstream 13.0 km (8.1 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Shell Creek from its confluence with Loon Creek upstream 5.5 km (3.4 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat; Rat Creek from its confluence with Loon Creek upstream 4.9 km (3.0 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat; Canyon Creek from its confluence with Loon Creek upstream 8.5 km (5.3 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat; Deer Creek from its confluence with Loon Creek upstream 5.9 km (3.7 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat; Trail Creek from its confluence with Loon Creek upstream 10.1 km (6.3 mi) to its headwaters provides

spawning and rearing habitat; and Pioneer Creek from its confluence with Loon Creek upstream 11.0 km (6.8 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(R) Warm Spring Creek from its confluence with Loon Creek upstream 30.1 km (18.7 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Fir Creek from its confluence with Warm Spring Creek upstream 5.2 km (3.2 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat; Cat Creek from its confluence with Warm Spring Creek upstream 4.6 km (2.9 mi) contains FMO habitat; Mahoney Creek (also known as McHoney Creek on some maps) from its confluence with Warm Spring Creek upstream 6.2 km (3.8 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat; Parker Creek from its confluence with Warm Spring Creek upstream 7.3 km (4.5 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat; Wickiup Creek from its confluence with Warm Spring Creek upstream 5.5 km (3.4 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Trapper Creek from its confluence with Warm Spring Creek upstream 12.1 km (7.5 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat; McKee Creek from its confluence with Trapper Creek upstream 6.2 km (3.8 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat; Rush Creek from its confluence with Trapper Creek upstream 5.9 km (3.7 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat; and South Fork Warm Spring Creek from its confluence with Warm Spring Creek upstream 1.4 km (0.9 mi) to an unnamed tributary entering from the south provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(S) Cottonwood Creek from its confluence with Loon Creek upstream 8.9 km (5.5 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat and South Fork Cottonwood Creek from its confluence with Cottonwood Creek upstream 7.4 km (4.6 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat.

(T) Mayfield Creek from its confluence with Loon Creek upstream 5.1 km (3.2 mi) to the confluence of East Fork Mayfield Creek and West Fork Mayfield Creek provides spawning and rearing habitat; Nelson Creek from its confluence with Mayfield Creek upstream 4.9 km (3.0 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; West Fork Mayfield Creek from its confluence with East Fork Mayfield Creek upstream 11.2 km (6.9 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Mystery Creek from its confluence with West Fork Mayfield Creek upstream 3.7 km (2.3 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat; and East Fork Mayfield Creek from its confluence with West Fork Mayfield Creek upstream 20.2 km (12.5 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(U) Little Loon Creek from its confluence with the Middle Fork Salmon River upstream 18.5 km (11.5 mi) to its headwaters and West Fork Little Loon Creek from its confluence with Little Loon Creek upstream 6.2 km (3.9 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(V) Little Creek from its confluence with the Middle Fork Salmon River upstream 3.9 km (2.4 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat.

(W) Thomas Creek from its confluence with the Middle Fork Salmon River upstream 1.8 km (1.1 mi) to the confluence of West Fork Thomas Creek and East Fork Thomas Creek; West Fork Thomas Creek from its confluence with Thomas Creek upstream 3.8 km (2.3 mi) to its headwaters; East Fork Thomas Creek from its confluence with Thomas Creek upstream 4.8 km (3.0 mi) to its headwaters; and West Fork Thomas Creek from its confluence with Thomas Creek upstream 3.8 km (2.3 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(X) Marble Creek from its confluence with the Middle Fork Salmon River upstream 21.5 km (13.3 mi) to Dynamite Creek contains FMO habitat and Marble Creek from its confluence

with Dynamite Creek upstream 14.9 km (9.3 mi) to its headwaters; Trail Creek from its confluence with Marble Creek upstream 15.5 km (9.6 mi) to its headwaters; Dynamite Creek from its confluence with Marble Creek upstream 13.2 km (8.2 mi) to its headwaters; Buck Creek from its confluence with Marble Creek upstream 6.9 km (4.3 mi) to its headwaters; Little Cottonwood Creek from its confluence with Marble Creek upstream 6.5 km (4.0 mi) to its headwaters; and Big Cottonwood Creek from its confluence with Marble Creek upstream 12.2 km (7.6 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(Y) Indian Creek from its confluence with the Middle Fork Salmon River upstream 6.0 km (3.7 mi) to its confluence with Middle Fork Indian Creek contains FMO habitat and Indian Creek from its confluence with Middle Fork Indian Creek upstream 26.7 km (16.6 mi) to its headwaters; Middle Fork Indian Creek from its confluence with Indian Creek upstream 8.7 km (5.4 mi) to its headwaters; Cultus Creek from its confluence with Indian Creek upstream 4.9 km (3.1 mi) to its headwaters; Papoose Creek from its confluence with Indian Creek upstream 5.9 km (3.6 mi) to its headwaters; Little Indian Creek from its confluence with Indian Creek upstream 7.7 km (4.8 mi) to its headwaters; and Big Chief Creek from its confluence with Indian Creek upstream 8.2 km (5.1 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(Z) Pistol Creek from its confluence with the Middle Fork Salmon River upstream 5.0 km (3.1 mi) to Little Pistol Creek contains FMO habitat and Pistol Creek from its confluence with Little Pistol Creek upstream 24.4 km (15.1 mi) to its headwaters; Little Pistol Creek from its confluence with Pistol Creek upstream 22.1 km (13.7 mi) to its headwaters; Springfield Creek from its confluence with Little Pistol Creek upstream 6.0 km (3.7 mi) to its headwaters; West Fork Springfield Creek from its confluence with Springfield Creek upstream 5.5 km (3.4 mi) to its headwaters; Browning Creek from its confluence with Little Pistol Creek upstream 5.5 km (3.4 mi) to its headwaters; Forty-Five Creek from its confluence with Pistol Creek upstream 9.6 km (5.9 mi) to its headwaters; Luger Creek from its confluence with Pistol Creek upstream 8.8 km (5.5 mi) to its headwaters; and Thirty-Eight Creek from its confluence with Pistol Creek upstream 5.4 km (3.3 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(AA) Lake Creek from its confluence with the Middle Fork Salmon River upstream 4.3 km (2.7 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat.

(BB) Rapid River from its confluence with the Middle Fork Salmon River upstream 20.2 km (12.6 mi) to its confluence with Float Creek contains FMO habitat and Rapid River from its confluence with Float Creek upstream 7.3 km (4.5 mi) to its confluence with Duffield Creek; Sheep Creek from its confluence with Rapid River upstream 3.3 km (2.0 mi) to its confluence with North Fork Sheep Creek and South Fork Sheep Creek; North Fork Sheep Creek from its confluence with South Fork Sheep Creek upstream 5.1 km (3.2 mi) to its headwaters; South Fork Sheep Creek from its confluence with North Fork Sheep Creek upstream 7.2 km (4.5 mi) to its headwaters; Sulfur Creek from its confluence with Rapid River upstream 7.9 km (4.9 mi) to its headwaters; Float Creek from its confluence with Rapid River upstream 11.4 km (7.1 mi) to its headwaters; Vanity Creek from its confluence with Rapid River upstream 9.6 km (6.0 mi) to its headwaters; Seafoam Creek from its confluence with Vanity Creek upstream 5.6 km (3.5 mi) to an unnamed tributary entering from the south; and Baldwin Creek from its confluence with Seafoam Creek upstream 5.9 km (3.7 mi) provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(CC) Duffield Creek from its confluence with Pinyon Creek upstream 10.9 km (6.8 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(DD) Greyhound Creek from its confluence with the Middle Fork Salmon River upstream 8.3 km (5.2 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(EE) Lake Creek from its confluence with the Middle Fork Salmon River upstream 5.1 km (3.2 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat.

(FF) Soldier Creek from its confluence with the Middle Fork Salmon River upstream 12.6 km (7.8 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(GG) Elkhorn Creek from its confluence with the Middle Fork Salmon River upstream 11.9 km (7.4 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; North Fork Elkhorn Creek from its confluence with Elkhorn Creek upstream 7.9 km (4.9 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Lucky Creek from its confluence with North Fork Elkhorn Creek upstream 6.0 km (3.7 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat; and Middle Fork Elkhorn Creek from its confluence with Elkhorn Creek upstream 6.8 km (4.2 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(HH) Sulphur Creek from its confluence with the Middle Fork Salmon River upstream 29.3 km (18.2 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat and Honeymoon Creek from its confluence with Sulphur Creek upstream 0.8 km (0.5 mi); Half Moon Creek from its confluence with Honeymoon Creek upstream 0.3 km (0.2 mi); and North Fork Sulphur Creek from its confluence with Sulphur Creek upstream 6.3 km (3.9 mi) to its headwaters contain FMO habitat.

(II) Dagger Creek from its confluence with the Middle Fork Salmon River upstream 12.4 km (7.7 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(JJ) Marsh Creek from its confluence with the Middle Fork Salmon River upstream 15.5 km (9.7 mi) to its confluence with Knapp Creek contains FMO habitat; Marsh Creek from its confluence with Knapp Creek upstream 6.4 km (3.9 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Lola Creek from its confluence with Marsh Creek upstream 6.3 km (3.9 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Beaver Creek from its confluence with Marsh Creek upstream 8.5 km (5.3 mi) to its confluence with Bear Creek contains FMO habitat; Beaver Creek from its confluence with Bear Creek upstream 18.8 km (11.7 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Winnemucca Creek from its confluence with Beaver Creek upstream 11.3 km (7.0 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Bear Creek from its confluence with Beaver Creek upstream 6.5 km (4.1 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Cape Horn Creek from its confluence with Marsh Creek upstream 15.1 km (9.4 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Banner Creek from its confluence with Cape Horn Creek upstream 11.5 km (7.1 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Knapp Creek from its confluence with Marsh Creek upstream 24.8 km (15.4 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; and an unnamed creek (entering Knapp Creek approximately 11 km (7 mi) upstream from its confluence with Marsh Creek) from its confluence with Knapp Creek upstream 3.0 km (1.9 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat.

(KK) Bear Valley Creek from its confluence with Marsh Creek upstream 18.1 km (11.2 mi) to its confluence with Elk Creek contains FMO habitat and Bear Valley Creek from its confluence with Elk Creek upstream 31.4 km (19.5 mi) to its headwaters; Fir Creek from its confluence with Bear Valley Creek upstream 11.0 km (6.8 mi) to its

headwaters; Cold Creek from its confluence with Bear Valley Creek upstream 6.8 km (4.2 mi) to its headwaters; Wyoming Creek from its confluence with Bear Valley Creek upstream 10.0 km (6.2 mi) to its headwaters; Poker Creek from its confluence with Bear Valley Creek upstream 4.0 km (2.5 mi) to its headwaters; Chip Creek from its confluence with Bear Valley Creek upstream 2.6 km (1.6 mi) to its headwaters; Pole Creek from its confluence with Bear Valley Creek upstream 3.1 km (1.9 mi) to its headwaters; Sack Creek from its confluence with Bear Valley Creek upstream 8.9 km (5.5 mi) to its headwaters; Cache Creek from its confluence with Bear Valley Creek upstream 12.2 km (7.6 mi) to its headwaters; East Fork Cache Creek from its confluence with Cache Creek upstream 3.2 km (2.0 mi) to its headwaters; Sheep Trail Creek from its confluence with Bear Valley Creek upstream 3.6 km (2.2 mi) to its headwaters; Cub Creek from its confluence with Bear Valley Creek upstream 4.2 km (2.6 mi) to its headwaters; and Casner Creek from its confluence with Bear Valley Creek upstream 4.4 km (2.8 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(LL) Elk Creek from its confluence with Bear Valley Creek upstream 25.5 km (15.9 mi) to the confluence of East Fork Elk Creek and North Fork Elk Creek contains FMO habitat; Cook Creek from its confluence with Elk Creek upstream 9.8 km (6.1 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Bearskin Creek from its confluence with Elk Creek upstream 13.6 km (8.4 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Little Beaver Creek from its confluence with Bearskin Creek upstream 6.3 km (3.9 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; an unnamed creek (entering Bearskin Creek from the west approximately 6.0 km (3.7 mi) upstream from its confluence with Little Beaver Creek) from its confluence with Bearskin Creek upstream 2.7 km (1.7 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat; Porter Creek from its confluence with Elk Creek upstream 9.9 km (6.2 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Little East Fork Elk Creek from its confluence with Elk Creek upstream 5.1 km (3.2 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat; West Fork Elk Creek from its confluence with Elk Creek upstream 6.4 km (4.0 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; North Fork Elk Creek from its confluence with East Fork Elk Creek upstream 5.1 km (3.2 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; East Fork Elk Creek from its confluence with North Fork Elk Creek upstream 10.2 km (6.4 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

- **Middle Salmon–Panther River Critical Habitat Subunit**

(A) The Salmon River from its confluence with Chamberlain Creek upstream 206.8 km (128.5 mi) to approximately its confluence with the Pahsimeroi River contains FMO habitat.

(B) Devils Toe Creek from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 4.4 km (2.8 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat.

(C) Disappointment Creek from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 16.6 km (10.3 mi) to its headwaters; Hungry Creek from its confluence with Disappointment Creek upstream 6.2 km (3.8 mi) to its headwaters; Starvation Creek from its confluence with Disappointment Creek upstream 6.0 km (3.7 mi) to its headwaters; and Dismal Creek from its confluence with Starvation Creek upstream 5.6 km (3.5 mi) to its headwaters contain FMO habitat.

(D) Horse Creek from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 40.9 km (25.4 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Little Horse Creek from its confluence with Horse Creek upstream 14.5 km (9.0 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat; and Cayuse Creek from its confluence with Horse Creek upstream 4.7 km (2.9 mi) and Woods Fork Horse Creek (also known as Woods Creek) from its confluence with Horse Creek upstream 3.9 km (2.4 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(E) Corn Creek from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 11.3 km (7.0 mi) to its headwaters and Colson Creek from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 9.7 km (6.0 mi) to its headwaters contain FMO habitat.

(F) Owl Creek from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 23.1 km (14.3 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat and East Fork Owl Creek from its confluence with Owl Creek upstream 0.8 km (0.5 mi) contains FMO habitat.

(G) Panther Creek from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 47.1 km (29.3 mi) to its confluence with Moyer Creek contains FMO habitat and Panther Creek from its confluence with Moyer Creek upstream 25.9 km (16.1 mi) to its headwaters; Clear Creek from its confluence with Panther Creek upstream 27.7 km (17.2 mi) to its headwaters; Beaver Creek from its confluence with Panther Creek upstream 15.5 km (9.7 mi) to its headwaters; and Trail Creek from its confluence with Panther Creek upstream 8.8 km (5.5 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(H) Napias Creek from its confluence with Panther Creek upstream 3.0 km (1.9 mi) contains FMO habitat and Napias Creek from 3.0 km (1.9 mi) upstream from its mouth upstream 20.5 km (12.7 mi) to its headwaters; Moccasin Creek from its confluence with Napias Creek upstream 10.9 km (6.8 mi) to its headwaters; Phelan Creek from the confluence of Napias Creek upstream 11.5 km (7.1 mi) to its headwaters; Pony Creek from the confluence of Napias Creek upstream 7.4 km (4.6 mi) to its headwaters; Arnett Creek from the confluence of Napias Creek upstream 12.5 km (7.8 mi) to its headwaters; Rapps Creek from the confluence of Arnett Creek upstream 8.3 km (5.1 mi) to its headwaters; Jefferson Creek from the confluence of Arnett Creek upstream 3.4 km (2.1 mi) to its headwaters; and Camp Creek from the confluence of Arnett Creek upstream 8.0 km (5.0 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat and Sharkey Creek from the confluence of Napias Creek upstream 5.9 km (3.7 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat.

(I) Deep Creek from its confluence with Panther Creek upstream 19.5 km (12.1 mi) to its headwaters; Little Deep Creek from its confluence with Deep Creek upstream 13.6 km (8.4 mi) to its headwaters; and an unnamed creek (tributary to Deep Creek) from its confluence with Deep Creek upstream 3.2 km (2.0 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(J) Woodtick Creek from its confluence with Panther Creek upstream 14.1 km (8.8 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(K) Moyer Creek from its confluence with Panther Creek upstream 19.7 km (12.3 mi) to its headwaters; Salt Creek from its confluence with Moyer Creek upstream 6.5 km (4.0 mi) to its headwaters; and South Fork Moyer Creek from its confluence with Moyer Creek upstream 12.2 km (7.6 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(L) Musgrove Creek from its confluence with Panther Creek upstream 17.6 km (10.9 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(M) Porphyry Creek from its confluence with Panther Creek upstream 11.5 km (7.2 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(N) Fourth of July Creek from its confluence with Panther Creek upstream 6.7 km (4.1 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(O) Opal Creek from its confluence with Panther Creek upstream 3.4 km (2.1 mi) to the outlet of Opal Lake provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(P) Weasel Creek from its confluence with Panther Creek upstream 2.8 km (1.8 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(Q) Mink Creek from its confluence with Panther Creek upstream 4.1 km (2.5 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(R) Otter Creek from its confluence with Panther Creek upstream 5.7 km (3.5 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(S) Pine Creek from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 16.1 km (10.0 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(T) Squaw Creek from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 15.0 km (9.3 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(U) Indian Creek from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 18.8 km (11.7 mi) to its headwaters; West Fork Indian Creek from the confluence of Indian Creek upstream 5.6 km (3.5 mi) to its headwaters; Corral Creek from the confluence of Indian Creek upstream 7.6 km (4.7 mi) to its headwaters; and McConn Creek from the confluence of Indian Creek upstream 9.2 km (5.7 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(V) Moose Creek from the confluence of the Salmon River upstream 23.5 km (14.6 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat.

(W) North Fork Salmon River from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 8.5 km (5.3 mi) to the confluence of Hughes Creek contains FMO habitat; North Fork Salmon River from its confluence with Hughes Creek upstream 30.8 km (19.1 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; and Hull Creek from the confluence of North Fork Salmon River upstream 8.9 km (5.5 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat and Hughes Creek from the confluence of North Fork Salmon River upstream 18.2 km (11.3 mi) to its headwaters; Sheep Creek from the confluence of North Fork Salmon River upstream 10.9 km (6.8 mi) to the confluence of North Fork Sheep Creek and South Fork Sheep Creek; South Fork Sheep Creek from its confluence with Sheep Creek upstream 5.2 km (3.2 mi) to its headwaters; North Fork Sheep Creek from its confluence with Sheep Creek upstream 9.2 km (5.7 mi) to its headwaters; Dahlonega Creek from the confluence of North Fork Salmon River upstream 12.6 km (7.9 mi) to its headwaters; Twin Creek from the confluence of North Fork Salmon River upstream 11.9 km (7.4 mi) to its headwaters; Vine Creek from the confluence of North Fork Salmon River upstream 4.4 km (2.8 mi) to its headwaters; Pierce Creek from the confluence of North Fork Salmon River upstream 6.7 km (4.2 mi) to its headwaters; West Fork North Fork Salmon River from the confluence of North Fork Salmon River upstream 3.1 km (1.9 mi); and Moose Creek from the confluence of the North Fork Salmon River upstream 5.0 km (3.1 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(X) Fourth of July Creek from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 2.7 km (1.7 mi) to the confluence of Little Fourth of July Creek contains FMO habitat and Fourth of July

Creek from its confluence with Little Fourth of July Creek upstream 15.2 km (9.5 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(Y) Ditch Creek from its confluence with Hughes Creek upstream 11.9 km (7.4 mi) to its headwaters is FMO habitat.

(Z) Garden Creek from its confluence with Panther Creek upstream 13.7 km (8.5 mi)) to its headwaters is spawning and rearing habitat.

(AA) Pruvan Creek from its confluence with North Fork Sheep Creek upstream 4.6 km (2.8 mi) to its headwaters is spawning and rearing habitat.

- **Lake Creek Critical Habitat Subunit**

(A) Williams Lake (72.0 ha, (177.9 ac)) contains FMO habitat and Lake Creek from the inlet to Williams Lake upstream 8.7 km (5.4 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(B) North Fork Lake Creek from its confluence with Lake Creek upstream 4.3 km (2.7 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

- ***Opal Lake Critical Habitat Subunit***

(A) Opal Lake (6.0 ha, (14.8 ac)) contains FMO habitat and Opal Creek from the inlet of Opal Lake upstream 3.5 km (2.2 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

- ***Lemhi River Critical Habitat Subunit***

(A) Lemhi River from its confluence with the Salmon River up upstream 91.9 km (57.1 mi) to the confluence of Texas Creek and Eighteenmile Creek contains FMO habitat.

(B) Bohannon Creek from its confluence with the Lemhi River upstream 16.3 km (10.1 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(C) Kenney Creek from the historical confluence with the Lemhi River upstream 16.0 km (9.9 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(D) Wimpey Creek from its confluence with the Lemhi River upstream 13.9 km (8.7 mi) to its headwaters provides FMO habitat.

(E) Hayden Creek from its confluence with the Lemhi River upstream 31.7 km (19.7 mi) to its headwaters; Bear Valley Creek from its confluence with Hayden Creek upstream 14.4 km (8.9 mi) to Bear Valley Lake number 1; Kadletz Creek from its confluence with Bear Valley Creek upstream 8.0 km (4.9 mi) to its headwaters; Wright Creek from its confluence with Bear Valley Creek upstream 8.4 km (5.2 mi) to its headwaters; Short Creek from its confluence with Bear Valley Creek upstream 2.9 km (1.8 mi) to its headwaters; Deer Creek from its confluence with Bear Valley Creek upstream 3.4 km (2.1 mi) to its headwaters; East Fork Hayden Creek from its confluence with Hayden Creek upstream 13.8 km (8.6 mi) to its headwaters; Cooper Creek from its confluence with Hayden Creek upstream 6.7 km (4.1 mi) to its headwaters; West Fork Hayden Creek from the confluence of Hayden Creek upstream 6.1 km (3.8 mi) to its headwaters;

and Bray Creek from its historical confluence with Hayden Creek upstream 5.2 km (3.2 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(F) Mill Creek from the point where it is diverted upstream irrigation (does not appear to connect to the Lemhi River) upstream 17.9 km (11.1 mi) to an outlet of a lake provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(G) Big Eightmile Creek from its confluence with the Lemhi River upstream 25.1 km (15.6 mi) to its headwaters and Dairy Creek from its confluence with Big Eightmile Creek upstream 4.1 km (2.5 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(H) Lee Creek from its confluence with Big Springs Creek upstream 15.6 km (9.7 mi) to its headwaters provides FMO habitat. Big Springs Creek from its confluence with Big Eighteenmile Creek upstream 2.1 km (1.3 mi) to its confluence with Lee Creek provides FMO habitat.

(I) Little Eightmile Creek from its confluence with the Lemhi River upstream 14.1 km (8.7 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(J) Big Timber Creek from its confluence with the Lemhi River upstream 34.0 km (21.1 mi) to its headwaters; Little Timber Creek from its confluence with Big Timber Creek upstream 6.7 km (4.2 mi) to the confluence of the North Fork Little Timber Creek and Middle Fork Little Timber Creek; North Fork Little Timber Creek from its confluence with Little Timber Creek upstream 6.2 km (3.9 mi) provides FMO habitat; and Rocky Creek from its confluence with Big Timber Creek upstream 6.4 km (3.9 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

- ***Pahsimeroi River Critical Habitat Subunit***

(A) Pahsimeroi River from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 85.6 km (53.2 mi) to its confluence with West Fork Pahsimeroi River

(B) Morgan Creek from its confluence with an unnamed segment connecting Morgan Creek to the Pahsimeroi River upstream 8.7 km (5.4 mi) to its confluence with North Fork Morgan Creek; North Fork Morgan Creek from its confluence with Morgan Creek upstream 9.8 km (6.1 mi) to its headwaters; and East Fork Morgan Creek from its confluence with Morgan Creek upstream 6.8 km (4.2 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat

(C) Tater Creek from its confluence with an unnamed segment (canal) upstream 8.5 km (5.3 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(D) Patterson Creek from its confluence with the Pahsimeroi River upstream 43.1 km (26.8 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; and Inyo Creek from its confluence with Patterson Creek upstream 5.2 km (3.2 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(E) Falls Creek from its confluence with an unnamed segment (canal) upstream 22.5 km (14.0 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(F) Morse Creek from its confluence with an unnamed segment (canal) upstream 18.7 km (11.6 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(G) Big Creek from its confluence with the Pahsimeroi River upstream 19.9 km (12.4 mi) to the confluence of North Fork Big Creek and South Fork Big Creek; South Fork Big Creek from its confluence with North Fork Big Creek upstream 14.2 km (8.8 mi) to its

headwaters; and North Fork Big Creek from its confluence with South Fork Big Creek upstream 13.4 km (8.3 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat. Mill Creek from its confluence with Big Creek upstream 7.7 km (4.8 mi) to its headwaters provides FMO habitat.

(H) Burnt Creek from its confluence with the Pahsimeroi River 17.2 km (10.7 mi) to the confluence of East Fork Burnt Creek provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(I) Mahogany Creek from its confluence with the Pahsimeroi River upstream 9.1 km (5.7 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(J) West Fork Pahsimeroi River from its confluence with the Pahsimeroi River and East Fork Pahsimeroi River upstream 9.1 km (5.6 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(K) East Fork Pahsimeroi River from its confluence with the Pahsimeroi River and West Fork Pahsimeroi River upstream 10.8 km (6.7 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

- ***Upper Salmon River Critical Habitat Subunit***

(A) The Salmon River from approximately its confluence with the Pahsimeroi River upstream 164.9 km (102.4 mi) to Alturas Lake Creek contains FMO habitat and the Salmon River from Alturas Lake Creek upstream 31.0 km (19.3 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(B) Morgan Creek from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 10.8 km (6.7 mi) to West Fork Morgan Creek contains FMO habitat and Morgan Creek from its confluence with West Fork Morgan Creek upstream 20.9 km (13.0 mi) to its headwaters; West Fork Morgan Creek from its confluence with Morgan Creek upstream 14.1 km (8.8 mi) to its headwaters; Lick Creek from its confluence with Morgan Creek upstream 9.4 km (5.8 mi) to its headwaters; Van Horn Creek from its confluence with Morgan Creek upstream 9.6 km (6.0 mi) to its headwaters; Corral Creek from its confluence with Morgan Creek upstream 12.7 km (7.9 mi) to its headwaters; and an unnamed creek (entering Corral Creek from the east) from its confluence with Corral Creek upstream 5.4 km (3.4 mi) provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(C) Challis Creek from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 14.3 km (8.9 mi) to its confluence with Pats Creek contains FMO habitat; Challis Creek from its confluence with Pats Creek upstream 6.8 km (4.2 mi) to its confluence with Lodgepole Creek provides spawning and rearing habitat; Mill Creek from its confluence with Challis Creek upstream 8.2 km (5.1 mi) contains FMO habitat and Mill Creek from 8.2 km (5.1 mi) upstream 15.7 km (9.7 mi) to its headwaters contains spawning and rearing; Bear Creek from its confluence with Challis Creek upstream 8.9 km (5.5 mi) to its headwaters; and Lodgepole Creek from its confluence with Challis Creek upstream 6.3 km (3.9 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(D) East Fork Salmon River from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 34.0 km (21.1 mi) to its confluence with Little Boulder Creek contains FMO habitat; East Fork Salmon River from its confluence with Little Boulder Creek upstream 24.5 km (15.2 mi) to the confluence of West Fork East Fork Salmon River and South Fork East Fork Salmon River provides spawning and rearing habitat; Herd Creek from its confluence with East Fork Salmon River upstream 14.3 km (8.9 mi) to the confluence of East Fork Herd Creek and West Fork Herd Creek provides spawning and rearing habitat; East

Pass Creek from its confluence with Herd Creek upstream 4.2 km (2.6 mi) to its confluence with an unnamed tributary entering East Pass Creek from the south provides spawning and rearing habitat; East Fork Herd Creek from its confluence with Herd Creek upstream 10.0 km (6.2 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; West Fork Herd Creek from its confluence with Herd Creek upstream 9.4 km (5.8 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Meridian Creek from its confluence with West Fork Herd Creek upstream 2.8 km (1.7 mi) to its confluence with an unnamed tributary entering from the south provides spawning and rearing habitat; Big Boulder Creek from its confluence with East Fork Salmon River upstream 11.8 km (7.4 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Little Boulder Creek from its confluence with East Fork Salmon River upstream 10.1 km (6.3 mi) to an unnamed tributary provides spawning and rearing habitat; Germania Creek from its confluence with East Fork Salmon River upstream 23.4 km (14.5 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Bowery Creek from its confluence with East Fork Salmon River upstream 8.0 km (4.9 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Long Tom Creek from its confluence with Bowery Creek upstream 6.5 km (4.0 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; North Fork Bowery Creek from its confluence with Bowery Creek upstream 3.9 km (2.4 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat; West Pass Creek from its confluence with East Fork Salmon River upstream 13.5 km (8.4 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat; and Ibex Creek from its confluence with East Fork Salmon River upstream 6.1 km (3.8 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(E) West Fork East Fork Salmon River from its confluence with East Fork Salmon River upstream 8.6 km (5.4 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(F) South Fork East Fork Salmon River from its confluence with East Fork Salmon River upstream 10.1 km (6.3 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(G) Kinnikinic Creek from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream approximately 0.1 km (0.1 mi) to a highway culvert that is a barrier to upstream migration contains FMO habitat.

(H) Squaw Creek from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 17.2 km (10.7 mi) to its confluence with Martin Creek contains FMO habitat and Squaw Creek from its confluence with Martin Creek upstream 8.5 km (5.3 mi) to its headwaters; Martin Creek from its confluence with Squaw Creek upstream 8.3 km (5.2 mi) to its headwaters; and Willow Creek from its confluence with Squaw Creek upstream 5.2 km (3.2 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(I) Thompson Creek from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 19.6 km (12.2 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat.

(J) Slate Creek from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 13.3 km (8.3 mi) and Silver Rule Creek from its confluence with Slate Creek upstream 8.4 km (5.2 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat and Livingston Creek from its confluence with Slate Creek upstream 5.9 km (3.7 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat.

(K) Warm Springs Creek from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 34.4 km (21.4 mi) to its headwaters; Martin Creek from its confluence with Warm Springs Creek upstream 9.1 km (5.7 mi) to its headwaters; and Pigtail Creek from its confluence with Warm Springs Creek upstream 1.2 km (0.8 mi) to its confluence with an unnamed tributary provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(L) Yankee Fork from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 14.4 km (9.0 mi) to its confluence with Jordan Creek contains FMO habitat; Yankee Fork from its confluence with Jordan Creek upstream 32.3 km (20.1 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; West Fork Yankee Fork from its confluence with Yankee Fork upstream 21.1 km (13.1 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Deadwood Creek from its confluence with West Fork Yankee Fork upstream 6.5 km (4.0 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Lightning Creek from its confluence with West Fork Yankee Fork upstream 12.6 km (7.9 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Cabin Creek from its confluence with West Fork Yankee Fork upstream 8.3 km (5.2 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Jordan Creek from its confluence with Yankee Fork upstream 6.4 km (4.0 mi) to an unnamed tributary contains FMO habitat; Jordan Creek from its confluence with an unnamed tributary upstream 6.2 km (3.9 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Fivemile Creek from its confluence with Yankee Fork upstream 7.6 km (4.7 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Sixmile Creek from its confluence with Yankee Fork upstream 7.0 km (4.3 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Eightmile Creek from its confluence with Yankee Fork upstream 10.7 km (6.7 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Ninemile Creek from its confluence with Yankee Fork upstream 4.5 km (2.8 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Tenmile Creek from its confluence with Yankee Fork upstream 6.7 km (4.1 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Elevenmile Creek from its confluence with Yankee Fork upstream 4.6 km (2.9 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Twelvemile Creek from its confluence with Yankee Fork upstream 5.8 km (3.6 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; McKay Creek from its confluence with Yankee Fork upstream 7.5 km (4.7 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; and an unnamed creek (entering McKay Creek from the south) from its confluence with McKay Creek upstream 4.4 km (2.7 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(M) Basin Creek from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 19.8 km (12.3 mi) to its headwaters; East Basin Creek from its confluence with the Basin Creek upstream 10.1 km (6.3 mi) to its headwaters; Short Creek from its confluence with the Basin Creek upstream 3.0 km (1.9 mi) to its headwaters; and Sunday Creek from its confluence with the Basin Creek upstream 5.7 km (3.5 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(N) Valley Creek from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 9.8 km (6.1 mi) to Stanley Lake Creek contains FMO habitat; Valley Creek from its confluence with Stanley Lake Creek upstream 30.0 km (18.6 mi) to a headwater lake provides spawning and rearing habitat; Goat Creek from its confluence with the Valley Creek upstream 8.4 km (5.2 mi) provides spawning and rearing habitat; Iron Creek from its confluence with the Valley Creek upstream 10.0 km (6.2 mi) provides spawning and rearing habitat; Job Creek from its confluence with the Valley Creek upstream 0.1 km (0.06 mi) contains FMO habitat; Elk Creek from its confluence with the Valley Creek upstream 20.1 km (12.5 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; Meadow Creek from its confluence with the Valley Creek upstream 4.0 km (2.5 mi) to its confluence with Trap Creek provides spawning and rearing habitat; East Fork Valley Creek from its confluence with the Valley Creek upstream 7.5 km (4.7 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat; and Prospect Creek from its confluence with the Valley Creek upstream 4.7 km (2.9 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(O) Redfish Lake Creek from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 1.0 km (0.6 mi) to the outlet of Little Redfish Lake; Little Redfish Lake (25.8 ha (63.7 ac)); Redfish Lake Creek from the inlet of Little Redfish Lake to the outlet of Redfish Lake 2.6 km (1.6 mi); Redfish Lake (608.4 ha (1,503.4 ac)); and Redfish Lake Creek from the inlet of Redfish Lake upstream 0.1 km (0.1 mi) to a barrier contain FMO habitat and Fishhook Creek from its confluence with Redfish Lake Creek upstream 6.6 km (4.1 mi) to an unnamed tributary entering from the west provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(P) Fourth of July Creek from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 3.8 km (2.3 mi) to a water diversion contains FMO habitat and Fourth of July Creek from at water diversion upstream 16.3 km (10.1 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(Q) Alturas Lake Creek from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 11.3 km (7.0 mi) to Perkins Lake; Perkins Lake (19.4 ha (48.0 ac)); Alturas Lake Creek from its confluence with Perkins Lake upstream 0.5 km (0.3 mi) to Alturas Lake; and Alturas Lake (338.2 ha (835.6 ac)) contain FMO habitat and Alturas Lake Creek from the inlet to Alturas Lake upstream 13.4 km (8.3 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(R) Yellowbelly Creek from its confluence with Alturas Lake Creek upstream 3.5 km (2.2 mi) to the outlet of Yellowbelly Lake; Yellowbelly Lake (79.4 ha (196.1 ac)); and Yellowbelly Creek from the inlet to Yellowbelly Lake upstream 5.3 km (3.3 mi) to Farley Lake outlet contain FMO habitat.

(S) Pettit Lake Creek from its confluence with Alturas Lake Creek upstream 1.9 km (1.2 mi) to the outlet of Pettit Lake; Pettit Lake (160.8 ha (397.4 ac)); and Pettit Lake Creek from the inlet to Pettit Lake upstream 0.9 km (0.6 mi) to a fish barrier contain FMO habitat.

(T) Cabin Creek from its confluence with Perkins Lake upstream 4.0 km (2.5 mi) to an unnamed tributary entering from the west contains FMO habitat.

(U) Alpine Creek from its confluence with Alturas Lake Creek upstream 8.6 km (5.3 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(V) Pole Creek from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 16.9 km (10.5 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat.

(W) Beaver Creek from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 14.4 km (9.0 mi) to its headwaters contains FMO habitat.

(X) Hell Roaring Creek from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 8.5 km (5.3 mi) to Hell Roaring Lake contains FMO habitat. Hell Roaring Lake contains 24.3 hectares (60.o acres) of FMO habitat.

(Y) Bayhorse Creek from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 13.6 km (8.4 mi) to Bayhorse Lake #1 contains FMO habitat.

(Z) Champion Creek from its confluence with the Salmon River upstream 16.4 km (10.2 mi) to its headwaters contains spawning and rearing habitat.

Upper Snake River Recovery Unit

Little Lost River Critical Habitat Unit

(A) Sawmill Creek from its confluence with Bell Mountain Creek upstream 32.6 km (20.3 mi) contains FMO habitat. Mill Creek from its confluence with Sawmill Creek upstream 4.5 km (2.8 mi) to a barrier falls; Warm Creek from its confluence with Sawmill Creek upstream 3.2 km (2.0 mi); Smithie Fork from its confluence with Sawmill Creek upstream 6.3 km (3.9 mi) to its headwaters; Firebox Creek from its confluence with Sawmill Creek upstream 1.9 km (1.2 mi); and Right Fork Little Lost River from its confluence with Sawmill Creek upstream 0.8 km (0.5 mi) to its headwaters all provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(B) Squaw Creek from its confluence with Sawmill Creek upstream 8.5 km (5.1 mi) to its headwaters; North Fork Squaw Creek from its confluence with Squaw Creek upstream 5.1 km (3.2 mi) to its headwaters; and an unnamed tributary from its confluence with Squaw Creek upstream 1.0 km (0.6 mi) all provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(C) Iron Creek from its confluence with Sawmill Creek upstream 5.6 km (3.5 mi) to its headwaters; Hawley Creek from its confluence with Iron Creek upstream 3.3 km (2.1 mi) to its headwaters; Jackson Creek from its confluence with Iron Creek upstream 3.6 km (2.3 mi) to its headwaters; and Left Fork Iron Creek from its confluence with Iron Creek upstream 1.1 km (0.7 mi) all provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(D) Timber Creek from its confluence with Sawmill Creek upstream 8.0 km (5.0 mi) to its headwaters; Camp Creek from its confluence with Timber Creek upstream 2.4 km (1.5 mi) to its headwaters; Redrock Creek from its confluence with Timber Creek upstream 1.2 km (0.7 mi); and Slide Creek from its confluence with Timber Creek upstream 0.4 km (0.3 mi) to its headwaters all provide spawning and rearing habitat.

Columbia Headwaters Recovery Unit

Coeur d'Alene River Basin Critical Habitat Unit

(A) Coeur d'Alene Lake, approximately 12,606.9 ha (31,152.2 ac) in surface area provides FMO habitat.

(B) Coeur d'Alene River from its confluence upstream 59.3 km (36.9 mi) to the confluence of the North Fork and South Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River provides FMO habitat. North Fork Coeur d'Alene River from its confluence with the South Fork Coeur d'Alene River upstream 107.3 km (66.7 mi) to Martin Creek provides FMO habitat. The North Fork Coeur d'Alene River from its confluence with Martin Creek upstream 15.4 km (9.6 mi) to its headwaters is unoccupied but is anticipated to provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(C) Cougar Creek from its confluence with the North Fork Coeur d'Alene River upstream 15.2 km (9.5 mi) is unoccupied but is anticipated to provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(D) Steamboat Creek from its confluence with the North Fork Coeur d'Alene River upstream 8.2 km (5.1 mi) to its confluence with East Fork Steamboat Creek and West Fork Steamboat Creek is unoccupied but is anticipated to provide spawning and rearing habitat. East Fork Steamboat Creek upstream 8.6 km (5.4 mi) and West Fork Steamboat

Creek upstream 6.9 km (4.3 mi) from their confluence with Steamboat Creek to their headwaters are unoccupied but are anticipated to provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(E) Prichard Creek from its confluence with the North Fork Coeur d'Alene River upstream 4.7 km (2.9 mi) to its confluence with Eagle Creek, and Eagle Creek from its confluence with Prichard Creek upstream 1.6 km (1.0 mi) to its confluence with the West Fork Eagle Creek are unoccupied but are anticipated to provide FMO habitat. West Fork Eagle Creek from its confluence with Eagle Creek upstream 14.9 km (9.3 mi) to its headwaters is unoccupied but is anticipated to provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(F) Shoshone Creek from its confluence with the North Fork Coeur d'Alene River upstream 17.9 km (11.2 mi) to Clinton Creek is unoccupied but is anticipated to provide FMO habitat. Shoshone Creek from its confluence with Clinton Creek upstream 11.9 km (7.4 mi) to its headwaters is unoccupied but is anticipated to provide spawning and rearing habitat. Falls Creek from its confluence with Shoshone Creek upstream 7.0 km (4.4 mi); Sentinel Creek from its confluence with Shoshone Creek upstream 3.2 km (2.0 mi); Ulm Creek from its confluence with Shoshone Creek upstream 3.7 km (2.3 mi); and Little Lost Fork from its confluence with Shoshone Creek upstream 3.9 km (2.4 mi) are all unoccupied but are anticipated to provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(G) Downey Creek from its confluence with the North Fork Coeur d'Alene River upstream 5.5 km (3.4 mi) to its confluence with East Fork Downey Creek and West Fork Downey Creek is unoccupied but is anticipated to provide spawning and rearing habitat. North Grizzly Creek from its confluence with Downey Creek upstream 4.7 km (3.0 mi); East Fork Downey Creek from its confluence with Downey Creek upstream 2.6 km (1.6 mi); and West Fork Downey Creek from its confluence with Downey Creek upstream 3.4 km (2.1 mi) to their headwaters are all unoccupied but are anticipated to provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(H) Yellow Dog Creek from its confluence with the North Fork Coeur d'Alene River upstream 8.2 km (5.1 mi) to its headwaters is unoccupied but is anticipated to provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(I) Tepee Creek from its confluence with the North Fork Coeur d'Alene River upstream 14.2 km (8.8 mi) to its confluence with Big Elk Creek is unoccupied but is anticipated to provide FMO habitat. Tepee Creek from its confluence with Big Elk Creek upstream 13.6 km (8.4 mi) to its headwaters is unoccupied but is anticipated to provide spawning and rearing habitat. Independence Creek from its confluence with Tepee Creek upstream 9.9 km (6.2 mi) is unoccupied but is anticipated to provide FMO habitat. Independence Creek from its confluence with North Creek upstream 15.2 km (9.4 mi) to its headwaters is unoccupied but is anticipated to provide spawning and rearing habitat. Big Elk Creek from its confluence with Tepee Creek upstream 9.0 km (5.6 mi) to its headwaters is unoccupied but is anticipated to provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(J) Spruce Creek from its confluence with the North Fork Coeur d'Alene River upstream 9.2 km (5.7 mi) to its headwaters is unoccupied but is anticipated to provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(K) Buckskin Creek from its confluence with the North Fork Coeur d'Alene River upstream 6.9 km (4.3 mi) to its headwaters is unoccupied but is anticipated to provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(L) Mosquito Creek from its confluence with the North Fork Coeur d'Alene River upstream 4.8 km (3.0 mi) to its headwaters is unoccupied but is anticipated to provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(M) St. Joe River from its confluence with Coeur d'Alene Lake upstream 151.5 km (94.1 mi) to its confluence with Simmons Creek provides FMO habitat. The upper St. Joe River from its confluence with Simmons Creek upstream 58.9 km (36.6 mi) to Rambikur Falls (just below St. Joe Lake) provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(N) Marble Creek from its confluence with the St. Joe River upstream 25.8 km (16.1 mi) to Homestead Creek provides FMO habitat. Marble Creek upstream of Homestead Creek 15.0 km (9.3 mi) to its headwaters is unoccupied but is anticipated to provide spawning and rearing habitat. Boulder Creek from its confluence with Marble Creek upstream 13.2 km (8.2 mi) to its headwaters; Homestead Creek from its confluence with Marble Creek upstream 2.5 km (1.6 mi) to a barrier falls; Freezout Creek from its confluence with Marble Creek upstream 6.4 km (4.0 mi) to its headwaters; and Delaney Creek from its confluence with Marble Creek upstream 1.1 km (0.7 mi) to a barrier falls are unoccupied but are anticipated to provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(O) Quartz Creek from its confluence with the St. Joe River upstream 4.0 km (2.5 mi) provides spawning and rearing habitat. Entente Creek from its confluence with Quartz Creek upstream 6.0 km (3.7 mi) provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(P) Gold Creek from its confluence with the St. Joe River upstream 10.6 km (6.6 mi) provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(Q) Simmons Creek from its confluence with the St. Joe River upstream 18.7 km (11.6 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat. Dolly Creek from its confluence with Simmons Creek upstream 3.5 km (2.2 mi) provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(R) Fly Creek from its confluence with the St. Joe River upstream 9.8 km (6.1 mi) to its headwaters at Twin Lakes provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(S) Beaver Creek from its confluence with the St. Joe River upstream 10.5 km (6.6 mi) to its headwaters and Bad Bear Creek from its confluence with Beaver Creek upstream 5.0 km (3.1 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(T) Red Ives Creek from its confluence with the St. Joe River upstream 9.2 km (5.7 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(U) Timber Creek from its confluence with the St. Joe River upstream 8.5 km (5.3 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(V) Ruby Creek from its confluence with the St. Joe River upstream 6.7 km (4.2 mi) to its headwaters and My Creek from its confluence with Ruby Creek upstream 2.9 km (1.8 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(W) Bean Creek from its confluence with the St. Joe River upstream 7.3 km (4.5 mi) to its headwaters; North Fork Bean Creek from its confluence with Bean Creek upstream 3.1 km (2.0 mi) to its headwaters; Tinear Creek from its confluence with Bean Creek upstream 5.8 km (3.6 mi) to its headwaters; and Mill Creek from its confluence with Tinear Creek upstream 3.4 km (2.1 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(X) Heller Creek from its confluence with the St. Joe River upstream 6.0 km (3.7 mi) to its headwaters and Sherlock Creek from its confluence with Heller Creek upstream 7.4 km (4.6 mi) to its headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(Y) Cascade Creek from its confluence with the St. Joe River upstream 1.7 km (1.1 mi) provides rearing habitat.

(Z) Blue Bells Creek from its confluence with the St. Joe River upstream 1.2 km (0.7 mi) provides rearing habitat.

(AA) Yankee Bar Creek from its confluence with the St. Joe River upstream 3.3 km (2.0 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(BB) California Creek from its confluence with the St. Joe River upstream 4.7 km (2.9 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(CC) Medicine Creek from its confluence with the St. Joe River upstream 4.7 km (2.9 mi) provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(DD) Wisdom Creek from its confluence with the St. Joe River upstream 6.1 km (3.8 mi) provides spawning and rearing habitat.

Kootenai River Basin Critical Habitat Unit

- ***Kootenai River Critical Habitat Subunit***

(A) The Kootenai River from the Canadian border with Idaho upstream 184.2 km (114.4 mi) to Libby Dam provides FMO habitat. [both ID and MT waters]

(B) Long Canyon Creek from its confluence with the Kootenai River upstream 24.0 km (15.0 mi) provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(C) Trout Creek from its confluence with the Kootenai River upstream 1.4 km (0.8 mi) provides FMO habitat.

(D) Ball Creek from its confluence with the Kootenai River upstream 1.4 km (0.8 mi) provides FMO habitat.

(E) Myrtle Creek from its confluence with the Kootenai River upstream 5.1 km (3.1 mi) provides FMO habitat.

(F) Deep Creek from its confluence with the Kootenai River upstream 6.9 km (4.3 mi); Caribou Creek from its confluence with the Deep Creek upstream 0.8 km (0.5 mi); and Snow Creek from its confluence with Caribou Creek upstream 0.5 km (0.3 mi) provide FMO habitat.

(G) Moyie River from its confluence with the Kootenai River upstream 2.5 km (1.6 mi) provides FMO habitat.

(H) Boulder Creek from its confluence with the Kootenai River upstream 2.1 km (1.3 mi) provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(I) Callahan Creek [Montana waters]

a. North Fork Callahan Creek from the confluence with Callahan Creek 17.2 km (10.7 mi) to the headwaters; and South Fork Callahan Creek from the confluence with Callahan Creek 15.5 km (9.7 mi) to the headwaters provide spawning and rearing habitat. [Idaho waters]

(J) O'Brien Creek [Montana waters]

(K) Quartz Creek, West Fork Quartz Creek [Montana waters].

(L) Pipe Creek, East Fork Pipe Creek [Montana waters]

(M) Libby Creek, Bear Creek [Montana waters]

(N) Fisher River, West Fisher Creek [Montana waters]

(O) Bull Lake, Lake Creek, Keeler Creek, North Fork Keeler Creek, South Fork Keeler Creek [Montana waters]

Clark Fork River Basin Critical Habitat Unit

- ***Priest LakesCritical Habitat Subunit***

(A) Priest Lake (9,442 ha (23,331 ac)) provides FMO habitat.

(B) Indian Creek from its confluence with Priest Lake upstream 5.2 km (3.2 mi) to its confluence with South Fork Indian Creek and North Fork Indian Creek; South Fork Indian Creek from its confluence upstream 5.9 km (3.6 mi) to its headwaters; and North Fork Indian Creek from its confluence upstream 6.3 km (3.9 mi) provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(C) Granite Creek from its confluence with Priest Lake upstream 13.9 km (8.7 mi) provides FMO habitat; spawning and rearing habitat occurs for an additional 3.9 km (2.4 mi) upstream to its confluence with North Fork Granite Creek and South Fork Granite Creek. The South Fork Granite Creek from its confluence with Granite Creek upstream 11.3 km (7.0 mi); the North Fork Granite Creek from its confluence with Granite Creek upstream 11.2 km (7.0 mi); and Tillicum Creek from its confluence with the North Fork Granite Creek upstream 1.2 km (0.7 mi) to barrier falls provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(D) Two Mouth Creek from its confluence with Priest Lake upstream 15.7 km (9.8 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(E) Lion Creek from its confluence with Priest Lake upstream 18.2 km (11.3 mi) to its headwaters provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(F) Priest River Thorofare, a 4.4 km (2.8 mi) long channel between Upper Priest and Priest Lakes, provides FMO habitat.

(G) Caribou Creek from its confluence with Priest River Thorofare upstream 8.4 km (5.2 mi) provides FMO habitat and may provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(H) Upper Priest Lake (542 ha (1,340 ac)) provides FMO habitat.

(I) Trapper Creek from its confluence with Upper Priest Lake upstream 7.2 km (4.5 mi) provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(J) The Upper Priest River from its confluence with Upper Priest Lake upstream 2.2 km (1.4 mi) to its confluence with Hughes Fork provides FMO habitat. The Upper Priest River from its confluence with Hughes Fork upstream 28.7 km (17.8 mi) to a barrier falls provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(K) Hughes Fork from its confluence with the Upper Priest River upstream 15.7 km (9.8 mi); Gold Creek from its confluence with Hughes Fork upstream 5.0 km (3.1 mi); Jackson Creek from its confluence with Hughes Fork upstream 1.6 km (1.0 mi); and Bench Creek from its confluence with Hughes Fork upstream 1.2 km (0.7 mi) provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(L) Cedar Creek from its confluence with the Upper Priest River upstream 3.8 km (2.3 mi) provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(M) Lime Creek from its confluence with the Upper Priest River upstream 1.6 km (1.0 mi) provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(N) Rock Creek from its confluence with the Upper Priest River upstream 1.9 km (1.2 mi) provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(O) Malcom Creek from its confluence with the Upper Priest River upstream 0.9 km (0.6 mi) provides rearing habitat.

- ***Lake Pend Oreille Critical Habitat Subunit***

(A) The Pend Oreille River from the crest of Boundary Dam upstream 162.2 km (100.8 mi) to Lake Pend Oreille (Long Bridge at Sandpoint, Idaho) provides FMO habitat. [part Idaho and part Washington waters]

(B) Slate Creek [Washington waters]

(C) Sullivan Creek [Washington waters]

(D) Cedar Creek [Washington waters]

(E) Ruby Creek [Washington waters]

(F) LeClerc Creek, West Branch of LeClerc Creek, East Branch of LeClerc Creek Fourth of July Creek [Washington waters]

(G) Mill Creek [Washington waters]

(H) Tacoma Creek, South Fork of Tacoma Creek, North Fork South Fork Tacoma Creek [Washington waters]

(I) Calispell Creek, Small Creek East Fork of Small Creek, Calispell Lake, Winchester Creek [Washington waters]

(J) Indian Creek [Washington waters]

(K) The lower Priest River from its confluence with the Pend Oreille River upstream 70.5 km (43.8 mi) to Outlet Dam at Priest Lake provides FMO habitat.

(L) The East River from its confluence with the Priest River upstream 4.0 km (2.5 mi) and the Middle Fork East River from its confluence with the East River upstream 2.5 km (1.5 mi) provide FMO habitat; spawning and rearing habitat in the Middle Fork East River occurs for an additional 9.7 km (6.0 mi) upstream. Uleda Creek from its confluence with the Middle Fork East River upstream 3.2 km (2.0 mi) provides spawning and rearing habitat. Keokee Creek from its confluence with the Middle Fork East River upstream 2.3 km (1.4 mi) provides rearing habitat for Middle Fork East River bull trout. North Fork East River from its confluence with the East River upstream 8.4 km (5.2 mi) provides FMO habitat; presumed spawning and rearing habitat occurs for an additional 3.9 km (2.4 mi) upstream.

(M) Lake Pend Oreille (does not include impounded reach of the Pend Oreille River from Albeni Falls Dam to the Long Bridge at Sandpoint, Idaho) totaling roughly 33,581 ha (82,980 ac) of lake surface area provides FMO habitat.

(N) The Pack River from its confluence with Lake Pend Oreille upstream 53.4 km (33.2 mi) provides FMO habitat; spawning and rearing habitat occurs for an additional 9.4 km (5.8 mi) upstream to a barrier falls. Grouse Creek from its confluence with the Pack River upstream 13.4 km (8.3 mi) provides FMO habitat; spawning and rearing habitat occurs for an additional 12.9 km (8.0 mi) upstream.

(O) Trestle Creek from its confluence with Lake Pend Oreille upstream 14.4 km (8.9 mi) provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(P) Strong Creek from its confluence with Lake Pend Oreille upstream 3.1 km (1.9 mi) provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(Q) Gold Creek from its confluence with Lake Pend Oreille upstream 2.7 km (1.7 mi) and West Gold Creek from its confluence with Gold Creek upstream 4.9 km (3.0 mi) provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(R) North Gold Creek from its confluence with Lake Pend Oreille upstream 2.0 km (1.3 mi) provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(S) Granite Creek from its confluence with Lake Pend Oreille upstream 10.1 km (6.3 mi) and Sullivan Springs from its confluence with Granite Creek upstream 2.1 km (1.3 mi) provide spawning and rearing habitat.

(T) Johnson Creek from its confluence with the south channel of the Clark Fork River delta at its confluence with Lake Pend Oreille upstream 1.2 km (0.7 mi) provides spawning and rearing habitat.

(U) The Clark Fork River from its confluence with Lake Pend Oreille upstream 14.5 km (9.0 mi) to Cabinet Gorge Dam provides FMO habitat.

(V) Lightning Creek from its confluence with the Clark Fork River upstream 14.3 km (8.9 mi) provides FMO habitat; spawning and rearing habitat occurs for an additional 15.2 km (9.5 mi) upstream to a barrier falls. Morris Creek from its confluence with Lightning Creek upstream 3.5 km (2.2 mi); East Fork Creek from its confluence with Lightning Creek upstream 6.5 km (4.1 mi); Savage Creek from its confluence with East Fork Creek upstream 5.9 km (3.7 mi); Char Creek from its confluence with East Fork Creek upstream 3.4 km (2.1 mi); Porcupine Creek from its confluence with Lightning Creek upstream 3.0 km (1.9 mi); Wellington Creek from its confluence with Lightning Creek upstream 1.0 km (0.6 mi); and Rattle Creek from its confluence with Lightning Creek upstream 6.0 km (3.7 mi) provide spawning and rearing habitat.