

WILD AND SCENIC RIVER APPENDIX FOR DRAFT EIS
DRAFT 12/4/06

INTRODUCTION TO WILD AND SCENIC RIVER SUITABILITY.....	2
DOLOROS RIVER SYSTEM.....	7
Name: Dolores River above McPhee Reservoir.....	7
Name: Dolores River McPhee Reservoir to Bedrock.....	11
Name: Rio Lado.....	16
Name: West Dolores River.....	19
Name: Summit Canyon.....	23
Name: McIntyre Canyon.....	26
Name: Bull Canyon.....	29
Name: Coyote Wash.....	32
ANIMAS RIVER SYSTEM.....	36
Name: Animas River, Bakers Bridge to Silverton.....	36
Name: Cement Creek.....	40
Name: Cinnamon Creek.....	44
Name: Maggie Gulch.....	46
Name: Mineral Creek.....	49
Name: South Fork Mineral Creek.....	53
Name: West Fork Animas River in California Gulch.....	56
HERMOSA CREEK RIVER SYSTEM.....	60
Name: Hermosa Creek and tributaries.....	60
LOS PINOS RIVER SYSTEM.....	66
Name: Los Pinos River and tributaries above Vallecito Reservoir.....	66
VALLECITO CREEK.....	70
Name: Vallecito Creek.....	70
PIEDRA RIVER SYSTEM.....	74
Name: Piedra River.....	74
Name: East Fork Piedra River.....	79
Name: Middle Fork Piedra River.....	83
SAN JUAN RIVER SYSTEM.....	87
Name: West Fork San Juan River.....	87
Name: Wolf Creek and Fall Creek.....	90
Name: East Fork San Juan River.....	93

Introduction to Wild and Scenic River Suitability

Under section 5 (d) 1 of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, Federal agencies undertaking Land Management Planning are required to assess whether any of the rivers and streams in the planning area would be appropriate for additions to the Wild and Scenic River System.

The process of designating a Wild and Scenic River has 4 steps:

- 1) FS/BLM determine streams that are “eligible”
- 2) FS/BLM Plan determines which are “suitable”
- 3) FS/BLM may choose to “recommend” to Congress
- 4) Congress can “designate” a Wild and Scenic River

Steps 1 and 2 are the subject of this EIS and Plan, and are discussed below.

There is also an alternative process (under Section 2(a)(ii)) in which the State Legislators and Governor recommend a river and the Secretary of Interior designates it as a Wild and Scenic River. That process is not considered in this EIS and plan.

The Wild and Scenic Rivers analysis considered primarily third order and larger streams located on the San Juan Public Lands (SJPL). Streams determined to be sufficiently free-flowing (i.e., not impounded by dams or significantly channelized) were analyzed to determine if they had “outstandingly remarkable values” (ORVs). In order to be assessed as outstandingly remarkable, a river-related value must be a unique, rare, or exemplary feature that is significant at a comparative regional or national scale. ORVs can be related to scenery, recreation, geology, fish, wildlife, historical, cultural or other values. Approximately 531 miles of streams on the SJPL were found to be free flowing and have one or more ORVs, and were determined to be “eligible” for the Wild and Scenic River System. The Stream name and a brief listing of the ORVs are as follows. The column titled “prev” indicates if the segment (or a major portion of the segment) was previously analyzed and found suitable.

Streams Eligible for Wild and Scenic, SJPL, 2006

Stream name	prev	Fish ORV	Wildlife ORV	Rec ORV	Geo ORV	Scenery ORV	Ecological (plants) ORV	Archeology ORV
Dolores above McPhee				Skyway				
Dolores McPhee to Bedrock	y	Roundtail Chub	Canyon Treefrog	Rafting	Cliffs Linear Canyons	Cliffs, canyons, groves	NM privet, Monkeyflower	archy
Rio Lado		High purity cutthroat						
West Dolores			Black Swift cluster					
Summit Canyon			Canyon Treefrog					
McIntyre Canyon							Monkeyflower	

Bull Canyon				WSA, Hike to pools				
Coyote Wash				WSA Hike sandy wash			Kachina Daisy	
Animas River BakersBridge to Silverton				Train, Raft/Kaya k		Canyon, Train		history
Cement Creek							Iron Fens	
Cinnamon Creek				Alpine Loop			Altai cottongrass, Thickleaf whitlowgrass	
Maggie Gulch							Showy, Colo Divide and Thickleaf Whitlowgrass	
Mineral Creek				Skyway		Skyway Wetland colorful valley	Chattanooga Iron Fen, Sphagnum balticum	
South Fork Mineral Creek			Black Swift cluster				Iron Fen wetland	
West Fork Animas and California Gulch							Altai cottongrass, Clustered Sedge	
Hermosa Creek and Tributaries		High purity Cutthroat and reintroduction habitat		Trails, remote motorized trails				
Los Pinos above Vallecito	y							
Los Pinos Tributaries previous recommendation	y							
Vallecito Creek				Kayaking		Valley		
Piedra River, Hwy 160 to Forks (extend to Chimney Rock)	y			Rafting, fishing	Headwater complex	Box Canyon s		Pre- history
East Fork Piedra River	y	High purity Cutthroat				Waterfal ls		
Middle Fork Piedra River	y							
West Fork San Juan River					San Juan Volcanic field			
Wolf Creek and Fall Creek			Black Swift cluster			Treasur e Falls		
East Fork San Juan River					Textbook Glaciation			

Eligible rivers are then classified by their development level. The Act calls the three development classifications “wild”, “scenic” and “recreational”. The following chart gives some examples of the type of development that would fit into each classification:

Activity	WILD	SCENIC	RECREATIONAL
Livestock grazing	Yes	Yes	Yes
Inconspicuous or historic buildings	Yes	Yes	Yes
Housing subdivisions and stores	No	No	Yes
Timber harvest	No	Yes	Yes
Trails	Yes	Yes	Yes
Occasional road crossings and bridges	No	Yes	Yes
Parallel roads or railroads	No	No	Yes
Low dams and diversions	No	No	Yes

On the San Juan Public Lands, eligible stream segments were classified in the following way:

Classification	WILD	SCENIC	RECREATIONAL	TOTAL
miles	200	82	249	531

Many of the eligible rivers are already in wilderness, similar Congressional designation or BLM Wilderness Study Areas.

Miles in Wilderness	Miles in Piedra Area	Miles in Wilderness Study Area	Other	TOTAL
104	10	37	380	531

Many of the stream corridors studied included some intermingled private lands. Analyzing or managing a river for Wild and Scenic status does not give or imply any government control over private lands. If Congress were to designate a stream as a Wild and Scenic River, there would be no Federally imposed management restrictions on private land. If streams have long segments through private land, it may be more complicated for the Federal Agency to manage its portion as a Wild and Scenic River. This is one of the factors considered in the suitability analysis. For eligible segments, streams have the following land ownership:

FS	BLM	State	County, etc	Private	Total miles
294	129	5	6	97	531

The eligible streams on the SJPL will be managed under various management areas. The preferred Alternative has the following number of stream miles in each Management Area.

MA1 Wilderness Piedra Area WSA	MA 1 Natural processes dominate	MA 2 Special plan	MA 3 Natural with limited management	MA 4 Recreation corridor	MA4 Sky way	other	TOTAL
151	20	73	45	82	69	91	531

In the Land and Resource Management Plan EIS for the San Juan Public Lands, decisions are made as to which of these eligible streams are considered “suitable” for inclusion into the Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Suitability is designed to answer these questions:

1. Should the river’s free-flowing character, water quality, and outstandingly remarkable values be protected, or are one or more other uses important enough to warrant doing otherwise?
2. Will the river’s free-flowing character, water quality, and outstandingly remarkable values be protected through designation? Is designation the best method for protecting the river corridor? In answering these questions, the benefits and impacts of wild and scenic river designation must be evaluated and alternative protection methods considered.
3. Is there a demonstrated commitment to protect the river by any nonfederal entities that may be partially responsible for implementing protective management?

Collaboration with State and County Government

As part of the suitability analysis process, input was received by the Colorado Department of Natural Resources. Information provided by the Colorado Division of Water Resources, Colorado Division of Wildlife, and the Colorado Water Conservation Board was incorporated into the assessment of suitable streams on the San Juan Public Lands.

This analysis also acknowledges information and consensus generated by the Statewide Water Supply Initiative, Basin Roundtables, and the Interbasin Compact Process. The San Juan Public Lands will re-examine suitability findings using new information that may become available when there is a consensus among stakeholders in the Dolores, San Juan, San Miguel Basin 1177 Roundtable. It is anticipated that this process would

determine which water supply projects would be supported for development in the near future.

Existing and future land uses were assessed giving full consideration to the County Land Use Plans for Archuleta, La Plata, Hinsdale, Montezuma, San Miguel, and Dolores Counties.

How Public input will be used

Need to write

The Role of the Government-to-Government Water Roundtable

Need to write

DOLORES RIVER SYSTEM

Eligible portions of the Dolores River and tributaries, and their classification, are as follows. Details for each segment are below.

	<i>WILD</i>	<i>SCENIC</i>	<i>REC</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Dolores above McPhee			55.55	55.55
Dolores River - McPhee To Bedrock	48.84	23.15	37.04	109.02
Rio Lado		2.83		2.83
McIntyre Canyon		5.82		5.82
Summit Canyon		12.15		12.15
Bull Canyon	1.44	4.94		6.38
Coyote Wash	7.60			7.60
West Dolores	5.17		28.54	33.71
Dolores Totals	63.05	48.88	121.13	233.06

Name: Dolores River above McPhee Reservoir

Location: The River above McPhee Reservoir was studied from where it became a third order stream at the head of the East Fork down the mainstem to the Reservoir. A ¼ mile corridor on either side of the stream was also studied. The portion of the stream from the headwaters to McPhee Reservoir is 55.46 miles. The segment was determined to be sufficiently free-flowing and to possess sufficient water quality to support the Outstandingly remarkable values. Above Taylor Creek the Colorado Water Conservation Board holds an instream flow right, which will tend to maintain the free-flowing nature of the stream.

Wild and Scenic Classification: This entire segment is classified as a recreational use because it is readily accessible by road. This classification was chosen because the San Juan Skyway Scenic Byway runs along the river for the majority of the segment. At the headwaters there is a 4WD road that follows the river.

Land ownership: Land ownership is split between national forest, non-forest service (State, county, town), and private land. The following is a breakdown of the ownership along the river in miles of river.

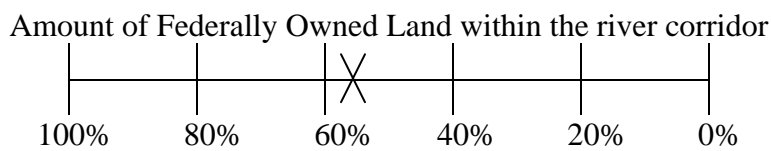
FS	Non-FS	Private	Total	% FS
24.61	0.19	30.75	55.55	44.3%

The following table is a breakdown of the ownership within the ½ mile river corridor in acres.

FS	NON-FS	Private	Total	% FS
9,556.62	5.28	7,615.67	17,177.57	55.6%

According to the Montezuma County Land Use Plan for the Unincorporated Areas of Montezuma County the majority of the private land is classified as Agricultural with a

density of one dwelling per 30 acre parcel. There are 2.2 miles of stream, which account for 675 acres of private land that are classified as agricultural with a density of one dwelling per 20-30 acres. There are 1.54 miles of stream, which account for 507 acres of private land that are classified as agricultural with a density of one dwelling per 10-20 acres. This type of development would not interfere with the recreational classification of the river. The rest of the private land is in Dolores County. The Dolores County Master Plan (1997) does not classify the land within the county; therefore the building density is unknown in this area except in the town of Rico. The Rico Regional Master Plan (2004) designates five classifications within the river corridor. These are the Rico Renaissance RPUD area, Rico Renaissance Open Space, Rico Renaissance (within the Urban Growth Boundary), Sundial PUD area and Single Family Residential (1 residence per 3 acres).



Outstandingly Remarkable Values:

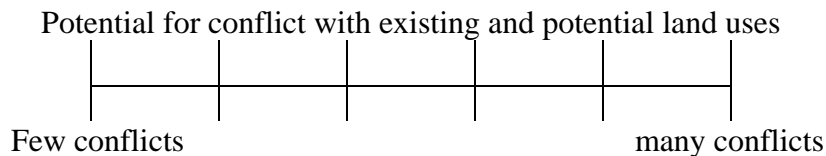
Recreation: The San Juan Skyway National Scenic Byway is a nationally designated road that parallels the river. Visitors driving the San Juan Skyway Scenic Byway are treated to views of the verdant river floodplain flanked by sculpted red sandstone and thriving aspen stands on the valley sides. The Skyway attracts national and international visitors.

What are the risks and threats to the long-term continuation of the ORVs?

What actions can be taken to protect the long-term continuation of the ORVs

Existing and potential land uses

The Forest Service land in the river corridor is managed for a variety of uses including the viewshed of the San Juan Skyway National Scenic Byway. Most of the Federal land in the corridor will be managed as a recreation emphasis theme. The area around Rico will have a special theme related to the activities around the town. The upper portion away from the Highway will be managed as a natural landscape with limited management. This is compatible with the recreation classification, and the protection of the recreation ORVs.



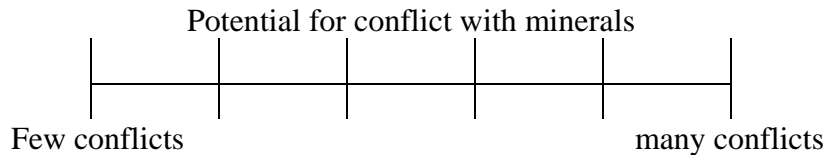
Mineral Potential

Ores rich in silver, lead, and zinc, with modest gold and copper have been mined from deposits in the Rico mining district since 1879. There is no current production. The area

around Rico is favorable for Stockwork Molybdenum, porphyry copper-molybdenum, polymetallic replacement and skarn deposits. The area below Rico is favorable for placer gold.

There is no oil or gas production, and potential for oil and gas is low.

There are numerous gravel pits (active and reclaimed) along the river corridor.



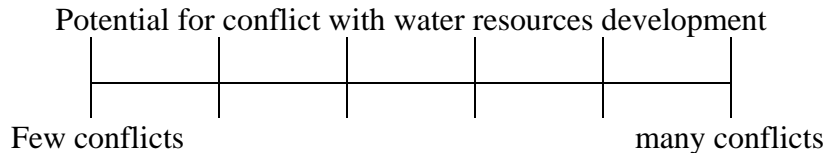
Water resources development

According to the State of Colorado water rights database, (HydroBase) there are 45 water diversions in the corridor of this stream. Those that had decreed capacities listed were summed for a total of 77.416 cfs. Information from the State about conditional water rights indicated including an additional supply for the town of Rico.....

There are occasional headgates and low dams associated with these diversions. In addition short sections of riprap protect Highway 145 from erosion on the outside of some bends on the river. Additional riprap may be present on private land to protect fields from erosion on the outside of bends. These do not detract from the free-flowing character of the river.

The Colorado Water Conservation Board’s State Wide Water Supply has identified one reservoir site adjacent to this river. The Williams Draw Reservoir site could have a capacity of 94,000 acre-feet. This could impact the amount and timing of water flowing into the Dolores River from Spruce Water Canyon.

This site has not been identified as high priority by and the Southwest Basins Roundtable of the Colorado Interbasin Compact Committee

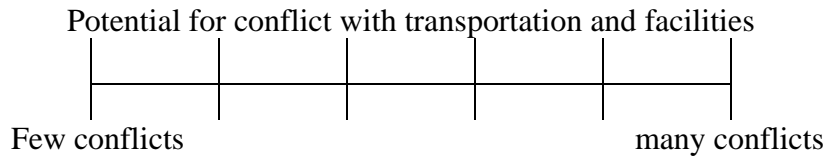


Transportation and Facilities

State Highway 145 is within the Dolores River Corridor for 46 miles. This road is paved. In addition to the highway there are 5.7 miles of roads maintained for passenger cars in Forest Service campgrounds and roads leading out of the corridor. There are also 2.9 miles of roads on Forest Service lands not maintained for passenger cars as well as numerous additional roads on private land.

Seven miles of non-motorized trails and 1.6 miles of motorized trails are located within the river corridor. In addition to the roads and trails there are also a number of facilities found within the river corridor. The Forest Service facilities are Cayton Campground, Rico Visitor Center, Priest Gulch Trailhead, Bear Creek Trailhead. There is also a power line and pipeline corridor crossing the Dolores about a mile below its confluence with the West Fork.

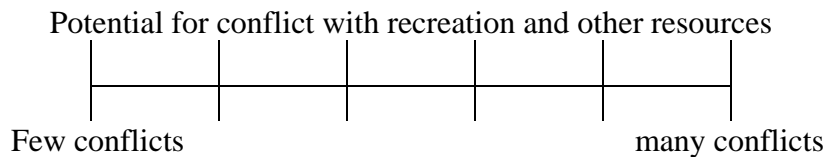
The towns of Rico and Dolores are also in the river corridor. Within the towns as well as in other areas on the river corridor there is residential, commercial and recreation development on private land.



Recreation and Other Resource Activities

There are many recreation opportunities along the Dolores River above McPhee Reservoir. These include driving the San Juan Scenic Byway, camping (dispersed and developed), hiking, mountain biking, fishing, horseback riding, hunting, rafting and kayaking. This section of the Dolores River is also listed as a good fishing area in the Fisher’s Guide to Colorado (Bartholomew, 1998).

Other activities that may occur in the area include agriculture, livestock grazing, timber harvest and mining.



There are few conflicts north of the Montezuma/Dolores County line. Below this line to McPhee Reservoir, conflicts increase substantially.

Special Areas

Much of this segment is paralleled by the San Juan Skyway Scenic Byway. The proposed Grizzly Peak RNA borders this segment.

Socioeconomic Environment

According to the Social and Economic Assessment (2005) the major economic base in Montezuma County is retirees (39%) and the major economic base in Dolores County is Agribusiness (33%).

Current Administration and Funding Needs

A Wild and Scenic designation would not dramatically change the management in this area, therefore the costs associated with the management of this river segment would not greatly increase.

Benefits and impacts of Wild and Scenic and other methods

Discuss options that may apply such as:

Wilderness, ACEC, RNA, general management direction, instream flow, etc

Name: Dolores River McPhee Reservoir to Bedrock.

Location: The River was studied from the outlet of McPhee Reservoir to Bedrock. The portion of the stream from the outlet of McPhee Reservoir to Bedrock is 109.09 miles. The segment was determined to be sufficiently free-flowing and to possess sufficient water quality to support the Outstandingly remarkable values.

Wild and Scenic Classification: The segment has a number of different eligibility classifications, which can be found in the following table, in miles

<i>WILD</i>	<i>SCENIC</i>	<i>REC</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
48.84	23.15	37.04	109.02

The following discusses the river segments and their classification starting from McPhee Reservoir.

From McPhee Reservoir to Bradfield Bridge is Recreational, with numerous campground and a parallel road

From Bradfield Bridge to the Dove Creek Pump Station is Wild. There is no road, no developed or maintained trail, and the area is closed to motorized uses.

From the Dove Creek Pump Station to Disappointment Creek is Scenic. The Snaggletooth road is in the corridor, but it fits the definition for Scenic of “short portions of obtrusive road, and longer portions of unobtrusive road”. For the most part, the Snaggletooth road is unobtrusive.

From Disappointment Creek to below Slickrock near McIntyre Creek is Recreational, with the community of Slickrock and many County roads.

From Below Slickrock near McIntyre Creek to the Little Gypsum Bridge at the start of the Wilderness Study Area is also Recreational.

From Little Gypsum Bridge at the start of the Wilderness Study Area to a point about 2 ½ miles above Bedrock is Wild. This section is in the Wilderness Study Area.

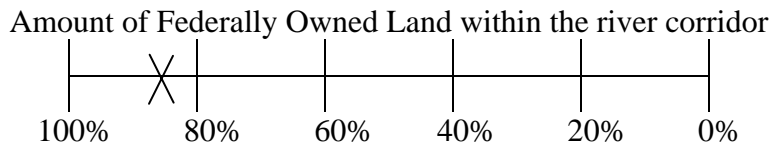
From where the River exits the Wilderness Study Area to Bedrock, a segment that is about 2 ½ miles, the river grades from mostly wild to being flanked by campgrounds and industrial plants. This section is classified as Recreational.

Land Ownership: Land ownership is split between national forest, non-forest service (county, town), and private land. The following table is a breakdown of the miles of stream by ownership.

BLM	CDOW	FS	NON-FS	Private	State	Total	% FS	% Federal (FS+BLM)
84.25	0.94	5.53	0.18	12.82	5.30	109.02	5.1%	82.3%

The following table is a breakdown of the ownership within the river corridor in acres.

BLM	CDOW	FS	NON-FS	Private	State	Total	% FS Owned	% Federal (FS+BLM)
25,092.61	332.52	2,339.50	48.77	3,005.05	1,195.24	32,013.69	7.3%	85.7%



According to the Montezuma County Land Use Plan for the Unincorporated Areas of Montezuma County (1997) the private land along the Dolores River in Montezuma County is classified as Agricultural with a density of one dwelling per 30 acre parcel. This type of development would not interfere with the recreational classification of the river. There is also private land within Dolores County. The Dolores County Master Plan (1997) does not classify the land within the county, therefore the building density is unknown in this area. The remainder of the private land is within San Miguel and Montrose Counties. According to the San Miguel County Comprehensive Development Plan (2001) the private land within the river corridor in San Miguel County is classified for Natural Resources, Agriculture and Recreation. There is a small area of residential development within Slick Rock. The private land in Montrose County is located near Bedrock and is classified as Agricultural according to the Montrose County Master Plan. These classifications should not interfere with the recreation and scenic classifications.

Outstandingly Remarkable Values: This section of the Dolores River contains many outstandingly remarkable values.

Recreation and scenery: This section of the river is listed as one of the most popular and beautiful rafting areas in southwest Colorado. It contains Class II, III and IV rapids. The river is in a wild and deep canyon that combines red sandstone cliffs with coniferous forests (Anderson and Hopkins, 1982). It is also nationally significant for whitewater recreation, and is listed in the Nationwide Whitewater Inventory, American Whitewater, 2006. The scenic values are associated with recreation. The river corridor contains cliffs, canyons and old growth ponderosa pine groves.

Fish and Wildlife: This segment contains occupied Roundtailed Chub habitat. Roundtailed Chub are species of special concern because they are sensitive native species and qualify as “wild stocks and/or federal or state listed or candidate threatened, endangered, or sensitive species”. They are on the Forest Service sensitive species list, and are considered by Colorado Division of Wildlife as species of special concern. This segment also contains a population of Canyon Treefrog, which has a state ecological rating of 2, meaning that it is rare or imperiled within the state. They are also listed as a species of concern in the state. Canyon treefrogs occur along streams in deep rocky canyons. Treefrogs are most active at night but are frequently found during the day resting in small depressions in solid rock near pools of water. They breed in canyon bottom pools often bounded by solid rock.

Does CDOW have additional information that should be included here?)

Geology: There are dramatic Cretaceous (dinosaur age) sandstone cliffs throughout the canyon, and in some areas the geology has confined the canyon to a uniquely persistent linear and angular form. The northerly flow of this river is rare within the region of comparison, and documents the uplift of the Colorado Plateau and the subsidence of the adjacent Paradox Basin, These two geological events also determine the unusual gradient of the river. The action of the Dolores River by penetrating the hard caprock of the present-day cliffs and the linear flow pattern of its canyon demonstrate the unusual rapidity of the area’s tectonic processes and the speed of the corresponding downward cutting of the river, which in turn documents the geologic-timescale history of water supply in Southwest Colorado.

Ecology: The segment contains the New Mexico Privet, which is extremely rare or imperiled globally, and the Monkeyflower, which is extremely rare or imperiled within the state and rare globally.

Archeology: Several rare and exemplary prehistoric archaeological sites are preserved immediately adjacent to the Dolores River in Colorado between McPhee Reservoir and the small town of Bedrock. The sites range in composition from large Anasazi pueblos such as Mountain Sheep Point Village and the Kayenta House cliff dwelling to sacred sites such as the rock art panel at the mouth of Bull Canyon. These archaeological sites evince at least 11,000 years of inextricable connection between the Dolores River and the area's human inhabitants.

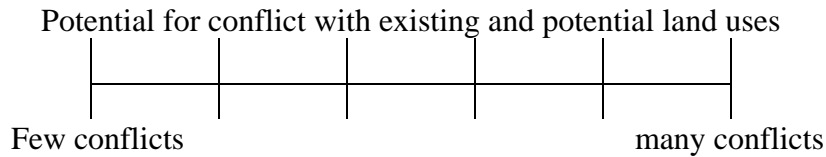
What are the risks and threats to the long-term continuation of the ORVs?

What actions can be taken to protect the long-term continuation of the ORVs

Existing and potential land uses

Most of this corridor is managed and will continue to be managed as a special theme emphasizing the river and canyon opportunities. The portion in the Wilderness Study

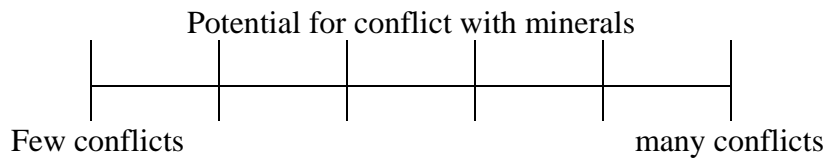
Area will continue to be managed to preserve its wilderness character. This is compatible with the numerous ORVs in this corridor.



Mineral Potential

The Slick Rock Uranium District encompasses the Dolores River, as it passes through most of San Miguel County, giving it high potential for uranium. There is active uranium leasing in the vicinity of this stream.

The oil and gas potential is high for the Dolores River in San Miguel and Montrose counties. Oil and gas potential is moderate as it runs through Dolores County, and low as it approaches McPhee Dam.



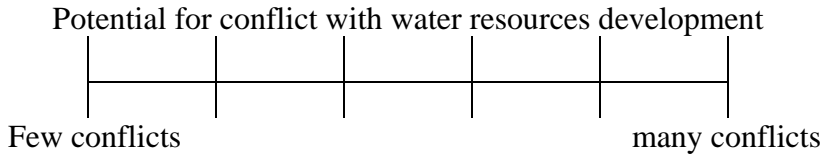
Water resources development

According to the State of Colorado water rights database, (HydroBase) there are 13 water diversions in the corridor of this stream. Those that had decreed capacities listed were summed for a total of 11.8 cfs. Information requested from the State regarding conditional water rights indicated.....

There are occasional headgates and low dams associated with these diversions. Additional riprap may be present on private land to protect fields from erosion on the outside of bends. These do not detract from the free-flowing character of the river.

The Colorado Water Conservation Board's State Wide Water Supply Initiative (SWSI) has identified one reservoir site within the river corridor. The Slick Rock Reservoir could have a capacity of 131,500 Acre Feet. It could inundate a portion of the river. They also show conditional rights for Dove Creek and "Eagle One Pump" within the corridor. SWSI has also identified reservoir sites on Beaver Creek and Plateau Creek that flow into McPhee Reservoir that could be operated to increase flows in the Dolores River below McPhee Reservoir. Beaver Creek and Plateau Creek reservoir sites are a high priority for the Southwest Basins Roundtable of the Colorado Interbasin Compact Committee. Lower in the watershed, SWSI has identified reservoir and diversion sites in Dry Creek and Disappointment Creek that could affect the amount and timing of flow into the Dolores River.

Is there additional information that CDWR or CWCC could contribute?



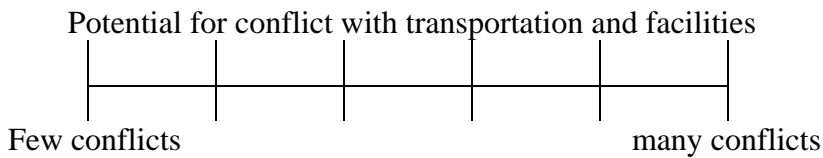
Transportation and Facilities

From McPhee dam to Bradfield Bridge, there are 15.3 miles of road that are maintained for passenger cars. There are also 3 campgrounds within the river corridor: Ferris Canyon, Cabin Canyon and Bradfield Campgrounds.

The section from Bradfield Bridge to the Dove Creek Pump Station has no roads or trails.

The section from the Dove Creek Pump Station to Slick Rock has 30.2 miles of primitive and 4WD roads that are not maintained for passenger cars. There are also as 2.6 miles of road maintained for passenger cars, 1.1 miles of ATV trails, 1.0 miles of road closed for revegetation. An additional 9.9 miles of road near Slick Rock are local roads.

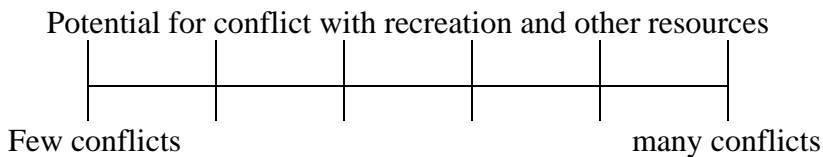
From Slick Rock to the WSA there are 11 miles of road listed as local roads. In the WSA there is about 1 mile of road listed as local roads, which may be closed. There are also roads near Bedrock that have not been quantified because they are out of our coverage area.



Recreation and Other Resource Activities

There are rafting opportunities through beautiful and unusual scenery and geology. There are also numerous hiking trails into the canyon and an overlook near Dove Creek. The area is used for camping, both in campgrounds and dispersed areas. There are also ATV trails along the river.

Other activities that may occur include mining and livestock grazing.



Special Areas

A portion of the river is in a wilderness study area. This river was also previously recommended for Wild and Scenic designation.

Socioeconomic Environment

According to the Social and Economic Assessment (2005) the major part of the economic base in Dolores County is agribusiness (33%), this consists mainly of agricultural production. The second highest segment of the economic base is expenditure of outside dollars by retirees and commuters who work outside Dolores. This is related to the Dolores River as it is diverted for irrigation.

Current Administration and Funding Needs

A Wild and Scenic designation would not dramatically change the management in this area, therefore the costs associated with the management of this river segment would not greatly increase.

Benefits and impacts of Wild and Scenic and other methods

Discuss options that may apply such as:

Wilderness, ACEC, RNA, general management direction, instream flow, etc

Name: Rio Lado

Location: The stream and associated corridor (1/4 mile on either side) was studied from where it became a third order stream to its confluence with the Dolores River and the entire stream was found eligible. The total length of river studied and found eligible is 2.83 miles. The segment was determined to be sufficiently free-flowing and to possess sufficient water quality to support the Outstandingly remarkable values.

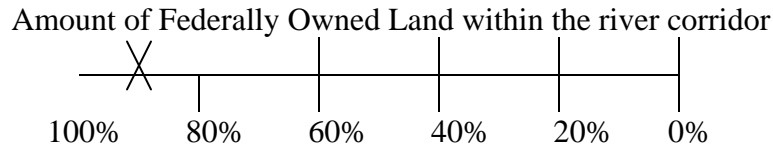
Wild and Scenic Classification: This entire segment has a scenic classification. This classification was chosen because the stream is accessible by a 4WD road at the headwaters, but does not have readily available access to the stream. There is also a trail along the river.

Land Ownership: Land ownership is split between National Forest and private land. The following table is a breakdown of the ownership along the river, in miles.

FS	Private	Total	% FS
2.80	0.03	2.83	99.1%

The following table is a breakdown of the ownership within the river corridor in acres.

FS	Private	Total	% FS
947.84	8.60	956.44	99.1%



According to the Montezuma County Land Use Plan for the Unincorporated Areas of Montezuma County the small amount of private land along the Rio Lado is classified as Agricultural with a density of one dwelling per 30 acre parcel. This type of development would not interfere with the recreational classification of the river.

Outstandingly Remarkable Values:

Fish: The Rio Lado River contains a population of high purity cutthroat trout. Colorado River Cutthroat Trout is a species of special concern because it is a sensitive native species and qualifies as “wild stocks and/or federal or state listed or candidate threatened, endangered, or sensitive species”. They are on the Forest Service sensitive species list, and are considered by Colorado Division of Wildlife as species of special concern. Under the “CONSERVATION AGREEMENT AND STRATEGY FOR COLORADO RIVER CUTTHROAT TROUT in the States of Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming”(Tri-State Agreement), the State of Colorado has agreed to the goal of establishing two self-sustaining meta-populations, each consisting of 5 separate, viable but interconnected sub-populations, in each Geographic Management Unit (GMU) within the historic range. The Dolores River watershed is one of 14 GMUs, and has only 3 existing Colorado Cutthroat populations. Rio Lado was selected by the Forest Service as the better of the two cutthroat populations on Forest lands in the watershed, and is a fishery ORV. The Forest Service has also invested funds in stream improvements to protect this population.

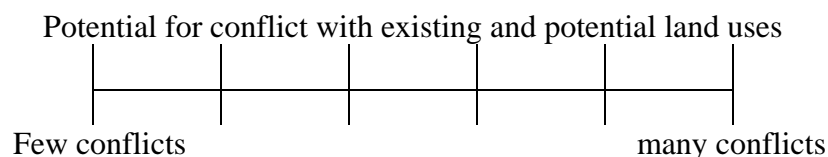
Does CDOW have additional information that should be included here?)

What are the risks and threats to the long-term continuation of the ORVs?

What actions can be taken to protect the long-term continuation of the ORVs

Existing and potential land uses

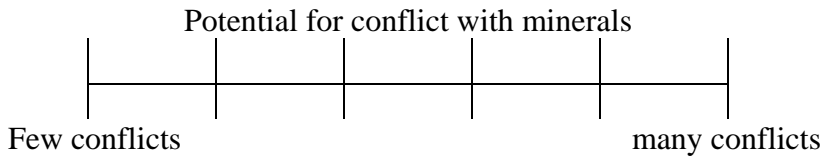
Rio Lado will be managed as a natural landscape with limited management. The upper tip of the corridor is within an area of active management, but timber harvest is not expected because the terrain is not suitable for timber. The allotment management plan prohibits livestock grazing within the stream corridor.



Mineral Potential

There is no favorable occurrence for locatable minerals, and there has been no production.

There is no oil or gas production, and potential is low.

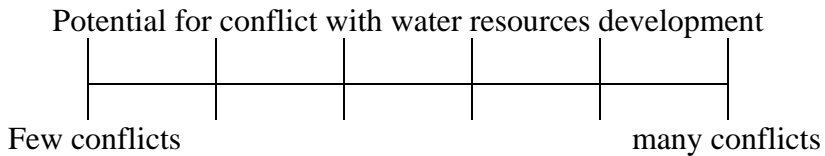


Water resources development

According to the State of Colorado water rights database, (HydroBase), there are no water diversions in the corridor of Rio Lado. Information requested from the Colorado Division of Water Resources Division 7 Engineer regarding conditional water rights indicated that.....

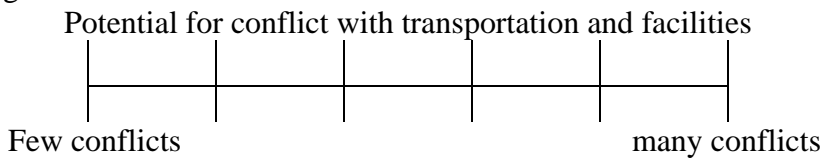
The Colorado Water Conservation Board’s State Wide Water Supply Initiative (SWSI) has not identified any reservoir sites or conditional water rights in Rio Lado, and the Southwest Basins Roundtable of the Colorado Interbasin Compact Committee has not identified any high priority projects in this watershed.

The fish habitat improvement structure is a structural change at one point on the stream.



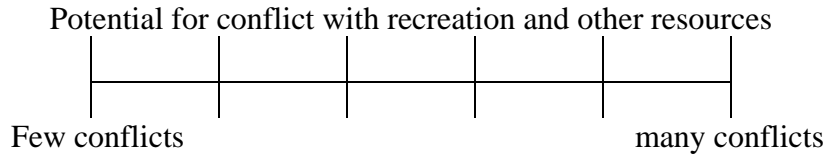
Transportation and Facilities

The river corridor along the Rio Lado River contains 1.6 miles of trail and 1.7 miles of closed logging roads.



Recreation and Other Resource Activities

Rio Lado gets light overall recreation use with the exception of heavy commercial horseback and hunting use of the trail paralleling the stream. The corridor has been closed to grazing, and the terrain is generally not conducive to timber harvest.



Socioeconomic Environment

According to the Social and Economic Assessment (2005) the major economic base in Montezuma County is retirees (39%).

Current Administration and Funding Needs

A Wild and Scenic designation would not dramatically change the management in this area, therefore the costs associated with the management of this river segment would not greatly increase.

Benefits and impacts of Wild and Scenic and other methods

Discuss options that may apply such as:
 Wilderness, ACEC, RNA, general management direction, instream flow, etc

Name: West Dolores River

(and portions of tributaries Fall Creek and Eagle Creek)

Location: The stream was studied from its headwaters where it becomes a third order stream in the Lizard Head Wilderness to its confluence with the Dolores River. The ¼ mile corridor on either side of the stream encompasses waterfalls on Fall Creek and Eagle Creek. The entire studied section was determined to be eligible. The total length of river studied and found eligible was 33.74 miles. The segment was determined to be sufficiently free-flowing and to possess sufficient water quality to support the Outstandingly remarkable values .

This stream was previously studied for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System. In 1976, Colorado Department of Natural Resources recommended the West Dolores as a suitable river, even though the Federal agencies did not concur. Though Congress never acted, the Forest Service has managed the Forest Service portions as a 10D management area (“Wild and Scenic River management area”) to protect the ORVs.

Wild and Scenic Classification: The segment has a number of different eligibility classifications, which can be found in the following table of stream miles by classification.

<i>WILD</i>	<i>SCENIC</i>	<i>REC</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
5.17		28.54	33.71

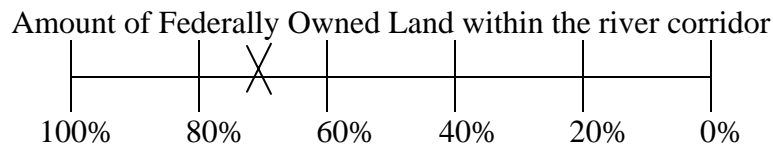
The segment in a recreation classification was chosen because a major gravel road follows the river until it reaches the wilderness boundary. From the wilderness boundary to the headwaters the segment is classified as wild since there is no road access.

Land Ownership: Land ownership is split between national forest, non-forest service, and private land. The following table is a breakdown of the ownership along the West Dolores River, in miles

FS	NON-FS	Private	Total	% FS
17.78	1.51	14.42	33.71	52.7%

The following table is a breakdown of the ownership within the river corridor in acres.

FS	NON-FS	Private	Total	% FS
6,954.24	281.79	2,647.43	9,883.46	70.4%



According to the Montezuma County Land Use Plan for the Unincorporated Areas of Montezuma County (1997) the private land along the West Dolores River in Montezuma County is classified as Agricultural with a density of one dwelling per 30 acre parcel. This type of development would not interfere with the recreational classification of the river. The rest of the private land is in Dolores County. The Dolores County Master Plan (1997) does not classify the land within the county, therefore the building density is unknown in this area.

Outstandingly Remarkable Values:

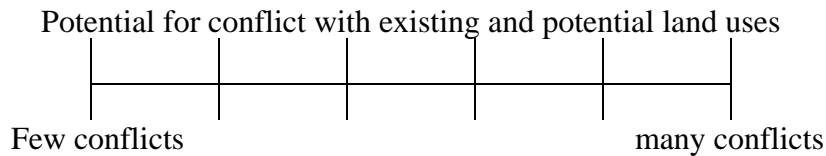
Wildlife: The West Dolores River contains a cluster of Black Swift nests. The nest sites are behind or adjacent to waterfalls on Navaho Falls, and Fall Creek in the West Dolores River. The black swift builds nests only at waterfalls. The nests are made of moss, and require mist from the waterfall to remain intact. The black swift world-wide breeding distribution is limited to a narrow portion of the Rocky Mountains from Mexico to British Columbia, and a narrow band along sea cliffs overlooking the Pacific coast from California to Alaska. The San Juan planning area provides a significant contribution to the species' world-wide breeding distribution by providing a core breeding population and by providing critical connectivity within the southern Rocky Mountains portion of its range. . Of the 10 streams studied on the San Juan Public Lands that have Black Swift nest sites, three were chosen as outstandingly remarkable because they contained the best clusters of nests.

Does CDOW have additional information that should be included here?

**What are the risks and threats to the long-term continuation of the ORVs?
 What actions can be taken to protect the long-term continuation of the ORVs**

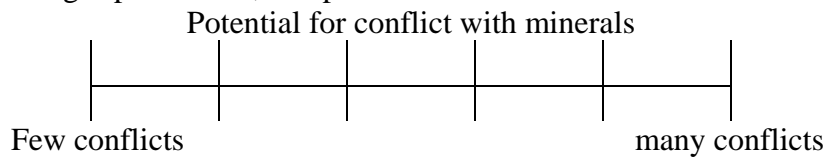
Existing and potential land uses

The Forest Service land in the corridor of the West Dolores will be managed as a recreation emphasis area along Road 535, and as an area where natural process dominate in and adjacent to the Lizardhead Wilderness. This is compatible with the Black swift ORVs



Mineral Potential

The area near Dutton has been mined for silver and gold since the late 1800's. There is no current production. The area near Dutton is favorable for polymetallic replacement and skarn deposits. It is favorable for epithermal veins in the Lizardhead Wilderness. There is no oil or gas production, and potential is low.

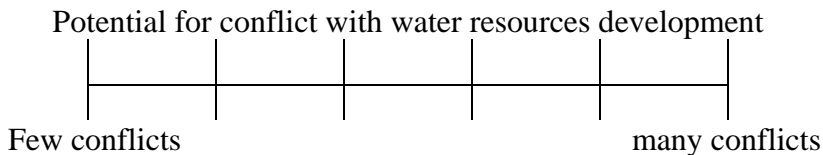


Water resources development

According to the State of Colorado water rights database, (HydroBase) there are 28 water diversions in the corridor of this stream. Those that had decreed capacities listed were summed for a total of 31.421 cfs. Data provided by the State indicateconditional water rights.

There are occasional headgates and low dams associated with the water diversions. In addition, short sections of riprap protect Road 535 from erosion on the outside of some bends on the river. Additional riprap may be present on private land to protect fields from erosion on the outside of bends. These do not detract from the free-flowing character of the river.

The Colorado Water Conservation Board's State Wide Water Supply Initiative (SWSI) has identified three reservoir sites within the corridor of the West Dolores. Cottonwood Reservoir could have a capacity of 20,000 acre-feet. Quine Ranch Reservoir could have a capacity of 7000 acre-feet. Johnny Bull Reservoir could have a capacity of 20,000 acre-feet. These reservoirs could inundate portions of the stream. In addition, SWSI has identified a conditional water right at the Rosebud Millsite Ditch in Johnny Bull that could affect the flow into the West Dolores River. None of these potential sites have been identified as high priority by and the Southwest Basins Roundtable of the Colorado Interbasin Compact Committee.

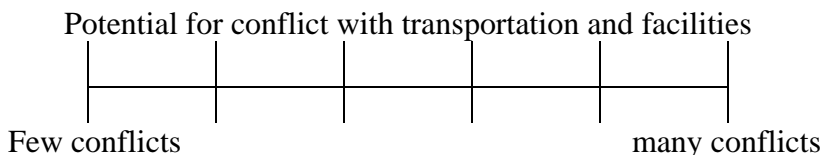


Transportation and Facilities

The West Dolores River corridor contains 24.9 miles of road running up the valley, which is maintained for passenger cars. There is an additional 3.2 miles of road maintained for passenger cars in campgrounds and roads leading out of the corridor on Forest Service land. There is also 1 mile of 4WD road leading out of the corridor and additional roads on private land.

Forest Service facilities within the corridor are the Navajo Lake Trailhead, Burro Bridge Campground, Dunton Guard Station, Geyser Trailhead, Johnny Bull Trailhead, Willow Divide Trailhead, Mavreeso Campground, Goble Trailhead, West Dolores Campground, and Lower Stoner Trailhead.

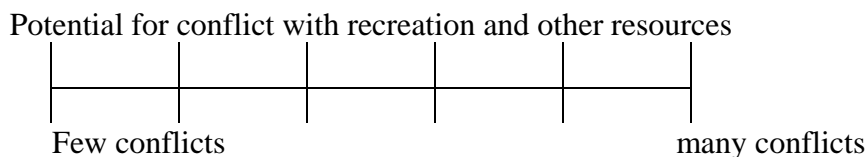
There are also 4.7 miles of the Navajo Lake Trail within the corridor and 4.1 miles from 8 other trails leading out of the corridor.



Recreation and Other Resource Activities

Recreation in the area includes camping, both within developed campgrounds and at dispersed sites, hiking, mountain biking, hunting, horseback riding, as well being a fishing area.

Other activities that may occur in the area include agriculture, livestock grazing and mining.



Special Areas

The headwaters and the first five miles of the river are in the Lizardhead Wilderness.

Socioeconomic Environment

According to the Social and Economic Assessment (2005) the major economic base in Dolores County is Agribusiness (33%) based on agricultural production in the area. This affects the West Dolores, which is diverted for irrigation.

Current Administration and Funding Needs

A Wild and Scenic designation would not dramatically change the management in this area, therefore the costs associated with the management of this river segment would not greatly increase.

Benefits and impacts of Wild and Scenic and other methods

Discuss options that may apply such as:

Wilderness, ACEC, RNA, general management direction, instream flow, etc

Name: Summit Canyon

Location: The stream was studied from the Colorado State line to its confluence with the Dolores River and the entire stream was found eligible. The total length of river studied and found eligible is 12.15 miles. The segment was determined to be sufficiently free-flowing and to possess sufficient water quality to support the Outstandingly remarkable values.

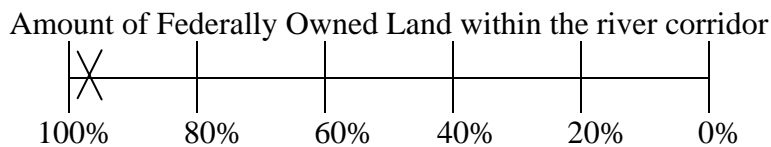
Wild and Scenic Classification: This entire segment has a scenic classification. This classification was chosen because there is a 4WD road that runs along the top of the canyon. The river is accessible in some locations but not readily accessible by road.

Land Ownership: Land ownership is split between BLM and private land. The following table is a breakdown of land ownership along this segment in miles.

BLM	Private	Total	% Federal (BLM)
11.76	0.39	12.15	99.1%

The following table is a breakdown of the ownership within the river corridor in acres.

BLM	Private	Total	% Federal (BLM)
3,563.03	85.48	3,648.51	97.7%



The small amount of private land is classified for Natural Resources, Agriculture and Recreation in the San Miguel County Comprehensive Development Plan (2001). These uses would not interfere with the scenic classification.

Outstandingly Remarkable Values:

Wildlife: Summit Canyon is one of three canyons on the San Juan National Forest that contains Canyon Treefrogs. Canyon Treefrogs have a state ecological rating of 2, meaning that they are rare or imperiled within the state. They are also listed as a species of concern in the state. Canyon tree frog is river related because Canyon treefrogs occur along streams in deep rocky canyons. Treefrogs are most active at night but are frequently found during the day resting in small depressions in solid rock near pools of water. They breed in canyon bottom pools often bounded by solid rock.

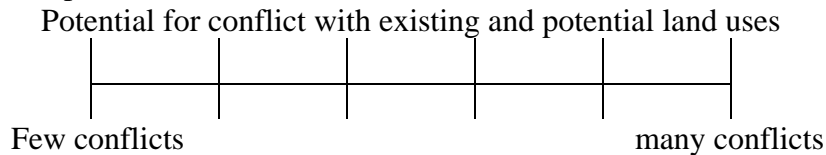
Does CDOW have additional information that should be included here?

What are the risks and threats to the long-term continuation of the ORVs?

What actions can be taken to protect the long-term continuation of the ORVs

Existing and potential land uses

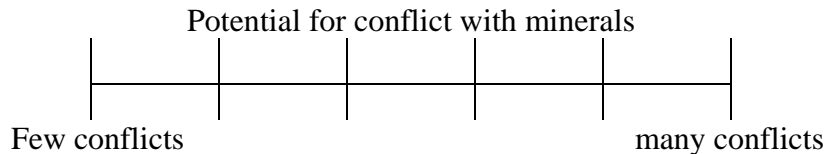
The lower half of Summit Canyon will be managed as a natural landscape with limited management. The upper half will have active resource management, such as grazing and mineral leasing. Protection of the wildlife ORV in the active management area may require some compromises.



Mineral Potential

The area has numerous uranium mines. The Slick Rock Uranium District encompasses the Dolores River, Summit Canyon and McIntyre Canyon as they pass through most of San Miguel County, giving them high potential for uranium. There is active uranium leasing in the vicinity of this streams.

The oil and gas potential is high.

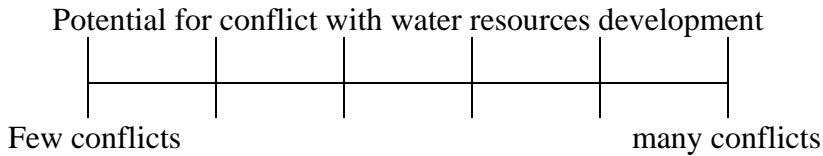


Water resources development

According to the State of Colorado water rights database, (HydroBase), there are no water diversions in the corridor of Summit Canyon. Information from the state regarding

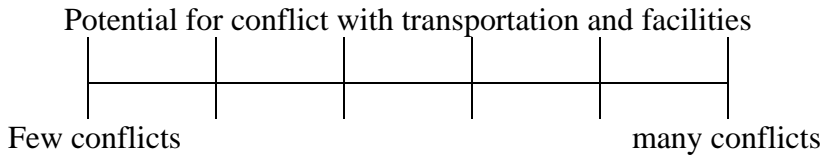
conditional water rights indicated The Colorado Water Conservation Board's State Wide Water Supply Initiative (SWSI) has not identified any reservoir sites or conditional water rights in Summit Canyon, and the Southwest Basins Roundtable of the Colorado Interbasin Compact Committee has not identified any high priority projects in this watershed.

Is there additional information that CDWR or CWCC could contribute?



Transportation and Facilities

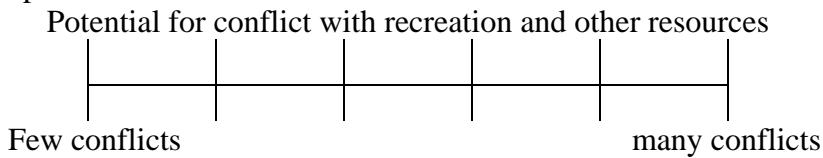
There are 10.6 miles of primitive, 4WD or local roads likely not maintained for passenger cars as well as 0.4 miles of road maintained for passenger cars. In addition there are 5.7 miles of ATV trails within the river corridor.



Recreation and Other Resource Activities

The main recreational activity in the area is hiking as well as use of the road and trails by ATVs.

Other activities that may occur in the area include agriculture, livestock grazing and mineral development.



Socioeconomic Environment

According to the San Miguel County Comprehensive Development Plan (2001) San Miguel County is a diverse county that consists of 1,287 square miles. The east end of the county is driven by the upscale resort economy of the Telluride area while the west end of the county, which is where Summit Canyon is located is filled with wide open spaces and an old time western ranching lifestyle. The economic base in this area is dominated by agriculture.

Current Administration and Funding Needs

A Wild and Scenic designation would not dramatically change the management in this area, therefore the costs associated with the management of this river segment would not greatly increase.

Benefits and impacts of Wild and Scenic and other methods

Discuss options that may apply such as:

Wilderness, ACEC, RNA, general management direction, instream flow, etc

Name: McIntyre Canyon

Location: The stream was studied from where it becomes as third order stream to its confluence with the Dolores River and the entire stream was found eligible. The total length of river studied and found eligible is 5.77 miles. The segment was determined to be sufficiently free-flowing and to possess sufficient water quality to support the Outstandingly remarkable values. We believe that it is an intermittent stream that flows fairly predictably for a short time in the spring.

Wild and Scenic Classification: This entire segment has a scenic classification. This classification was chosen because there are both gravel and 4WD roads that run along the canyon and it is accessible in some locations, but not readily accessible by road.

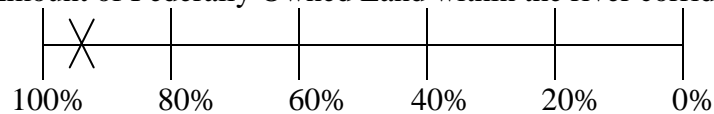
Land Ownership: Land ownership is split between BLM and private land. The following table is a breakdown of land ownership along this segment, in miles.

BLM	Private	Total	% Federal (BLM)
5.01	0.81	5.82	86.2%

The following table is a breakdown of the ownership within the river corridor (1/4 mile on either side of the stream) in acres.

BLM	Private	Total	% Federal (BLM)
1,569.00	98.72	1,667.73	94.1%

Amount of Federally Owned Land within the river corridor



The small amount of private land is classified for Natural Resources, Agriculture and Recreation in the San Miguel County Comprehensive Development Plan (2001). These uses would not interfere with the scenic classification.

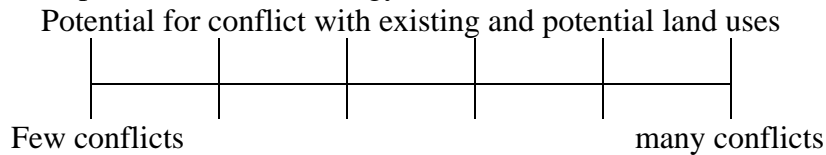
Outstandingly Remarkable Values:

Ecology: McIntyre Canyon is one of the few areas on the SJPL that contains Monkeyflower. Monkeyflower is extremely rare or imperiled within the state and rare globally. It has unique hanging gardens with rare Eastwoods monkey flower (*mimulus eastwoodiae*). “*In alcoves of Navajo sandstone cliffs, are found hanging garden communities dominated by yellow columbine, and containing a small population of the rare Eastwood monkeyflower. It appears that the Eastwood’s monkeyflower requires more permanent water than the more common columbine. In this and other sites, it grows in a deep horizontal crack that holds moisture, and on spongy, algae covered walls.*”

**What are the risks and threats to the long-term continuation of the ORVs?
What actions can be taken to protect the long-term continuation of the ORVs**

Existing and potential land uses

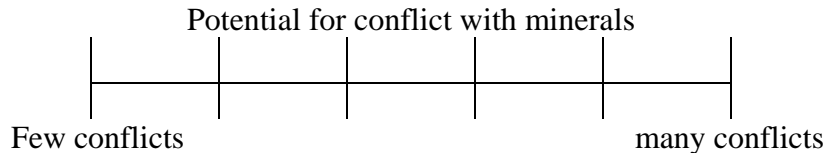
McIntyre Canyon will be managed as a natural landscape with limited management. This is compatible with protection of the ecology ORV.



Mineral Potential

The Slick Rock Uranium District encompasses the Dolores River, Summit Canyon and McIntyre Canyon as they pass through most of San Miguel County, giving them high potential for uranium. There is active uranium leasing in the vicinity of this streams.

The oil and gas potential is high.

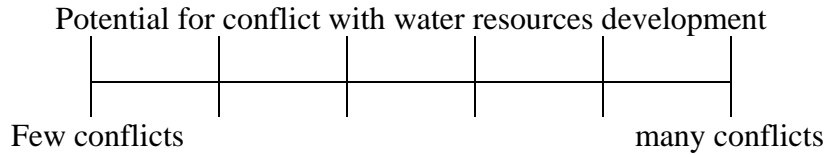


Water resources development

According to the State of Colorado water rights database, (HydroBase), there are no water diversions in the corridor of McIntyre Canyon. Information from the State regarding conditional water rights indicates..... The Colorado Water Conservation Board’s State Wide Water Supply Initiative (SWSI) has not identified any reservoir sites

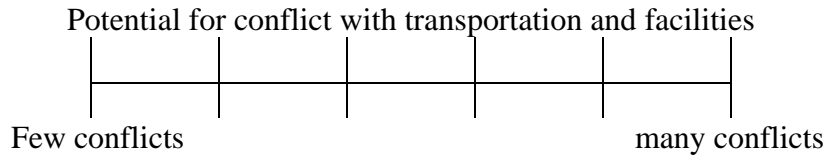
or conditional water rights in McIntyre Canyon, and the Southwest Basins Roundtable of the Colorado Interbasin Compact Committee has not identified any high priority projects in this watershed.

Is there additional information that CDWR or CWCC could contribute?



Transportation and Facilities

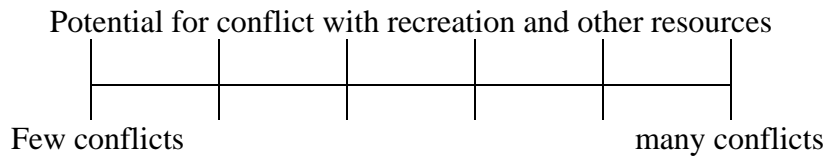
There are 4.1 miles of primitive 4WD road, which are not maintained for passenger cars, as well as 0.2 miles of ATV trail within the river corridor.



Recreation and Other Resource Activities

The main recreational activity in the area is hiking from the Dolores, as well as use of the road and trails by ATVs.

Other activities that may occur in the area include agriculture, livestock grazing and mineral development.



Socioeconomic Environment

According to the San Miguel County Comprehensive Development Plan (2001) San Miguel County is a diverse county that consists of 1,287 square miles. The east end of the county is driven by the upscale resort economy of the Telluride area while the west end of the county, which is where McIntyre Canyon is located is filled with wide open spaces and an old time western ranching lifestyle. The economic base in this area is dominated by agriculture.

Current Administration and Funding Needs

A Wild and Scenic designation would not dramatically change the management in this area, therefore the costs associated with the management of this river segment would not greatly increase.

Benefits and impacts of Wild and Scenic and other methods

Discuss options that may apply such as:

Wilderness, ACEC, RNA, general management direction, instream flow, etc

Name: Bull Canyon

Location: The stream was studied from its headwaters where it becomes a third order stream to its confluence with the Dolores River and the entire stream was found eligible. The total length of river studied and found eligible is 6.38 miles. The segment was determined to be sufficiently free-flowing and to possess sufficient water quality to support the Outstandingly remarkable values.

Wild and Scenic Classification: The lower section of the river to the confluence with the Dolores River are classified as wild since there is no development in this area and no easy access to this part of the river. The upper portion of the river contains many gravel roads leading into the river corridor making it accessible in a few areas but not along the entire stream length.

NAME	WILD	SCENIC	REC	TOTAL
Bull Canyon	1.44	4.94		6.38

Land Ownership: The entire segment is on land owned by the Bureau of Land Management. There are 1,880.77 acres of land within the corridor ¼ mile on either side of Bull Canyon.



Outstandingly Remarkable Values:

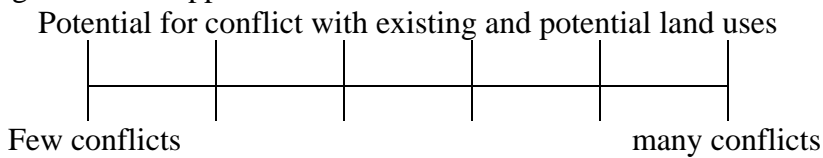
Recreation: Portions of Bull Canyon are within a BLM wilderness study area that offers outstanding recreation in an undeveloped setting. The pothole pools within this stream are a unique river-related feature, which draws rafters to hike from the Dolores to pools.

**What are the risks and threats to the long-term continuation of the ORVs?
What actions can be taken to protect the long-term continuation of the ORVs**

Existing and potential land uses

The lower portion of Bull Canyon is in the Wilderness Study Area, and will be managed to retain its wilderness character. The majority of the Bull canyon corridor managed as a natural landscape with limited management. A small portion of the upper corridor is in the active management theme, where mineral leasing and other commodity production would be emphasized.

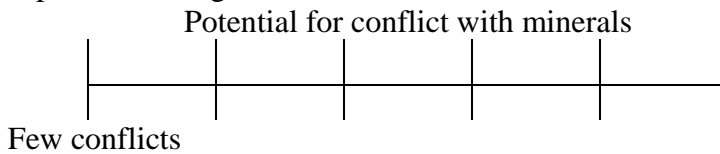
The ORVs are not in this upper portion, and it could be excluded without compromising the outstanding recreation opportunities.



Mineral Potential

Bull Canyon is within Uravan mineral belt, but outside Slick Rock Uranium District, giving it moderate potential. There is active uranium leasing in the vicinity of this stream.

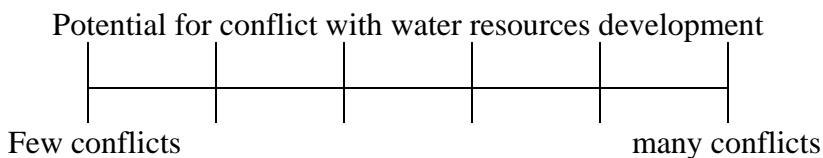
The oil and gas potential is high.



Water resources development

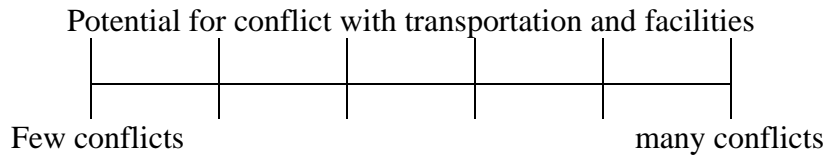
According to the State of Colorado water rights database, (HydroBase), there are no water diversions in the corridor of Bull Canyon. Information from the State regarding conditional water rights indicated..... The Colorado Water Conservation Board's State Wide Water Supply Initiative (SWSI) has not identified any reservoir sites or conditional water rights in Bull Canyon, and the Southwest Basins Roundtable of the Colorado Interbasin Compact Committee has not identified any high priority projects in this watershed.

Is there additional information that CDWR or CWCC could contribute?



Transportation and Facilities

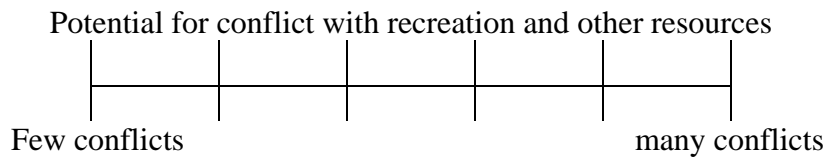
The river corridor contains 7.68 miles of local roads that are likely not maintained for passenger cars.



Recreation and Other Resource Activities

In addition to the hiking opportunity in the WSA, there is 4WD and ATV use on the roads.

Other activities that may occur in the area include agriculture, livestock grazing and mineral development.



The potential conflicts are in the upper portion of the stream. If only the wild portion is considered for a Wild River, the ORVs are substantially protected and the conflicts with other uses greatly diminished.

Special Areas

The lower portion of Bull Canyon is in the Wilderness Study Area.

Socioeconomic Environment

Montrose County?

Current Administration and Funding Needs

A Wild and Scenic designation would not dramatically change the management in this area, therefore the costs associated with the management of this river segment would not greatly increase.

Benefits and impacts of Wild and Scenic and other methods

Discuss options that may apply such as:

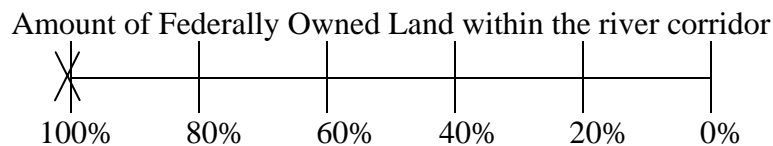
Wilderness, ACEC, RNA, general management direction, instream flow, etc

Name: Coyote Wash

Location: The stream was studied from its headwaters to its confluence with the Dolores River. Only the lower portion of the stream was found eligible. This segment begins where two unnamed drainages enter, at the boundary between range 19W and 20W. The total length of river studied was approximately 9.6 miles and the segment found eligible was 7.60 miles. The segment was determined to be sufficiently free-flowing and to possess sufficient water quality to support the Outstandingly remarkable values .

Wild and Scenic Classification: This entire segment has a wild classification. This segment of the river contains no developed roads or trails making it generally inaccessible.

Land Ownership: The entire stream segment is located on Bureau of Land Management land. There are 2,011.4 acres of land within the river corridor in Coyote Wash.



Outstandingly Remarkable Values:

Ecology: Colorado’s largest population of the Kachina daisy is located in Coyote Wash. It grows in horizontal crevices in seeping alcoves. This species is the most imperiled of all plants found in San Miguel and Montrose counties. Eastwood’s monkeyflower is also found in horizontal crevices on seeping canyon walls.

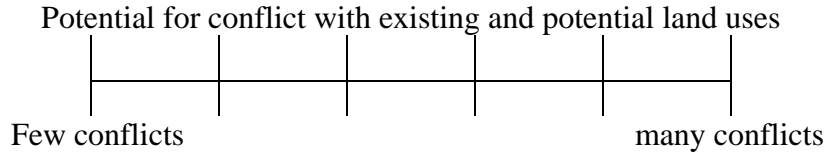
Recreation: Recreation is also an ORV. The flat sandy bottom of the wash, coupled with the vertical canyon walls offer a hiking experience rarely duplicated in southwest Colorado. This attracts hikers from the camping areas in Colorado (Silvey’s Pocket), and Utah, as well as significant use by rafters who camp at the mouth of Coyote Wash and hike upstream in Coyote Wash.

What are the risks and threats to the long-term continuation of the ORVs?

What actions can be taken to protect the long-term continuation of the ORVs

Existing and potential land uses

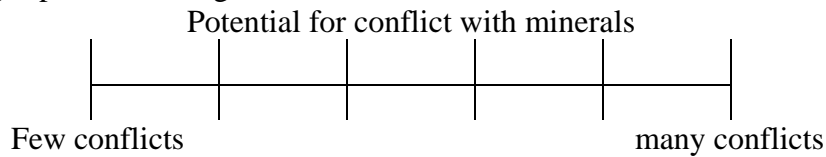
Coyote Wash is within a BLM Wilderness Study Area, and will be managed to retain its wilderness characteristics. This is compatible with protection of the ecology ORV.



Mineral Potential

Coyote Wash is outside the Slick Rock Uranium District and outside the Uravan Mineral Belt, giving it low potential for uranium. There is active uranium leasing in the vicinity of this streams.

The oil and gas potential is high.

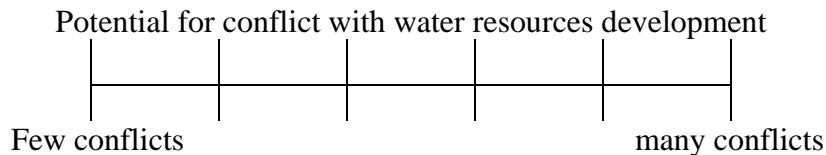


Water resources development

According to the State of Colorado water rights database, (HydroBase), there are no water diversions in the corridor of Coyote Wash. Information requested from the Colorado Division of Water Resources Division 7 Engineer regarding conditional water rights indicated that.....

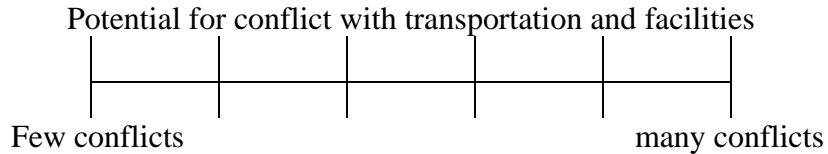
The Colorado Water Conservation Board’s State Wide Water Supply Initiative (SWSI) has not identified any reservoir sites or conditional water rights in Coyote Wash, and the Southwest Basins Roundtable of the Colorado Interbasin Compact Committee has not identified any high priority projects in this watershed.

Is there additional information that CDWR or CWCC could contribute?



Transportation and Facilities

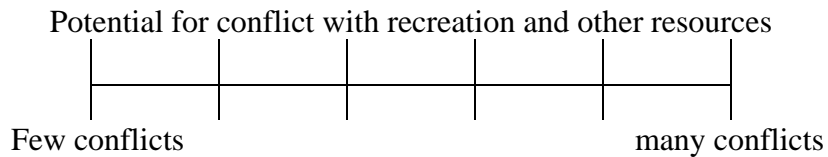
There are no roads in the WSA.



Recreation and Other Resource Activities

Rafters on the Dolores hike up Coyote Wash, and campers in Silvey’s Pocket outside the WSA find Coyote Wash an attractive hike to reach the Dolores River.

Other resource activities in the vicinity include uranium mining, oil and gas development and livestock grazing.



Special Areas

The entire segment is located within a wilderness study area.

Socioeconomic Environment

Montrose County?

Current Administration and Funding Needs

A Wild and Scenic designation would not dramatically change the management in this area, therefore the costs associated with the management of this river segment would not greatly increase.

Benefits and impacts of Wild and Scenic and other methods

Discuss options that may apply such as:

Wilderness, ACEC, RNA, general management direction, instream flow, etc

Preliminary Suitability Determination

Miles found suitable by classification

(miles will be listed here)

Map Name	<i>WILD</i>	<i>SCENIC</i>	<i>REC</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Dolores above McPhee				
Dolores River - McPhee To Bedrock				
Rio Lado				
West Dolores				
McIntyre Canyon				
Summit Canyon				
Bull Canyon				
Coyote Wash				
Dolores Totals				

Outstanding issues and conflicts to be resolved

List issues here

ANIMAS RIVER SYSTEM

Eligible portions of the Animas River and tributaries, and their classification, are as follows. Details for each segment are below.

MAP NAME	WILD	SCENIC	REC	TOTAL
Animas River - Bakers Bridge to Silverton			27.39	27.39
Cement Creek			7.62	7.62
Cinnamon Creek			1.96	1.96
Maggie Gulch			4.62	4.62
Mineral Creek			8.65	8.65
South Fork Mineral Creek			7.41	7.41
California Gulch(West Fork Animas)			3.16	3.16
Animas River Totals			60.82	60.82

Name: Animas River, Bakers Bridge to Silverton

Location: The stream was studied from Animas Forks north of Silverton to Bakers Bridge, where the river leaves the narrow rocky canyon and enters the broad alluvial valley that is predominantly private land. The portion of the stream determined to have ORVs is from Silverton to Bakers Bridge, and is 27.39 miles. The segment was determined to be sufficiently free-flowing and to possess sufficient water quality to support the Outstandingly remarkable values.

Wild and Scenic Classification: This entire segment is classified as a recreational use. This classification was chosen because the Durango-Silverton Narrow Gauge Train follows the river along this entire segment.

Land ownership: Land ownership is split between National Forest, non-forest service, and private land. The following table is a breakdown of the ownership along this segment, in miles.

BLM	FS	NON-FS	Private	Total	% FS	% Federal (FS+BLM)
1.29	22.44	0.03	3.64	27.39	81.9%	86.6%

This table is acres of land by ownership along the segment.

BLM	FS	NON-FS	Private	Total	% FS	% Federal (FS+BLM)
678.75	7,147.43	20.18	894.18	8,740.53	81.8%	89.5%

Amount of Federally Owned Land within the river corridor



Approximately 3.3 miles of the stream channel, accounting for 754 acres of private land, are within La Plata County. The draft La Plata County Land Use Code (August 2006) classifies the majority of this land as large lot residential. This classification allows low-density single family uses. "These areas are developed at relatively low densities and either sited on large lots, typically between 10 and 15 acres, or sited on smaller lots (3-10 acres) within a cluster development that achieves a transition between rural areas/densities and more exurban or suburban areas." There is another private parcel at Needleton that was not included in the La Plata County Land Use plan, therefore the classification is unknown for this small private parcel. The remainder of the private land is within San Juan County, which does not have a land use plan. This type of development would not interfere with the recreational classification of the river.

Outstandingly Remarkable Values:

Recreation and scenery: The Durango-Silverton Narrow Gauge Railroad (D&SNGRR) runs along the river throughout this entire segment. Visitors from all over the country and the world take the train each year to see the canyon and scenery associated with the river. The Durango and Silverton Narrow-gauge Railroad is a unique recreation opportunity in that it combines the historic aspects of the steam powered train, with the dramatic setting of the Animas River Canyon. It draws over 200,000 visitors annually and is a primary economic engine for both Durango and Silverton during the summer months. This is a one-of-a-kind opportunity not duplicated by the Cumbres and Toltec Railroad or the diesel train that accesses the rim of the Grand Canyon.

Seventeen Commercial Outfitter and Guide Operators with FS permits utilize the Upper Animas River corridor including guided white water boating, fishing, hiking, backpacking, hunting, mountain climbing and horse packing. Both private recreationists and commercial outfitters' clients are drawn to the Upper Animas from all over the US and internationally due to the unique and rare opportunities the area offers. The free flowing Upper Animas River provides the highest commercial whitewater put-in point elevation (over 9,300 feet) in Colorado. The Class V (violent rapids, extremely difficult hazards) rated whitewater is also one of just a few rivers in Colorado that provides this type of extreme whitewater for commercial passengers. The Animas River has also been the site of numerous national competitive kayaking, rafting and fishing events, and is on American Whitewater's national river inventory.

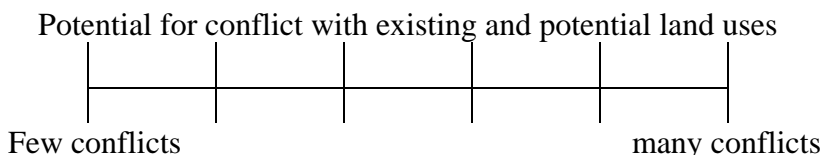
Cultural/Historical: The Animas River has historically served as a transportation corridor linking the hardrock mining community of Silverton Colorado to the larger communities of Animas-City/Durango. The Animas Canyon Wagon Road was the first transportation route to connect Silverton to Animas City/Durango. The site has been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The road ran alongside the Animas River for much of its route. The Durango-Silverton Narrow Gauge Railroad, a designated National Historic Landmark, is a popular way to observe remote portions of the Animas River. Portions of the Railroad in the Animas Canyon overlay the Animas Canyon Wagon Road. The town of Silverton, located on the Animas River, and the terminus of the DSN&G Railroad, is both a National Historic District and a National Historic Landmark. The Tacoma Powerplant, a site listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and the associated residences are located on the banks of the Animas River. The powerplant supplied electricity to Silverton and several milling operations in

the vicinity of Silverton. Electricity from the powerplant was supplied to Silverton via a transmission line that was located adjacent to the Animas River.

**What are the risks and threats to the long-term continuation of the ORVs?
What actions can be taken to protect the long-term continuation of the ORVs**

Existing and potential land uses

The majority of this corridor will be managed as a recreation emphasis area that bisects the Weminuche Wilderness. A small portion at the lower end will be managed as a natural landscape with limited management, and the upper terminus is within the Silverton Special Management area. This is compatible with the recreation, scenery and cultural resource ORVs

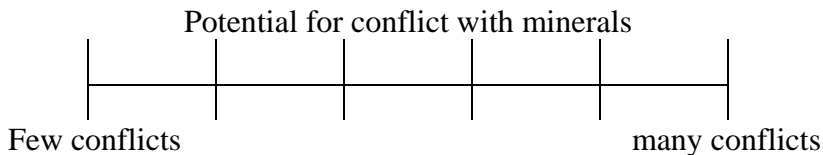


Mineral potential

The Animas River at the confluence of Needle Creek is just west of the Needle Mountains Mining District. There was active gold and silver exploration from 1881 to 1935, and molybdenum exploration in the 1970's. These activities were to the east of the Animas River corridor. There is no current production, and the area in the Weminuche Wilderness has been withdrawn from mineral entry. There is favorable occurrence of minerals as polymetallic replacement and skarn deposits.

Five to six miles south of Silverton there was prospecting for gold and silver near White Head Gulch and, in the 1980's, prospecting for uranium at Elk Park. There is no current production. Resource occurrence is favorable in polymetallic epithermal veins near White Head Gulch, and in epithermal uranium veins near Elk Park. These sites are just south of the highly mineralized area of the Silverton Caldera.

There is no potential for oil and gas.



Water Resources development

According to the State of Colorado water rights database, (HydroBase) there are 14 water diversions in the corridor of this stream. Those that had decreed capacities listed were summed for a total of 20.904 cfs. Information requested from the Colorado Division of

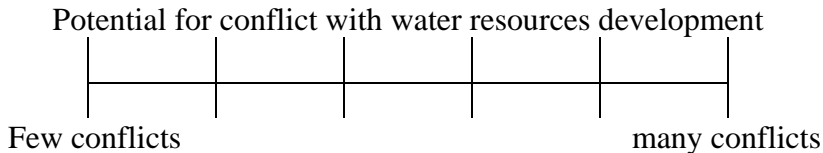
Water Resources Division 7 Engineer regarding conditional water rights indicated that.....

There are occasional headgates associated with these diversions. In addition, short sections of riprap protect the tracks of the Durango and Silverton Narrow Gauge Train from erosion on the outside of some bends on the river. These do not detract from the free-flowing character of the river.

The Colorado Water Conservation Board's State Wide Water Supply Initiative (SWSI) has identified two reservoir sites adjacent to this river. Silverton Reservoir #1-5 would be on the Animas River and could have a capacity of 90,000 acre-feet. Since it is at the top end of the reach, it would affect the amount and timing of flow, but would not inundate very much of the stream. Teft Reservoir #1-4 could have a capacity of 82,500 acre-feet, and could inundate a portion of the stream channel, as well as changing the amount and timing of flow. Approximately 6 miles above this reach is an additional reservoir site that could affect the amount and timing of flow. The Howardsville #3 Reservoir could have a capacity of 134600 acre-feet.

The Southwest Basins Roundtable of the Colorado Interbasin Compact Committee has not identified any high priority projects in this watershed.

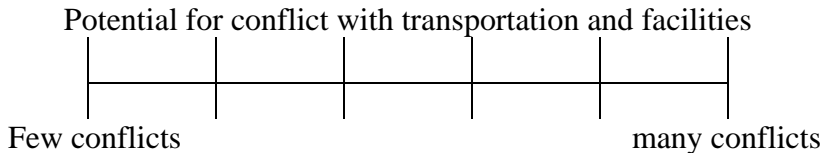
Is there additional information that CDWR or CWCC could contribute?



Transportation and Facilities

There are no roads within the river corridor however the railway follows the entire length of the segment. There are also 8.5 miles trail within the river corridor.

There are train water tank facilities and railroad spurs at several locations along the corridor. The Tacoma Powerplant is also located within the segment, while the Town of Silverton is above the upper end of this stream segment.

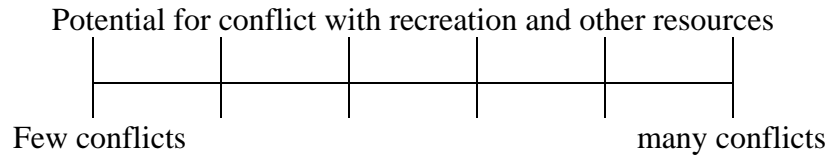


Recreation and Other Resource Activities

There are many recreation opportunities along the Animas River. These include riding the Durango-Silverton Narrow Gauge Train (D&SNGRR), white water rafting, kayaking,

fishing, hiking, backpacking, hunting, skiing and horse packing. A 5-Star tourist resort located on private land in the Animas Canyon approximately 2.5 miles north of Tacoma, is accessible only by the D&SNGRR or helicopter.

Other activities that may occur in the river corridor include agriculture, and mining.



Special Areas

Much of the stream segment is surrounded by the Weminuche Wilderness on both sides of the river. The San Juan Scenic Byway is within the corridor for a short section at the lower end of the stream.

Socioeconomic Environment

According to the Social and Economic Assessment (2005) the economic base in both La Plata and San Juan counties is tourism. Thirty-four percent of the economy comes from tourism in La Plata County, while 58% of the economy is based in tourism in San Juan County. Along the lower part of the river in La Plata County the tourist industry is mainly resorts, while in San Juan County around Silverton the tourist industries are second homes and tourist services. The train is a major draw for many of the tourists in both counties. The second highest segment of the economic base is funds coming into retirees.

Current Administration and Funding Needs

A Wild and Scenic designation would not dramatically change the management in this area, therefore the costs associated with the management of this river segment would not greatly increase.

Benefits and impacts of Wild and Scenic and other methods

Discuss options that may apply such as:

Wilderness, ACEC, RNA, general management direction, instream flow, etc

Name: Cement Creek

Location: The stream and associated corridor (1/4 mile on either side) was studied from where it became a third order stream to its confluence with the Animas River and the entire stream was found eligible. The total length of river found eligible was 7.62 miles. The segment was determined to be sufficiently free-flowing and to possess sufficient

water quality to support the Outstandingly remarkable values. The water quality of Cement Creek and the connected seeps is similar, and both are of a quality that nurtures the iron fen plants.

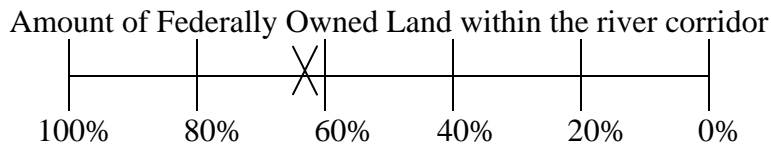
Wild and Scenic Classification: This entire segment has a recreation classification. This classification was chosen because there is an improved gravel road that closely follows the stream from the confluence to the forks. This road then becomes a 4WD road to the headwaters.

Land Ownership: Land ownership is split between BLM and private land. The following table is a breakdown of land ownership along this segment.

BLM	Private	Total	% Federal (FS+BLM)
4.83	2.79	7.62	63.4%

The following table is a breakdown of the ownership within the river corridor in acres.

BLM	Private	Total	% Federal (FS+BLM)
1,518.46	872.93	2,391.39	63.5%

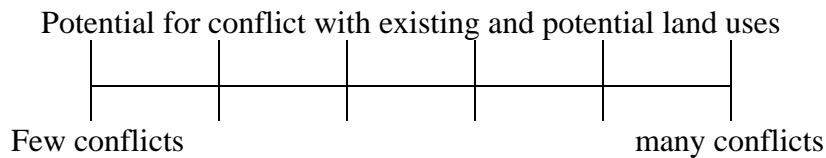


Outstandingly Remarkable Values: Cement Creek is one of the few areas in the world with iron fens. Iron Fens have state and global ecological ratings of 2, meaning that they are rare or imperiled within the state and world-wide. Currently there are only 13 iron fens known globally, four of which occur in San Juan County. Cement Creek is a Colorado National Heritage Program Potential Conservation Area. The Cement Creek Iron Fens occupy the valley bottom, and are fed by groundwater seeping from eastern and western valley walls, as well as overflow from Cement Creek.

**What are the risks and threats to the long-term continuation of the ORVs?
 What actions can be taken to protect the long-term continuation of the ORVs**

Existing and potential land uses

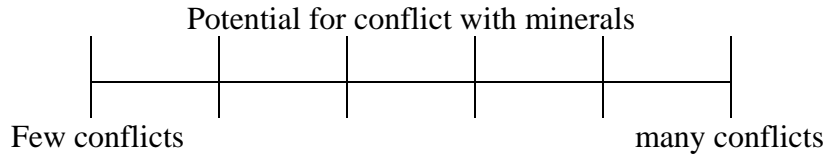
The BLM land in the corridor will be managed as a recreation emphasis area, with a small portion in the Silverton Mountain Ski Area. Protection and interpretation of the ecology ORV can be accomplished within this management framework.



Mineral Potential

Cement Creek is the site of numerous exploration and production activities, beginning in the 1870's. Production in this vicinity ceased in 1991, though small-scale exploration continues. The area is favorable for polymetallic alteration within the Silverton Caldera.

There is no oil and gas potential.



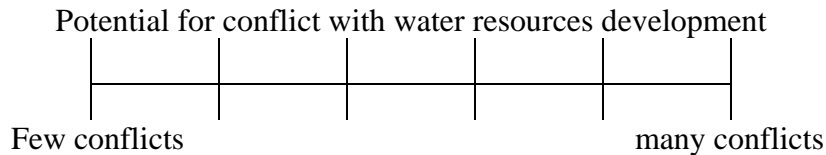
Water resources development

According to the State of Colorado water rights database, (HydroBase) there are 5 water diversions in the corridor of this stream. Those that had decreed capacities listed were summed for a total of 0.016 cfs. Information from the State regarding conditional water rights indicated that.....

Short sections of riprap protect Highway 110 from erosion on the outside of some bends on the stream, and at stream crossings. Additional riprap is present on private land at road crossings and to protect mining and milling operations from stream erosion. These do not detract from the free-flowing character of the river.

The Colorado Water Conservation Board's State Wide Water Supply Initiative (SWSI) has not identified any reservoir sites on this stream. They have, however, noted three diversions in or adjacent to the corridor. The Yukon Mine Well has both absolute and conditional rights. The Natalie Pipeline and the Henrietta Mine pump Station 2 list only conditional rights. None of these potential sites have been identified as high priority by and the Southwest Basins Roundtable of the Colorado Interbasin Compact Committee.

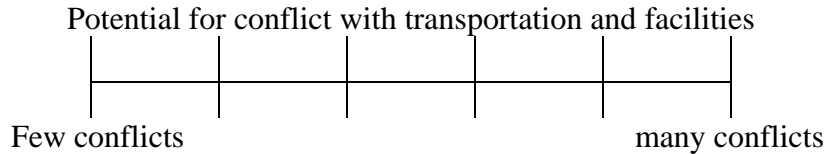
Is there additional information that CDWR or CWCC could contribute?



Transportation and Facilities

County Road 110 is a gravel road that is located within the river corridor for 6.9 miles. There are also 4.8 miles of native surface road, which are not maintained for passenger cars, and include numerous bridges on private land.

The Silverton Mountain Ski area development is located on private land, while the some of the ski runs are located on BLM land. There is also a powerline in the corridor up to the mining facility at Gladstone.



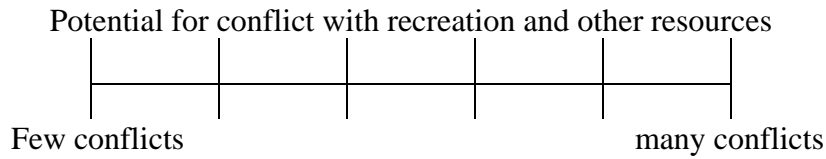
Recreation and Other Resource Activities

The Silverton Mountain Ski area is located along the creek. The road along the stream is also driven for the scenery in the area. Private lands in the corridor are being developed for recreation and/or summer homes, and for mining.

Other activities that may occur in the river corridor include sheep grazing in the alpine areas and mining.

Special Areas

Cement Creek is a Colorado National Heritage Program Potential Conservation Area. Cement Creek is part of the Silverton Special Recreation Management Area for for high alpine 4WD and scenic touring activities.



Socioeconomic Environment

According to the Social and Economic Assessment (2005) the major part of the economic base in San Juan County is tourism (58%), this consists mainly of second homes and tourist services. The second highest segment of the economic base is funds coming into retirees. The tourist services are related to the use of the area around Cement Creek and Silverton Mountain Ski Area due to the proximity to Silverton.

Current Administration and Funding Needs

A Wild and Scenic designation would not dramatically change the management in this area, therefore the costs associated with the management of this river segment would not greatly increase.

Benefits and impacts of Wild and Scenic and other methods

Discuss options that may apply such as:
Wilderness, ACEC, RNA, general management direction, instream flow, etc

Name: Cinnamon Creek

Location: The stream and associated corridor (1/4 mile on either side) was studied from where it became a third order stream to its confluence with the Animas River and the entire stream was found eligible. The total length of river studied and found eligible was 1.96 miles. The segment was determined to be sufficiently free-flowing and to possess sufficient water quality to support the Outstandingly remarkable values.

Wild and Scenic Classification: This entire segment has a recreation classification. This classification was chosen because the stream has a 4WD road the length of the valley leading to Cinnamon Pass, an important link in the Alpine Loop.

Land Ownership: The entire segment is within land owned by the Bureau of Land Management. There are 544.33 acres of land within the river corridor.



Outstandingly Remarkable Values:

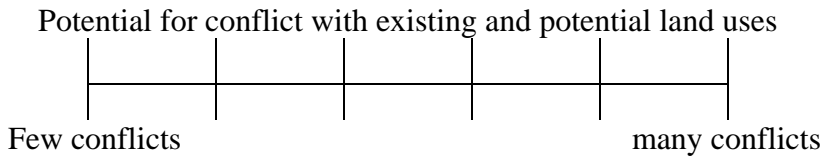
Recreation: Cinnamon Creek is along the Alpine Loop road system, a high country 4WD and heritage tourism opportunity that draws people from throughout the country. There are seventeen commercial 4WD touring operators that utilize the Alpine Loop with permits from the BLM and Forest Service. People are drawn to the valley between the high peaks. The road parallels the stream, offering views of the lush riparian area in the foreground.

Ecology: Colorado National Heritage Program (CNHP) has also identified an excellent specimen of the Altai Cottongrass and Thicketleaf Witlowgrass communities unique to the alpine tundra within the corridor. Both species have a state ecological rating of 3, meaning that they are vulnerable within the state. Cinnamon Pass is a Colorado National Heritage Program Potential Conservation Area. The Altai Cottongrass and Thicketleaf Witlowgrass communities also extend beyond the streamside corridor.

**What are the risks and threats to the long-term continuation of the ORVs?
What actions can be taken to protect the long-term continuation of the ORVs**

Existing and potential land uses

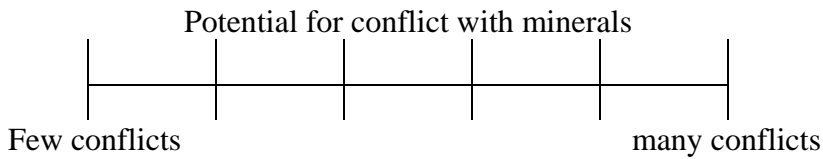
The Cinnamon Creek Corridor is within the Silverton Special Management area, emphasizing mining heritage and motorized roads in the alpine. This is compatible with the recreation classification and the protection and interpretation of alpine ecosystem ORV.



Mineral Potential

Cinnamon Creek has had exploration activities beginning in the 1870's, with most mines shutting down in the 1920's. There is no current production. The area is favorable for polymetallic alteration within the Silverton Caldera.

There is no oil and gas potential

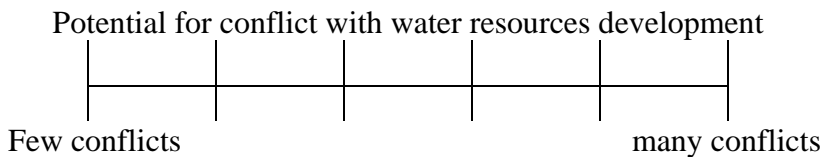


Water resources development

According to the State of Colorado water rights database, (HydroBase), there are no water diversions in the corridor of Cinnamon Creek. Information from the State regarding conditional water rights indicated that.....

The Colorado Water Conservation Board's State Wide Water Supply Initiative (SWSI) has not identified any reservoir sites or conditional water rights on this stream, and the Southwest Basins Roundtable of the Colorado Interbasin Compact Committee has not identified any high priority projects in this watershed. There are no dams or riprap that impact the free-flowing character of this stream.

Is there additional information that CDWR or CWCC could contribute?



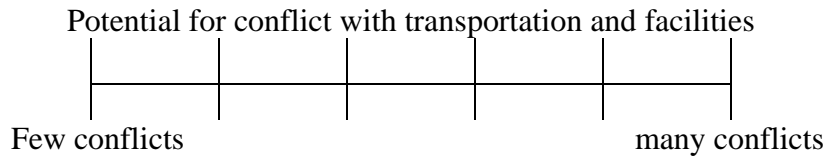
Transportation and Facilities

There are 2 miles of native surface road that are not maintained for passenger cars along the river corridor. This is part of the Alpine Loop Scenic Byway.

Recreation and Other Resource Activities

The Alpine Loop follows Cinnamon Creek, which is used by 4WD touring operators as well as the general public.

Other activities that may occur in the river corridor include sheep grazing and mining.



Special Areas

The Alpine Loop runs along the length of the stream. This area is also a potential Colorado National Heritage Program Conservation Area.

Socioeconomic Environment

According to the Social and Economic Assessment (2005) the major part of the economic base in San Juan County is tourism (58%), this consists mainly of second homes and tourist services. The second highest segment of the economic base is funds coming into retirees. The tourist services are related to the use of the area along Cinnamon Creek. There are a number of 4WD touring operators that drive the Alpine Loop road.

Current Administration and Funding Needs

A Wild and Scenic designation would not dramatically change the management in this area, therefore the costs associated with the management of this river segment would not greatly increase.

Benefits and impacts of Wild and Scenic and other methods

Discuss options that may apply such as:

Wilderness, ACEC, RNA, general management direction, instream flow, etc

Name: Maggie Gulch

Location: The stream and associated corridor (1/4 mile on either side) was studied from where it became a third order stream to its confluence with the Animas River and the entire stream was found eligible. The total length of river found eligible was 4.62 miles. The segment was determined to be sufficiently free-flowing and to possess sufficient water quality to support the Outstandingly remarkable values.

Wild and Scenic Classification: This entire segment has a recreation classification. This classification was chosen because there is a 4WD road paralleling the river on the valley side wall, which then becomes a trail closely following the stream channel.

Land Ownership: Land ownership is split between BLM and private land. The following table is a breakdown of land ownership along this segment, in miles.

BLM	Private	Total	% Federal (FS+BLM)
3.33	1.29	4.62	72.0%

The following table is a breakdown of the ownership within the river corridor in acres.

BLM	Private	Total	% Federal (FS+BLM)
988.79	506.11	1,494.90	66.1%

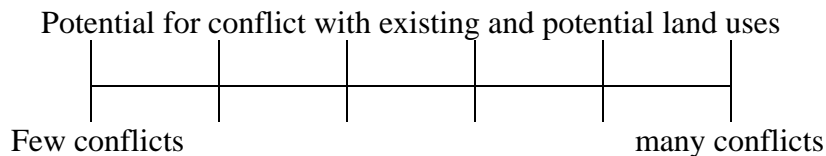


Outstandingly Remarkable Values: Maggie Gulch contains Thicket Whitlowgrass, Colorado Divide Whitlowgrass and Showy Whitlow grass which all have state and global ecological ratings of 3, meaning they are vulnerable within the state and world-wide. Maggie Gulch is a Colorado National Heritage Program Potential Conservation Area. It has also been identified by Colorado National Heritage Program as the site of Altai Cottongrass, which also has a state ecological rating of 3 and is vulnerable in the state. Many of these species grow in the streamside zone, and in adjacent wet meadows. Thicket Whitlowgrass grows in the drier rocky tundra at the head of the drainage.

**What are the risks and threats to the long-term continuation of the ORVs?
What actions can be taken to protect the long-term continuation of the ORVs**

Existing and potential land uses

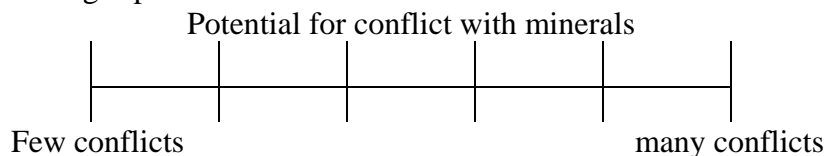
The Maggie Gulch Corridor is within the Silverton Special Management area, emphasizing mining heritage and motorized roads in the alpine. This is compatible with the recreation classification and the protection and interpretation of alpine ecosystem ORV.



Mineral Potential

Maggie Gulch has had exploration and production activities, beginning in the 1870's, with most mines shutting down in the 1920's. There is no current production, though small-scale exploration continues. There is favorable occurrence of polymetallic alteration within the Silverton Caldera.

There is no oil and gas potential.

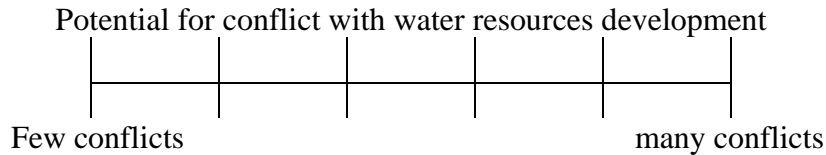


Water resources development

According to the State of Colorado water rights database, (HydroBase), there is only one water diversion in the corridor of Maggie Gulch. CWCB holds an instream flow water right on Maggie Gulch. Information from the State regarding conditional water rights indicated that.....

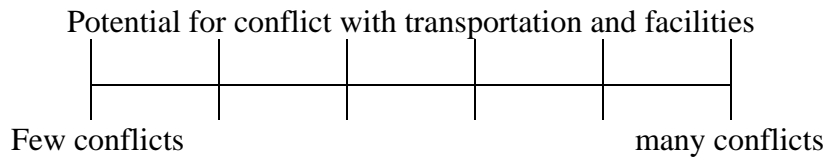
The Colorado Water Conservation Board’s State Wide Water Supply Initiative (SWSI) has not identified any reservoir sites in Maggie Gulch, but there is one conditional right for irrigation at Cole Ranch near Maggie Gulch. The Southwest Basins Roundtable of the Colorado Interbasin Compact Committee has not identified any high priority projects in this watershed.

Is there additional information that CDWR or CWCC could contribute?



Transportation and Facilities

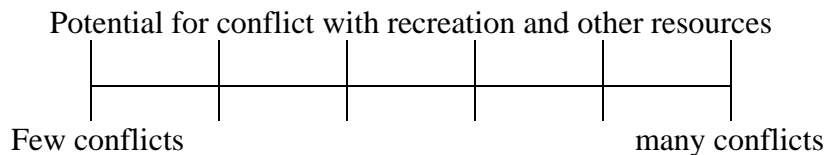
There are 4.5 miles of native surface road that are not maintained for passenger cars at the lower end of the segment. County Road 110 approaches the lower end of Maggie Gulch for 0.3 miles and is maintained for passenger cars. The Continental Divide Trail is within the river corridor at the upper end of the segment for 1.7 miles.



Recreation and Other Resource Activities

The major recreational activity in this area is sightseeing and driving the 4WD road along the stream.

Other resource activities that may occur are mining and livestock grazing.



Special Areas

Maggie Gulch is a Colorado National Heritage Program Potential Conservation Area.

Socioeconomic Environment

According to the Social and Economic Assessment (2005) the major part of the economic base in San Juan County is tourism (58%), this consists mainly of second homes and tourist services. The second highest segment of the economic base is funds coming into retirees. The tourist services are related to the use of the area around Maggie Gulch due to its proximity to Silverton.

Current Administration and Funding Needs

A Wild and Scenic designation would not dramatically change the management in this area, therefore the costs associated with the management of this river segment would not greatly increase.

Benefits and impacts of Wild and Scenic and other methods

Discuss options that may apply such as:

Wilderness, ACEC, RNA, general management direction, instream flow, etc

Name: Mineral Creek

Location: The stream and associated corridor (1/4 mile on either side) was studied from where it became a third order stream to its confluence with the Animas River and the entire stream was found eligible. The total length of river found eligible was 8.65 miles. The segment was determined to be sufficiently free-flowing and to possess sufficient water quality to support the Outstandingly remarkable values.

Wild and Scenic Classification: This entire segment has a recreation classification. The San Juan Skyway Scenic Byway follows the stream along the entire segment.

Land Ownership: Land ownership is split between FS, BLM and private land. The following table is a breakdown of land ownership along this segment.

BLM	FS	Private	Total	% FS	% Federal (FS+BLM)
0.20	7.07	1.39	8.65	81.7%	84.0%

The following table is a breakdown of the ownership within the river corridor in acres.

BLM	FS	NON-FS	Private	Total	% FS	% Federal (FS+BLM)
147.69	2,043.59	0.12	381.69	2,573.09	79.4%	85.2%



Outstandingly Remarkable Values:

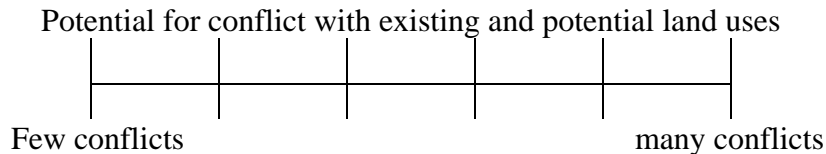
Recreation and scenery: Mineral Creek is along the San Juan Skyway. This stretch of highway is designated as an All-American Road and a National Scenic Byway. The Skyway attracts national and international visitors. Scenic values include wetlands containing unusual iron fens (bogs), colorful geology from exposed mineral/ore deposits. Yellow to orange-brown deposits of sulfates, oxides, and hydroxides of iron cover the cobbles of the creek. Mineral Creek runs through a U-shaped glacial valley whose walls are marked by numerous snow avalanche runs. The aspen occupying avalanche chutes are able to survive. Mineral Creek is carved along ring fractures that outline the southwestern rim of the Silverton Caldera. The caldera process is also shown on the slopes of Anvil Mountain, which exhibit brilliant reddish and yellowish scree derived from the highly altered volcanic rocks.

Ecology: The Chattanooga iron fen, which borders Mineral Creek, has been identified by Colorado National Heritage Program as a unique wetland site. It is home to a rare moss, sphagnum balticum that has not been found anywhere else in the continental US. This wetland may qualify as a world heritage site. Iron Fens have state and global ecological ratings of 2, meaning that they are rare or imperiled within the state and worldwide. Currently there are only 13 iron fens known globally, four of which occur in San Juan County. The Chattanooga iron fen is a Colorado National Heritage Program Potential Conservation Area.

**What are the risks and threats to the long-term continuation of the ORVs?
 What actions can be taken to protect the long-term continuation of the ORVs**

Existing and potential land uses

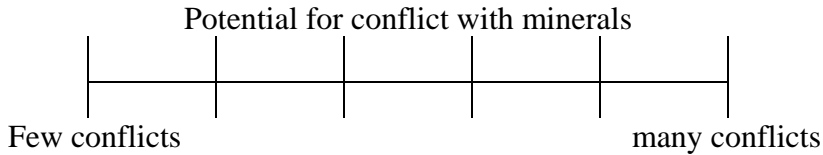
The Mineral Creek corridor will be managed with a recreation emphasis, with special areas at the fens managed for protection and interpretation of the ecology. This is compatible with the recreation classification and the recreation, scenery and ecology ORVs.



Mineral Potential

Mineral Creek is the site of numerous exploration and production activities, beginning in the 1870's. Most mines shut down in the 1920's, though small-scale exploration continues. The area is favorable for polymetallic alteration within the Silverton Caldera

Oil and gas potential is low to none.



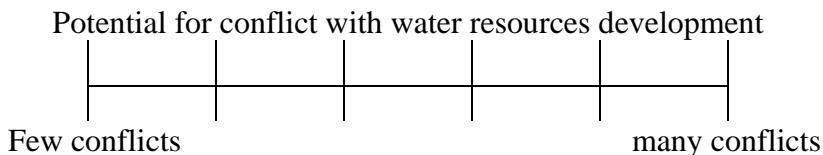
Water resources development

According to the State of Colorado water rights database, (HydroBase) there are 3 water diversions in the corridor of this stream. Those that had decreed capacities listed were summed for a total of 8.6 cfs. Information from the State regarding conditional water rights indicated that.....

Sort sections of riprap protect the stream crossings at the South Mineral Creek road, the Ophir Pass road at Burro Bridge, Highway 550, and the mining structures at the Silver Ledge Mine. These do not detract from the free-flowing character of the river.

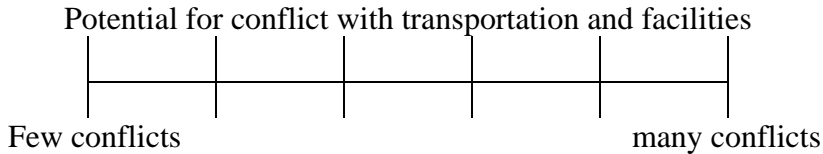
The Colorado Water Conservation Board's State Wide Water Supply Initiative (SWSI) has not identified any reservoir sites or conditional water rights on this stream. The Southwest Basins Roundtable of the Colorado Interbasin Compact Committee has not identified any high priority projects in this watershed.

Is there additional information that CDWR or CWCC could contribute?



Transportation and Facilities

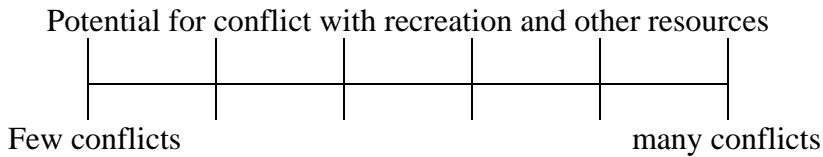
The San Juan Skyway, US Highway 550, is within the river corridor for 9.1 miles. There is an additional 1.2 miles of road leading to South Mineral Creek, which is maintained for passenger cars. There are 3.4 miles of road not maintained for passenger cars, which includes access roads to US Basin. The Columbine Lake Trail is within the river corridor for 0.3 miles. San Miguel Power has a powerline and substation within the river corridor.



Recreation and Other Resource Activities

Mineral Creek is along the San Juan Scenic Byway, which is driven for the scenery in the area.

Other resource activities that may occur are mining and sheep grazing.



Special Areas

Mineral Creek is along the San Juan Scenic Byway. In addition, the Chatanooga iron fen is a Colorado National Heritage Program Potential Conservation Area.

Socioeconomic Environment

According to the Social and Economic Assessment (2005) the major part of the economic base in San Juan County is tourism (58%), this consists mainly of second homes and tourist services. The second highest segment of the economic base is funds coming into retirees. The tourist services are directly associated with the San Juan Scenic Byway that follows the stream and accesses Silverton.

Current Administration and Funding Needs

A Wild and Scenic designation would not dramatically change the management in this area, therefore the costs associated with the management of this river segment would not greatly increase. A boardwalk and interpretation of the fens could be considered with either Wild and Scenic designation, or with designation as a Conservation Area.

Benefits and impacts of Wild and Scenic and other methods

Discuss options that may apply such as:

Wilderness, ACEC, RNA, general management direction, instream flow, etc

Name: South Fork Mineral Creek
(and Cataract Creek, Porcupine Creek and unnamed tributaries)

Location: The stream and associated corridor (1/4 mile on either side) was studied from where it became a third order stream to its confluence with Mineral Creek and the entire stream was found eligible. The total length of river found eligible was 7.41 miles. The segment was determined to be sufficiently free-flowing and to possess sufficient water quality to support the Outstandingly remarkable values.

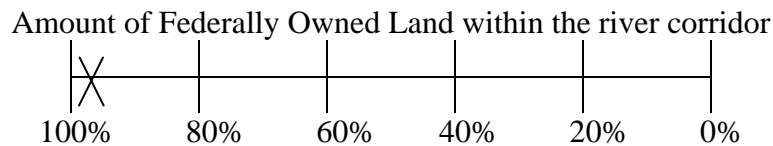
Wild and Scenic Classification: This entire segment has a recreation classification. This classification was chosen because of the roads that parallel the stream for nearly the entire segment. There is also a developed campground within the river corridor.

Land Ownership: Land ownership is split between BLM and private land. The following table is a breakdown of land ownership along this segment, in miles.

FS	Private	Total	% FS
7.16	0.25	7.41	96.6%

The following table is a breakdown of the ownership within the river corridor in acres.

FS	NON-FS	Private	Total	% FS
2,286.79	6.16	82.89	2,375.83	96.3%



Outstandingly Remarkable Values:

Ecology: There is an important ecological feature of the iron fen/wetland complex at the mouth of South Fork Mineral Creek. Iron Fens have state and global ecological ratings of 2, meaning that they are rare or imperiled within the state and world-wide. Currently there are only 13 iron fens known globally. South Fork Mineral Creek is a Colorado National Heritage Program Potential Conservation Area.

Wildlife: Four breeding colonies of Black Swifts, a bird that is vulnerable in Colorado were found at waterfalls within South Fork Mineral Creek corridor, on Porcupine Creek, Cataract Creek and unnamed tributaries. The nest sites are behind or adjacent to waterfalls, where the mist from the falls waters the mosses that make up the nest. The black swift world-wide breeding distribution is limited to a narrow portion of the Rocky Mountains from Mexico to British Columbia, and a narrow band along sea cliffs overlooking the Pacific coast from California to Alaska. The San Juan planning area provides a significant contribution to the species' world-wide breeding distribution by providing a core breeding population and by providing critical connectivity within the southern Rocky Mountains portion of its range. Of the 10 locations on the San Juan

Public Lands that have Black Swift nest sites, three were chosen as outstandingly remarkable because they contained the best clusters of nests.

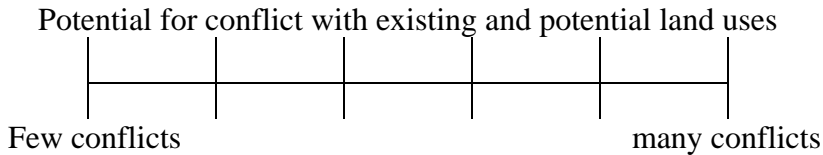
Does CDOW have additional information that should be included here?

What are the risks and threats to the long-term continuation of the ORVs?

What actions can be taken to protect the long-term continuation of the ORVs

Existing and potential land uses

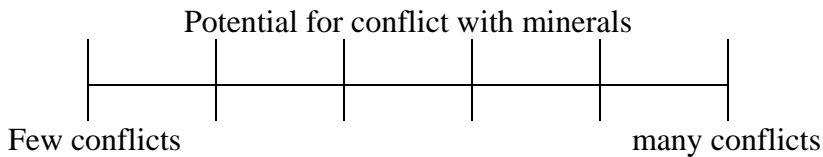
South Fork Mineral Creek will be managed as a recreation corridor up to South Mineral Campground, and as a natural landscape with limited management upstream from the campground. This is compatible with the ecology and wildlife ORVs.



Mineral Potential

South Fork Mineral Creek has had exploration activities beginning in the 1870's. Most mines shut down in the 1920's. There is no current production. The area is favorable for polymetallic alteration within the Silverton Caldera.

Oil and gas potential is low to none.



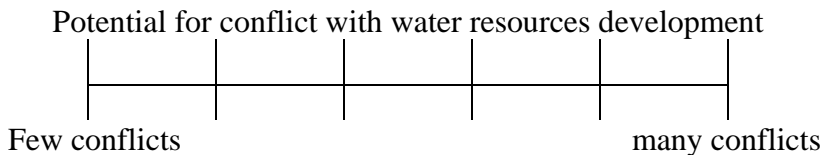
Water resources development

According to the State of Colorado water rights database, (HydroBase) there are no water diversions in the corridor of this stream. Information from the State regarding conditional water rights indicated.....

Minor bank protection and fishery habitat improvements exist near South Mineral Campground, but these do not detract from the free-flowing character of the river.

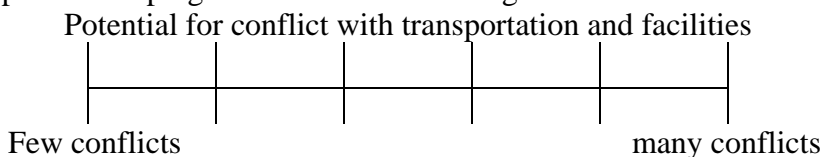
The Colorado Water Conservation Board's State Wide Water Supply Initiative (SWSI) has not identified any reservoir sites or conditional water rights on this stream, and the Southwest Basins Roundtable of the Colorado Interbasin Compact Committee has not identified any high priority projects in this watershed.

Is there additional information that CDWR or CWCC could contribute?



Transportation and Facilities

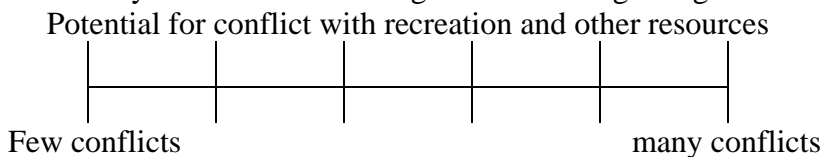
Within the river corridor there are 3.6 miles of road maintained for passenger cars and 4.1 miles of road not maintained for passenger cars. The Ice Lakes Basin Trail is also within the river corridor for 0.6 miles. There is also camping at the South Mineral Campground as well as dispersed camping at select locations along the river.



Recreation and Other Resource Activities

The South Fork Mineral Creek area contains a campground as well as dispersed camping. There are also a number of hiking and mountain biking opportunities on trails near the river.

Other activities that may occur include mining and livestock grazing.



Special Areas

South Fork Mineral Creek is a Colorado National Heritage Program Potential Conservation Area.

Socioeconomic Environment

According to the Social and Economic Assessment (2005) the major part of the economic base in San Juan County is tourism (58%), this consists mainly of second homes and tourist services. The second highest segment of the economic base is funds coming into retirees. The tourist services are related to the use of the area around South Fork Mineral Creek. The stream is close to the town of Silverton and people camping in the designated and dispersed campgrounds regularly go into Silverton.

Current Administration and Funding Needs

A Wild and Scenic designation would not dramatically change the management in this area, therefore the costs associated with the management of this river segment would not greatly increase.

Benefits and impacts of Wild and Scenic and other methods

Discuss options that may apply such as:

Wilderness, ACEC, RNA, general management direction, instream flow, etc

Name: West Fork Animas River in California Gulch

Location: The stream and associated corridor (1/4 mile on either side) was studied from where it became a third order stream to its confluence with the Animas River and the entire stream was found eligible. The total length of river studied and found eligible was 3.16 miles. The segment was determined to be sufficiently free-flowing and to possess sufficient water quality to support the Outstandingly remarkable values.

Wild and Scenic Classification: This entire segment has a recreation classification. There is a 4WD road that follows the stream throughout its length.

Land Ownership: Land ownership along the segment is split between BLM and private lands. The following is a breakdown of the ownership along the river in miles of river.

BLM	Private	Total	% Federal (BLM)
2.03	1.13	3.16	64.1%

The following table is a breakdown of the ownership within the river corridor in acres.

BLM	Private	Total	% Federal (BLM)
702.36	374.76	1,077.12	65.2%

Amount of Federally Owned Land within the river corridor



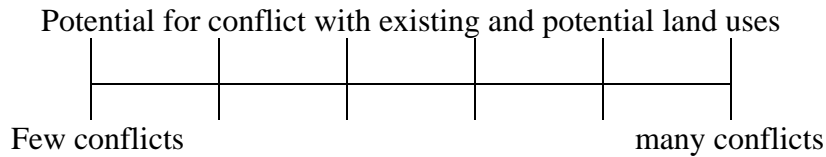
Outstandingly Remarkable Values:

Ecology: The Colorado National Heritage Program (CNHP) has identified an important ecological community of Altai Cottongrass and Clustered Sedge, wetland plants that grow near the stream. Altai Cottongrass communities are unique to the alpine tundra. Altai Cottongrass has a state ecological rating of 3, meaning it is vulnerable within the state. Clustered Sedge has global and state ecological ratings of 3 and 2 respectively, meaning it is vulnerable globally and rare or imperiled within the state. California Gulch is a Colorado National Heritage Program Potential Conservation Area.

**What are the risks and threats to the long-term continuation of the ORVs?
What actions can be taken to protect the long-term continuation of the ORVs**

Existing and potential land uses

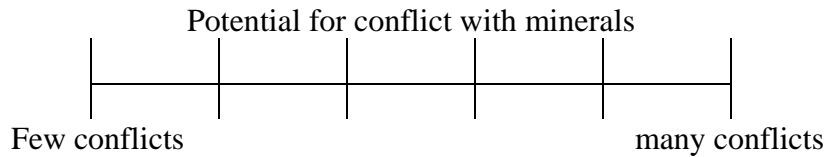
This corridor is within the Silverton Special Management area, emphasizing mining heritage and motorized roads in the alpine. This is compatible with the scenic and ecology ORVs.



Mineral Potential

This area is the site of numerous exploration and production activities, beginning in the 1870's. Most mines shut down in the 1920's. The area is favorable for polymetallic alteration within the Silverton Caldera

There is no oil and gas potential.



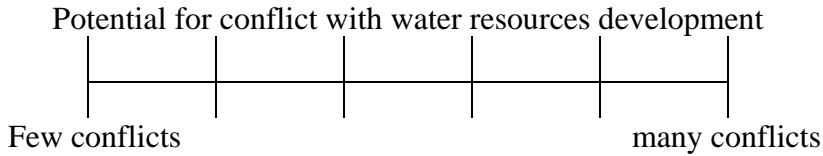
Water resources development

According to the State of Colorado water rights database, (HydroBase) there are 4 water diversions in the corridor of this stream. Those that had decreed capacities listed were summed for a total of 0.124 cfs. Information from the State regarding conditional water rights indicated that.....

There is little or no riprap or other channel modifications on the stream

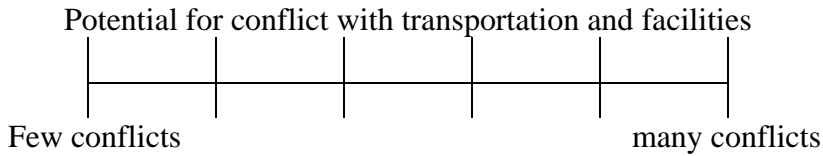
The Colorado Water Conservation Board's State Wide Water Supply Initiative (SWSI) has not identified any reservoir sites or conditional water rights on this stream, and the Southwest Basins Roundtable of the Colorado Interbasin Compact Committee has not identified any high priority projects in this watershed.

Is there additional information that CDWR or CWCC could contribute?



Transportation and Facilities

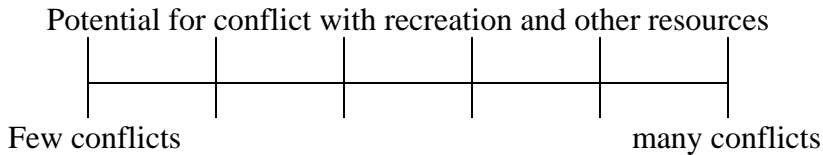
Within the river corridor there are 4.3 miles of road that are not maintained for passenger cars.



Recreation and Other Resource Activities

The main recreational activity in the area is sightseeing and driving the 4WD road along the river as well as use of the road by ATVs.

Other activities that may occur in this area include livestock grazing and mining.



Special Areas

California Gulch is a Colorado National Heritage Program Potential Conservation Area.

Socioeconomic Environment

According to the Social and Economic Assessment (2005) the major part of the economic base in San Juan County is tourism (58%), this consists mainly of second homes and tourist services. The second highest segment of the economic base is funds coming into retirees. The tourist services are related to the use of the area around California Gulch, where people are drawn to the mining heritage and opportunity to drive in the high mountains.

Current Administration and Funding Needs

A Wild and Scenic designation would not dramatically change the management in this area, therefore the costs associated with the management of this river segment would not greatly increase.

Benefits and impacts of Wild and Scenic and other methods

Discuss options that may apply such as:

Wilderness, ACEC, RNA, general management direction, instream flow, etc

Preliminary Suitability Determination

Miles found suitable by classification

(Miles will be listed here)

	<i>WILD</i>	<i>REC</i>	<i>SCENIC</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Animas River - Bakers Bridge to Silverton				
Cement Creek				
Cinnamon Creek				
Maggie Gulch				
Mineral Creek				
South Fork Mineral Creek				
California Gulch/West Fork Animas				
Animas River Totals				

Outstanding issues and conflicts to be resolved

List issues here

HERMOSA CREEK RIVER SYSTEM

Name: Hermosa Creek and tributaries

Location: Hermosa Creek was studied from its headwaters to its confluence with the Animas River. Hermosa Creek was found eligible from its headwaters to the Forest boundary, after which there are many diversions. Thirteen tributaries of Hermosa Creek were studied and nine were found eligible. The total length of river studied was 84.37 miles and the total found eligible was 62.28 miles. The segment was determined to be sufficiently free-flowing and to possess sufficient water quality to support the Outstandingly remarkable values.

Wild and Scenic Classification: Throughout the Hermosa Creek watershed there are portions of wild, scenic and recreation classifications, shown in the following table.

NAME	WILD	SCENIC	REC	TOTAL
Big Bend Creek	4.43			4.43
Big Lick Creek	0.76			0.76
Clear Creek		5.36		5.36
Corral Creek	1.65			1.65
Deer Creek	2.72			2.72
East Fork Hermosa Creek			6.70	6.70
Elk Creek	4.25			4.25
Hermosa Creek		28.08		28.08
South Fork Hermosa Creek	5.89			5.89
West Cross Creek	2.44			2.44
Hermosa Creek Totals	22.14	33.44	6.70	62.28

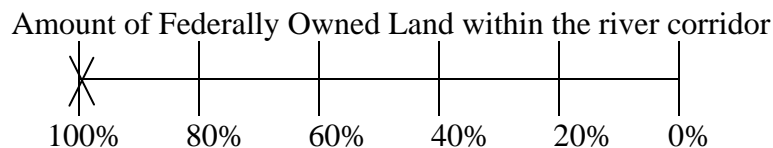
The East Fork Hermosa Creek has a road that follows its entire length making it a recreation classification. Both Clear Creek and Hermosa Creek have trails designated for ATV and motorcycle use, making them scenic segments. Big Bend Creek, Big Lick Creek and South Fork Hermosa Creek all have trails along some portion of the segment. The other creeks do not have any development near them.

Land Ownership: The majority of the land along Hermosa Creek and its tributaries is owned by the National Forest with a small portion of private land along the East Fork Hermosa Creek and Hermosa Creek. The following is a breakdown of the ownership along the river in miles.

Name	FS	Private	Total	% FS Owned
Big Bend Creek	4.43	0.00	4.43	100.0%
Big Lick Creek	0.76	0.00	0.76	100.0%
Clear Creek	5.36	0.00	5.36	100.0%
Corral Creek	1.65	0.00	1.65	100.0%
Deer Creek	2.72	0.00	2.72	100.0%
East Fork Hermosa Creek	6.52	0.18	6.70	97.3%
Elk Creek	4.25	0.00	4.25	100.0%
Hermosa Creek	27.03	1.05	28.08	96.3%
South Fork Hermosa Creek	5.89	0.00	5.89	100.0%
West Cross Creek	2.44	0.00	2.44	100.0%
Hermosa Creek TOTALS	61.05	1.23	62.28	98.0%

The following table is a breakdown of the ownership within the river corridor in acres.

Name	FS	Private	Total	% FS
Big Bend Creek	1,445.71	0.00	1,445.71	100.0%
Big Lick Creek	295.25	0.00	295.25	100.0%
Clear Creek	1,743.42	0.00	1,743.42	100.0%
Corral Creek	586.30	0.00	586.30	100.0%
Deer Creek	917.40	0.00	917.40	100.0%
East Fork Hermosa Creek	1,943.76	53.12	1,996.88	97.3%
Elk Creek	1,372.24	0.00	1,372.24	100.0%
Hermosa Creek	7,301.32	115.32	7,416.64	98.4%
South Fork Hermosa Creek	1,850.50	0.00	1,850.50	100.0%
West Cross Creek	831.69	0.00	831.69	100.0%
Hermosa Creek TOTALS	18,287.59	168.44	18,456.03	99.1%



Outstandingly Remarkable Values: The Hermosa watershed is unique for cutthroat reintroduction in that the limestone outcropping that bisects many of the tributaries on both the east and west sides of Hermosa Creek provides a barrier to upstream migration of other fish species. Also, the proximity of the numerous tributaries would allow a vibrant and stable population of cutthroat in the mainstem that could draw from each of the tributaries. Such a meta-population is much more resilient, and can survive damaging events in any one tributary, without threatening the whole population. Big Bend Creek, Clear Creek and East Fork Hermosa Creek are 3 of 12 sites within the Forest that contain genetically pure strains of Colorado River Cutthroat Trout. In addition, they are part of the Hermosa Creek watershed, and have potential for meta-population reintroduction, as does the rest of the Hermosa Creek Watershed.

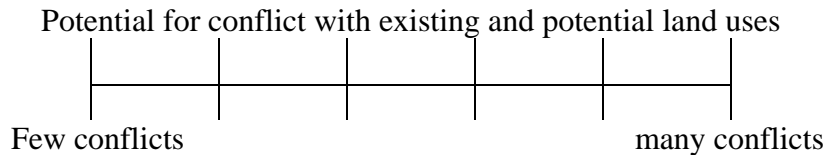
Does CDOW have additional information that should be included here?)

The Hermosa Creek Trail is utilized by five outfitters, primarily for hunting and mountain biking. It is one of the most popular mountain bike trails in SW Colorado due to the trail paralleling the Hermosa Creek drainage for 23 miles. It is also popular with horseback riders and OHV users because of the easy access to the lower trailhead from Durango. OHV riders find it unique because it is one of the few motorized trails that is surrounded by undeveloped mountainous country.

**What are the risks and threats to the long-term continuation of the ORVs?
 What actions can be taken to protect the long-term continuation of the ORVs**

Existing and potential land uses

The majority of the Hermosa Creek drainage is split between management where natural processes dominate, and natural landscapes with limited management. Tributaries on the west side (Clear Creek, South Fork Hermosa Creek, Deer Creek, West Cross Creek) are predominantly in the management theme where natural processes dominate. Elk Creek and Big Lick Creek on the west side are in a natural landscape with limited management. East Fork Hermosa is predominantly in a recreation management corridor with some portions being within the Durango Mountain Resort ski area. This management is compatible with the recreation and fisheries ORV.

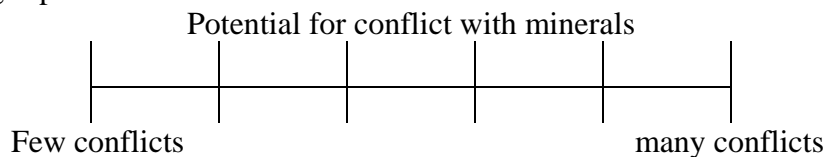


Mineral potential

There is favorable occurrence for minerals in Clear Creek and South Fork Hermosa Creek within the “Au-Ag-Te replacement veins and Skarns” of the La Plata Mining District. There has been no production and no extensive exploration in the watersheds of these streams.

The lower portion of the mainstem of Hermosa Creek has areas favorable for sandstone uranium deposits. Above the area considered for Wild and Scenic, there is potential for vanadium/uranium deposits. The Graysill mine was operated for uranium and vanadium from 1945 to 1967, but it is on a small stream not considered in the Wild and Scenic River inventory. There is no production in any location in the watershed of Hermosa Creek.

The oil and gas potential is low.



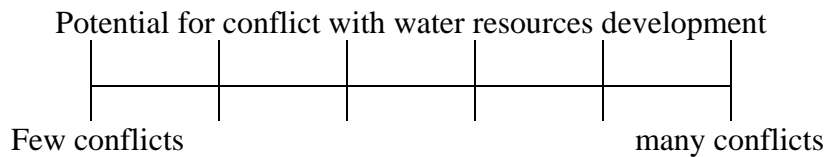
Water Resources Development

According to the State of Colorado water rights database, (HydroBase) there are 3 water diversions in the corridor of this stream. Only one has a decreed capacity listed, and that is for 1.5 cfs. Information requested from the Colorado Division of Water Resources Division 7 Engineer regarding conditional water rights indicated that.....

There is little if any riprap or other channel modification in the Hermosa or its tributaries.

The Colorado Water Conservation Board’s State Wide Water Supply Initiative (SWSI) has identified one potential reservoir site. The Hermosa Park Reservoir, below Cross Creek could have a capacity of 75,883 acre feet, and would inundate a portion of the stream, and change the amount and timing of flow. SWSI also lists 19 conditional rights for wells and reservoirs in the corridor of East Fork Hermosa, and 3 more in the surrounding watershed. These conditional rights could impact the flow in East Fork Hermosa. None of these have been proposed for funding by the Southwest Basins Roundtable of the Colorado Interbasin Compact Committee.

Is there additional information that CDWR or CWCC could contribute?



Transportation and Facilities

There are 14.5 miles of the Hermosa Creek Trail, which is open to motorcycles within the river corridor of the mainstem. There are also connecting pieces of the trails up the tributaries, for a total of 19.1 miles of trail within the river corridor along the mainstem.

There is a 5.4-mile trail along Clear Creek, which is also open to motorcycles. There are 5.0 miles of non-motorized trail in South Fork and 4.5 miles of non-motorized trail in Big Bend Creek.

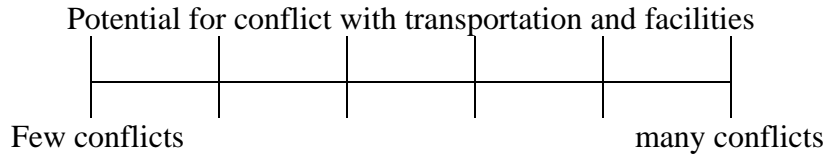
Clear Creek has 0.7 miles road maintained for passenger cars at its upper end, as well as 2 miles of closed logging roads.

There are 1.3 miles of road maintained for passenger cars at the lower end of Hermosa Creek used to access the Lower Hermosa Campground/Trailhead. In the upper Hermosa there are 1.9 miles of road maintained for passenger cars, though access for cars is limited by a ford across Hermosa Creek, as well as 3 miles of road not maintained for passenger cars. The upper end of the Hermosa mainstem also has 1.3 miles of closed timber roads near Grassy Creek.

West Cross Creek has 0.5 miles closed timber roads at its upper end.

In the East Fork Hermosa there are 6.1 miles of road maintained for passenger cars and 5.2 miles of road that are closed timber and ski area roads.

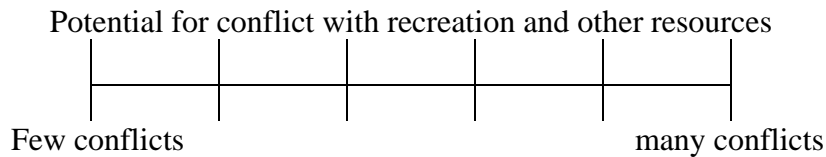
There are also a number of facilities within the river corridor. These include Sig Creek Campground, the Upper Hermosa Trailhead, and ski lift facilities for Durango Mountain Resort.



Recreation and Other Resource Activities

The Hermosa Creek Trail is utilized by five outfitters, primarily for hunting and mountain biking. It is one of the most popular mountain bike trails in SW Colorado due to the trail paralleling the Hermosa Creek drainage for 23 miles. It has also become popular with horseback riders and OHV users. Hermosa Creek is also being utilized by extreme kayakers that put in at the Upper Hermosa Creek Trailhead located west of Purgatory Ski Area (DMR). It is rated Class IV and V and recommended for expert kayakers only. It is also nationally significant for whitewater recreation, and is listed in the Nationwide Whitewater Inventory, American Whitewater, 2006. There is also fishing in Hermosa Creek and East Fork Hermosa Creek. Durango Mountain Resort is used for skiing within the watershed. East Fork and Upper Hermosa area is increasingly used by snowmobiles.

Other activities that occur in the area include livestock grazing, and hunting, with minor timber harvest in the watershed of the East Fork.



Special Areas

Hermosa Creek has been named as an Outstanding Waters of the US.

Socioeconomic Environment

Most of the river segments are in La Plata County. According to the Social and Economic Assessment (2005) the major part (34%) of the economic base in La Plata County is tourism and this is mostly resorts. The second highest segment of the economic base is funds coming into retirees. The Hermosa Creek watershed is largely used for tourist activities, including hunting, fishing, and mountain biking.

Current Administration and Funding Needs

A Wild and Scenic designation would not dramatically change the management in this area, therefore the costs associated with the management of this river segment would not greatly increase.

Benefits and impacts of Wild and Scenic and other methods

Discuss options that may apply such as:
 Wilderness, ACEC, RNA, general management direction, instream flow, etc

Preliminary Suitability Determination

Miles found suitable by classification)

(miles will be shown here)

	<i>WILD</i>	<i>SCENIC</i>	<i>REC</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Big Bend Creek				
Big Lick Creek				
Clear Creek				
Corral Creek				
Deer Creek				
East Fork Hermosa Creek				
Elk Creek				
Hermosa Creek				
South Fork Hermosa Creek				
West Cross Creek				
Hermosa Creek Totals				

Outstanding issues and conflicts to be resolved

List issues here

LOS PINOS RIVER SYSTEM

Eligible portions of the Los Pinos (Pine) River and tributaries, and their classification, are as follows. Details for each segment are below.

	<i>WILD</i>	<i>SCENIC</i>	<i>REC</i>	TOTAL
Los Pinos, above Vallecito Reservoir	21.89			21.89
Lake Creek	8.05			8.05
Flint Creek	7.03			7.03
Sierra Vandera Creek	3.67			3.67
Snowslide Gulch	3.51			3.51
Rincon la Osa	5.69			5.69
Rincon la Vaca	4.33			4.33
Los Pinos TOTALS	54.17			54.17

Name: Los Pinos River and tributaries above Vallecito Reservoir

Location: The Los Pinos River was considered from its headwaters to the New Mexico Border. The Los Pinos River was found eligible from its headwaters to the private land boundary. Eleven tributaries off Los Pinos River above Vallecito Reservoir were studied and six were found eligible. The total length of river studied above Vallecito Reservoir was 72.14 miles and the total found eligible was 54.17 miles. The segment was determined to be sufficiently free-flowing and to possess sufficient water quality to support the Outstandingly remarkable values.

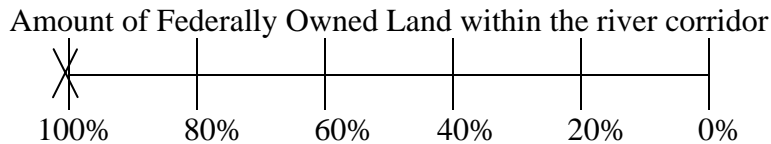
Wild and Scenic Classification: All of these segments have a wild classification. This classification is based on the fact that all the segments are within the Weminuche Wilderness area and can only be accessed by trail.

Land Ownership: Land ownership along the segments is entirely national forest lands. The following is a breakdown of the ownership along the river in miles.

Name	FS	Total	% FS
Los Pinos, above Vallecito Reservoir	21.89	21.89	100.0%
Lake Creek	8.05	8.05	100.0%
Flint Creek	7.03	7.03	100.0%
Sierra Vandera Creek	3.67	3.67	100.0%
Snowslide Creek	3.51	3.51	100.0%
Rincon la Osa	5.69	5.69	100.0%
Rincon la Vaca	4.33	4.33	100.0%
Los Pinos	54.17	54.17	100.0%

The following table is a breakdown of the ownership within the river corridor in acres.

Name	FS	Private	Total	% FS
Los Pinos, above Vallecito Reservoir	5,987.62	4.42	5,992.04	99.9%
Lake Creek	2,564.95	0.00	2,564.95	100.0%
Flint Creek	2,236.60	0.00	2,236.60	100.0%
Sierra Vandera Creek	1,166.12	0.00	1,166.12	100.0%
Snowslide Creek	964.45	0.00	964.45	100.0%
Rincon la Osa	1,755.99	0.00	1,755.99	100.0%
Rincon la Vaca	1,379.80	0.00	1,379.80	100.0%
Los Pinos	16,055.52	4.42	16,059.94	100.0%



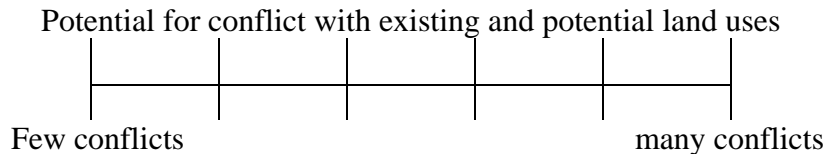
Outstandingly Remarkable Values:

Scenery: The Los Pinos River and the tributaries were previously studied and recommended for wild and scenic river designation. The ORV determined in the 1979 study was scenery. Its inclusion in the Weminuche Wilderness has maintained those values

What are the risks and threats to the long-term continuation of the ORVs?
What actions can be taken to protect the long-term continuation of the ORVs

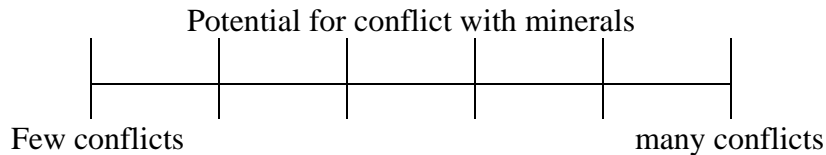
Existing and potential land uses

These streams are all within the Weminuche Wilderness.



Mineral Potential

The geology is not favorable for locatable mineral deposits. There is no oil and gas potential.



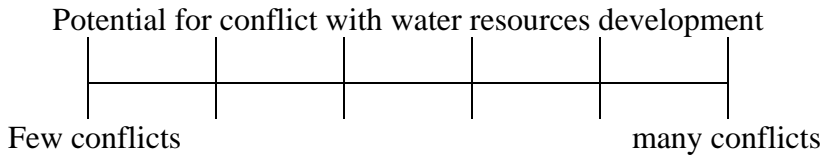
Water resources development

According to the State of Colorado water rights database, (HydroBase) there is only one diversion in the corridor of this stream. The Weminuche Pass Ditch has a decreed capacity of 40 cfs and transports water out of the basin. Information requested from the Colorado Division of Water Resources Division 7 Engineer regarding conditional water rights indicated that.....

The Colorado Water Conservation Board’s State Wide Water Supply Initiative (SWSI) has not identified any reservoir sites or conditional water rights on this stream, and the Southwest Basins Roundtable of the Colorado Interbasin Compact Committee has not identified any high priority projects in this watershed.

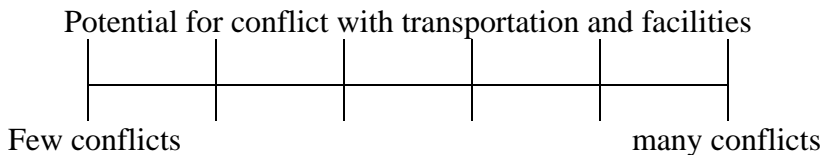
There is little or no riprap on these streams, as they are in the Wilderness.

Is there additional information that CDWR or CWCC could contribute?



Transportation and Facilities

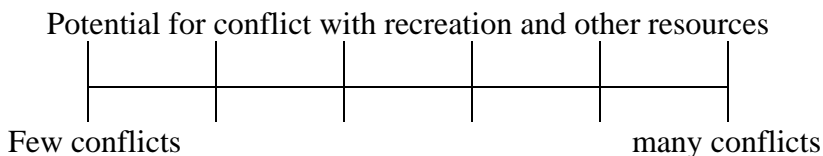
The entire segment is located within the wilderness therefore there are no roads in this area. However there are many trails along the mainstem and tributaries. There are 22.3 miles of trail in the river corridor along the mainstem, 8.8 miles in the Lake Creek corridor, 8 miles in the Flint Creek corridor, 4 miles in the Sierra Vandera Creek corridor, 3.2 miles in the Snowslide Canyon corridor, 4.3 miles in the Rincon la Osa corridor, and 3.2 miles in the Rincon La Vaca corridor.



Recreation and Other Resource Activities

The main recreational use of this area is for hiking, fishing, backpacking, camping, horse riding and packing. The trail along the river is heavily used since it is one of the main access routes into the Weminuche Wilderness.

Other activities that may occur in this area include grazing of horse and pack stock.



Special Areas

The entire length is within the Weminuche Wilderness. This river was also previously recommended for Wild and Scenic designation in legislation introduced in 1983.

Socioeconomic Environment

According to the Lake City and Hinsdale County Community Plan (2005) Hinsdale County encompasses 1,118 square miles. Hinsdale is one of the least populated counties in Colorado and the 15th lowest in the nation, with less than one person (0.7) per square mile – 96 percent of its acreage is public land, 46 percent of which is Wilderness. The majority of county residents live in Lake City or within a 15-mile radius. The County was built on mining, ranching and recreation. Because of the transportation and access, much of the economic benefit from the use of this portion of the Wilderness likely goes to La Plata County instead of Hinsdale County.

Current Administration and Funding Needs

A Wild and Scenic designation would not dramatically change the management in this area, therefore the costs associated with the management of this river segment would not greatly increase.

Benefits and impacts of Wild and Scenic and other methods

Discuss options that may apply such as:

Wilderness, ACEC, RNA, general management direction, instream flow, etc

Preliminary Suitability Determination

Miles found suitable by classification
(miles will be shown here)

	<i>WILD</i>	<i>SCENIC</i>	<i>REC</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Los Pinos, above Vallecito Reservoir				
Lake Creek				
Flint Creek				
Sierra Vandera Creek				
Snowslide Gulch				
Rincon la Osa				
Rincon la Vaca				
Vallecito Creek				
Los Pinos TOTALS				

Outstanding issues and conflicts to be resolved

List issues here

VALLECITO CREEK

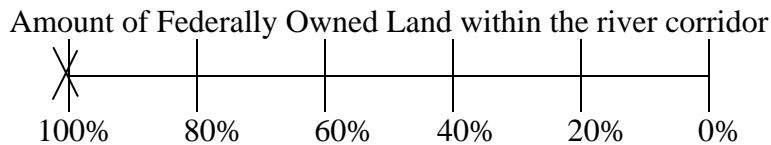
Name: Vallecito Creek

Location: The stream was studied from its headwaters Vallecito Reservoir, and the stream was found eligible from its headwaters to the boundary with private land. The total length of river studied was 22.15 miles and the segment found eligible was 16.59 miles. The segment was determined to be sufficiently free-flowing and to possess sufficient water quality to support the Outstandingly remarkable values above the private land north of Vallecito Reservoir.

	WILD	SCENIC	REC	TOTAL
Vallecito Creek	16.59			16.59

Wild and Scenic Classification: This entire segment has a wild classification. This classification was chosen because the entire segment is within the Weminuche Wilderness and can only be accessed by trail.

Land Ownership: The entire segment is within land owned by the National Forest. There are 5,242.74 acres of land within the river corridor.



Outstandingly Remarkable Values:

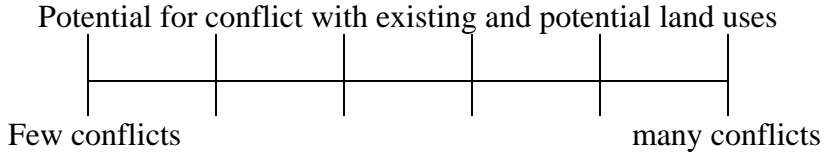
Recreation: Vallecito Creek is popular with extreme kayakers due to its difficulty (Class V+) and the sheer walled granite canyon, which provides extremely narrow slots. It is recommended for expert kayakers only. It has crystal clear water flowing through an incredible gorge with some of the highest quality drops to be found. It is also nationally significant for whitewater recreation, and is listed in the Nationwide Whitewater Inventory, American Whitewater, 2006.

Scenery: The valley also provides outstanding views of the stream in the impressive granite canyon, and the views of surrounding mountains.

**What are the risks and threats to the long-term continuation of the ORVs?
What actions can be taken to protect the long-term continuation of the ORVs**

Existing and potential land uses

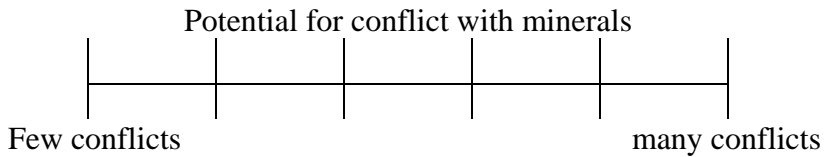
This stream is within the Weminuche Wilderness.



Mineral Potential

Vallecito Creek is east of the epithermal vein deposits, polymetallic veins and skarns and granitic uranium of the Needle Mountains Mining District. There was exploration in a tributary of Vallecito Creek, but not near the stream corridor of Vallecito Creek. There is no production within the watershed.

There is no oil and gas potential.



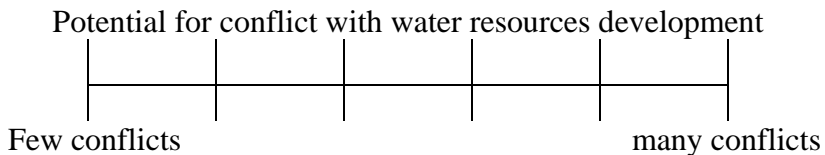
Water resources development

According to the State of Colorado water rights database, (HydroBase) there are no diversions in the corridor of this stream. Information requested from the Colorado Division of Water Resources Division 7 Engineer regarding conditional water rights indicated that.....

The Colorado Water Conservation Board's State Wide Water Supply Initiative (SWSI) has not identified any reservoir sites or conditional water rights on this stream, and the Southwest Basins Roundtable of the Colorado Interbasin Compact Committee has not identified any high priority projects in this watershed.

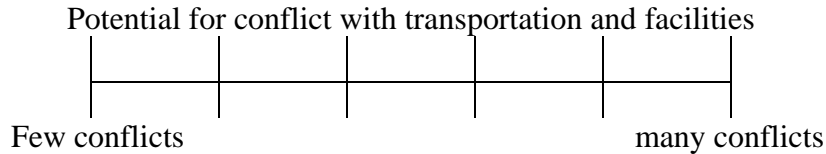
There is little or no riprap on this stream, as it is in the Wilderness.

Is there additional information that CDWR or CWCC could contribute?



Transportation and Facilities

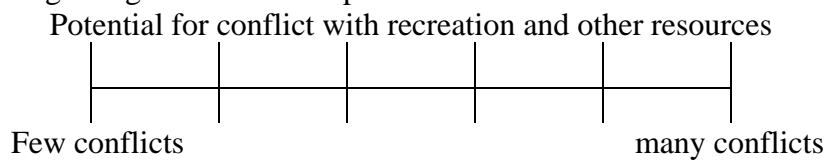
The entire river segment is located within the wilderness therefore there are no roads in this area; however there are 17.6 miles trail within the river corridor.



Recreation and Other Resource Activities

Vallecito Creek is popular with extreme kayakers due to its difficulty and the sheer walled granite canyon, which provides extremely narrow slots. This area is heavily used by hikers, backpackers and horse packers as one of the main access routes into the Weminuche Wilderness. Fishing, hunting, rock climbing and camping occur in the river corridor.

There is limited grazing of recreational pack stock.



Special Areas

This entire stream is within the Weminuche Wilderness.

Socioeconomic Environment

According to the Social and Economic Assessment (2005) the major part of the economic base in La Plata County is tourism (34%), this consists mainly of resorts. The second highest segment of the economic base is funds coming into retirees. The Weminuche Wilderness is a draw for tourists, who use trails, including Vallecito Creek trail, for access.

Current Administration and Funding Needs

A Wild and Scenic designation would not dramatically change the management in this area, therefore the costs associated with the management of this river segment would not greatly increase.

Benefits and impacts of Wild and Scenic and other methods

Discuss options that may apply such as:

Wilderness, ACEC, RNA, general management direction, instream flow, etc

Preliminary Suitability Determination

Miles found suitable by classification
(miles will be shown here)

	<i>WILD</i>	<i>SCENIC</i>	<i>REC</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Vallecito Creek				

Outstanding issues and conflicts to be resolved
List issues here

PIEDRA RIVER SYSTEM

Eligible portions of the Piedra River and tributaries, and their classification, are as follows. Details for each segment are below.

	<i>WILD</i>	<i>SCENIC</i>	<i>REC</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Piedra River	14.08		16.25	30.33
East Fork Piedra River	9.37		7.16	16.54
Middle Fork Piedra River	11.75		7.03	18.77
Piedra River TOTALS	35.20		30.44	65.64

Name: Piedra River

Location: The stream segment is from the confluence of East Fork Piedra and Middle Fork Piedra to the Forest Boundary, a length of 30.33 miles. The segment was determined to be sufficiently free-flowing and to possess sufficient water quality to support the Outstandingly remarkable values.

Wild and Scenic Classification: The segment has a number of different eligibility classifications, which can be found in the following table.

<i>WILD</i>	<i>SCENIC</i>	<i>REC</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
14.08		16.25	30.33

The areas of wild classification are upstream and downstream of the First Fork Trailhead within the First and Second Box Canyons. These segments extend the boundaries with private land. These two segments have no road access and are essentially primitive. There is a small portion between the two segments that is classified as recreation due to a road crossing the creek to reach a trailhead. The other recreation segments are upstream from the private boundary to the forks. There is a picnic area at the lower end of this segment and a road that parallels the river to the forks. The other recreation segment is downstream from the private land boundary to the Forest Service Boundary. This segment has many roads along it as well as a designated campground north of Highway 160.

Land Ownership: Land ownership is split between national forest, private, and tribal land. The following table is a breakdown of the miles of stream by ownership.

FS	Private	Tribal	Total	% FS
19.41	8.03	2.89	30.33	64.0%

The following table is a breakdown of the ownership within the river corridor in acres.

NF	Private	Tribal	Total	% FS
6,574.56	2,117.09	676.70	9,368.36	70.2%



Approximately 1.2 miles of the stream channel, accounting for 270 acres of private land, are within Hinsdale County. According to the Lake City and Hinsdale County Community (2005) plan this land is in the Agricultural Residential Cluster, which allows one dwelling per 25 acres. “Primary uses include agriculture and ranching, single-family dwellings, churches and places of worship, home occupations, as well as normal and customary accessory uses, bed and breakfasts, outfitters and guides. Larger parcels may also be used for guest ranches and campgrounds.”

The remaining private land along the stream corridor is in Archuleta County. According to the Archuleta County Community Plan (2001). The existing use on this land is mostly agricultural. Along Highway 160 there are other uses including general commercial, single family, vacant land and tribal. The future land use code Archuleta County Community Plan (2006) lists most of the private land in the river corridor as agricultural ranching with a base density of one dwelling per 35 acres. Land use in the agricultural ranching district is encouraged to provide for the maintenance of agricultural production and preservation of associated life styles, with new residential development encouraged to proceed through the Rural Land Use Preservation subdivision process. Commercial uses are generally limited to those associated with agricultural uses. Near the junction of the Piedra River with Highway 160 there is a small area classified as agricultural estate. This area has a base density of one dwelling per 5-acre lot to one dwelling per 35-acre lot. Residential development in the agricultural estate district is encouraged to be designed in a way that provides for the preservation and protection of irrigated croplands, range lands, watershed and wildlife habitats. Commercial uses are generally limited to home occupations and those associated with non-intensive agricultural operations. This type of development would not interfere with the recreational classification of the river.

Outstandingly Remarkable Values:

The Piedra River north of Highway 160 and the East and Middle Forks in the Wilderness were previously studied and recommended for wild and scenic river designation. The ORVs determined in the 1979 study were scenery, recreation and geology. Our current study confirms and amplifies those findings. We also studied the River south of Highway 160 and found Archeological ORVs. Details are as follows:

Recreation and scenery: This was recommended because of the quality rafting and kayaking of class IV and V waters through two box canyons. This river offers exceptionally beautiful and varied wild trout fishing for large fish combined with a long and interesting class IV whitewater run. It is listed at Riversearch.com as one of the best rafting vacations in the world. It is also nationally significant for whitewater recreation, and is listed in the Nationwide Whitewater Inventory, American Whitewater, 2006. The outstandingly remarkable scenery is an incredibly scenic narrow box canyon, and areas of hot springs.

Does CDOW have additional information that should be included here?

Geology: In the upper reaches, deep and dramatic canyons cutting through a complex of Tertiary Oligocene pyroclastics (ash flows, tuffs and lava flows) (Tev) emplaced during creation of the San Juan Volcanic Field, a time of possibly the most violent volcanic explosions (caldera eruptions) of the last 4 billion years, with abundant recent glacial and post-glacial erosional features; in the lower reach of the Piedra River, canyons cutting through a series of Paleozoic & Precambrian sedimentary, metasedimentary, metavolcanic rocks and igneous intrusives (Pc, PPrm, MI, Doe, Ci, pCe, pCus, pCi) emplaced between 200 million and 2 billion years ago, representing nearly half of the geologic history of the planet, and covering the period when life evolved from the simplest sea life to the first colonization of land by complex plant and animal forms. In a relatively short distance, the river system flows through rock from the most recent to among the most ancient exposures in western North America.

Archeology: The sites along the east bank of the river south of Highway 160 relate to early Anasazi cultural adaptation and habitation along the river course during Late Pueblo I and Early Pueblo II times. In addition, the sites relate to Chimney Rock and the rare, unique and exemplary astronomical knowledge of the Anasazi about the Northern Lunar Standstill Event. The sites near the river are thought to be dwellings and farming sites for the population that supported the ceremonies at the kiva sites near the Chimney Rock spires.

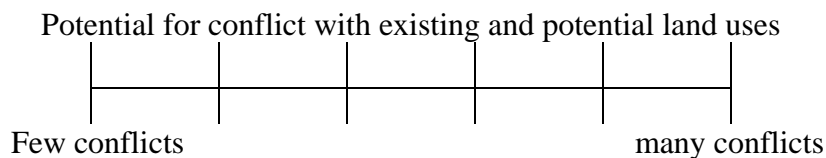
What are the risks and threats to the long-term continuation of the ORVs?

What actions can be taken to protect the long-term continuation of the ORVs

Existing and potential land uses

This stream system crosses many of the Forest Service management themes. At the lowest end, the corridor is within a special management area focused on the cultural resources near Chimney Rock, and some areas for natural landscapes with limited management. This is compatible with protection of the cultural resource ORV.

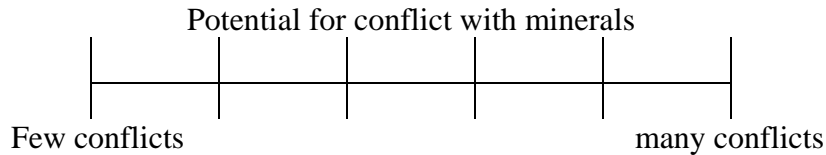
The next section upstream parallels the recreation corridor along road 622, and is mostly in the Piedra Special Area or adjacent areas to be managed for wild characteristics. This is compatible with the recreation and scenery ORVs. The Piedra Area was established by the 1993 Colorado Wilderness Act to preserve its wilderness character, but lacks the implied water rights protection of areas designated as Wilderness.



Mineral Potential

Upper portions in the wilderness are favorable for epithermal veins. Very upper portion of East Fork has potential for quartz-alunite Au deposits. There has been no development and there is no current production.

Oil and gas potential varies. The lowest portion of the Piedra River is within the Northern San Juan basin coalbed methane production area (Ignacio Blanco field), with high potential and current production. From a point approximately 5 miles north of Highway 160 to approximately the forks, there is no oil and gas potential. The Middle Fork and the East Fork then go through a zone of “moderate” potential and some “high to moderate” potential within the Wilderness. There is no oil and gas production in these areas.



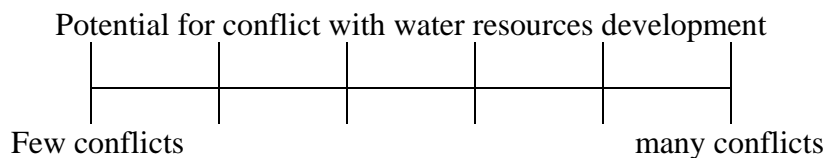
Water resources development

According to the State of Colorado water rights database, (HydroBase) there are 22 diversions in the corridor of this stream from the Forest boundary (south of Chimney Rock) to the forks. The diversions that have a decreed capacity listed have a total of 64.431 cfs. Much of this is in the portion south of Highway 160. Information requested from the Colorado Division of Water Resources Division 7 Engineer regarding conditional water rights indicated that.....

South of the Lower Piedra Campground to the end of the segment at the Forest Boundary, there is occasional riprap on the outside of bends to protect fields and gravel roads from erosion. There are minor amounts of riprap in the developed area around Piedra Campground near the Forks. The rest of the section has little if any channel modification.

The Colorado Water Conservation Board’s State Wide Water Supply Initiative (SWSI) has identified one reservoir on this stream. The First Box Reservoir could have a capacity of 74,000 acre-feet. SWSI also lists 2 other reservoir sites and 4 conditional water rights on tributaries of this river. The Southwest Basins Roundtable of the Colorado Interbasin Compact Committee has not identified any high priority projects in this watershed.

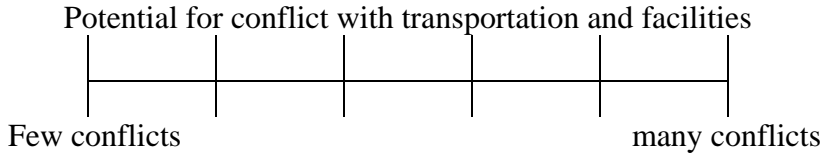
Is there additional information that CDWR or CWCC could contribute?



Transportation and Facilities

The Piedra River corridor has 16.8 miles of road concentrated in three areas: 2.5 miles near the forks and the Piedra Picnic ground, 8 miles near the First Fork Trailhead and immediately north of Highway 160 by the Lower Piedra Campground and 3.3 miles south of Highway 160 all of which are maintained for passenger cars. Highway 160 is also located in the river corridor for 0.9 miles. The remaining 2 miles of road are portions of side roads not maintained for passenger cars.

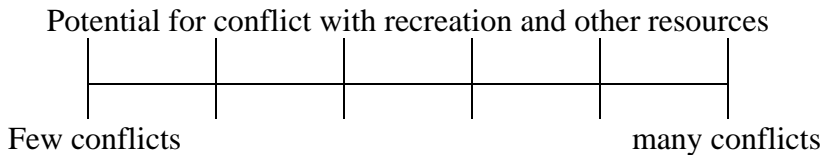
In addition to the roads there are also 15.6 miles of trail, the Piedra Picnic ground, the First Fork Trailhead, and the Lower Piedra Campground within the river corridor.



Recreation and Other Resource Activities

This area has rafting and kayaking of class IV and V waters through two box canyons. This river also offers exceptionally beautiful and varied wild trout fishing for large fish, and the area is used for hunting, backpacking, horse riding/packing, showshoeing, and skiing.

Other activities that may occur in this area include agriculture and livestock grazing.



Special Areas

The headwaters of the Piedra River are in the Weminuche Wilderness. A small portion of the corridor is in the Chimney Rock Archeological Area. The portion of the river north of Highway 160 was also previously recommended for Wild and Scenic designation.

Socioeconomic Environment

The main part of the segment is located in Archuleta County. According to the Social and Economic Assessment (2005) the major part of the economic base in Archuleta County is tourism (37%), this consists mainly of resorts. The second highest segment of the economic base is funds coming into retirees.

Current Administration and Funding Needs

A Wild and Scenic designation would not dramatically change the management in this area, therefore the costs associated with the management of this river segment would not greatly increase.

Benefits and impacts of Wild and Scenic and other methods

Discuss options that may apply such as:
 Wilderness, ACEC, RNA, general management direction, instream flow, etc

Name: East Fork Piedra River

Location: The stream and associated corridor (1/4 mile on either side) was studied from the headwaters to its confluence with the Middle Fork Piedra River. The entire stream was found eligible. The total length of river studied and found eligible was 16.54 miles. Within the wilderness the East Fork was determined to be sufficiently free-flowing and to possess sufficient water quality to support the Outstandingly remarkable values Below the wilderness the stream is over appropriated causing lower flows.

Wild and Scenic Classification: The stream classification is split between wild and recreation. The upper section, within the wilderness, is classified as wild because it can only be accessed by trail. The lower portion is classified as recreation due to the forest roads along both sides of the stream making it readily accessible.

WILD	SCENIC	REC	TOTAL
9.37		7.16	16.54

Land Ownership: Land ownership is split between National Forest and private land. The following table is a breakdown of land ownership along this segment in river miles.

FS	Private	Total	% FS
12.25	4.29	16.54	74.1%

The following table is a breakdown of the ownership within the river corridor in acres.

FS	Private	Total	% FS
3,668.70	1,023.89	4,692.59	78.2%



Approximately 2.4 miles of the stream channel, accounting for 733 acres of private land, are within Hinsdale County. According to the Lake City and Hinsdale County Community Plan (2005) this land is in the Agricultural Residential Cluster, which allows one dwelling per 25 acres. “Primary uses include agriculture and ranching, single-family dwellings, churches and places of worship, home occupations, as well as normal and customary accessory uses, bed and breakfasts, outfitters and guides. Larger parcels may also be used for guest ranches and campgrounds”(Lake City/Hinsdale County

Community Plan, 2005). These uses would not interfere with the recreational classification of the river. The remainder of the private land is within Mineral County, which does not have a land use plan.

Outstandingly Remarkable Values: The Piedra River north of Highway 160 and the East and Middle Forks in the Wilderness were previously studied and recommended for wild and scenic river designation. The ORVs determined in the 1979 study were scenery, recreation and geology. Inclusion of part of the river in the Weminuche Wilderness, and the management of the remainder in a 10D management area (Wild and Scenic River management) under the previous Forest Plan have maintained those values.

Fish: In addition, this study also identified a fishery ORV. This stream is one of 12 sites within the Forest that contain genetically pure strains of Colorado River Cutthroat Trout, and thus is an important producer of resident fish species and is of particular significance because of the presence of wild stocks. Colorado River Cutthroat Trout are a species of special concern because they are a sensitive native species and qualify as “wild stocks and/or federal or state listed or candidate threatened, endangered, or sensitive species”. They are on the Forest Service sensitive species list, and are considered by Colorado Division of Wildlife as species of special concern. Under the “CONSERVATION AGREEMENT AND STRATEGY FOR COLORADO RIVER CUTTHROAT TROUT in the States of Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming”(Tri-State Agreement), the State of Colorado has agreed to the goal of establishing two self-sustaining meta-populations, each consisting of 5 separate, viable but interconnected sub-populations, in each Geographic Management Unit (GMU) within the historic range. The San Juan watershed is one of 14 GMUs in the Tri-State Agreement. The East Fork of the Piedra was selected as one of our two best Cutthroat fisheries in the San Juan watershed (along with the Hermosa) with pure genetics to accomplish this goal.

Does CDOW have additional information that should be included here?

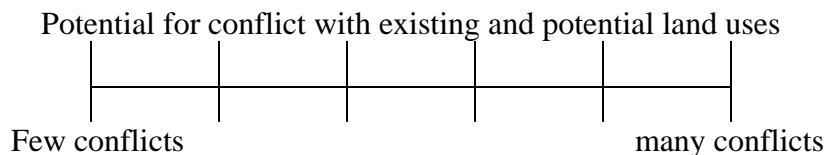
*Scenery:*The stream segment is also listed as eligible for scenery based on the impressive waterfalls along the stream.

What are the risks and threats to the long-term continuation of the ORVs?

What actions can be taken to protect the long-term continuation of the ORVs

Existing and potential land uses

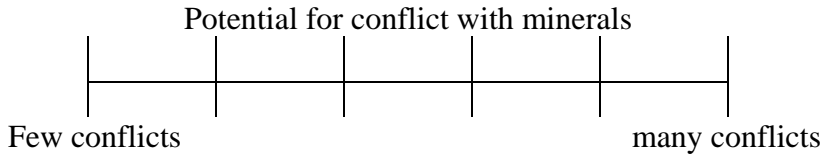
After a short portion near the forks that are in a recreation management corridor, the East Fork is in an area of natural landscapes with limited management, and then enters the Weminuche Wilderness. This is compatible with the scenery and fisheries ORVs.



Mineral Potential

Upper portions in the wilderness are favorable for epithermal veins. Very upper portion of East Fork has potential for quartz-alunite Au deposits. There has been no development and there is no current production.

The East Fork is in a zone of oil and gas “moderate” potential and some “high to moderate” potential within the Wilderness. There is no oil and gas production in these areas.

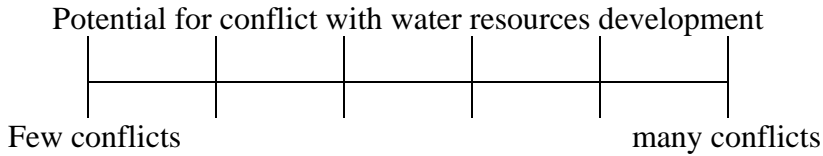


Water resources development

According to the State of Colorado water rights database, (HydroBase) there are 9 diversions in the corridor of this stream. The diversions that have a decreed capacity listed have a total of 50 cfs. Information requested from the Colorado Division of Water Resources Division 7 Engineer regarding conditional water rights indicated that.....

There may be minor sections of riprap associates with these diversions, and with road crossings and protection of fields on the outside of some bends on private land. There has been river restoration work with rocks and logs on the upstream-most private land. These do not detract from the free-flowing character of the river.

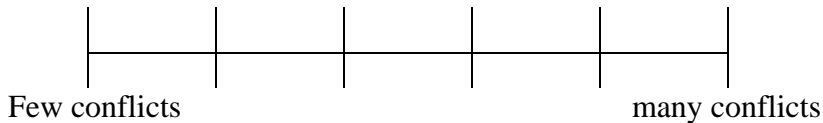
The Colorado Water Conservation Board’s State Wide Water Supply Initiative (SWSI) has not identified any reservoir sites on this stream. They have identified one conditional water right. The Southwest Basins Roundtable of the Colorado Interbasin Compact Committee has not identified any high priority projects in this watershed
Is there additional information that CDWR or CWCC could contribute?



Transportation and Facilities

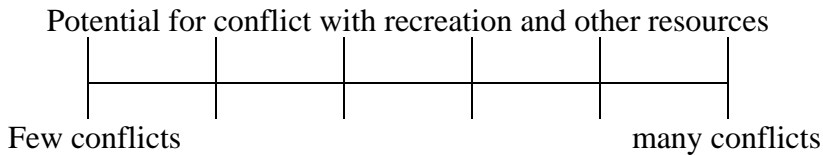
The river corridor of the East Fork Piedra River has 3 miles of road, 2.2 of which are maintained for passenger cars. There are also 3.9 miles of trail.

Potential for conflict with transportation and facilities



Recreation and Other Resource Activities

Recreation uses are predominantly hiking, camping, fishing, hunting, backpacking, horse riding/packing, and snowmobiling. There has been timber harvest in the area. Other activities in the area consist of agriculture, livestock grazing and potential for mining and oil and gas production.



Special Areas

Most of the stream is within the Weminuche Wilderness.

Socioeconomic Environment

The majority of the private land in the East Fork is in Hinsdale County. According to the Lake City and Hinsdale County Community Plan (2005) Hinsdale County encompasses 1,118 square miles. Hinsdale is one of the least populated counties in Colorado and the 15th lowest in the nation, with less than one person (0.7) per square mile – 96 percent of its acreage is public land, 46 percent of which is Wilderness. The majority of county residents live in Lake City or within a 15-mile radius. The County was built on mining, ranching and recreation.

Current Administration and Funding Needs

A Wild and Scenic designation would not dramatically change the management in this area, therefore the costs associated with the management of this river segment would not greatly increase.

Benefits and impacts of Wild and Scenic and other methods

Discuss options that may apply such as:
Wilderness, ACEC, RNA, general management direction, instream flow, etc

Name: Middle Fork Piedra River

Location: The stream was studied from its headwaters to its confluence with the East Fork Piedra River. The entire stream was found eligible. The total length of river studied and found eligible was 18.75 miles. The segment was determined to be sufficiently free-flowing and to possess sufficient water quality to support the Outstandingly remarkable values.

Wild and Scenic Classification: The stream classification is split between wild and recreation. The upper section, within the wilderness, is classified as wild because it can only be accessed by trail. The lower portion is classified as recreation due to the forest road along the stream making it readily accessible.

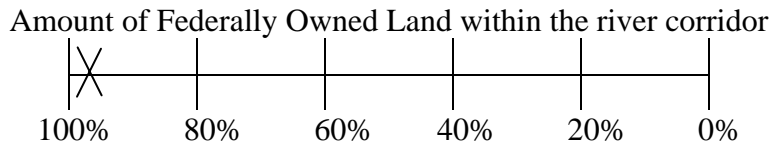
WILD	SCENIC	REC	TOTAL
11.75		7.03	18.77

Land Ownership: Land ownership is split between National Forest and private land. The following table is a breakdown of land ownership along this segment in river miles.

FS	Private	Total	% FS
17.93	0.84	18.77	95.5%

The following table is a breakdown of the ownership within the river corridor in acres.

FS	Private	Total	% FS
5,218.70	235.22	5,453.91	95.7%



The small amount of private land is within Hinsdale County. According to the Lake City and Hinsdale County Community Plan (2005) this land is in the Agricultural Residential Cluster, which allows one dwelling per 25 acres. “Primary uses include agriculture and ranching, single-family dwellings, churches and places of worship, home occupations, as well as normal and customary accessory uses, bed and breakfasts, outfitters and guides. Larger parcels may also be used for guest ranches and campgrounds”(Lake City/Hinsdale County Community Plan, 2005). These uses would not interfere with the recreational classification of the river.

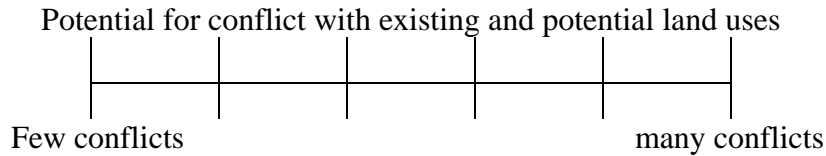
Outstandingly Remarkable Values: The Piedra River north of Highway 160 and the East and Middle Forks were previously studied and recommended for wild and scenic river designation. The ORVs determined in the 1979 study were scenery, recreation and geology. Inclusion of part of the river in the Weminuche Wilderness, and the management of the remainder in a 10D management area (Wild and Scenic river management) in the previous Forest Plan have maintained those values.

What are the risks and threats to the long-term continuation of the ORVs?

What actions can be taken to protect the long-term continuation of the ORVs

Existing and potential land uses

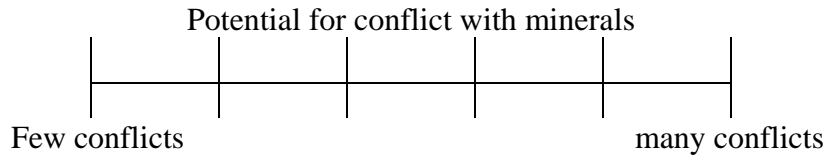
After a short portion near the forks managed as a recreation corridor, the Middle Fork of the Piedra River is in an area of natural landscapes with limited management,. Then it enters the Weminuche Wilderness. This is compatible with the scenery, geology and recreation ORVs.



Mineral Potential

Upper portions in the wilderness are favorable for epithermal veins. Very upper portion of East Fork has potential for quartz-alunite Au deposits. There has been no development and there is no current production.

Oil and gas potential varies. The Middle Fork goes through a zone of “moderate” potential and some “high to moderate” potential within the Wilderness. There is no oil and gas production in these areas.



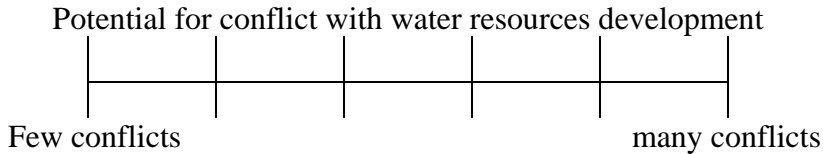
Water resources development

According to the State of Colorado water rights database, (HydroBase) there are 5 diversions in the corridor of this stream. The diversions that have a decreed capacity listed have a total of 20.75 cfs. Information requested from the Colorado Division of Water Resources Division 7 Engineer regarding conditional water rights indicated that.....

The Colorado Water Conservation Board’s State Wide Water Supply Initiative (SWSI) has not identified any reservoir sites or conditional water rights on this stream., and the Southwest Basins Roundtable of the Colorado Interbasin Compact Committee has not identified any high priority projects in this watershed.

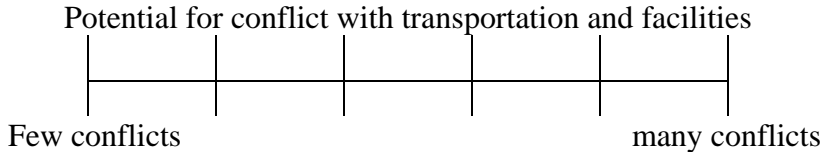
There may be minor sections of riprap associates with these diversions, and with road crossings, but these do not detract from the free-flowing character of the river.

Is there additional information that CDWR or CWCC could contribute?



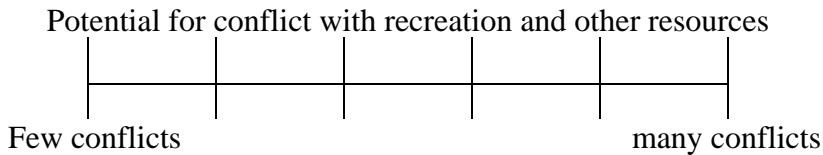
Transportation and Facilities

There are 5.1 miles of road that are maintained for passenger cars and 5.2 miles of road that are not maintained for passenger cars, as well as 5 miles trail within the river corridor. The Middle Fork Trailhead and a recreation residence are in the corridor.



Recreation and Other Resource Activities

Recreation uses are predominantly camping, fishing, hunting, backpacking, horse riding/packing, snowmobiling and skiing. Other activities in the area consist of agriculture, livestock grazing, timber harvest, and potential for mining and oil and gas production.



Special Areas

Most of the stream is within the Weminuche Wilderness. This river was also previously recommended for Wild and Scenic designation.

Socioeconomic Environment

According to the Lake City and Hinsdale County Community Plan (2005) Hinsdale County encompasses 1,118 square miles. Hinsdale is one of the least populated counties in Colorado and the 15th lowest in the nation, with less than one person (0.7) per square mile – 96 percent of its acreage is public land, 46 percent of which is Wilderness. The majority of county residents live in Lake City or within a 15-mile radius. The County was built on mining, ranching and recreation.

Current Administration and Funding Needs

A Wild and Scenic designation would not dramatically change the management in this area, therefore the costs associated with the management of this river segment would not greatly increase.

Benefits and impacts of Wild and Scenic and other methods

Discuss options that may apply such as:

Wilderness, ACEC, RNA, general management direction, instream flow, etc

Preliminary Suitability Determination

Miles found suitable by classification

(miles will be shown here)

	WILD	SCENIC	REC	TOTAL
Piedra River				
East Fork Piedra River				
Middle Fork Piedra River				
Piedra River TOTALS				

Outstanding issues and conflicts to be resolved

List issues here

SAN JUAN RIVER SYSTEM

Eligible portions of the Piedra River and tributaries, and their classification, are as follows. Details for each segment are below.

	WILD	SCENIC	REC	TOTAL
West Fork San Juan River	8.60		8.70	17.30
Wolf Creek & Fall Creek			7.75	7.75
East Fork San Juan River			13.12	13.12
San Juan TOTALS	8.60		29.58	38.17

Name: West Fork San Juan River

Location: The stream was studied from its headwaters to its confluence with the East Fork San Juan River, where they combine to form the San Juan River. The entire stream was found eligible. The total length of river studied and found eligible was 17.29 miles. The segment was determined to be sufficiently free-flowing and to possess sufficient water quality to support the Outstandingly remarkable values.

Wild and Scenic Classification: This segment is split between a wild and a recreation classification. The breakdown of the number of miles in each category can be seen in the following table. The upper portion of the stream is classified as wild because it is located in the Weminuche Wilderness and can only be accessed by trail. The lower section of the stream is classified as recreation due to the presence of a road along most of this segment and a designated campground along the stream.

WILD	SCENIC	REC	TOTAL
8.60	0.00	8.70	17.29

Land Ownership: Land ownership is split between National Forest and private land. The following table is a breakdown of land ownership along this segment in river miles.

FS	Private	Total	% FS
10.67	6.62	17.29	61.7%

The following table is a breakdown of the ownership within the river corridor in acres.

FS	Private	Total	% FS
3,440.99	1,784.74	5,225.72	65.8%

Amount of Federally Owned Land within the river corridor



Approximately 1.9 miles of the stream channel, accounting for 450 acres of private land, are within Archuleta County. According to the Archuleta County Community Plan (2001) the existing use on this land is agricultural and the future land use code lists the area as very low density residential. The base density in this area is 35 acres per

dwelling. This type of development would not interfere with the recreational classification of the river. The remainder of the private land is within Mineral County, which does not have a land use plan.

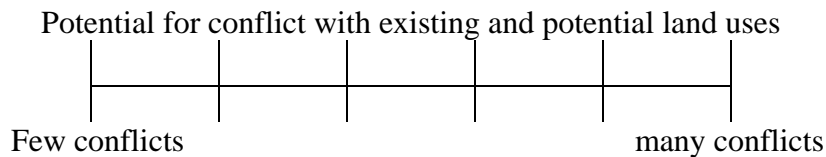
Outstandingly Remarkable Values:

Geology: The West Fork San Juan River has geological significance. The River has carved through a complex of Tertiary Oligocene pyroclastics (ash flows, tuffs and lava flows) emplaced during the creation of the San Juan Volcanic field, a time of possibly the most violent volcanic explosions (caldera eruptions) of the last 4 billion years. Erosion by the river has left on the valley side walls exposures of massive layers of pyroclastics and volcanoclastics that are “textbook” cross sections of the distal zones of the San Juan Volcanic field in Colorado. Also in the river valley, the post-glacial failure of support in the volcanic cliff walls has generated massive on ongoing landslides, classic examples of slope failure, gravity slumping and colluvial movement, hosting outstanding groves of aspen which thrive on such disturbed ground. Recreational driving and hiking benefit from the colorful exposures of volcanic ash, which rival those of Yellowstone National Park’s Little Grand Canyon.

**What are the risks and threats to the long-term continuation of the ORVs?
 What actions can be taken to protect the long-term continuation of the ORVs**

Existing and potential land uses

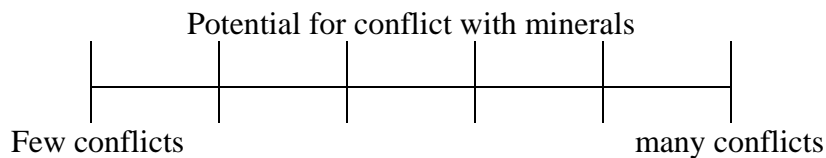
The West Fork of the San Juan River is mostly within the Weminuche Wilderness. The lower portion is within a recreation management area. This is compatible with the geologic ORV.



Mineral Potential

The upper portion in the wilderness is favorable for epithermal veins of locatable minerals. There has been no development and there is no current production.

The river flows through an area of “high to moderate” oil and gas potential. There is no current production in this area.



Water resources development

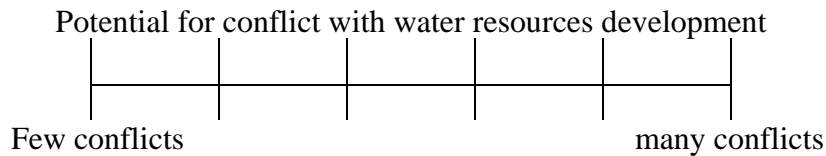
According to the State of Colorado water rights database, (HydroBase) there are 29 diversions in the corridor of this stream. The diversions that have a decreed capacity

listed have a total of 127.355 cfs. Information requested from the Colorado Division of Water Resources Division 7 Engineer regarding conditional water rights indicated that.....

There may be minor sections of riprap associates with these diversions, and with road crossings and protection of fields on the outside of some bends on private land, but these do not detract from the free-flowing character of the river.

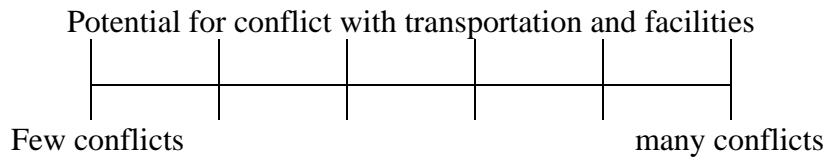
The Colorado Water Conservation Board's State Wide Water Supply Initiative (SWSI) has not identified any reservoir sites on this stream. They have identified one conditional water right. The Southwest Basins Roundtable of the Colorado Interbasin Compact Committee has not identified any high priority projects in this watershed.

Is there additional information that CDWR or CWCC could contribute?



Transportation and Facilities

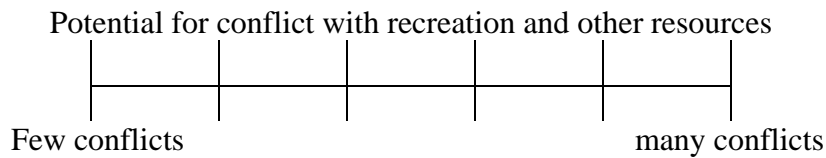
Highway 160 is within the river corridor for 3 miles. There is an additional 2.9 miles of road maintained for passenger cars and 1.1 miles of road not maintained for passenger cars within the river corridor. There are also 11.1 miles of trail. The West Fork Campground and three recreation residences are in the river corridor.



Recreation and Other Resource Activities

There is one developed campground in the area. Hiking, camping, backpacking, horse riding/packing, skiing and use of hot springs are popular.

Other activities that may occur include agriculture, mining and livestock grazing.



Special Areas

The upper portion of the stream is within the Weminuche Wilderness.

Socioeconomic Environment

Mineral County?

Current Administration and Funding Needs

A Wild and Scenic designation would not dramatically change the management in this area, therefore the costs associated with the management of this river segment would not greatly increase.

Benefits and impacts of Wild and Scenic and other methods

Discuss options that may apply such as:

Wilderness, ACEC, RNA, general management direction, instream flow, etc

Name: Wolf Creek and Fall Creek

Location: This is a branched segment that includes Wolf Creek from approximately 2 miles below Wolf Creek Pass to the confluence with the West Fork San Juan River, plus small portions of Fall Creek and Lake Creek to encompass the waterfalls. The entire segment was found eligible. The total length of river studied and found eligible was 7.75 miles. The segment was determined to be sufficiently free-flowing and to possess sufficient water quality to support the Outstandingly remarkable values.

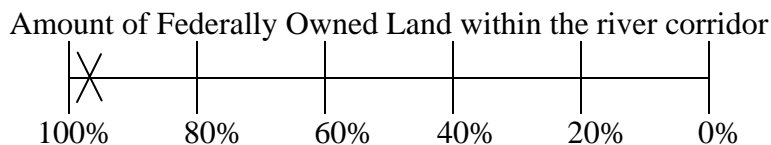
Wild and Scenic Classification: This entire stream segment is a recreational classification. This classification is based on the fact that Highway 160 follows the stream for the length of the segment. There is also a designated campground near the lower end of the segment.

Land Ownership: Land ownership is split between National Forest and private land. The following table is a breakdown of land ownership along this segment in river miles.

FS	Private	Total	% FS
7.21	0.55	7.75	92.9%

The following table is a breakdown of the ownership within the river corridor in acres.

FS	Private	Total	% FS
2,231.44	137.87	2,369.31	94.2%



Outstandingly Remarkable Values:

Wildlife: Wolf Creek and Fall Creek contain 5 waterfalls occupied by black swifts, a bird that is vulnerable in Colorado. The black swift world-wide breeding distribution is limited to a narrow portion of the Rocky Mountains from Mexico to British Columbia, and a narrow band along sea cliffs overlooking the Pacific coast from California to Alaska. The black swift builds nests only at waterfalls. The nests are made of moss, and require mist from the waterfall to remain intact. The San Juan planning area provides a significant contribution to the species' world-wide breeding distribution by providing a core breeding population and by providing critical connectivity within the southern Rocky Mountains portion of its range. Of the 10 streams studied on the San Juan Public Lands that have Black Swift nest sites, three were chosen as outstandingly remarkable because they contained the best clusters of nests.

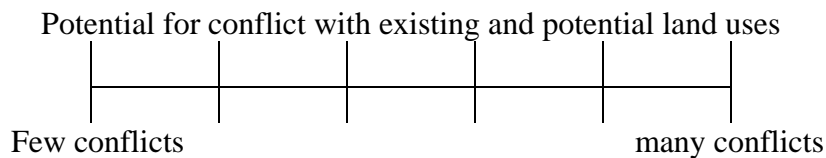
Does CDOW have additional information that should be included here?

Scenery: Treasure Falls is also located on in the segment on Fall Creek. This waterfall is just off Highway 160 and is one of the easiest waterfalls to visit within the San Juan planning area. Due to its proximity to the highway it is visited by people from all over the world.

**What are the risks and threats to the long-term continuation of the ORVs?
What actions can be taken to protect the long-term continuation of the ORVs**

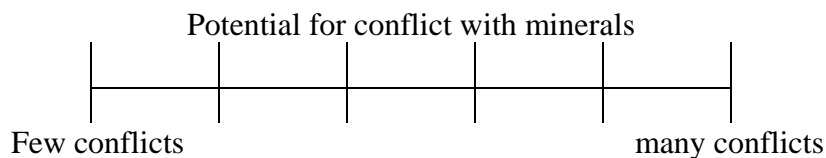
Existing and potential land uses

These streams are mostly within the recreation management corridor along Highway 160. The small portion that is outside that is a management where natural processes dominate. This is compatible with the wildlife and scenery ORVs.



Mineral Potential

There is no production or potential for locatable minerals. The river flows through an area of "high to moderate" oil and gas potential. There is no current production in this area.



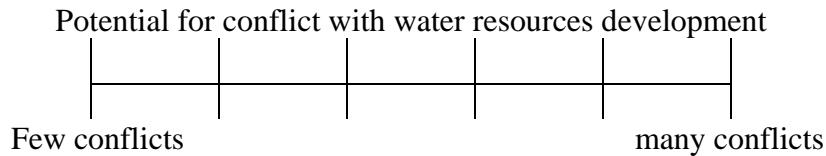
Water resources development

According to the State of Colorado water rights database, (HydroBase) there are 4 diversions in the corridor of this stream. The diversions that have a decreed capacity listed have a total of 2.68 cfs. Information requested from the Colorado Division of Water Resources Division 7 Engineer regarding conditional water rights indicated that.....

There may be minor sections of riprap associated with road crossings and protection of Treasure Falls parking lot, but these do not detract from the free-flowing character of the river.

The Colorado Water Conservation Board’s State Wide Water Supply Initiative (SWSI) has not identified any reservoir sites or conditional water rights on this stream. The Southwest Basins Roundtable of the Colorado Interbasin Compact Committee has not identified any high priority projects in this watershed.

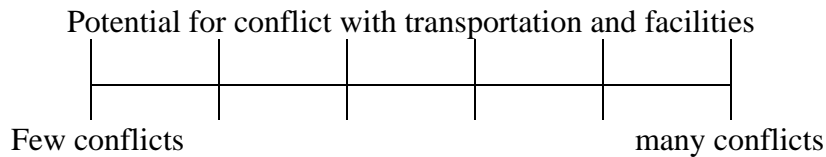
Is there additional information that CDWR or CWCC could contribute?



Transportation and Facilities

There are 11.8 miles of road within the river corridor. Highway 160, a paved 3-lane highway, contributes 6.4 miles, most of which are on the valley side slope and not immediately adjacent to the stream, 2.6 miles are gravel road, and the remaining 3.8 miles are dirt road not suitable to passenger cars.

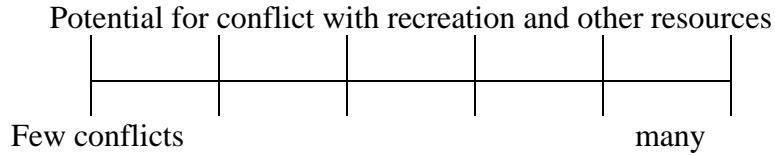
Treasure Falls has a 0.2-mile hiking trail as well as a roadside rest area. The Wolf Creek Campground is also within the river corridor, but has been closed.



Recreation and Other Resource Activities

The recreational activities in this area include camping, hiking, hunting, backpacking, horse riding/packing, skiing, snowmobiling, ice climbing, and scenic driving along Highway 160. Wolf Creek Ski Area is just over the Continental Divide.

Other activities that may occur in the area include livestock grazing and oil and gas development.



Special Areas

There is a small portion of Lake Creek within the Weminuche Wilderness.

Socioeconomic Environment

Mineral County? Wolf Creek Ski Area is a major economic draw for the communities of Pagosa Springs and South Fork.

Current Administration and Funding Needs

A Wild and Scenic designation would not dramatically change the management in this area, therefore the costs associated with the management of this river segment would not greatly increase.

Name: East Fork San Juan River

Location: The stream and associated corridor (1/4 mile on either side) was studied from where it became a third order stream to its confluence with the West Fork San Juan River, where they combine to form the San Juan River. The entire stream was found eligible. The total length of river studied and found eligible was 13.12 miles. The segment was determined to be sufficiently free-flowing and to possess sufficient water quality to support the Outstandingly remarkable values.

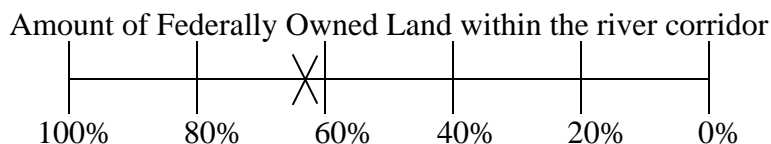
Wild and Scenic Classification: The entire stream has a recreation classification. There are roads that closely follow the entire length of the stream making it readily accessible.

Land Ownership: Land ownership is split between National Forest and private land. The following table is a breakdown of land ownership along this segment in river miles.

FS	Private	Total	% FS
7.28	5.84	13.12	55.5%

The following table is a breakdown of the ownership within the river corridor in acres.

FS	Private	Total	% FS
2,412.77	1,376.68	3,789.45	63.7%



Approximately 0.5 miles of the stream channel, accounting for 204 acres of private land, are within Archuleta County. According to the Archuleta County Community Plan the existing use on this land is agricultural; the future land use code lists the area as very low density residential. The base density in this area is 35 acres per dwelling. This type of development would not interfere with the recreational classification of the river. The remainder of the private land is within Mineral County, which does not have a land use plan.

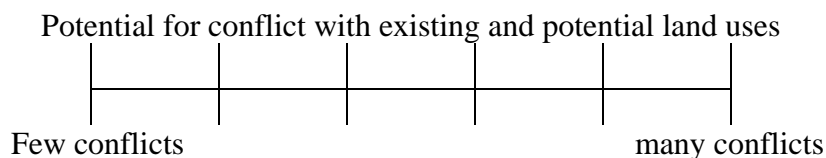
Outstandingly Remarkable Values:

Geology: This stream is a “textbook” example in the San Juan Mountains of a multiple advance-and-retreat alpine glacial-fluvial system in a setting of recent volcanic geology, ranging from sculpted headwaters through glaciated valley to narrow outwash canyons. There are abundant post-glacial features, including braided stream system, terminal and lateral moraines, the dramatic “gateway” entrance to the glacial valley, hanging valleys, and waterfalls. The entire reach of the river is a document of the most recent planetary glacial age, which may not yet be over, through geologic terrain that was fresh when the glaciation began and has been little altered since it ended, a valuable “classroom” for study of a phenomenon of planetary importance that is poorly understood today. The valley’s dramatic glaciated and floodwater-carved landscapes have attracted recreational use and development proposals since the settlement of this part of the state.

**What are the risks and threats to the long-term continuation of the ORVs?
 What actions can be taken to protect the long-term continuation of the ORVs**

Existing and potential land uses

This stream is mostly within a recreation management corridor. The upper one third that is on Forest Service land will be managed for natural landscape with limited management. This is compatible with the geologic ORV.

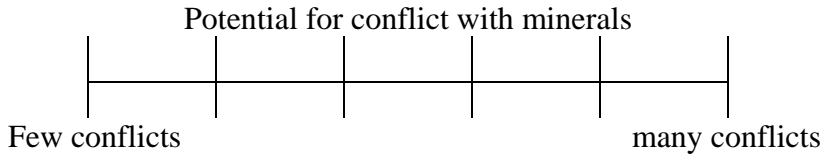


Mineral Potential

Upper terminus is close to an area favorable for stockwork Molybdenum and porphyry-copper molybdenum, and upper portion is in an area favorable for epithermal veins.

There had been historic exploration. There is no current production.

The river flows through an area of “high to moderate” oil and gas potential. There is no current production in this area.



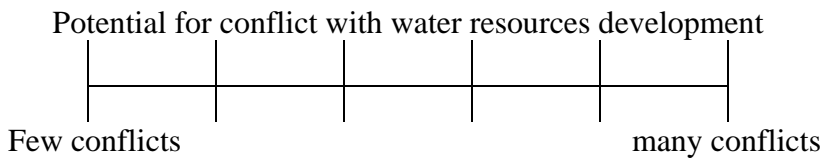
Water resources development

According to the State of Colorado water rights database, (HydroBase) there are 10 diversions in the corridor of this stream. The diversions that have a decreed capacity listed have a total of 15.313 cfs. Information requested from the Colorado Division of Water Resources Division 7 Engineer regarding conditional water rights indicated that.....

Portions of East Fork Road 667 have road fill that borders and encroaches on the stream. There are minor sections of riprap associated with road crossings. Bioengineered stream habitat and stability work on the private land has made some channel changes. These do not detract from the free-flowing character of the river.

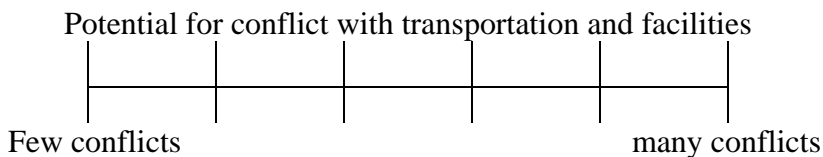
The Colorado Water Conservation Board’s State Wide Water Supply Initiative (SWSI) has identified two Reservoir sites on the stream. The The East Fork San Juan Reservoir could have a capacity of 35,200 acre-feet. The East Fork Reservoir could have a capacity of 147,000 acre-feet. SWSI also shows two conditional rights in the stream. The Southwest Basins Roundtable of the Colorado Interbasin Compact Committee has not identified any high priority projects in this watershed

Is there additional information that CDWR or CWCC could contribute?



Transportation and Facilities

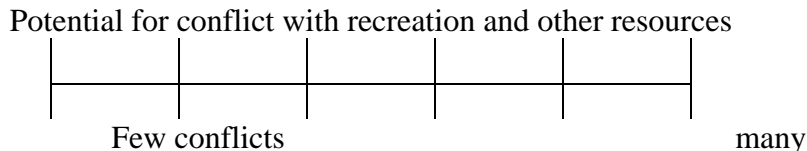
The East Fork San Juan River corridor contains 11.3 miles of gravel road and 0.9 miles of 4WD road. There are also 2.6 miles of trail and 7.6 miles of winter trail (road groomed for skiing or snowmobiling). The East Fork Campground and Silver Falls Guardstation are located within the river corridor.



Recreation and Other Resource Activities

Recreational opportunities within this area include camping, hiking, hunting backpacking, horse riding/packing, rafting, kayaking, 4WD driving, ATV driving, skiing and snowmobiling.

Other activities that may occur in this area include agriculture, livestock grazing, mining and oil and gas development.



Socioeconomic Environment

Mineral County?

Current Administration and Funding Needs

A Wild and Scenic designation would not dramatically change the management in this area, therefore the costs associated with the management of this river segment would not greatly increase.

Is Wild and Scenic Designation the preferred means to protect ORVs

Wild and Scenic River designation will protect the ability to view and interpret the geologic ORV, though the geologic layers and processes will likely not be changed under any management option.

Benefits and impacts of Wild and Scenic and other methods

Discuss options that may apply such as:

Wilderness, ACEC, RNA, general management direction, instream flow, etc

Preliminary Suitability Determination

Miles found suitable by classification

(miles will be shown here)

	WILD	SCENIC	REC	TOTAL
West Fork San Juan River				
Wolf Creek & Fall Creek				
East Fork San Juan River				
San Juan TOTALS				

Outstanding issues and conflicts to be resolved

List issues here