FINAL
WILD AND SCENIC RIVER ELIGIBILITY REPORT

FOR KREMMLING AND GLENWOOD SPRINGS FIELD OFFICES, COLORADO

March 2007

Prepared for:

US Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management

Kremmling Field Office
2103 East Park Avenue, PO Box 68
Kremmling, Colorado 80459

Glenwood Springs Field Office
50629 Highways 6 and 24
Glenwood Springs, Colorado 81601

Prepared by:

Tetra Tech, Inc.
4900 Pearl East Circle, Suite 300W
Boulder, Colorado 80301

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United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Kremmling and Glenwood Springs Field Offices

Peter A. McFadden
Acting Kremmling Field Manager
Kremmling, Colorado

Jamie Connell
Glenwood Springs Field Manager
Glenwood Springs, Colorado

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

Acronym or Abbreviation	Full Phrase
BLM	United States Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management
CNHP	Colorado Natural Heritage Program
DOW	Colorado Department of Natural Resources, Division of Wildlife
Forest Service	United States Department of Agriculture, National Forest Service
GSFO	Glenwood Springs Field Office
KFO	Kremmling Field Office
NWSRS	National Wild and Scenic Rivers System
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
ORV	Outstanding Remarkable Value
RMP	resource management plan
US	United States
WSR Act	Wild and Scenic Rivers Act

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

The United States (US) Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Kremmling and Glenwood Springs Field Offices (KFO and GSFO, respectively) have completed the eligibility phase of a wild and scenic rivers evaluation as part of their resource management plan (RMP) revision process. During the identification phase, the BLM examined river and stream segments within the KFO and GSFO boundaries to identify those segments that either pass through or are bordered by BLM-administered public lands. Once identified, standard criteria were applied to determine the eligibility of each segment. This report describes the identification process followed, eligibility and preliminary classification criteria used, and the determinations made during the eligibility phase of the wild and scenic rivers evaluation for both field offices.

PROJECT AREA

The project area for this eligibility study included all BLM public lands and related waters within the KFO and GSFO boundaries that have not been previously evaluated for wild and scenic rivers eligibility. All lands and waters within the KFO and GSFO planning areas, except those within the Roan Plateau RMP planning area and Deep Creek, were included.

KEY FINDINGS

Out of the 244 segments identified and evaluated, 27 segments have been determined eligible for study. Sixteen eligible river segments were identified in the KFO planning area:

- Blue River (3 segments);
- Colorado River (5 segments);
- Kinney Creek (1 segment);
- Muddy Creek (1 segment);
- North Platte River (1 segment);
- Piney River (1 segment);

- Rabbit Ears Creek (1 segment);
- Spruce Creek (1 segment);
- Sulphur Gulch (1 segment); and
- Troublesome Creek (1 segment).

Eleven eligible river segments were identified in the GSFO planning area:

- Abrams Creek (1 segment);
- Battlement Creek (1 segment);
- Colorado River (2 segments);
- Eagle River (1 segment);
- Egeria Creek (1 segment);
- Hack Creek (1 segment);
- Mitchell Creek (1 segment);
- No Name Creek (1 segment);
- Rock Creek (1 segment); and
- Thompson Creek (1 segment) including a portion of the North Fork.

NEXT STEPS

This report presents the final eligibility determinations, the next step in the wild and scenic rivers evaluation process is determining suitability for eligible segments. The BLM will be completing the suitability phase for all streams determined to be eligible, during the RMP revision process.

SECTION 1
INTRODUCTION

The BLM, KFO and GSFO have completed the eligibility phase of a wild and scenic rivers evaluation as part of their RMP revision process. During the identification phase, the BLM examined river and stream segments within the KFO and GSFO boundaries to identify those segments that either pass through or are bordered by BLM-administered public lands. Once identified, standard criteria were applied to determine the eligibility of each segment. This report describes the identification process followed, eligibility and preliminary classification criteria used, and the determinations made during the eligibility phase of the wild and scenic rivers evaluation for both field offices.

1.1 PROJECT AREA

The project area for this eligibility study included all BLM public lands and related waters within the KFO and GSFO boundaries that have not been previously evaluated for wild and scenic rivers eligibility (**Figure 1-1**). The KFO manages about 378,000 acres of BLM lands in north-central Colorado. The KFO has not previously conducted a comprehensive eligibility study, so all lands within the KFO planning boundary were included. The area managed by the GSFO includes 568,000 acres of public lands, extending from Vail in the east to Parachute in the west, and from Toponas in the north to Aspen in the south. Regarding lands in the GSFO planning area, wild and scenic eligibility studies have already been completed for those lands within the Roan Plateau RMP planning area and for Deep Creek (BLM 2002; US Department of Agriculture, National Forest Service [Forest Service] and BLM 1995). Therefore, all lands and waters within the GSFO planning area, except those within the Roan Plateau RMP planning area and Deep Creek, were included.

1.2 WHY CONDUCT AN ELIGIBILITY STUDY AND WHY NOW?

Section 5(d)(1) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (WSR Act) (Public Law 90-542; 16 US Code 1271-1287) directs federal agencies to consider potential wild and scenic rivers in their land and water planning processes ("In all planning for the use and development of water and related land resources, consideration shall be given by all federal agencies involved to potential national wild, scenic, and recreational river areas"). To fulfill this requirement, whenever the BLM undertakes a land use planning effort (for example, an RMP), it analyzes river and stream segments that might be eligible for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (NWSRS).

The two Field Offices are simultaneously revising their respective RMPs for the BLM-administered public lands within each FO under one Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). This wild and scenic rivers eligibility study is being conducted now because the BLM is required by the WSR Act to assess river and stream segments under its management jurisdiction as part of its RMP process. Public scoping for the RMP process will begin in February 2007.

1.3 WHAT IS A WILD AND SCENIC RIVER?

Congress enacted the WSR Act on October 2, 1968, to address the need for a national system of river protection. As an outgrowth of a national conservation agenda in the 1950s and 1960s, the WSR Act was in response to the dams, diversions, and water resource development projects that occurred on America's rivers between the 1930s and 1960s. The WSR Act stipulated that selected rivers should be preserved in a free-flowing condition and be protected for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations. Since 1968, the WSR Act has been amended many times, primarily to designate additional rivers and to authorize the study of other rivers for possible inclusion.

The WSR Act seeks to protect and enhance a river's natural and cultural values and to provide for public use consistent with its free-flowing character, its water quality, and its outstandingly remarkable values (ORVs). Designation affords certain legal protection from development. For instance, new dams cannot be constructed, and federally assisted water resource development projects that might negatively affect the designated river values are not permitted. Where private lands are involved, the federal managing agency works with local governments and owners to develop protective measures.

As of November 2004, some 165 river segments totaling 11,372 miles have been protected in the NWSRS. These nationally recognized rivers make up a valuable network of natural and cultural resources, scenic beauty, and recreational opportunities.

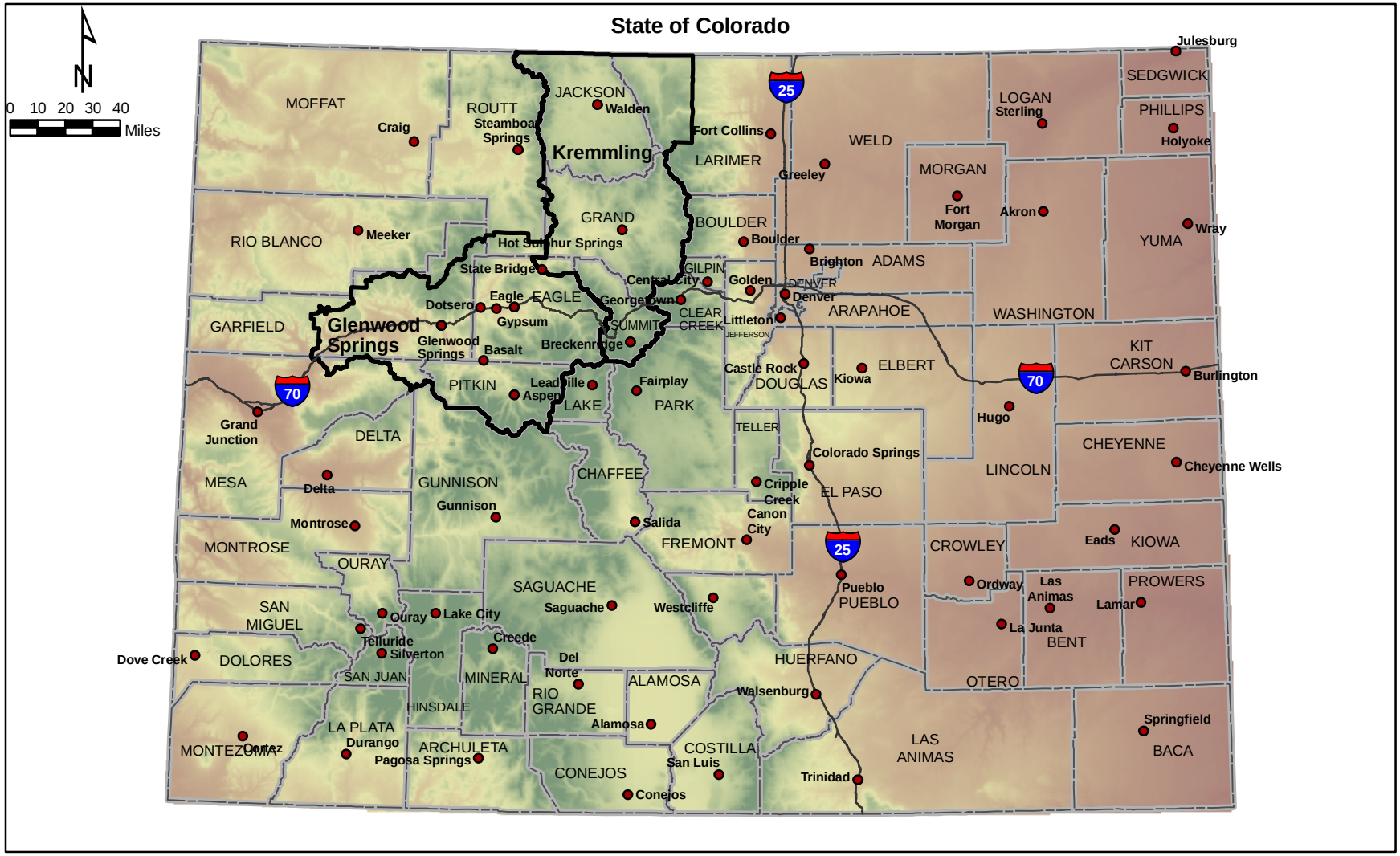
1.4 STEPS IN THE WILD AND SCENIC STUDY PROCESS

A wild and scenic rivers study process is composed of two main components: the eligibility phase and the suitability phase. At this point, the BLM has only conducted the eligibility phase of the wild and scenic rivers study process for the KFO and GSFO. The eligibility phase was conducted in accordance with BLM Manual 8351, *Wild and Scenic Rivers—Policy and Program Direction for Identification, Evaluation, and Management* (BLM 1992) and with *The Wild and Scenic River Study Process technical report* (Interagency Wild and Scenic Rivers Coordinating Council 1999). An overview of the wild and scenic rivers eligibility process is shown in **Figure 1-2**. Excerpts from BLM Manual 8351 are presented below to explain the process.

1.4.1 Eligibility Phase

River and Stream Identification

The WSR Act defines a river as "a flowing body of water or estuary or a section, portion, or tributary thereof, including rivers, streams, creeks, runs, kills, rills, and small lakes." All rivers which have potential for wild and scenic river designation must be identified and evaluated. Rivers identified for review may be divided into segments for evaluation purposes. There are no specific requirements for segment length.



No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management for use of the data for purposes not intended by BLM.

- Cities
- Highways
- Kremmling and Glenwood Springs Field Office Boundaries
- County Boundary

Elevation

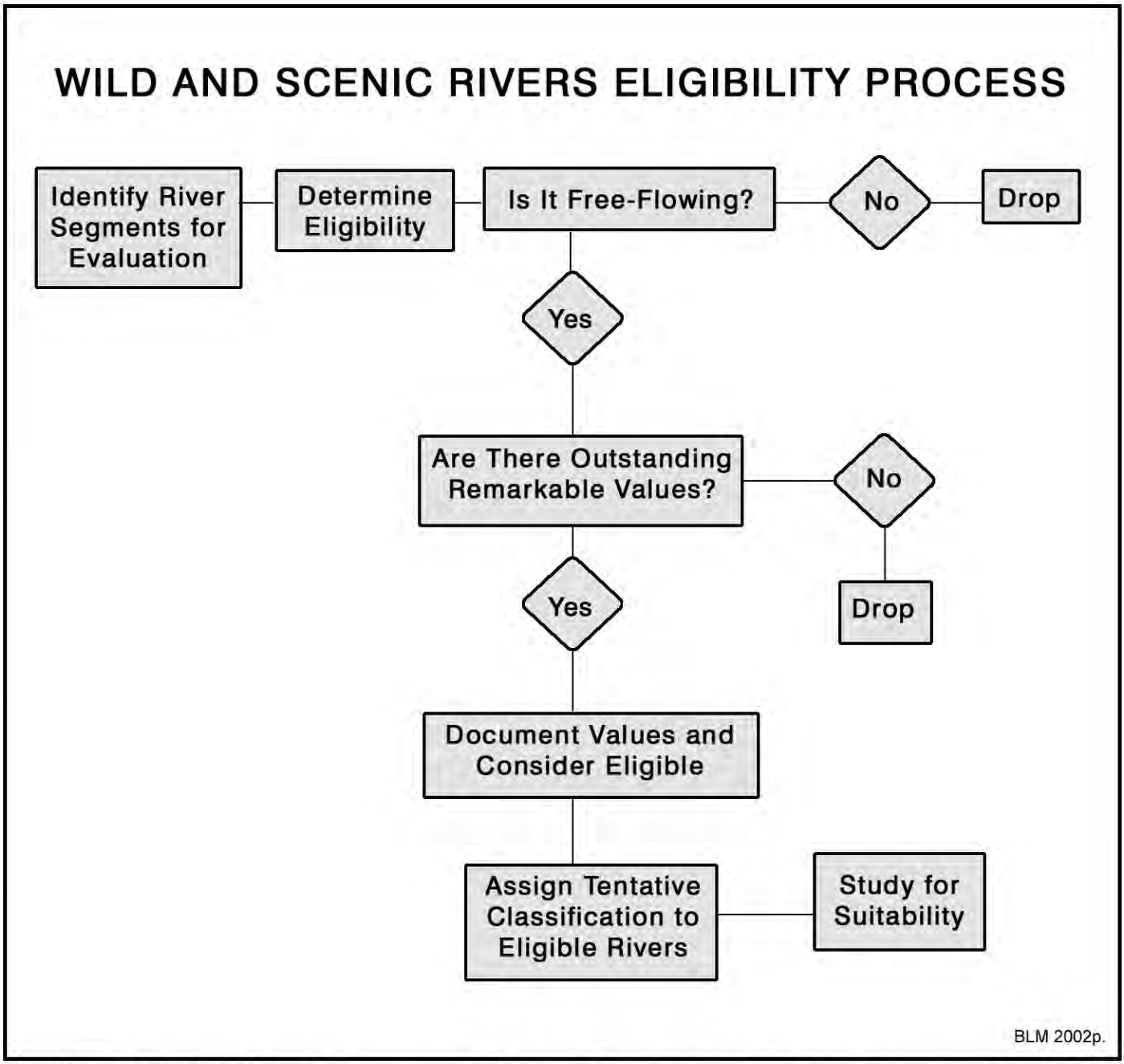
High : 14,363 feet

Low : 3,346 feet

Project Location

Glenwood Springs and Kremmling Field Offices, Colorado

Figure 1-1



The BLM inventories and evaluates rivers when it develops a RMP. The inventory is conducted during the data gathering stage of RMP development, and the study phase is done during the formulation of the Draft and Proposed RMP.

Wild and Scenic Rivers Eligibility Process Flow Chart

A river study area extends the length of the identified river segment and includes the river area, its immediate environment, and shall include (or total) an average of no more than 320 acres per mile from the ordinary high-water mark on both sides of the river. The planning team should outline a preliminary or proposed boundary, usually 0.25-mile on either side of the river.

Eligibility Evaluation

Each identified river segment shall be evaluated to determine whether or not it is eligible for inclusion as a component of the NWSRS. Determinations of eligibility shall be documented by the authorized officer (BLM Area or District Manager) prior to the formulation of alternatives but no later than the release of the draft RMP or RMP amendment.

The WSR Act states that, in order to be found eligible, a river segment must be "free flowing" and contain at least one river-related value considered to be "outstandingly remarkable." The methods and criteria used to determine eligibility are described in Section 3.1, Eligibility Criteria.

Assign Tentative Classification

If the eligibility phase determines segments to be eligible, the BLM shall assign a tentative classification and management measures needed to ensure appropriate protection of the values supporting the eligibility and classification determinations. There are three classes for rivers designated under the WSR Act: Wild, Scenic, and Recreational. Classes are based on the type and degree of human development and access associated with the river and adjacent lands at the time of the eligibility determination. The classification does not reflect the types of values present along a river segment. The classification assigned during the eligibility phase is tentative. Final classification is a congressional legislative determination, along with designation of a river segment as part of the NWSRS.

1.4.2 Suitability Phase

The purpose of the suitability phase is to determine whether eligible river segments are suitable or not for inclusion in the NWSRS per the criteria of the WSR Act. The suitability evaluation does not result in actual designation but only a suitability determination for designation. The BLM cannot administratively designate a stream via a planning decision or other agency decision into the NWSRS, and no segment studied is or will be automatically designated as part of the NWSRS. Only Congress can designate a wild and scenic river. In some instances, the Secretary of Interior may designate a wild and scenic river when the governor of a state, under certain conditions, petitions for a river to be designated. Members of Congress will ultimately choose the legislative language if any suitable segments are presented to them. Water-protection strategies and measures to meet the purposes of the WSR Act will be the responsibility of Congress in any legislation proposed. Rivers found not suitable would be dropped from further consideration and managed according to the objectives outlined in the RMP. The suitability phase has not been conducted and is not part of this report. The BLM will be completing the suitability phase for all streams determined to be eligible, during the RMP revision process.

SECTION 2
IDENTIFICATION METHODOLOGY AND RESULTS

This section describes the methodology implemented to identify river and stream segments to be evaluated for eligibility. The methods used to identify river and stream segments are those described in BLM Manual 8351, *Wild and Scenic Rivers—Policy and Program Direction for Identification, Evaluation, and Management* (BLM 1992).

2.1 METHODS AND CRITERIA USED TO IDENTIFY RIVER AND STREAM SEGMENTS

All rivers that may have potential for wild and scenic river designation were identified and evaluated. Care was taken to avoid overlooking any river segment located on BLM-administered lands. To accomplish this, the BLM relied on several sources, including geographic information systems data, KFO and GSFO resource specialists, informational sources, other agencies, and public input. The result was a comprehensive list of river and stream segments to be considered. Below is a description of the methods used to gather information from the aforementioned sources.

2.1.1 Geographic Information Systems

Geographic information systems data compiled by the US Geological Survey was used to generate a table of all the perennial stream segments that contain BLM-administered land adjacent to at least one bank of a stream. Rivers and streams that were previously evaluated for eligibility as part of the Roan Plateau RMP or for Deep Creek in the GSFO were not included.

2.1.2 BLM Resource Interdisciplinary Team

The BLM interdisciplinary team consisted of 14 resource specialists from both field offices. The interdisciplinary team reviewed the initial geographic information systems table with the purpose of identifying all the segments that potentially contained ORVs (described in Section 3). These segments were then further evaluated for eligibility. In addition to considering perennial segments, the interdisciplinary team also added any nonperennial segments potentially containing ORVs for further consideration.

2.1.3 Informational Sources

The BLM used a number of informational sources and publications to identify potential river and stream segments. These sources included:

- Nationwide Rivers Inventory (National Park Service 2006);
- Outstanding Rivers List (American Rivers 1991);
- Published guidebooks, regional guides, and inventories; and
- River segments identified in other management plans.

2.1.4 Other Agencies

Additional information was gathered from other federal and state agencies from scoping letters, existing documents, and applicable rivers lists on the Internet. The following other sources were used to identify potentially eligible rivers:

- Colorado Department of Wildlife databases;
- Colorado Natural Heritage Program data (CDOW 2006a); and
- Forest Management Plans and Wild and Scenic Rivers Eligibility Assessments from the White River, Routt, Medicine Bow, and Arapaho/Roosevelt National Forests.

2.1.5 Public Input

In mid-July 2006, open houses were held in Granby, Kremmling, Glenwood Springs, and Eagle, Colorado (**Table 2-1**). Each open house was similar in format. The BLM presented the results of its initial identification efforts, provided educational materials regarding the wild and scenic rivers process, and solicited comments from the public and government agencies. Both formal (written) and informal (verbal) comments were solicited during the open house meetings. Meetings were from 5 PM until 8 PM. A total of 30 people attended throughout the week.

Table 2-1
Open House Locations

Location	Date	Location	Attendees
Granby	Monday, July 10, 2006	Granby Community Center	1
Kremmling	Tuesday, July 11, 2006	CSU Extension Hall	13
Glenwood Springs	Wednesday, July 12, 2006	Glenwood Community Center	15
Eagle	Thursday, July 13, 2006	Eagle Vail Pavilion	1

To notify the public of the open houses, the BLM distributed news releases to a variety of outlets, such as local television and radio stations, and posted notices on the BLM's Web site. Newspaper advertisements were published in the *Aspen Times*, *The Daily Sentinel* (Grand Junction), the P*ost Independent* (Glenwood Springs), the *Vail Daily*, the *Summit Daily News* (Summit County), the *Sky-Hi News* (Granby), and the *Middle Park Times* (Kremmling), all located within Colorado. In addition, letters were mailed to approximately 100 entities, including federal, state, local, county, and tribal governments, water conservancy districts, elected officials, and a variety of interest groups. The letters provided readers with information regarding the wild and scenic rivers study process, open houses, and various ways to submit public comments. Each letter also included a one-page fact sheet that described why the BLM was conducting the evaluation, what the evaluation steps are, and what

the end result will look like. In the letters, the BLM explained what the public could expect at each open house. A copy of the Public Scoping Report is included as Appendix A.

2.2 IDENTIFICATION RESULTS

The identification of river and stream segments evaluated for potential eligibility included 121 and 123 individual segments within the KFO and GSFO planning areas, respectively. A total of 244 individual segments were considered. Appendix B (**Tables B-1 and B-2**) presents the results from the identification effort. Rivers and streams not listed in Appendix B were determined not to contain any ORVs.

SECTION 3
ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND DETERMINATIONS

3.1 ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

Each identified river segment in the field offices' planning areas must be evaluated to determine whether or not it is eligible for inclusion in the NWSRS. To be eligible, a river segment must be "free-flowing" and must possess at least one "outstandingly remarkable" value. These criteria are described below.

3.1.1 Free-Flowing Criteria

The KFO and GSFO applied the definition of free-flowing described in the WSR Act and BLM guidance in order to make a free-flowing determination for each of the segments containing at least one ORV. The free-flowing definition and guidance are described in the paragraphs below.

Free-flowing is defined by Section 16(b) of the WSR Act as "existing or flowing in natural condition without impoundment, diversion, straightening, rip-rapping, or other modification of the waterway." The existence of small dams, diversion works, or other minor structures at the time the river segment is being considered shall not automatically disqualify it for consideration as a potential addition to the NWSRS. Congress did not intend to require rivers to be "naturally flowing," in other words, flowing without any upstream manipulation except by nature. The presence of impoundments above and/or below the segment (including those that may regulate the flow regime through the segment), existing minor dams, and diversion structures within the study reach will not by themselves render a river ineligible. There are many segments in the NWSRS that are downstream from major dams or are between dams.

Additionally, a river need not be "boatable or floatable" in order to be eligible. For purposes of eligibility determination, the volume of flow is sufficient if it is enough to maintain the ORVs identified within the segment. Rivers with intermittent flows exist within the NWSRS, and rivers representative of desert ecosystems having outstanding ecological or other values should be considered.

The BLM guidance contained in the Washington Office Instruction Memorandum 2004-196 states: "…judgment is required in determining eligibility of water courses that are free-flowing and have

associated ORVs. As a general rule, the segment should contain regular and predictable flows (even though intermittent, seasonal, or interrupted). This flow should derive from naturally occurring circumstances, e.g., aquifer recharge, seasonal melting from snow or ice, normal precipitation, instream flow from spillways or upstream facilities. Caution is advised in applying the free-flow criterion to water courses that only flow during flash floods or unpredictable events. The segment should not be ephemeral (flow lasting only few days out of a year). Evaluation of flows should focus on normal water years, with consideration of drought or wet years during the inventory."

3.1.2 Outstandingly Remarkable Values Criteria and Region of Comparison

The determination of whether a river area contains "outstandingly remarkable" values is a professional judgment and is documented in this report. To be considered 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 (region of comparison). Values are scenic, recreational, geological, fish related, wildlife related, historic, cultural, botanical, hydrological, paleontological, scientific, or other values. While the spectrum of resources that may be considered is broad, all values should be directly river related. That is, they should have the following characteristics:

- Be located in the river or on its immediate shorelands (in accordance with BLM Handbook 8351, the preliminary boundary is 0.25-mile on either side of the river) (BLM 1992);
- Contribute substantially to the functioning of the river ecosystem; or
- Owe their location or existence to the presence of the river.

The following are guidelines for the ORVs for which river segments can be eligible, as well as the comparative region, that are considered in this report. Only one ORV is needed for eligibility. These guidelines are based on the guidelines described in BLM Manual 8351, *Wild and Scenic Rivers—Policy and Program Direction for Identification, Evaluation, and Management* (BLM 1992).

Scenic

Criteria

The landscape elements of landform, vegetation, water, color, and related factors result in notable or exemplary visual features and/or attractions. The BLM Visual Resource Inventory handbook (H-8410-1) (BLM 2006) may be used in addressing visual quality and in evaluating the extent of development upon scenic values. The rating must be a scenic quality "A" as defined in the BLM Visual Resource Inventory Handbook. When analyzing scenic values, additional factors – such as seasonal variations in vegetation, scale of cultural modifications, and the length of time negative intrusions are viewed – may be considered. Scenery and visual attractions may be highly diverse over the majority of the river or river segment.

Region of Comparison

The region of comparison is the state of Colorado.

Recreational

Criteria

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

- Interpretive opportunities may be exceptional and may attract or have the potential to attract visitors from outside the region of comparison; and
- The river may provide or have the potential to provide settings for national or regional usage or competitive events.

Region of Comparison

The region of comparison is people's willingness to travel long distances to access and recreate on a particular segment (e.g., tourism markets internationally, nationwide, and within the state of Colorado).

Geological

Criteria

The river, or the area within the river corridor, contains one or more examples of a geologic feature, process, or phenomenon that are unique or rare within the region of comparison. The features may be in an unusually active stage of development, represent a textbook example, or represent a unique or rare combination of geologic features (erosional, volcanic, glacial, or other geologic structures).

Region of Comparison

The region of comparison is areas of state or regional geologic importance.

Fish

Criteria

Fish values may be judged on the relative merits of either fish populations or habitat or a combination of the following river-related conditions:

- *Populations*. The river is nationally or regionally one of the top producers of resident, indigenous, or anadromous fish species. Of particular significance may be the presence of wild or unique stocks or populations of state- or US-listed or candidate threatened and endangered species.
- *Habitat*. The river provides exceptionally high-quality habitat for fish species indigenous to the region. Of particular significance is habitat for state- or US-listed or candidate threatened and endangered species.

Region of Comparison

The region of comparison is based on each species and the state threatened, endangered, and sensitive species lists.

Wildlife

Criteria

Wildlife values may be judged on the relative merits of either wildlife populations or habitat or on a combination of the following conditions:

- *Populations*. The river or area within the river corridor contains nationally or regionally important populations of resident or indigenous wildlife species depending on the river environment. Of particular significance may be species considered unique or populations of state- or US-listed or candidate threatened and endangered species.
- *Habitat*. The river or area within the river corridor provides exceptionally high-quality habitat for wildlife of national or regional significance or may provide unique habitat or a critical link in habitat conditions for state- or US-listed or candidate threatened and endangered species. Contiguous habitat conditions are such that the biological needs of the species are met.

Region of Comparison

The region of comparison is based on each species and the state threatened, endangered, and sensitive species lists.

Historic

Criteria

The river or area within the river corridor contains a site or sites or feature or features associated with a significant event, an important person, or a cultural activity of the past that was rare or unusual in the region. A historic site or feature in most cases is 50 years old or older. Sites or features listed on or eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) may be of particular significance.

Region of Comparison

A multi-level region of comparison includes Colorado and the west-central Rocky Mountains.

Cultural

Criteria

The river or area within the river corridor contains a site or sites where there is evidence of occupation or use by Native Americans. Sites must be rare or must have unusual characteristics or exceptional human interest values. Sites may have national or regional importance for interpreting prehistory, be rare, represent an area where culture or a cultural period was first identified and described, have been used concurrently by two or more cultural groups,or have been used by cultural groups for rare or sacred purposes.

Region of Comparison

The region of comparison includes regional sites that would be eligible for the NRHP.

Other Similar Values

Criteria

While no specific evaluation guidelines have been developed for the other similar values category, additional values deemed relevant to the eligibility of the river segment should be considered in a manner consistent with the foregoing guidance, including, but not limited to, hydrologic, ecologic/biologic diversity, paleontologic, botanic, and scientific study opportunities.

Region of Comparison

The region of comparison depends upon the specific other value.

3.1.3 Preliminary Classification Criteria

If a river segment is considered eligible, it is assigned a tentative classification. The criteria for classification used in this evaluation are defined in Section 2(b) of the WSR Act and are described in **Table 3-1**.

Table 3-1
Criteria for Tentative Classification

	River Classification		
Attribute	**Wild**	**Scenic**	**Recreational**
Water Resources Development (impoundments, diversions, etc.)	Free of impoundment	Free of impoundment	Some existing impoundment or diversion. The existence of low dams, diversions, riprap, or other modifications of the waterway is acceptable, provided the waterway remains generally natural and riverine in appearance.
Shoreline Development	Essentially primitive. Little or no evidence of human activity.	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity.	Some development. Substantial evidence of human activity.
	The presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value, is acceptable.	The presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures is acceptable.	The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures is acceptable.
	A limited amount of domestic livestock grazing or hay production is acceptable.	The presence of grazing, hay production, or row crops is acceptable.	Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural and forestry uses.
	Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest.	Evidence of past or ongoing timber harvest is acceptable, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank.	May show evidence of past and ongoing timber harvest.
Accessibility	Generally inaccessible except by trail.	Accessible in places by road.	Readily accessible by road or railroad.
	No roads, railroads, or other provision for vehicular travel within the river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the river area is acceptable.	Roads may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads or railroads is acceptable.	The existence of parallel roads or railroads on one or both banks, as well as bridge crossings and other river access points, including fords, is acceptable.
Water Quality	Meets or exceeds Federal criteria or Federally approved state standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming), except where exceeded by natural conditions.	No criteria prescribed by the WSR Act. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 have made it a national goal that all waters of the US be made fishable and swimmable. Therefore, rivers will not be precluded from scenic or recreational classification because of poor water quality at the time of their study, provided a water quality improvement plan exists or is being developed in compliance with applicable federal and state laws.	

Source: Federal Register. NWSRS; Final Revised Guidelines for Eligibility, Classification, and Management of River Areas. Section 1(3), Vol. 47, No. 173, page 39461. September 7, 1982.

3.2 KREMMLING FIELD OFFICE ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATIONS AND OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUES DESCRIPTIONS

Sixteen river and stream segments have been determined to meet the eligibility criteria within the KFO. **Figures 3.2-1 through 3.2-3** provide an overview of the KFO planning area and show the locations of eligible segments and the ORVs identified for each. Following the overview maps, each eligible segment is presented with a detailed description of the segment characteristics, ORV(s), and preliminary classification.

The segments listed in this section have been determined to meet the eligibility criteria described in Section 3.1. In accordance with Section 06B of BLM Manual 8351, *Wild and Scenic Rivers—Policy and Program Direction for Identification, Evaluation, and Management* (BLM 1992), in cases where a particular river segment is predominantly nonfederal in ownership and contains interspersed BLM-administered lands, the BLM shall evaluate only its segment as to eligibility and defer to the State or to the private landowners' discretion as to their determination of eligibility. The eligibility determinations in this report are only for those portions of rivers or streams that occur on BLM-administered lands. Eligibility determinations have not been made on portions of rivers or streams occurring on State or private lands.

The 16 eligible river segments presented in the KFO include:

- Blue River (3 segments);
- Colorado River (5 segments);
- Kinney Creek (1 segment);
- Muddy Creek (1 segment);
- North Platte River (1 segment);
- Piney River (1 segment);
- Rabbit Ears Creek (1 segment);
- Spruce Creek (1 segment);
- Sulphur Gulch (1 segment); and
- Troublesome Creek (1 segment).

Figure 3.2-1 Kremmling Field Office Eligible Segments, Map 1

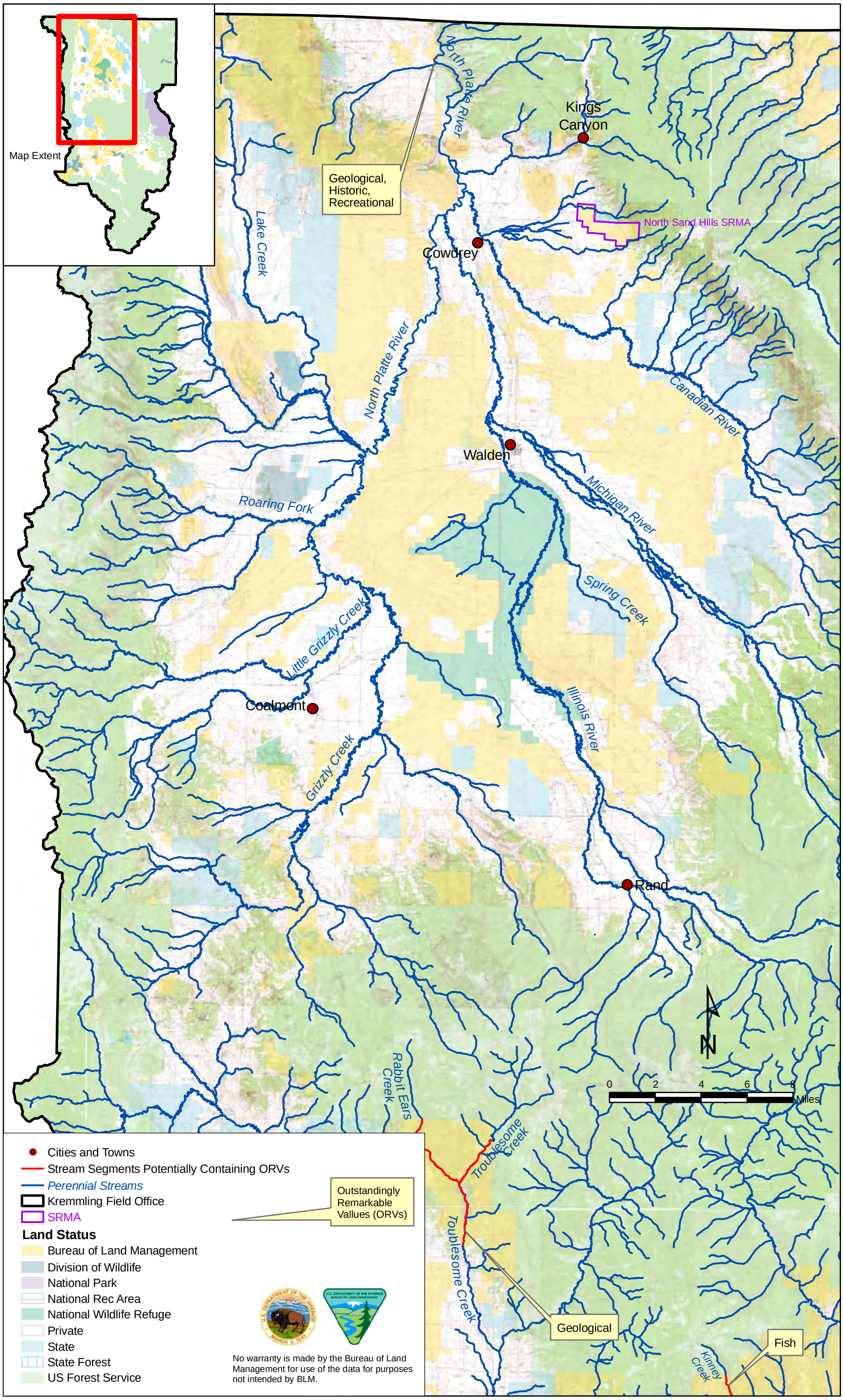


Figure 3.2-2 Kremmling Field Office Eligible Segments, Map 2

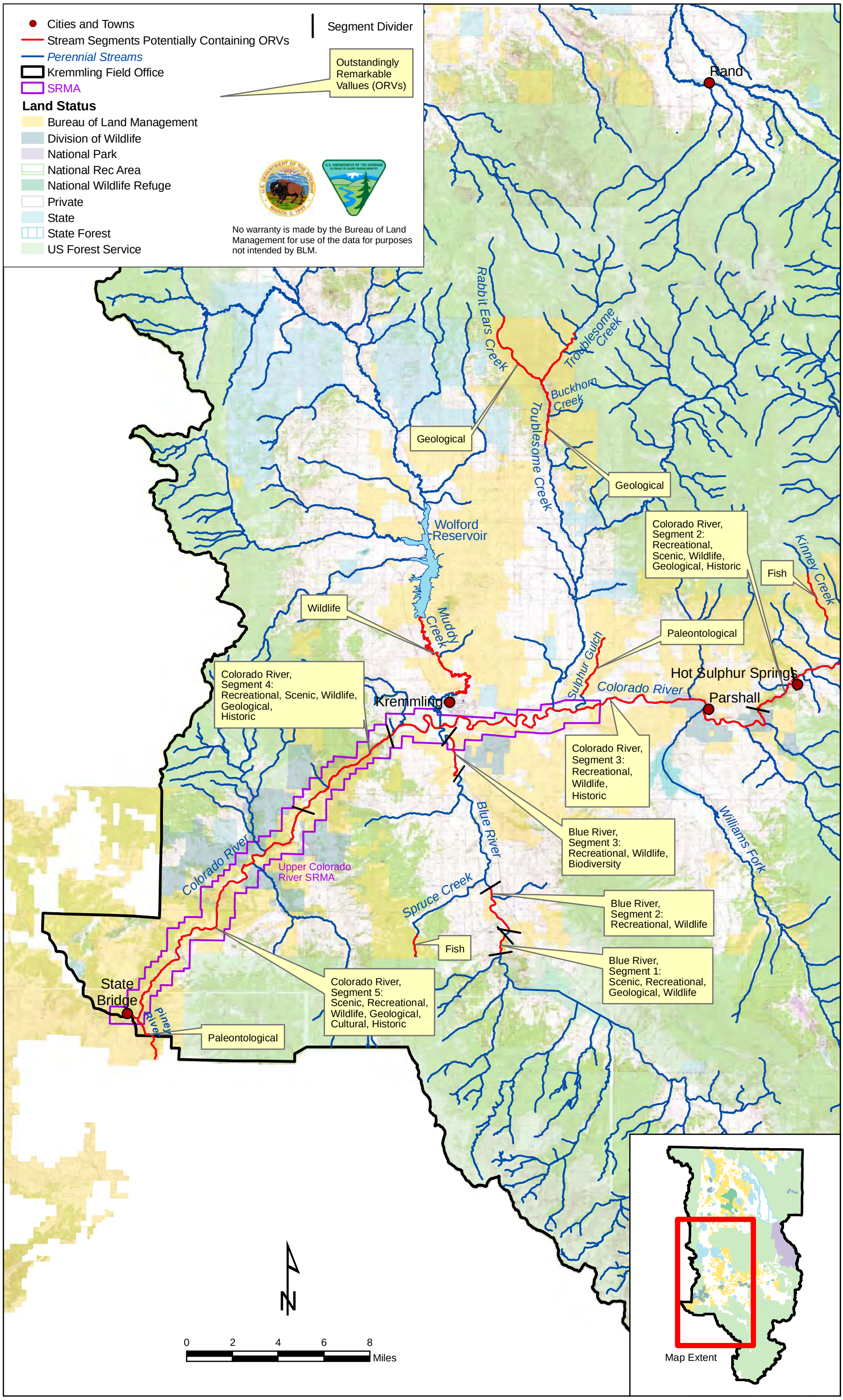
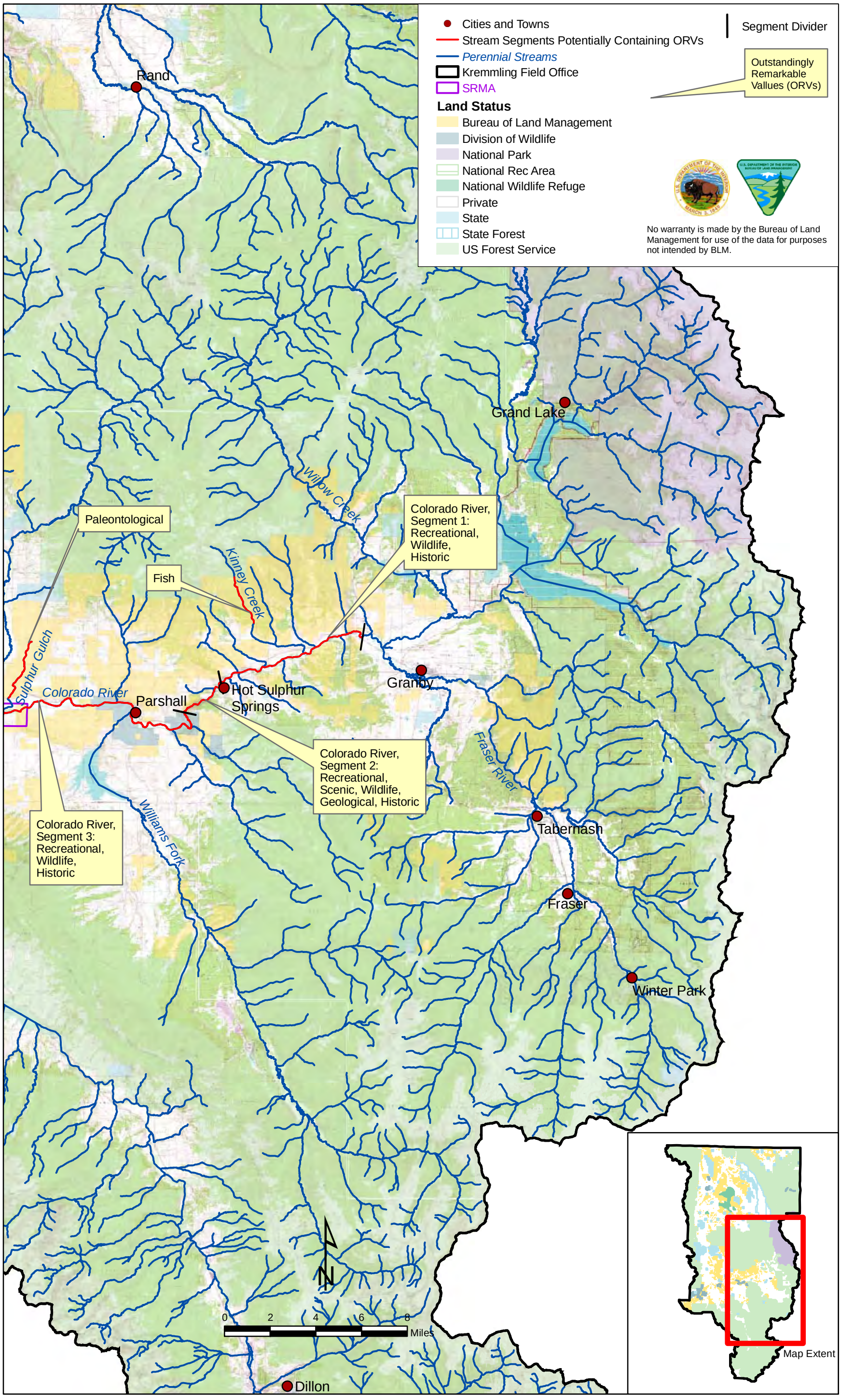


Figure 3.2-3 Kremmling Field Office Eligible Segments, Map 3



3.2.1 Segment Name: Blue River (Segment 1) *(Figure 3.2-4)*

Description: From the border of BLM and Forest Service land (approximately 1.5 miles downstream of Green Mountain Reservoir) to the border between BLM and private land (approximately 2.5 miles downstream of Green Mountain Reservoir). This segment includes the Green Mountain Canyon portion of the Blue River (Township 2 South, Range 80 West, Section 3 West ½, West ½).

Total Segment Length: 1.01 miles

Length on BLM Land: 1.01 miles

Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Scenic

The canyon below Green Mountain Reservoir is approximately 2.5 miles long, with the upstream 1.5 miles managed by the Forest Service and the remainder managed by BLM. This segments landform consists of a narrow canyon with prominent cliffs that rise 200 to 400 feet above the river on the right. River left is more of a gentle slope hillside, rising about 100 to 200 feet above the river. The area has some variety in the vegetation. The canyon's rich and vivid color combinations add a pleasing contrast in the soil, rock, and water. Natural erosion in the canyon has exposed the rock strata leaving shades of red, grey, tan, gold, and white. The vegetation and adjacent scenery greatly enhances the overall visual quality. Man made intrusions or cultural modifications in the canyon consist of the ranch roads, ditches, and grazing. These modifications are 100 feet or more above the river and not generally noticed along the river. The majority of the steep-walled section of the canyon is not on BLM-administered lands. The canyon as a whole is distinctive and rare in the region. This area has a scenic quality rating of A.

Recreational (Floatboating)

The Green Mountain Canyon section provides outstanding floatboating opportunities unique to Colorado. Floatboating activities include canoeing, kayaking, and rafting. It is class II/III whitewater and is within an hour's drive of a major metropolitan area larger than one million people (Denver). Public access to BLM-administered lands is only by kayaking or floatboating when water is at sufficient levels. This segment is included in the kayaker's guidebook *Colorado Rivers and Creeks* (Banks and Eckardt 1999). The Blue River is described as "an enchanting four-mile run of Class II and easy Class III whitewater that challenges intermediates, but also leaves time to admire the outstanding scenery" (Cassady et al. 1994). No roads or trails penetrate this canyon. This is also a late-season float with runnable flows typically beginning in mid- to late August and running through late October.

Recreational (Fishing)

There are fishing opportunities on the entire reach of the Blue River to the confluence with the Colorado River. This is designated as Gold Medal waters by Colorado's Wildlife Commission to provide outstanding angling opportunities for large trout. The Colorado Department of Natural Resources, Division of Wildlife (DOW) manages 2.5 miles of the Blue River below Green Mountain Reservoir as Wild Trout Waters. Such streams are selected to produce wild trout and are therefore

not stocked with hatchery fish, giving anglers an opportunity to catch wild trout. Although the BLM-administered section is not within this designated stretch, it is close enough to still allow the opportunity for anglers to catch wild trout. Fishing access in this segment is predominantly by floatboating.

Geological

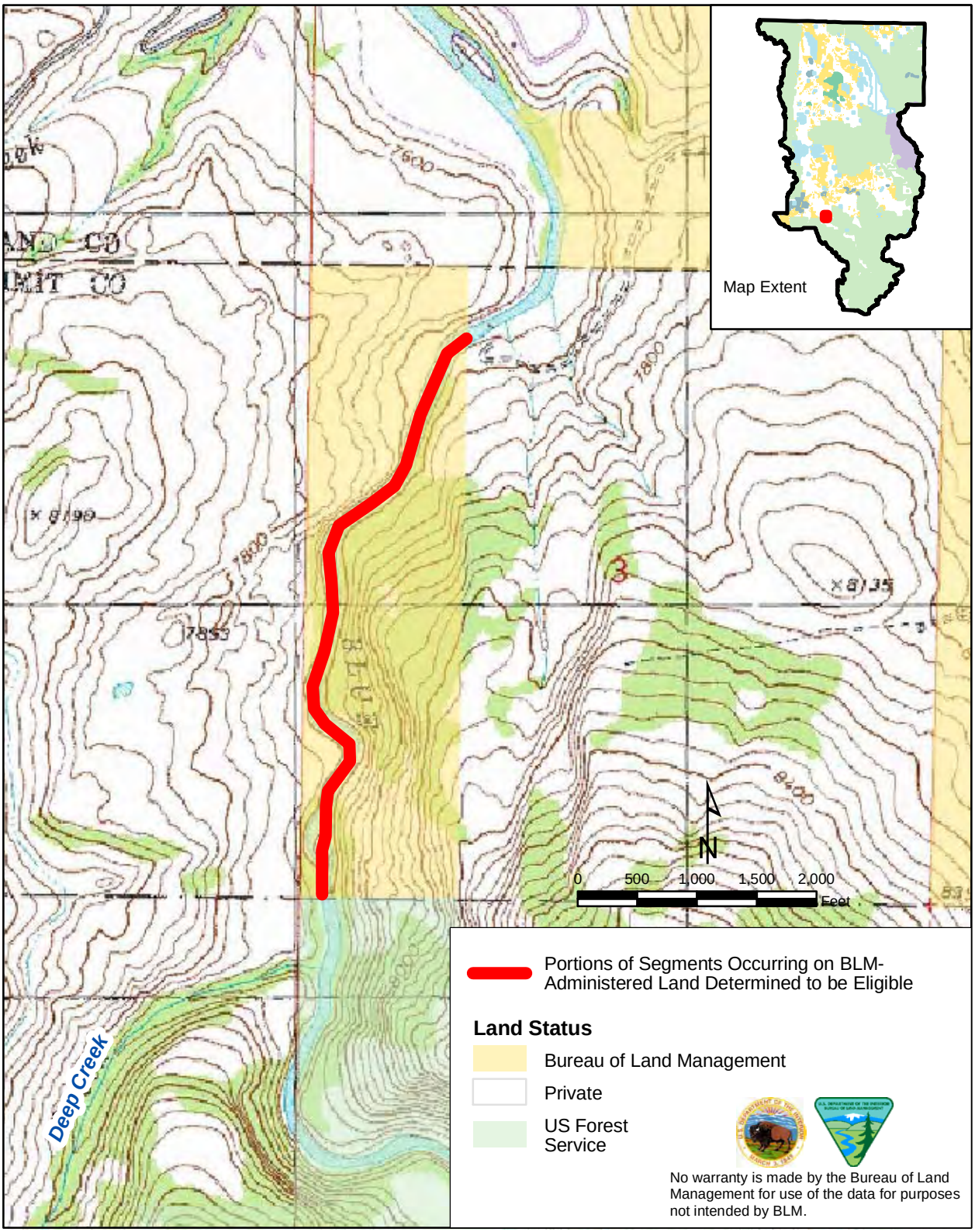
This is a unique canyon through a large "Christmas tree" intrusive complex. The central intrusive stock has outward-dipping sills resembling branches of a Christmas tree, where horizontal-orientated sills or "branches" split laterally away from the vertically oriented "trunk" or intrusive center. Erosion by the river has exposed the Mesozoic sedimentary rock "interbranches" between where the "branches" of the intrusive split weak layers or bedding planes in the sedimentary rock. These exposures include significant fossils and stratigraphic relationships in the Morrison, Dakota, Benton, Niobrara, and Pierre Shale Formations.

Wildlife

Data provided by the Colorado DOW (updated in 2003) identifies this segment as important nesting and winter habitat for bald eagle *(Haliaeetus leucocephalus)*, as well as habitat for river otter *(Lutra canadensis)*. Both species have been observed in this section annually. Bald eagle is federally listed as a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. River otter is a Colorado-listed threatened species.

Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification is Wild.



Blue River Segment 1

Total Segment Length:
1.01 miles

Length on BLM Land:
1.01 miles

Preliminary Classification:
Wild

Outstandingly Remarkable Values:

Scenic
Recreational (Fishing)
Recreational (Floatboating)
Geological
Wildlife

Figure 3.2-4

3.2.2 Segment Name: Blue River (Segment 2) *(Figure 3.2-5)*

Description: Located downstream of Segment 1 from the BLM land boundary downstream of the confluence with Spring Creek to the BLM land boundary located upstream of the confluence with Spruce Creek. The portions of the river considered are those which occur on the BLM lands located in Township 2 South, Range 80 West, Sections 28, 33, and 34.

Total Segment Length: 1.46 miles

Length on BLM Land: 0.96 mile

Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Recreational (Fishing)

The recreational fishing ORV is the same as that described for Segment 1.

Recreational (Floatboating)

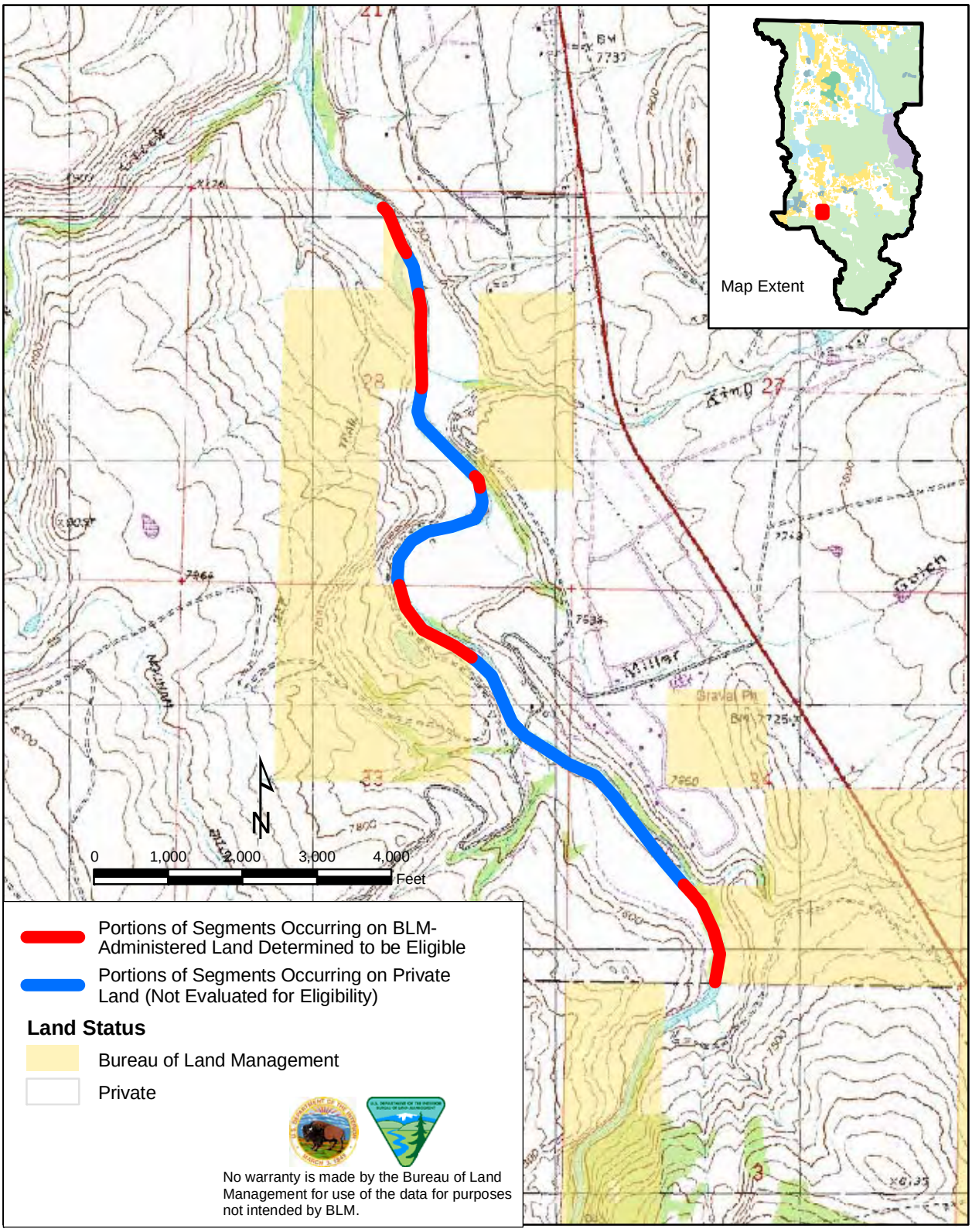
This segment presents a unique floatboating opportunity within an hour's drive of a major metropolitan area larger than one million people (Denver). Public access to BLM-administered lands is only by kayaking or floatboating when water is at sufficient levels from upstream of the segment. The portion downstream of the Spring Creek Road bridge is a meandering river through an open valley.

Wildlife

The wildlife ORV is the same as that described for Segment 1.

Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification is Recreational because of a road along the segment.



Blue River Segment 2

Total Segment Length:
1.46 miles

Length on BLM Land:
0.96 miles

Preliminary Classification:
Recreational

Outstandingly Remarkable Values:
Recreational (Fishing)
Recreational (Floatboating)
Wildlife

Figure 3.2-5

3.2.3 Segment Name: Blue River (Segment 3) *(Figure 3.2-6)*

Description: Includes several small sections of the Blue River as it occurs on BLM land from (Township 1 North, Range 80 West, 32 Northest Northwest) approximately 0.25-mile upstream of the confluence with Dry Creek to approximately 1.0 mile upstream of the confluence with the Colorado River. The BLM has an established fishing access and boat take-out at the downstream end of this segment. The segment includes the Trough Road bridge crossing.

Total Segment Length: 2.05 miles

Length on BLM Land: 0.52 mile

Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Recreational (Fishing)

The recreational fishing ORV is similar to that described for Segment 1, except that fishing access in this segment is available by floatboating and via pedestrian access to the upper section of this segment.

Recreational (Floatboating)

The recreational (floatboating) ORV is the same as that described for Segment 2.

Wildlife

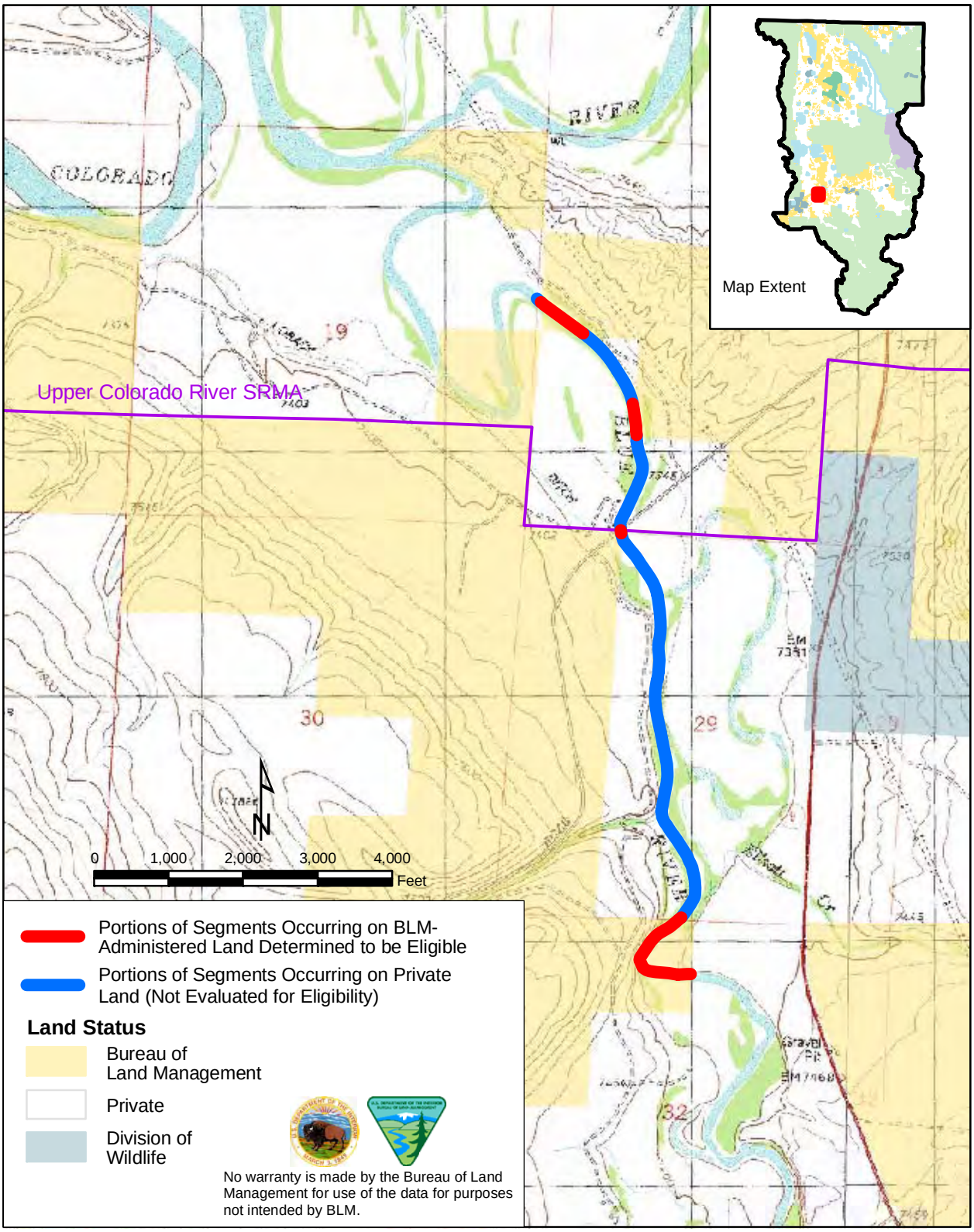
The wildlife ORV is the same as that described for Segment 1.

Biodiversity

In the *Survey of Critical Biological Resources, Grand County, Colorado, 2006* (Colorado Natural Heritage Program [CNHP] 2006), the Blue River (from Camp Creek to Dry Creek) was recommended as a potential conservation area, with moderate biodiversity significance. The site is drawn for a fair (C-ranked) occurrence of a globally vulnerable (G3/S2) plant community, narrowleaf cottonwood/water birch montane *(Populus angustifolia/Betula occidentalis)* riparian forest.

Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification is Recreational because of a road within 0.25-mile of the river and the presence of a rock weir.



Blue River Segment 3

Total Segment Length:
2.05 miles

Length on BLM Land:
0.52 miles

Preliminary Classification:
Recreational

Outstandingly Remarkable Values:
Recreational (Fishing)
Recreational (Floatboating)
Wildlife
Biodiversity

Figure 3.2-6

3.2.4 Segment Name: Colorado River—Windy Gap to Hot Sulphur Springs (Segment 1) *(Figure 3.2-7)*

Description: Windy Gap to just downstream of the town of Hot Sulphur Springs. Downstream boundary is located at the northeastern end of Byers Canyon.

Total Segment Length: 7.32 miles

Length on BLM Land: 0.80 mile

Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Recreational (Fishing)

The entire segment is designated as Gold Medal waters by the Colorado Wildlife Commission. This provides outstanding angling opportunities for large trout.

Wildlife

Data provided by the Colorado DOW (updated in 2003) identifies this segment as important nesting and winter habitat for bald eagle and as habitat for river otter. Both species have been observed in this section annually. Bald eagle is federally listed as a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. River otter is a Colorado-listed threatened species.

Historic

Historic Moffat Road—This road was begun in 1903 by David Moffat to connect Denver, Colorado with northwest Colorado and Salt Lake City, Utah. The Denver Northwestern and Pacific Railroad crossed the continental divide at Rollins Pass and reached Middle Park in 1905. For lack of funding, the railroad was stopped at Hot Sulphur Springs. Moffat was successful in raising fresh capital from New York, and the line was extended through Gore Canyon and the coal fields in the Yampa Valley. By 1907, the railroad reached Steamboat Springs, Colorado, which became the terminus, again because of a lack of funding. David Moffat died penniless in 1911. The railroad follows the same route today, providing service for freight and passengers. Access trails, tunnels, and historic towns are continuing evidence of the construction of the railroad and its importance to the early development of northwest Colorado.

The Good Roads Movement, Midland Route, and Victory Highway—With humble beginnings as game and Indian trails, and later followed by mountain men, trappers, and traders, these early trails became the major travel corridors by the 1880s to connect ranches in Middle Park with the outside world. From 1910 to 1920, transcontinental automobile routes were being proposed to connect existing roads with new construction to connect the US from east to west coasts. One such route, the Midland Route, was created by the mid-1910s to connect Denver to Kremmling via Berthoud Pass. Following World War I, the Midland Route became known as part of the "Victory Highway." By 1938, the old routes were rebuilt and are now US Highway 40.

Early Hydroelectric Projects—In 1902, a Denver-based company was incorporated as the Hydroelectric Power Company, which proposed a dam, diversion, and power plant for Gore

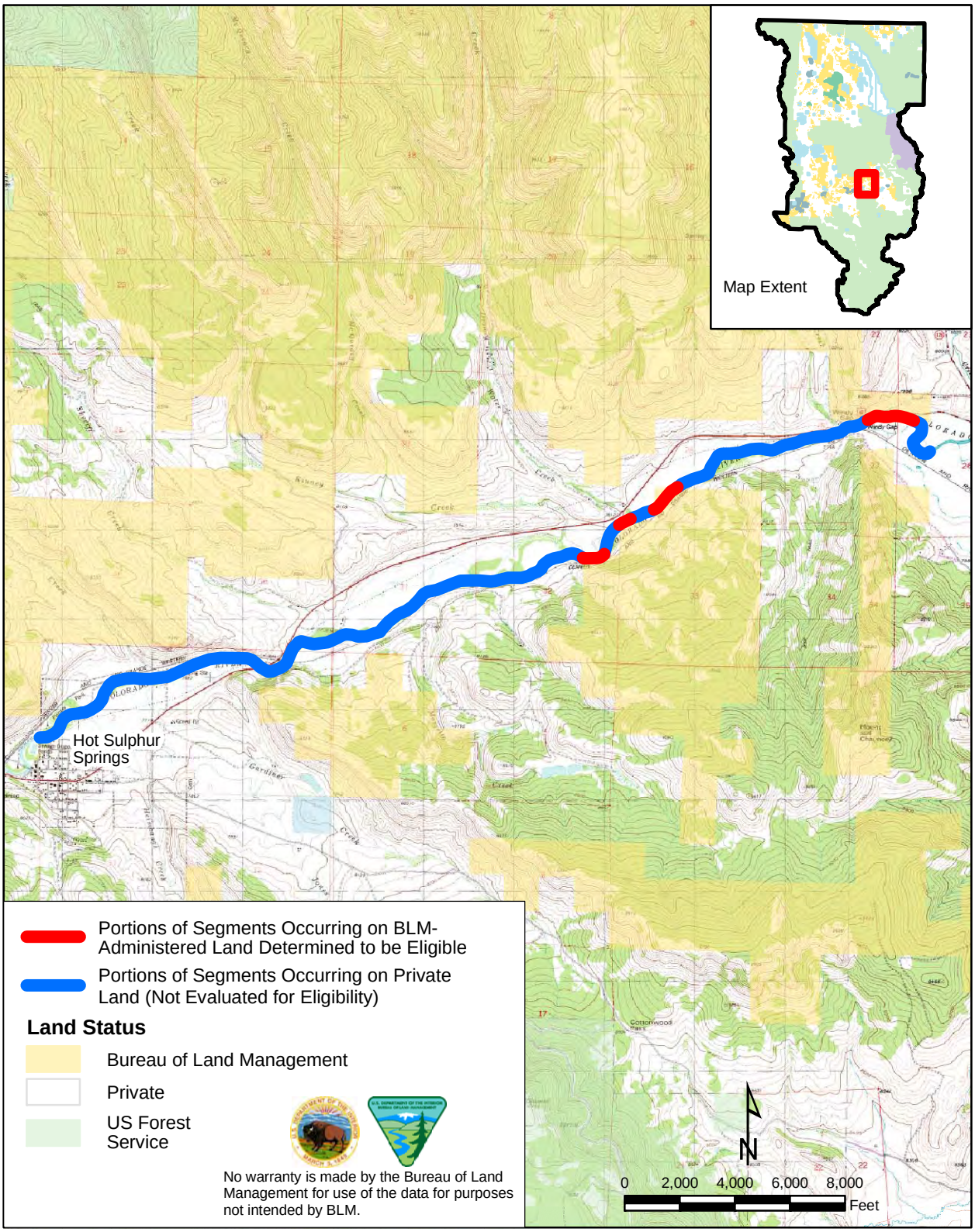
Canyon. The company's stated intent was to market electricity locally and to Leadville, Colorado, and Denver. However, it was suspected by many that the real intent was to block David Moffat's railroad from passing through Gore Canyon or to extort money for a right-of-way. Other water storage and power generation locations were at Windy Gap, Potato Hill, and Byers Canyon. All were located across the route Byers would propose for the railroad.

A new power company, New Century Power and Light, purchased Hydroelectric Power Company and filed for a reservoir site in 1903. Behind this company was Edward Harriman, owner of the Union Pacific Railroad and a competitor of David Moffat. Legal injunctions were filed by both parties to restrain the other from further survey and engineering. A decision was eventually reached allowing New Century Power and Light a pipeline and diversion, but no dam. The pipeline was later changed to a tunnel. This decision was supported by the US Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation as needed for water storage for irrigation in Arizona and California. President Theodore Roosevelt eventually became involved, taking steps to redress the US Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation for partisan support of New Century and Power (Union Pacific Railroad), and intervening in support of Moffat's Railroad.

The proposed reservoir and tunnel became known as the Hartman Reservoir and Tunnel, filed by the East Argentine Tunnel, Mining, Milling, Power, and Transportation Company. Additional plans called for a boarding and power house. A construction trail was built into the Colorado River Canyon between Pumphouse and Radium, and a tunnel bore was started, but never finished. Today the trail and tunnel are known by the name Argentine Trail and Tunnel. The trail can be observed and hiked along the canyon wall, and the tunnel is located adjacent the Colorado River.

Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification is Recreational because of a road and railroad.



Colorado River Segment 1

Total Segment Length:
7.32 miles

Length on BLM Land:
0.80 miles

Preliminary Classification:
Recreational

Outstandingly Remarkable Values:
Recreational (Fishing)
Wildlife
Historic

Figure 3.2-7

3.2.5 Segment Name: Colorado River—Byers Canyon (Segment 2) *(Figure 3.2-8)*

Description: Byers Canyon segment is from the northeastern extent of Byers Canyon (end of Segment 1) to the downstream extent of Byers Canyon on BLM land at the boundary with the Hot Sulphur Springs State Wildlife Area (Township 1 North, Range 78 West, Section 9 Southwest Northeast and Southeast Southwest).

Total Segment Length: 2.44 miles

Length on BLM Land: 0.31 mile

Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Scenic

This segments landform consists of prominent cliffs and massive rock outcrops. The area has some variety in the vegetation and the river has sections of cascading white water and is dominate in the landscape. The canyon's rich and vivid color combinations add a pleasing contrast in the soil, rock, and water. Erosion and construction in the canyon have exposed the rock strata leaving shades of red, tan, gold, and white. The sparse vegetation and coniferous trees on the slopes contribute to the scenery. The adjacent scenery greatly enhances the overall visual quality. Manmade intrusions or cultural modifications in the canyon consist of the railroad and US Highway 40; both have caused major modifications of the canyon. Changes in the natural slope due to blasting for the railroad and the road have created open scar faces and eroded areas. For the short BLM portion, the railroad is about 40-plus feet above the river and parallels the river on the right bank. In addition, the highway is about 40-plus feet above the river and parallels the river on the left bank. The canyon as a whole is somewhat distinctive and somewhat rare in the region. This area has a scenic quality rating of A.

Recreational (Fishing)

The entire segment is designated as Gold Medal waters by the Colorado Wildlife Commission. This provides outstanding angling opportunities for large trout, for which fisherman travel relatively long distances to enjoy.

Recreational (Floatboating)

From the beginning of the Colorado River Special Recreational Management Area through Byers Canyon, kayaking and floatboating opportunities exist during early season runoff. This segment is described in *Colorado Rivers and Creeks* (Banks and Eckardt 1999, page 102) as follows:

> "When the water is flowing, this is a run that no local can pass on. At moderate flows, the run is defined by a series of rapids very similar in nature to the introductory rapids in Gore. The crux of the canyon is a ledge drop, which becomes nearly impassible at low flows. At high flows, the ledge drop becomes a shotgun blast, and an introduction to the screaming half-mile around the bottom corner. High water makes this one of the most funnelized, high-speed definitions of Western Big Water Boating there is."

Recreational (Scenic driving and other recreation)

A National Scenic Byway designated in 2005 parallels the river in this segment, providing scenic driving opportunities. Recreation in this corridor attracts visitors both within and beyond the region. Adjacent destination tourism markets (Winter Park and Summit County) provide visitors with various opportunities such as fishing and camping.

Geological

This is a striking canyon through an upfaulted slice of Precambrian granitic rocks in the Middle Park basin, separating the Breccia-spoon syncline from the Troublesome subbasin. The Granitic rocks are capped by sedimentary rocks including the Dakota Formation sandstone, visible on the down-dropped block east of the fault and at the east side of the canyon. The Dakota Sandstone has been eroded off the uplifted block in much of the area. The hot springs emanate from the fault, from deeply below the base of the Dakota Sandstone Formation cliff at the east edge of the canyon.

Wildlife

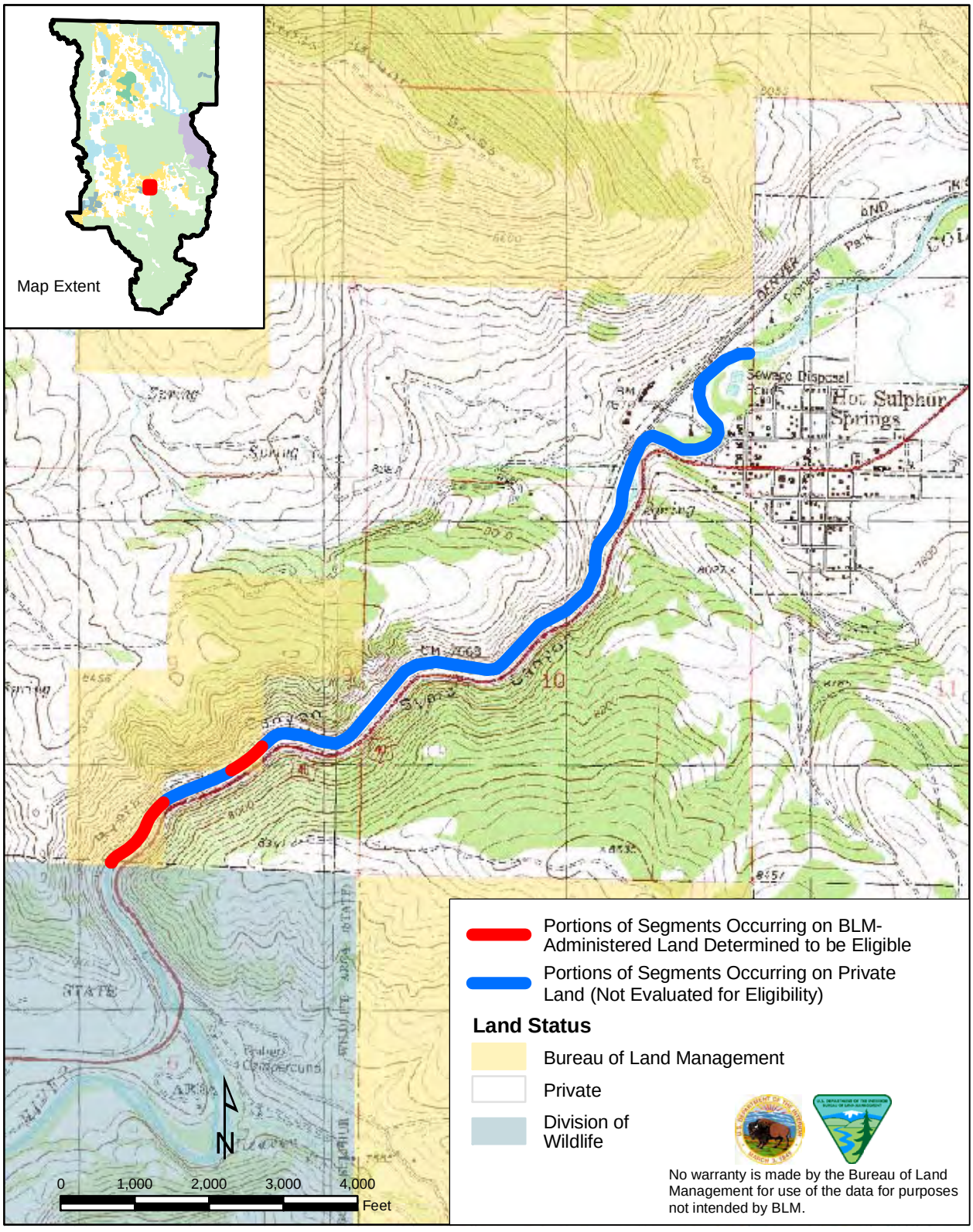
The wildlife ORV is the same as that described for Segment 1.

Historic

The historic ORV is the same as that described for Segment 1.

Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification is Recreational because of a road and railroad.



Colorado River Segment 2

Total Segment Length:
2.44 miles

Length on BLM Land:
0.31 miles

Preliminary Classification:
Recreational

Outstandingly Remarkable Values:

Recreational (Fishing)
Recreational (Floatboating)
Recreational (Scenic driving and Other Recreation)
Scenic
Wildlife
Geological
Historic

Figure 3.2-8

3.2.6 Segment Name: Colorado River—Below Byers Canyon to the Mouth of Gore Canyon (Segment 3) *(Figure 3.2-9)*

Description: From downstream extent of Byers Canyon on BLM land at the boundary with the Hot Sulphur Springs State Wildlife Area (end of Segment 2) to the upstream boundary of BLM land at the gauging station (mouth of Gore Canyon).

Total Segment Length: 24.36 miles

Length on BLM Land: 3.24 miles

Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Recreational (Fishing)

A portion of this segment (from Byers Canyon to the confluence with Troublesome Creek) is designated as Gold Medal waters by the Colorado Wildlife Commission. This provides outstanding angling opportunities for large trout. There are six fishing access points provided on BLM land in this segment. Fishermen travel relatively long distances to fish at these locations.

Recreational (Scenic driving and other recreation)

The scenic driving and other recreation values in this section are the same as those described for the Colorado River Segment 2. In addition, the Upper Colorado River, from near Reeder Creek to State Bridge, was designated a Special Recreation Management Area in the Kremmling RMP (BLM 1984a, amended 2000).

Wildlife

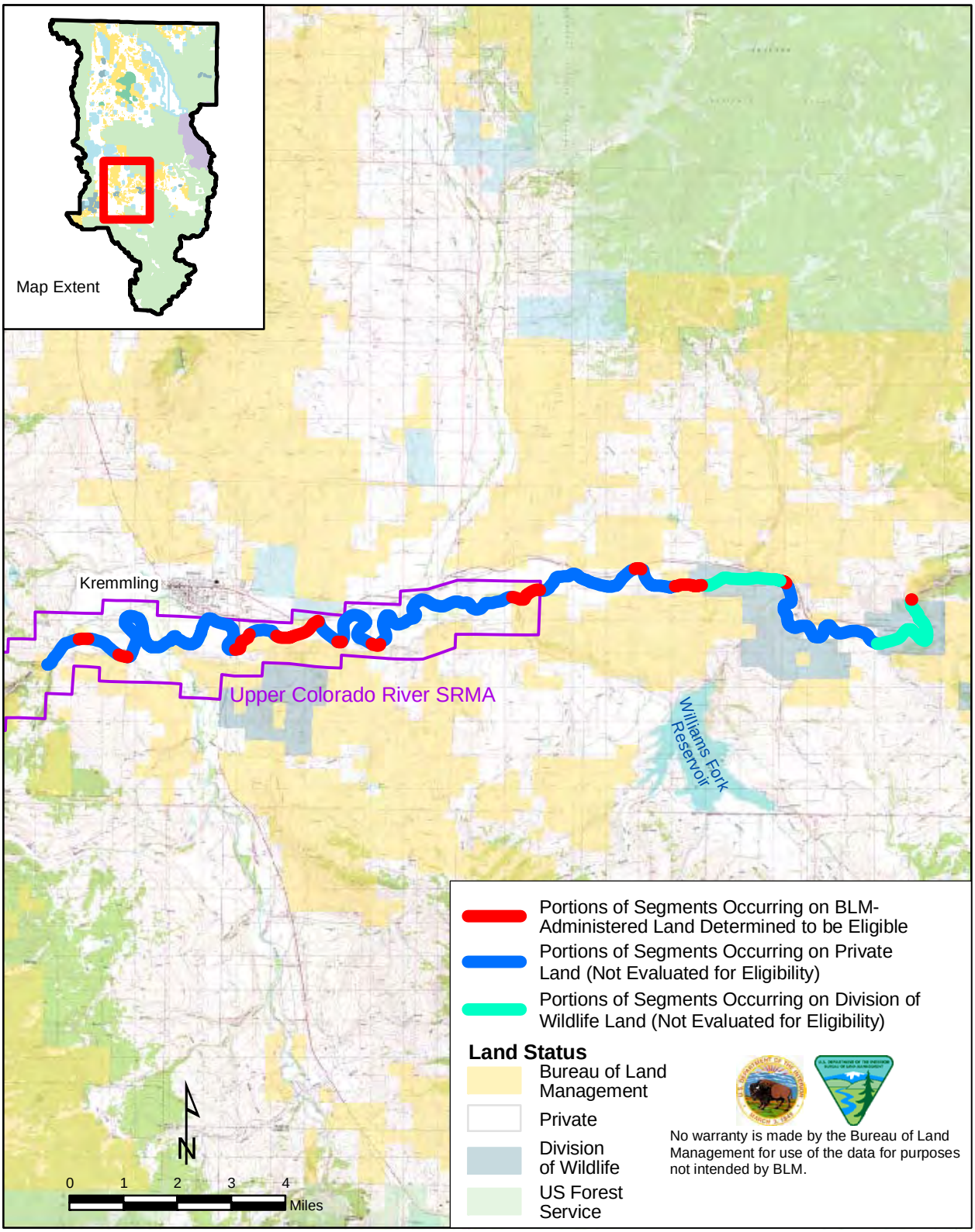
The wildlife ORV is the same as that described for Segment 1.

Historic

The historic ORV is the same as that described for Segment 1.

Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification is Recreational because of a road and railroad.



Colorado River Segment 3

Total Segment Length:
24.36 miles

Length on BLM Land:
3.24 miles

Preliminary Classification:
Recreational

Outstandingly Remarkable Values:
Recreational (Fishing)
Recreational (Scenic driving and Other Recreation)
Wildlife
Historic

Figure 3.2-9

3.2.7 Segment Name: Colorado River Gore Canyon (Segment 4) *(Figure 3.2-10)*

Description: From the gauging station located near the mouth of Gore Canyon to the Pumphouse recreational site.

Total Segment Length: 5.36 miles

Length on BLM Land: 4.73 miles

Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Scenic

The river drops an average of 78 feet per mile through the canyon. This segments landform consists of a narrow rugged canyon with steep prominent cliffs that rise 2,000 feet above the river. These massive rock outcrops consist of granite, gneiss, and schist. The area has some variety in the vegetation and the natural vegetation comes down to the river in several locations on the left bank of the river. The right bank consists mostly of a gravel slope with little vegetation close to the water. In addition, the larger boulders that were left behind during railroad construction have created several sections of large cascading whitewater that is a dominate part of the landscape. The canyon's rich and vivid color combinations add a pleasing contrast in the soil, rock, and water. Natural erosion and railroad construction in the canyon have exposed the rock strata leaving shades of red, grey, tan, gold, and white. The sparse vegetation and coniferous trees on the upper slopes contribute to the scenery. In addition, the adjacent scenery greatly enhances the overall visual quality. Manmade intrusions or cultural modifications in the canyon consist of the railroad, tunnels, and utility poles along the railroad, all of which have caused major modifications of the canyon. Changes in the natural slope because of blasting for the railroad have created a narrower river strewn with large boulders, along with open scar faces and eroded areas. Through the canyon the railroad starts at a grade about 40 feet above the river and climbs to about 120 feet above the river, and it parallels the river on the right bank. The canyon as a whole is very distinctive and very rare in the region. This area has a scenic quality rating of A.

Recreational (Fishing)

The river from the upper end of Gore Canyon to the Town of State Bridge is managed by the Colorado DOW as Wild Trout Waters. Such streams are selected to produce wild trout and are therefore not stocked with hatchery fish, giving anglers an opportunity to catch wild trout. People travel long distances to fish this area of the Colorado River.

Recreational (Floatboating)

Outstanding class V whitewater boating opportunities exist. Gore Canyon has by far the most difficult whitewater on the entire river from its headwaters to its mouth, through bedrock of granite, gneiss, and schist. In a little over 5 miles, the Colorado drops 340 feet with a peak gradient of 120 feet per mile (Cassady et al. 1994). This segment is described in *Colorado Rivers and Creeks* (Banks and Eckardt 1999) as follows:

> "Gore has gone from being obscure to becoming the quintessential class V run in Colorado … it is the one more advanced boaters flock to for a test of skill and fun than any other run in the state."

This segment is host to the Gore Race, which is one of the best whitewater competitions held in the western US and, in recent years, has been used as the site for the US Whitewater National Championship (Banks and Eckardt 1999).

Recreational (Scenic driving and other recreation)

The scenic driving and other recreation values in this section are the same as described for the Colorado River Segment 2.

Geological

This segment is a unique exposure at the edge of the ancestral Rocky Mountains uplift (Penn-Perm) with sedimentation west into the then-submerged marine Eagle Basin. Fan deposits, terrestrial, shoreline, and marine rocks are exposed, showing development of the Frontrangia uplift and its relationship to climate change, eustatic sea level changes, and sedimentation loading into the Eagle Basin. This segment is also significant because this large deep canyon was formed by the cutting of the Colorado River. The formation of the canyon drained the ancient lakes and flooded areas where the town of Kremmling is today. This segment provides detailed sections of the Minturn Formation.

Exposures at the upstream side of Gore Canyon contain a lack of pre-Mesozoic sediments, as all pre-Morrison sediments were eroded off the Precambrian granitic rocks when they were uplifted in the ancestral "Frontrangia" uplift here in the Pennsylvanian-Permian periods. At the Pumphouse (downstream) end of the canyon, thin sedimentary beds begin to appear. This area laid in the contemporaneous Eagle Basin side of the uplift, where rocks eroded off the uplift were transported west to the submerged marine area of Eagle Basin and to the coastal, deltaic, and fluvial environments between the basin center and the uplift.

Wildlife

The wildlife ORV is the same as that described for Segment 1.

Historic

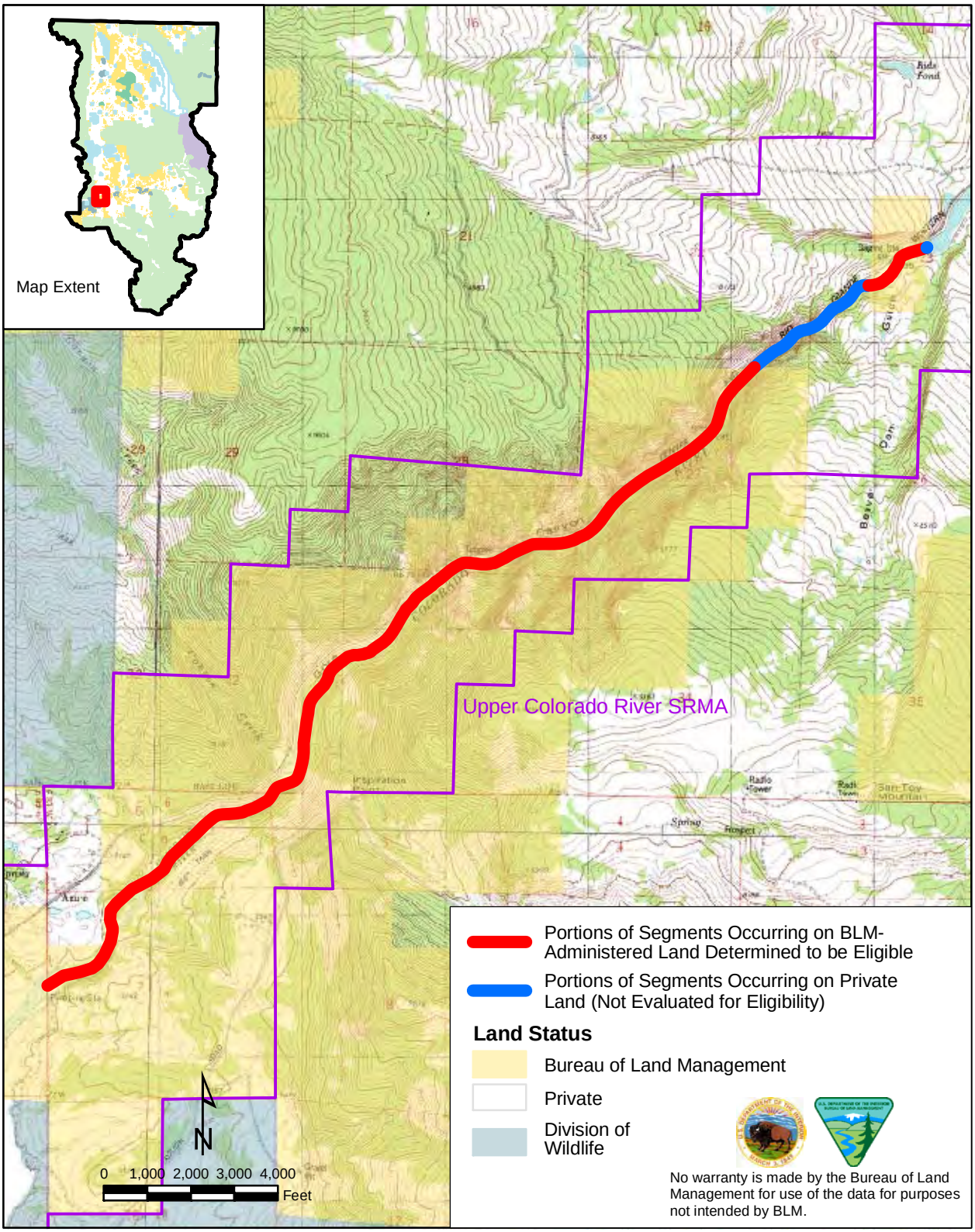
Historic Moffat Road—This ORV is the same as that described for Segment 1.

Early Hydroelectric Projects—This ORV is the same as that described for Segment 1.

World War II German Prisoner of War Camp—During World War II, captured German prisoners were sent to work camps throughout the west. Near the mouth of Gore Canyon a camp was established to make ice to refrigerate produce and other perishable being transported on the railroad. The only remains of the camp are the diversion ditches, ice ponds, and the building foundations. The soldiers were allowed to march to Kremmling on Sundays to attend church on their one day off. The soldiers were well behaved and many of the "old timers" remember the camp and soldiers fondly.

Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification is Recreational because of a road and railroad.



Colorado River Segment 4

Total Segment Length:
5.36 miles

Length on BLM Land:
4.73 miles

Preliminary Classification:
Recreational

Outstandingly Remarkable Values:
Recreational (Fishing)
Recreational (Floatboating)
Recreational (Scenic driving and Other Recreation)
Scenic
Geological
Wildlife
Historic
Cultural

Figure 3.2-10

3.2.8 Segment Name: Colorado River—Pumphouse to State Bridge (Segment 5) *(Figure 3.2-11)*

Description: Pumphouse to State Bridge segment from the Pumphouse recreational site to State Bridge (BLM KFO boundary).

Total Segment Length: 15.26 miles

Length on BLM Land: 12.28 miles

Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Scenic

Little Gore Canyon—This segment starts about 1.5 miles downstream from Pumphouse, and the canyon is about 0.75-mile long. This segments landform consists of a narrow rugged canyon with steep prominent cliffs that rise 400 feet above the river. The area has some variety in the vegetation, and the natural vegetation comes down to the river in several locations on the left bank of the river. The right bank consists mostly of a gravel slope with little vegetation close to the water. In addition, some large boulders were left behind during railroad construction. These boulders have created the rapids that are a dominate part of the landscape. The canyon's rich and vivid color combinations add a pleasing contrast in the soil, rock, and water. Natural erosion and railroad construction in the canyon have exposed the rock strata leaving shades of red, grey, tan, gold, and white. The sparse vegetation and coniferous trees contribute to the scenery. In addition, the adjacent scenery greatly enhances the overall visual quality. Manmade intrusions or cultural modifications in the canyon consist of the railroad, tunnels, and utility poles along the railroad, all of which have caused major modifications of the canyon. Changes in the natural slope due to blasting for the railroad have created a narrower river strewn with large boulders along with open scar faces and eroded areas. Through the canyon, the railroad grade is about 80 feet above the river, and it parallels the river on the right bank. The canyon as a whole is distinctive and rare in the region. This area has a scenic quality rating of A.

Red Gorge—This segment starts about 6.25 miles downstream from Pumphouse, and the canyon is about 0.50-mile long. This segment's landform consists of a narrow rugged canyon with steep prominent cliffs that rise 400 feet above the river. The area has some variety in the vegetation, and the natural vegetation comes down to the river in several locations on the left bank of the river. The right bank consists mostly of a gravel slope with little vegetation close to the water. In addition, some large boulders were left behind during railroad construction; these boulders have created the rapids that are a dominate part of the landscape. The canyon's rich and vivid color combinations add a pleasing contrast in the soil, rock, and water. Natural erosion and railroad construction in the canyon have exposed the rock strata leaving shades of red, grey, tan, gold, and white. The sparse vegetation and coniferous trees contribute to the scenery. In addition, the adjacent scenery greatly enhances the overall visual quality. Manmade intrusions or cultural modifications in the canyon consist of the railroad and utility poles along the railroad, both of which have caused major modifications of the canyon. Changes in the natural slope because of blasting for the railroad have created a narrower river strewn with large boulders along with open scar faces and eroded areas. Through the canyon, the railroad grade is about 20 feet above the river, and it parallels the river on

the right bank. The canyon as a whole is distinctive and rare in the region. This area has a scenic quality rating of A.

Recreational (Fishing)

The recreational (fishing) ORV is the same as that described for Segment 4.

Recreational (Floatboating)

From Pumphouse to State Bridge, outstanding opportunities for floatboating exist. This segment is described in *Colorado Rivers and Creeks* (Banks and Eckardt 1999, page 96) as follows:

> "The Pumphouse run is one of the most popular runs in the state. It's a class II-III mecca for intermediates, commercial runners, and fishing drift boats."

Western Whitewater from the Rockies to the Pacific describes this segment as the Colorado River's second most popular stretch of river for boating (Cassady et al. 1994).

Recreational (Scenic driving and other recreation)

The scenic driving and other recreation values in this section are the same as described for the Colorado River Segment 2.

Geological

In addition to the values described for Segment 4, this segment (Segment 5) contains the Type section of the State Bridge Formation. Type sections are historically and geologically important as the original area, and rocks described to define and illustrate the geology of the formations in an area or region. In some cases these type sections date from the original explorations and federal surveys of the west.

Wildlife

The wildlife ORV is the same as that described for Segment 1.

Historic

Early Hydroelectric Projects—This value is the same as that described for Segment 1.

Early Copper Mining—Evidence of early copper mining in the form of open pits, adits, and prospects are observed along the Colorado River between the Towns of Radium and McCoy. Although little is known about their history, and the mines are not known to have produced large quantities of copper, the mines produced copper ores from the early 1900s to the 1950s. Demand for copper remained high during World War II. There is little evidence of copper mining after World War II.

Brass Balls Mine/Cable Rapids Cabin—The Brass Balls Mine and nearby Cable Rapids Cabin are likely related and are an early example of mining for iron pyrite. The mined iron pyrite was reportedly shipped to Denver to make sulphuric acid, a needed product used during World Wars I and II. The Cable Rapids Cabin site probably served as housing for the miners and domestic storage.

A dynamite shack is built into the hillside, and a cable ferry served to transport ore and miners back and forth across the Colorado River.

State Bridge—Because of the extreme difficulty of the terrain and constrained by weather, many of the early roads into the Colorado Rocky Mountains were privately constructed as wagon/stage toll roads, with bridges or ferries to cross rivers. There were extreme difficulties and costs associated with maintaining these roads and crossings, and by the 1880s, local county and state governments had begun programs to build more permanent bridges and improve the roads. By the end of the 19th Century, there were dozens of bridges across both the minor and major rivers of Colorado. The State Bridge at State Bridge was partially collapsed for decades and finally succumbed to old age and the Colorado River in approximately 2001.

Historic Moffat Road—This ORV is the same as that described for Segment 1.

Cultural

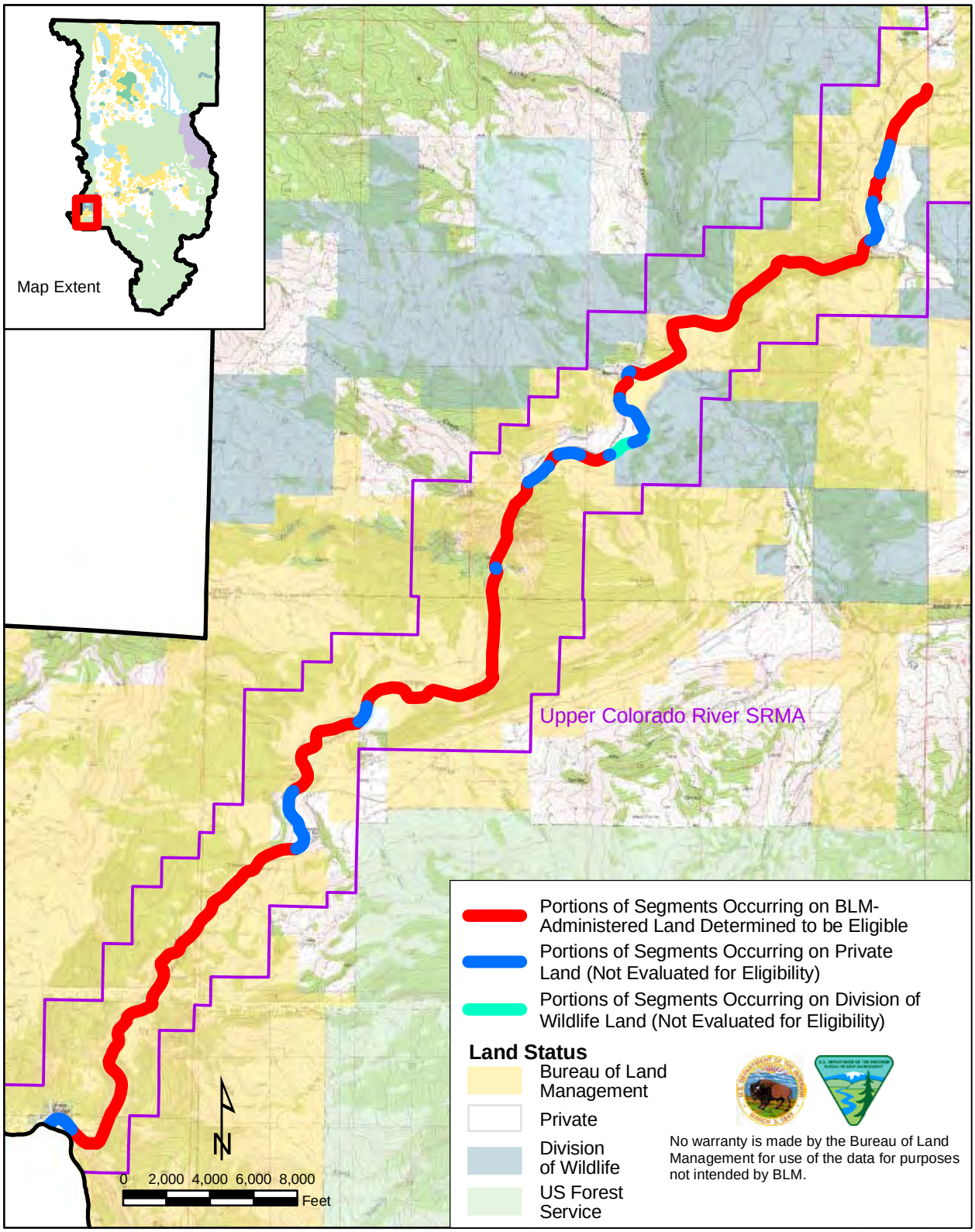
The cultural ORV is the same as that described for Segment 4.

Paleontological

This section contains a variety of paleontological values including dinosaur tracks, significant vertebrate and invertebrate fossils, and the oldest conifer fossils found in North America.

Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification is Recreational because of a road and railroad.



Colorado River Segment 5

Total Segment Length:
15.26 miles

Length on BLM Land:
12.28 miles

Preliminary Classification:
Recreational

Outstandingly Remarkable Values:
Recreational (Fishing)
Recreational (Floatboating)
Recreational (Scenic driving and Other Recreation)
Wildlife
Scenic
Geological
Paleontological
Cultural
Historic

Figure 3.2-11

3.2.9 Segment Name: Kinney Creek *(Figure 3.2-12)*

Description: Upper portions of Kinney Creek where it flows through BLM land. Segment is from the BLM border with Arapaho National Forest downstream to Dennis Ditch.

Total Segment Length: 4.83 miles

Length on BLM Land: 3.84 miles

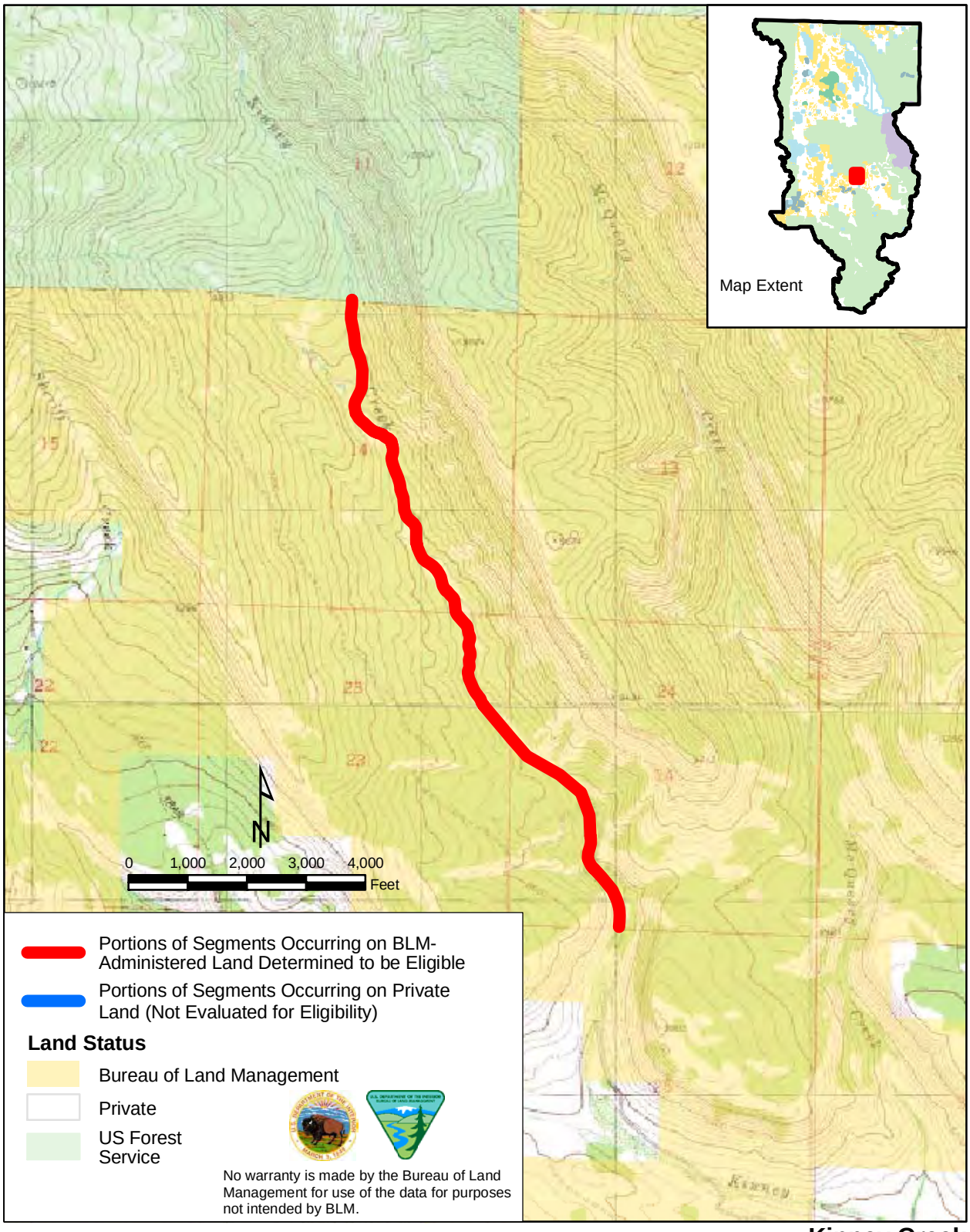
Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Fish

This segment of Kinney Creek contains a population of Colorado River cutthroat trout *(Oncorhynchus clarki pleuriticus)*, a BLM sensitive species. This self-sustaining population is considered a core conservation population in the *Range-Wide Status of Colorado River Cutthroat Trout* (*Oncorhynchus clarki pleuriticus*) *2005* (Hirsch et al. 2006).

Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification of the segment is Scenic. The level of development includes one road crossing, a timber spur road to the creek, fish-habitat log structures in the creek, and primitive campsites along the creek, where vehicles park.



Kinney Creek

Total Segment Length:
4.83 miles

Length on BLM Land:
3.84 miles

Preliminary Classification:
Scenic

Outstandingly Remarkable Values:
Fish

Figure 3.2-12

3.2.10 Segment Name: Muddy Creek *(Figure 3.2-13)*

Description: All sections of Muddy Creek occurring on BLM land downstream of Wolford Mountain Reservoir.

Total Segment Length: 8.95 miles

Length on BLM Land: 3.44 miles

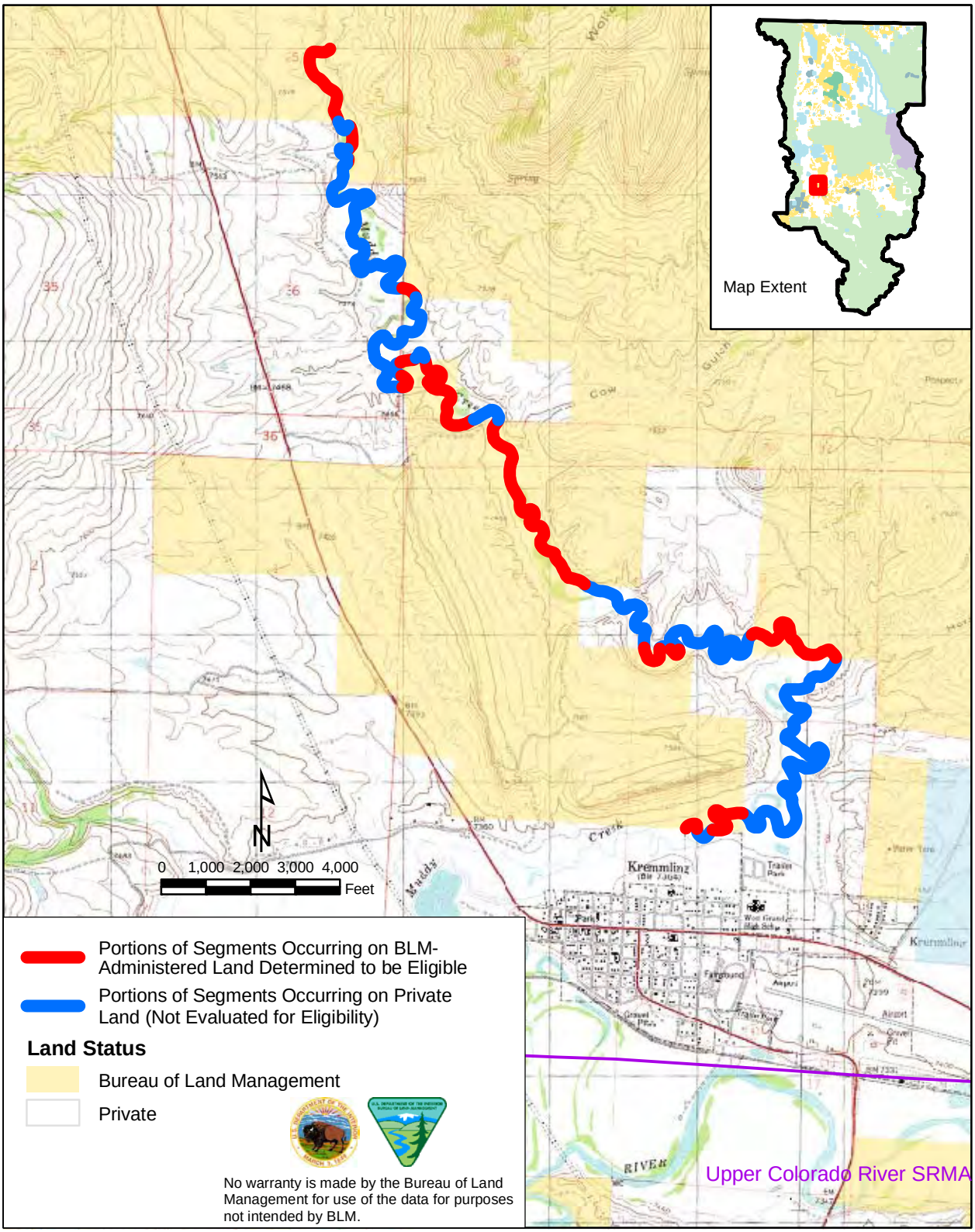
Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Wildlife

Data provided by the Colorado DOW (updated in 2003) identifies this segment as important habitat for river otter. This species has been observed in this section annually and is a Colorado-listed threatened species.

Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification is Recreational. According to geographic information systems data, there is one road crossing and two occurrences of a road parallel to the segment. The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment lists the tributaries of Muddy Creek on the Monitoring and Evaluation list for dissolved oxygen and temperature.



Muddy Creek

Total Segment Length:
8.95 miles

Length on BLM Land:
3.44 miles

Preliminary Classification:
Recreational

Outstandingly Remarkable Values:
Wildlife

Figure 3.2-13

3.2.11 Segment Name: North Platte River *(Figure 3.2-14)*

Description: Short segment on BLM lands bordering the Routt National Forest and the Platte River Wilderness. This small segment is located in between two large sections of the North Platte River managed by the Forest Service, which were determined eligible.

Total Segment Length: 0.07 mile

Length on BLM Land: 0.07 mile

Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Recreational (Fishing)

This segment is included in the Colorado DOW designated Gold Medal waters section of the North Platte River by the Colorado Wildlife Commission. This provides outstanding angling opportunities for large trout.

Recreational (Floatboating)

Class V kayaking begins just downstream of the segment. Kayakers typically begin upstream on the Routt National Forest section and kayak through the BLM segment.

Geological

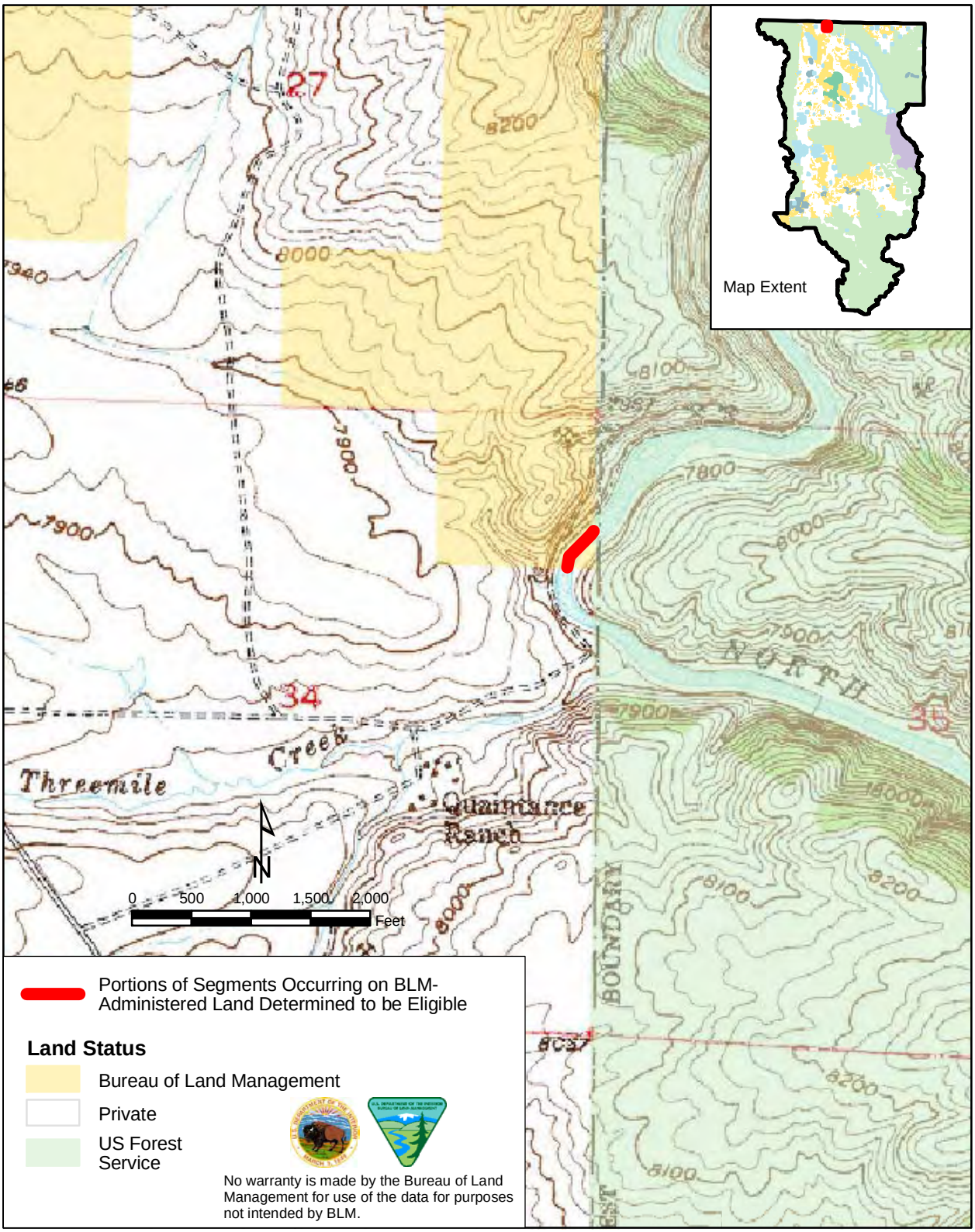
This canyon occurs through Precambrian rocks of Independence Mountain overthrust sheet. Independence Mountain is the result of a large low-angle thrust fault, where strong horizontal forces have moved the Precambrian granitic rocks above the fault 10 or more miles to the south, overriding much younger rocks and shortening North Park by a similar distance.

Historic

There is evidence of small historic vermiculite mining workings within the segment.

Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification is Recreational because of a road.



North Platte River

Total Segment Length:
0.07 miles

Length on BLM Land:
0.07 miles

Preliminary Classification:
Recreational

Outstandingly Remarkable Values:
Recreational (Fishing)
Recreational (Floatboating)
Geological
Historic

Figure 3.2-14

3.2.12 Segment Name: Piney River *(Figure 3.2-15)*

Description: Portion of Piney River occurring on BLM land, including the confluence with the Colorado River at State Bridge.

Total Segment Length: 2.42 miles

Length on BLM Land: 2.11 miles

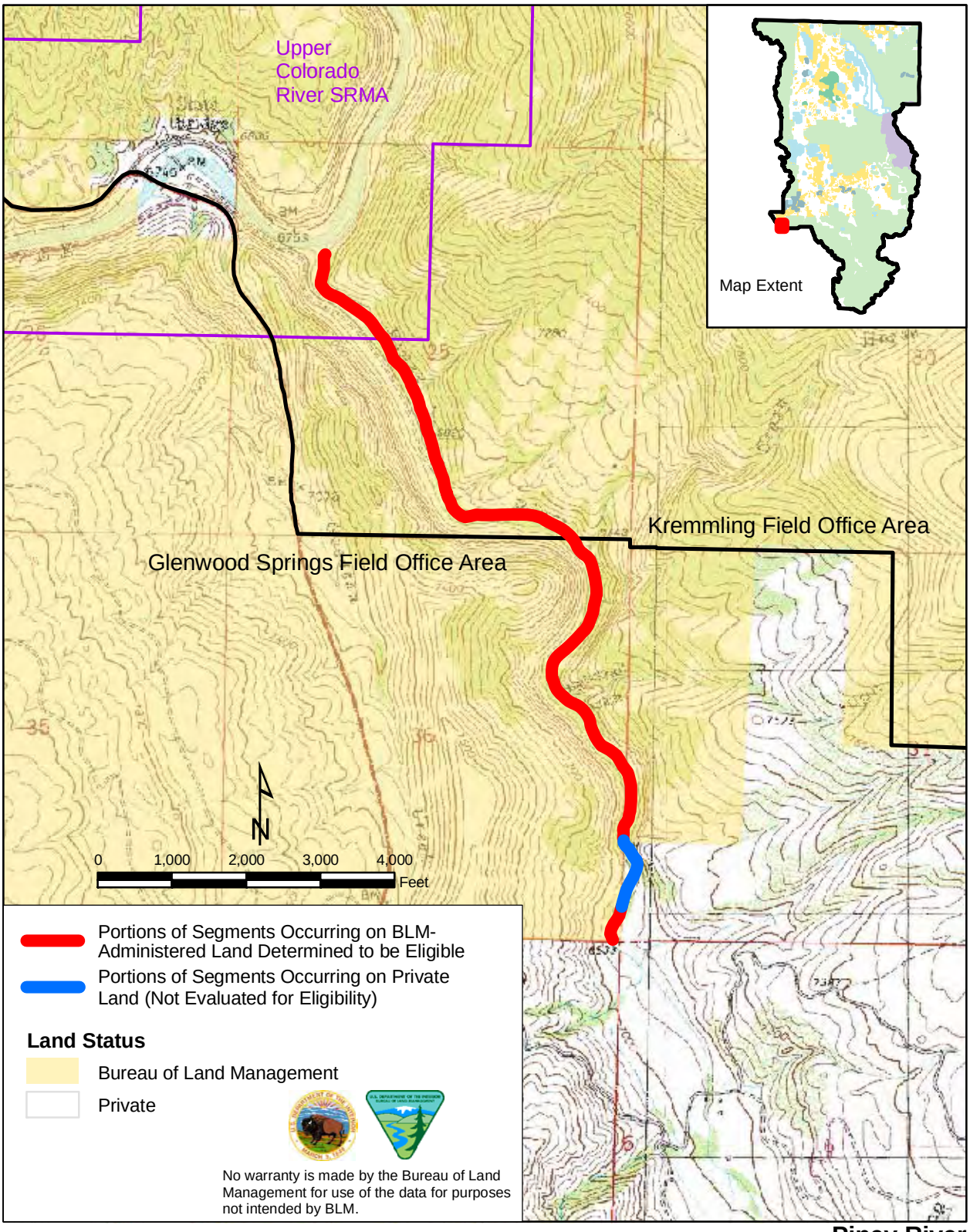
Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Paleontological

The geologic exposure of the ancestral Colorado River (which has significance as to the age, source, and cause of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado) and the Tertiary dog fossil which dates the filling of this ancestral canyon, makes this segment truly a significant locale.

Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification is Recreational because of a road and road crossing within the segment.



Piney River

Total Segment Length:
2.42 miles

Length on BLM Land:
2.11 miles

Preliminary Classification:
Recreational

Outstandingly Remarkable Values:
Paleontological

Figure 3.2-15

3.2.13 Segment Name: Rabbit Ears Creek *(Figure 3.2-16)*

Description: Portion of Rabbit Ears Creek occurring on BLM land within the Troublesome Wilderness Study Area.

Total Segment Length: 4.24 miles

Length on BLM Land: 4.24 miles

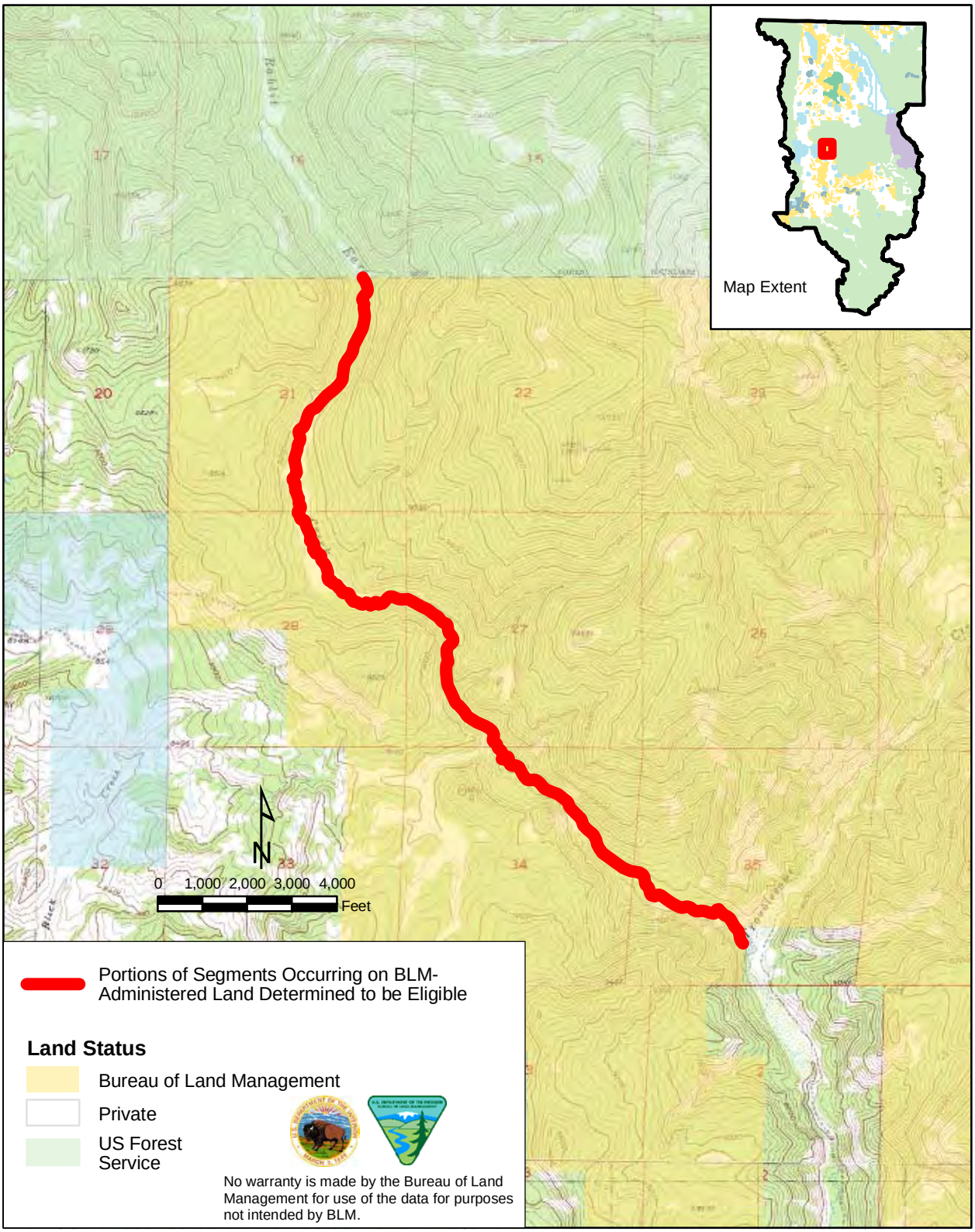
Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Geological

There are exposures of Tertiary volcanic ash flows, eruptives, and breccia deposits. The Rabbit Ears Creek exposures show details of the volcanic eruptions in type, chemistry, origin and location, as well as showing unique landforms and topography from erosion by the creek. There are steep, deep colorful canyons, with boldly eroded "hoodoos" of volcanic breccias, flow, and volcaniclastic sedimentary rocks exposed immediately adjacent to and up the canyon walls from the creeks.

Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification of the upper section is Recreational, and the lower section is Wild.



Rabbit Ears Creek

Total Segment Length:
4.24 miles

Length on BLM Land:
4.24 miles

Preliminary Classification:
Upper Segment: Recreational
Lower Segment: Wild

Outstandingly Remarkable Values:
Geological

Figure 3.2-16

3.2.14 Segment Name: Spruce Creek *(Figure 3.2-17)*

Description: Portion of Spruce Creek occurring on BLM land from the boundary between BLM land and the White River National Forest.

Total Segment Length: 0.97 mile

Length on BLM Land: 0.97 mile

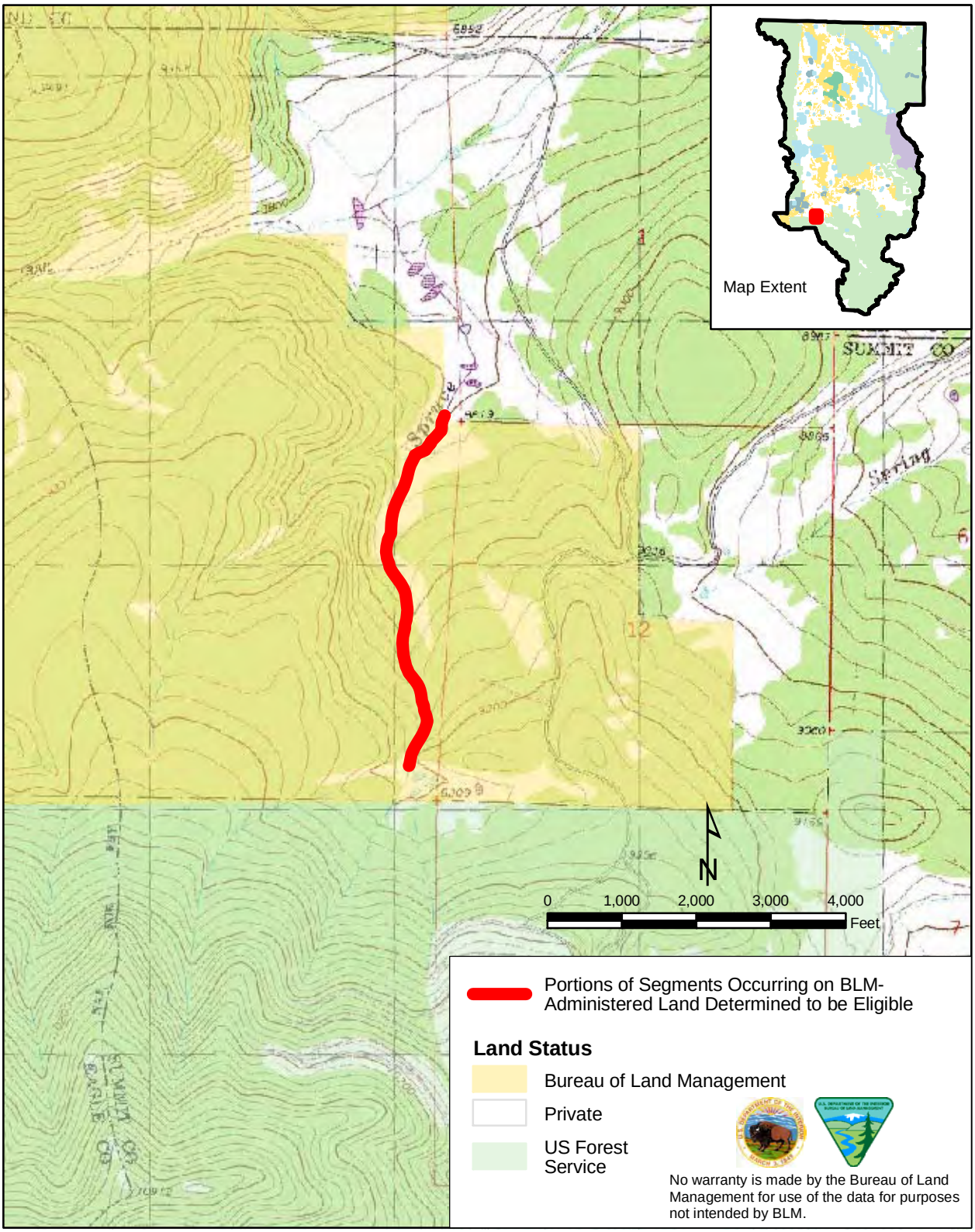
Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Fish

This segment of Spruce Creek contains a population of Colorado River cutthroat trout, a BLM sensitive species. Although this population is not considered a core population, it is one of the best populations of Colorado River cutthroat trout on BLM land. It has a high genetic purity, which indicates that the population is isolated and has a low risk of hybridization from other trout species.

Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification is Recreational because of a road and road crossing in the segment.



Spruce Creek

Total Segment Length:
0.97 miles

Length on BLM Land:
0.97 miles

Preliminary Classification:
Recreational

Outstandingly Remarkable Values:
Fish

Figure 3.2-17

3.2.15 Segment Name: Sulphur Gulch *(Figure3.2-18)*

Description: Portions of Sulphur Gulch occurring on BLM land from approximately County Road 2757 downstream to US Highway 40.

Total Segment Length: 3.04 miles

Length on BLM Land: 3.04 miles

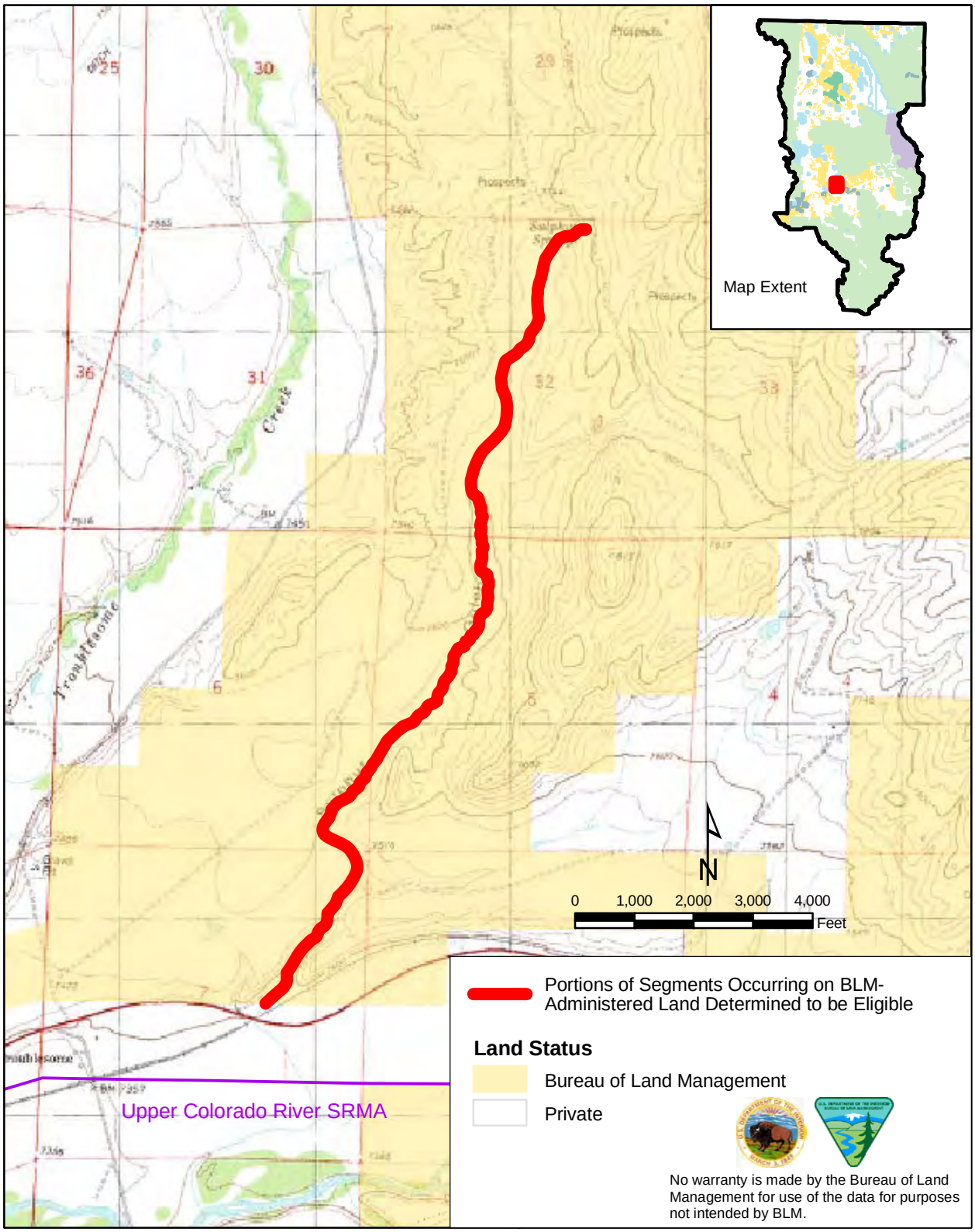
Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Paleontological

The vertebrate fossils exposed in the Troublesome Formation in this area show the paleo climate and paleo environment during the Miocene and Oligocene periods. Giant beavers, camels, proto-horses, and other mammals inhabited this area at the time of deposition of the Troublesome Formation Rocks.

Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification is Recreational because of a road and road crossing in the segment.



Sulphur Gulch

Total Segment Length:
3.04 miles

Length on BLM Land:
3.04 miles

Preliminary Classification:
Recreational

Outstandingly Remarkable Values:
Paleontological

Figure 3.2-18

3.2.16 Segment Name: Troublesome Creek *(Figure 3.2-19)*

Description: Portions of Troublesome Creek occurring on BLM land predominantly within the Troublesome Creek Wilderness Study Area.

Total Segment Length: 6.26 miles

Length on BLM Land: 3.83 miles

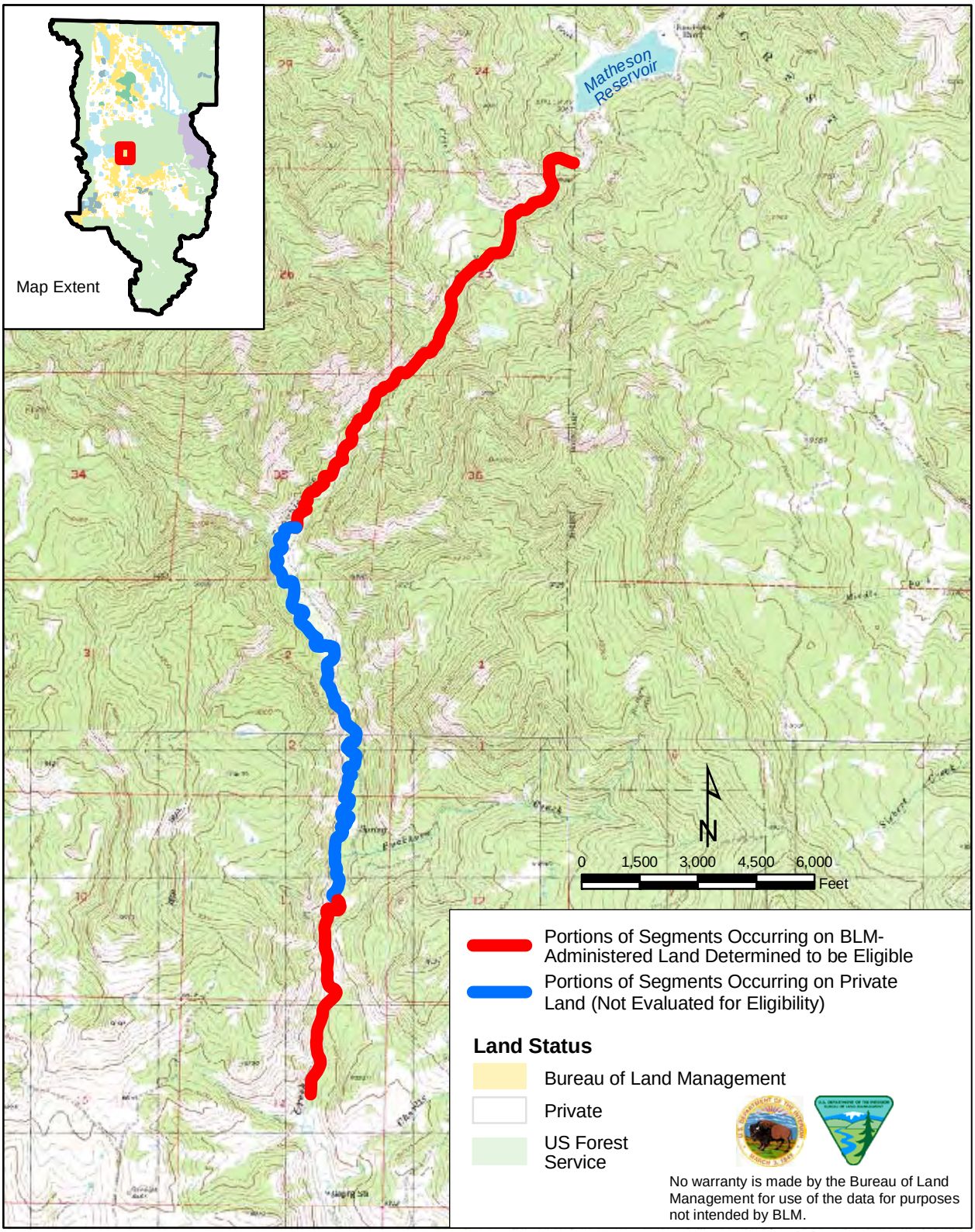
Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Geological

There exist exposures of Tertiary volcanic ash flows, eruptives, and breccia deposits. The creek area contains Tertiary basin fills sedimentation in the Troublesome subbasin. This area is the Type section of the Troublesome Formation. Type sections are designated areas used for interpretation of various geologic features.

Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification of the upper section is Recreational, and the lower section is Scenic due to the presence of the Pickering Ditch.



Troublesome Creek

Total Segment Length:
6.26 miles

Length on BLM Land:
3.83 miles

Preliminary Classification:
Upper Segment: Recreational
Lower Segment: Scenic

Outstandingly Remarkable Values:
Geological

Figure 3.2-19

3.3 GLENWOOD SPRINGS FIELD OFFICE ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATIONS AND OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUES DESCRIPTIONS

Eleven river and stream segments have been determined to meet the eligibility criteria within the GSFO. **Figures 3.3-1 through 3.3-3** provide an overview of the GSFO planning area and show the locations of eligible segments and the ORVs identified for each. Following the overview maps, each eligible segment is presented with a detailed description of the segment characteristics, ORV(s), and preliminary classification.

The segments listed in this section have been determined to meet the eligibility criteria described in Section 3.1. In accordance with Section 06B of BLM Manual 8351, *Wild and Scenic Rivers—Policy and Program Direction for Identification, Evaluation, and Management* (BLM 1992), in cases where a particular river segment is predominantly nonfederal in ownership and contains interspersed BLM-administered lands, the BLM shall evaluate only its segment as to eligibility and defer to the State or to the private landowners' discretion as to their determination of eligibility. The eligibility determinations in this report are only for those portions of rivers or streams that occur on BLM-administered lands. Eligibility determinations have not been made on portions of rivers or streams occurring on State or private lands.

The 11 eligible river segments presented in this section include:

- Abrams Creek (1 segment);
- Battlement Creek (1 segment);
- Colorado River (2 segments);
- Eagle River (1 segment);
- Egeria Creek (1 segment);
- Hack Creek (1 segment);
- Mitchell Creek (1 segment);
- No Name Creek (1 segment);
- Rock Creek (1 segment); and
- Thompson Creek (1 segment), including a portion of the North Fork.

Figure 3.3-1 Glenwood Springs Field Office Eligible Segments, Map 1

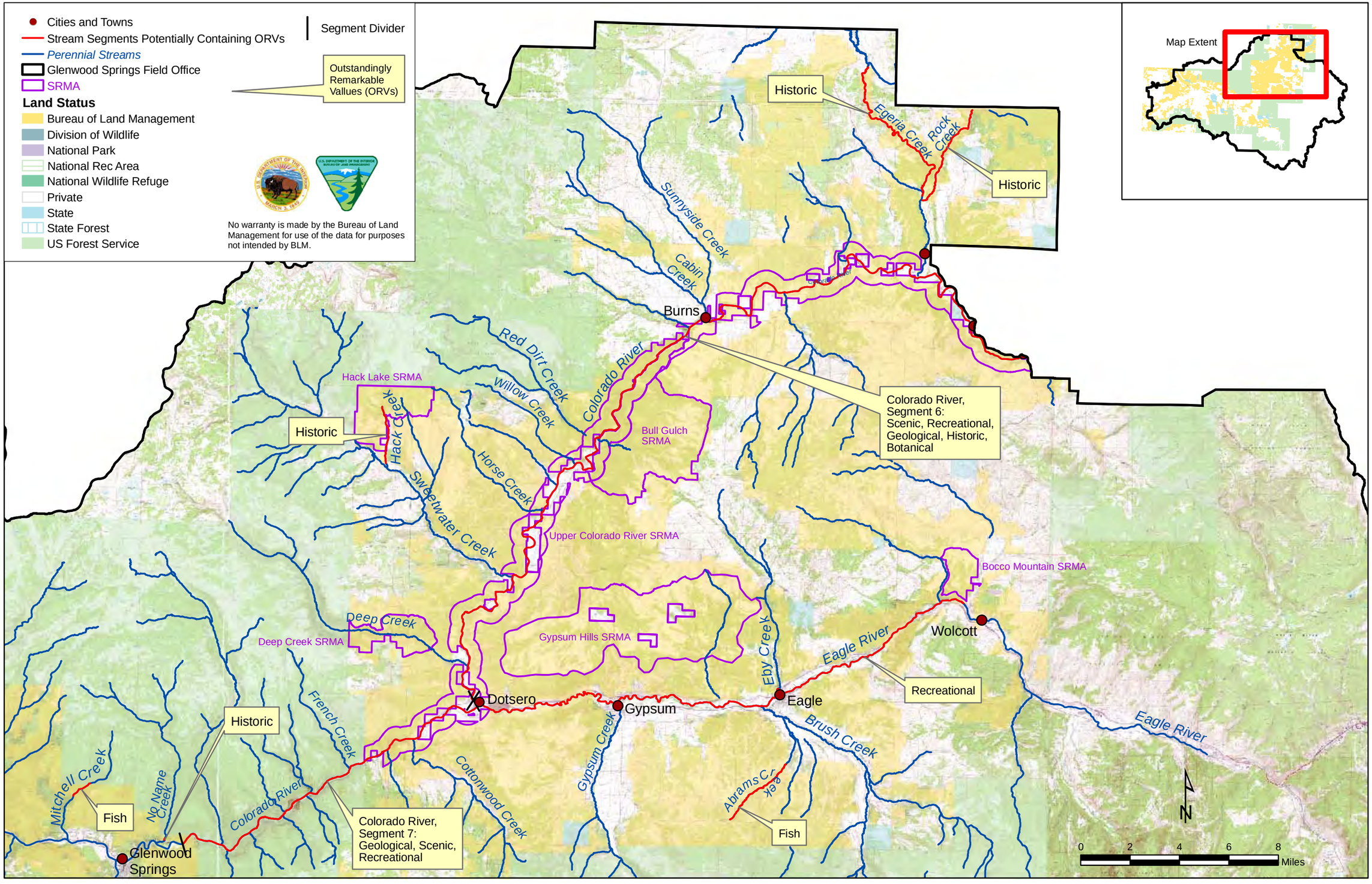


Figure 3.3-2 Glenwood Springs Field Office Eligible Segments, Map 2

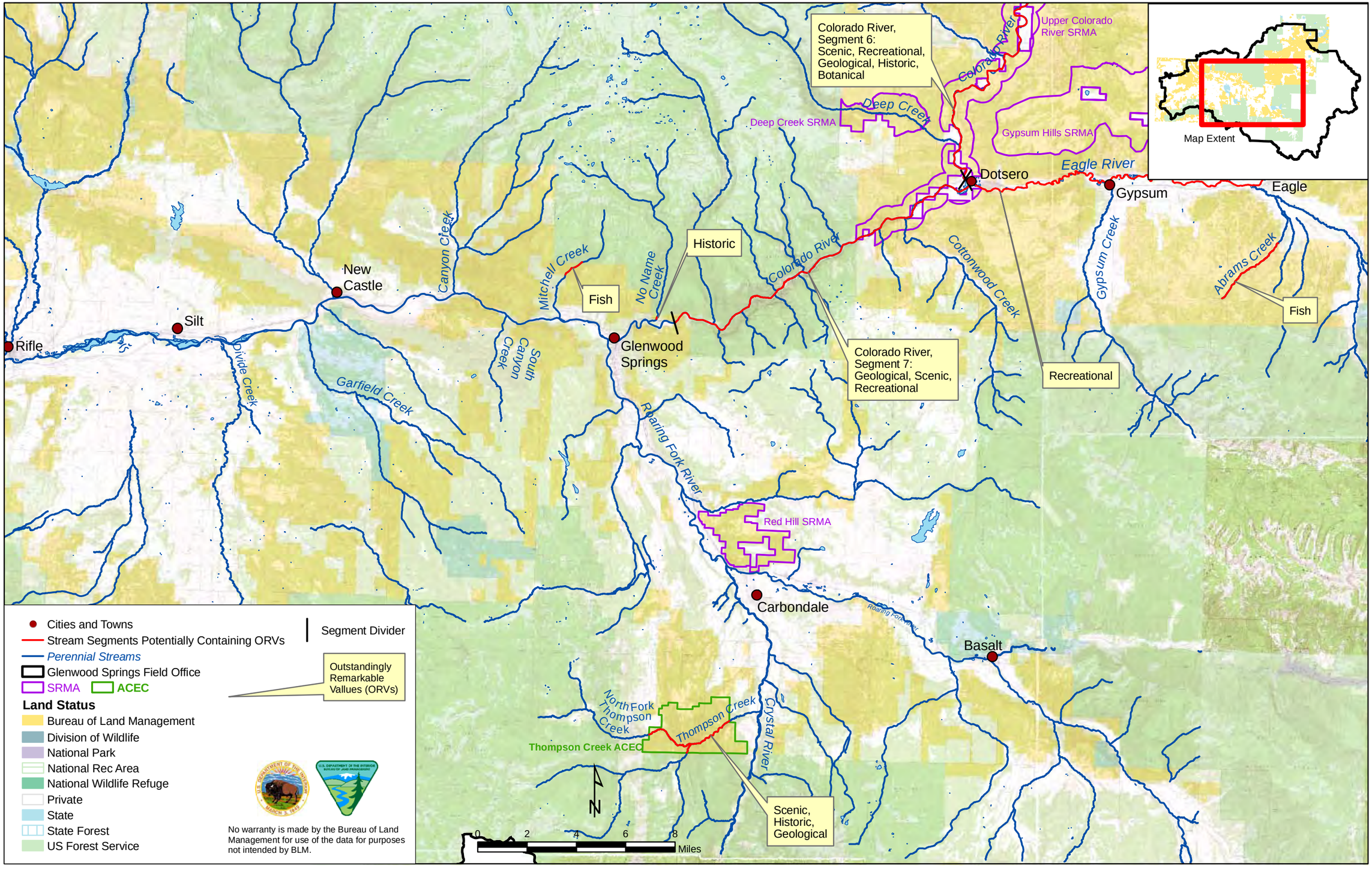
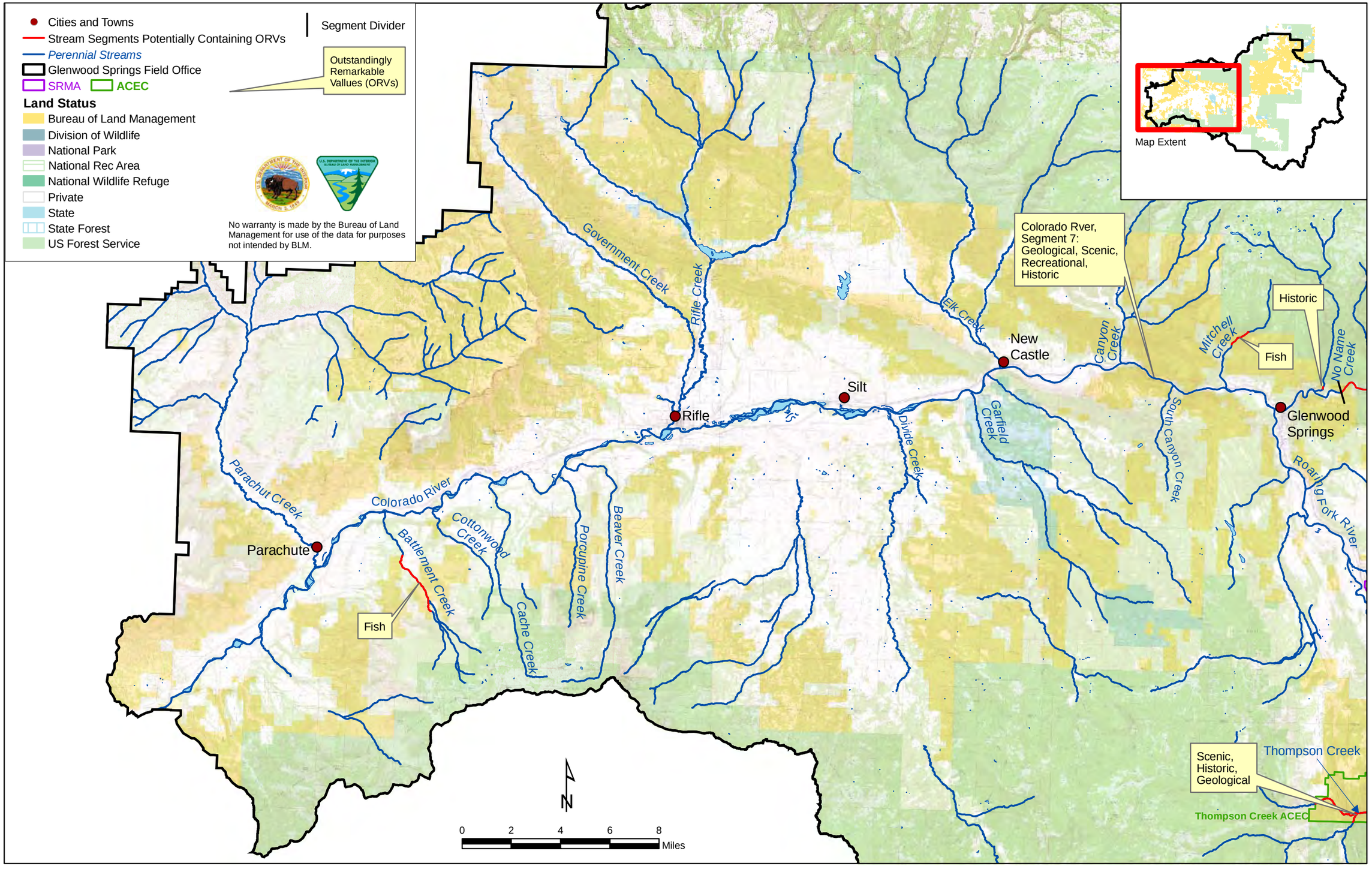


Figure 3.3-3 Glenwood Springs Field Office Eligible Segments, Map 3



3.3.1 Segment Name: Abrams Creek *(Figure 3.3-4)*

Description: From downstream end of BLM lands approximately 1.50 miles upstream of confluence with Hernage Creek to the boundary with the White River National Forest.

Total Segment Length: 3.44 miles

Length on BLM Land: 3.44 miles

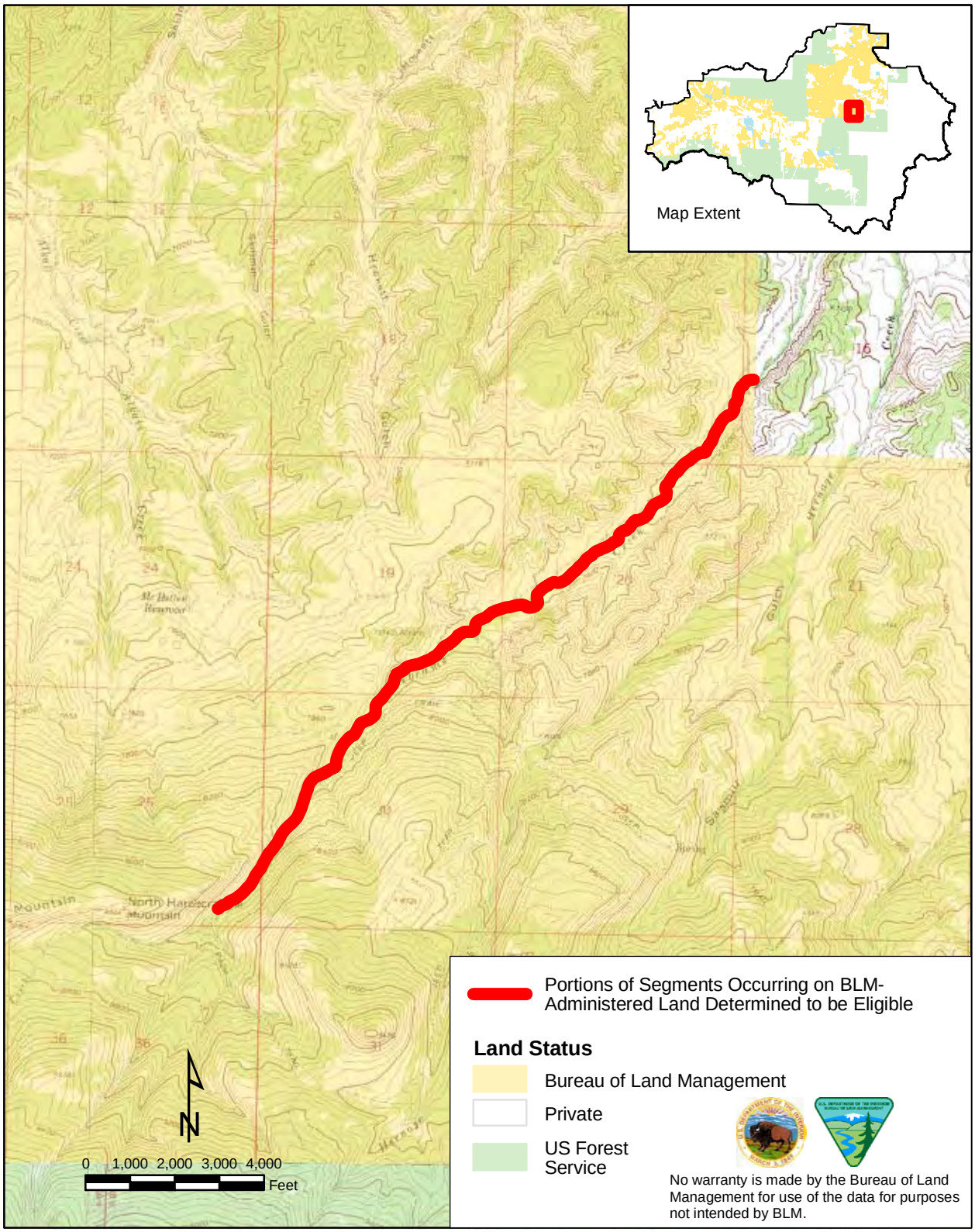
Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Fish

Abrams Creek contains a genetically pure population of native Colorado River cutthroat trout, a BLM sensitive species. This self-sustaining population is considered a core conservation population in the *Range-Wide Status of Colorado River Cutthroat Trout* (Oncorhynchus clarki pleuriticus) *2005* (Hirsch et al. 2006).

Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification is Recreational because of a road, road crossing, and minor diversion.



Abrams Creek

Total Segment Length:
3.44 miles

Length on BLM Land:
3.44 miles

Preliminary Classification:
Recreational

Outstandingly Remarkable Values:
Fish

Figure 3.3-4

3.3.2 Segment Name: Battlement Creek *(Figure 3.3-5)*

Description: From downstream end of BLM lands in Township 7 South, Range 95 West, Section 10 to the upstream end of BLM land in Township 7 South, Range 95 West, Section 23. BLM lands along Battlement Creek are divided into two parcels with approximately one mile of private land splitting the creek.

Total Segment Length: 2.88 miles

Length on BLM Land: 1.66 miles

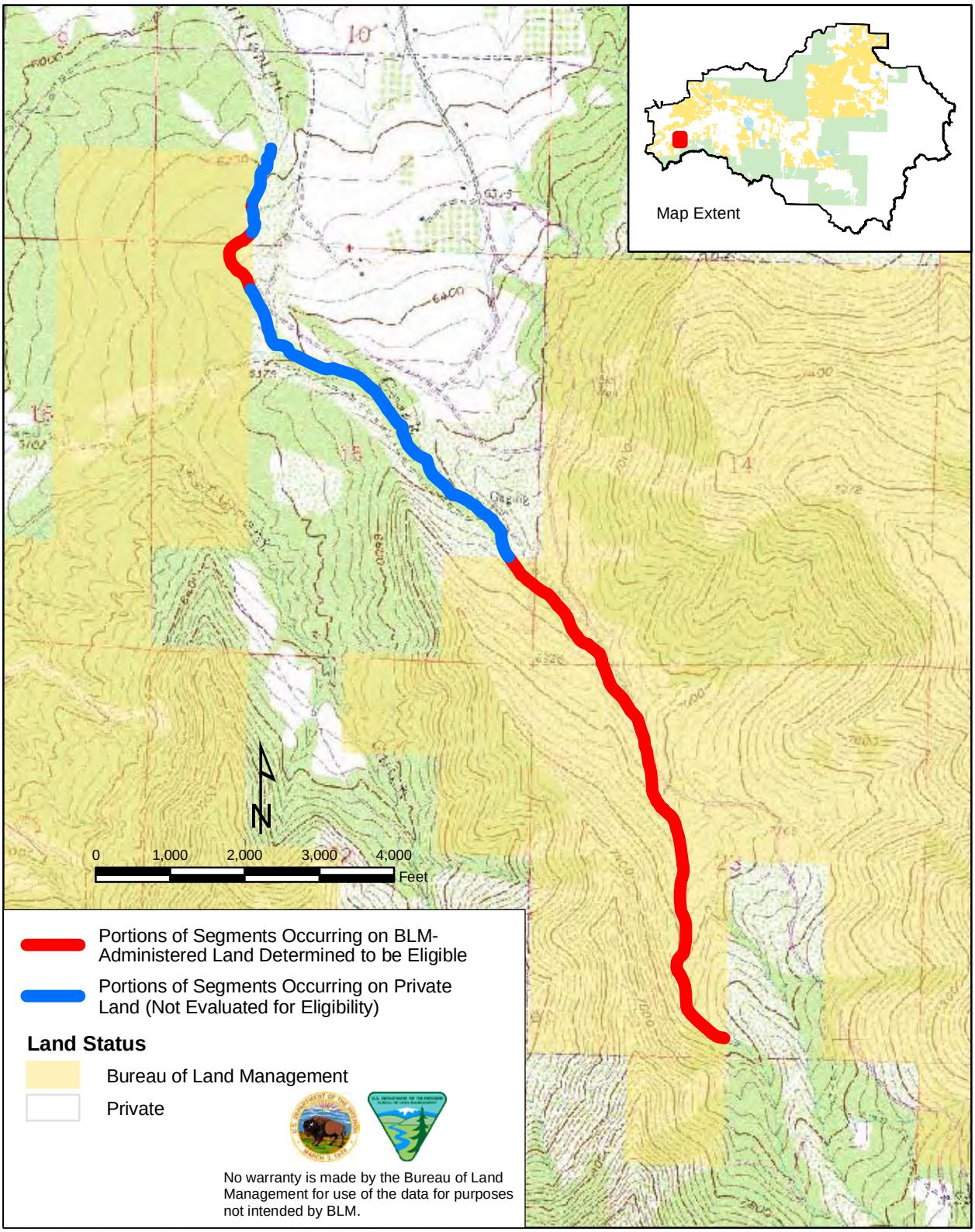
Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Fish

Battlement Creek contains a genetically pure population of native Colorado River cutthroat trout, a BLM sensitive species. This self-sustaining population is considered a core conservation population in the *Range-Wide Status of Colorado River Cutthroat Trout* (*Oncorhynchus clarki pleuriticus*) *2005* (Hirsch et al. 2006).

Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification is Recreational because of a road parallel to the segment. Battlement Creek is listed on the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment's 303d list (segments requiring total maximum daily loads) based on the following reasoning: tributaries to the Colorado River between the Roaring Fork River at Glenwood Springs downstream to Parachute Creek for selenium (Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment Water Quality Control Commission 2006).



Battlement Creek

Total Segment Length:
2.88 miles

Length on BLM Land:
1.66 miles

Preliminary Classification:
Recreational

Outstandingly Remarkable Values:
Fish

Figure 3.3-5

3.3.3 Segment Name: Colorado River—State Bridge to Dotsero (Segment 6) *(Figure 3.3-6)*

Description: From State Bridge to Dotsero

Total Segment Length: 18.02 miles

Length on BLM Land: 16.79 miles

Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Scenic

Portions of this segment were determined to be a Scenic Quality A in the 1984 Glenwood Springs RMP for its outstanding scenic qualities tied to the unique and diverse topography, the sharp contrasting colors, and the unique geologic forms adjacent to the river. This area was classified as Visual Resource Management (VRM) Class II in the Glenwood Springs RMP (BLM 1984b) for its scenic qualities and to maintain the natural landscape on public lands adjacent to the river and along the Colorado River Road. This segment runs adjacent to the Bull Gulch Wilderness Study Area. Outside of the railroad and County Road this segment contains few cultural modifications.

Recreational (Floatboating, Scenic Driving)

This entire segment was designated a Special Recreation Management Area in the Glenwood Springs RMP (BLM 1984b). The ORVs for this segment include floatboating and scenic driving. Recreation along this corridor attracts visitors both within and beyond the region. Adjacent destination tourism markets (Vail and Aspen) provide visitors with various opportunities such as floatboating activities, such as fishing, canoeing, kayaking, and rafting.

Geological

A portion of this segment contains the McCoy fan deltas which are some of the best exposed deltas of their kind in the Rocky Mountain region, if not North America. Significant marine, delta, freshwater, and terrestrial deposits and fossils are concentrated and three-dimensionally exposed just west of the airport site in a Geologic Advisory Committee location that is world renowned. The McCoy area provides an outstanding natural laboratory to investigate the effects of fault movement and sea-level changes on sedimentation in a coastal environment. The fan deltas are especially significant because they show, in three dimensions, topset, foreset, and bottomset beds, as well as distributary channels and storm washover fans.

Approximately two miles west of the town of McCoy and north of County Road 301, both fluvial and marine deposits of the Minturn Formation are exposed, indicating fluvial (pertaining to rivers) and deltaic processes occurred in a small restricted interior basin during the Pennsylvanian Period of the Paleozoic Era. At that time, the Central Colorado Basin was bordered on the northeast by the Ancestral Front Range Highland and on the southwest by the Uncompahgre Highland. These fluvial and marine deposits represent alluvial fan, delta, and marine depositional events that occurred along the western margin of the Ancestral Front Range. Marine deposits in the area have yielded abundant fossils that include invertebrates, vertebrates, and plant species. These well-exposed deposits allow

for study and observations to be made of the paleontological resources and the sedimentary processes that occurred in the geologic past.

Wildlife

Data provided by the Colorado DOW identifies this segment as habitat for river otter (CDOW 2006b). River otter is a Colorado-listed threatened species. River otters were extirpated in Colorado until 1976, when the CDOW began re-introducing river otters into major waterways, including the Colorado River between State Bridge and Catamount. Recent surveys conducted by the CDOW also found signs of otters (scats and tracks) in this segment of the river. Therefore, this segment is considered to be occupied by river otters.

Historic

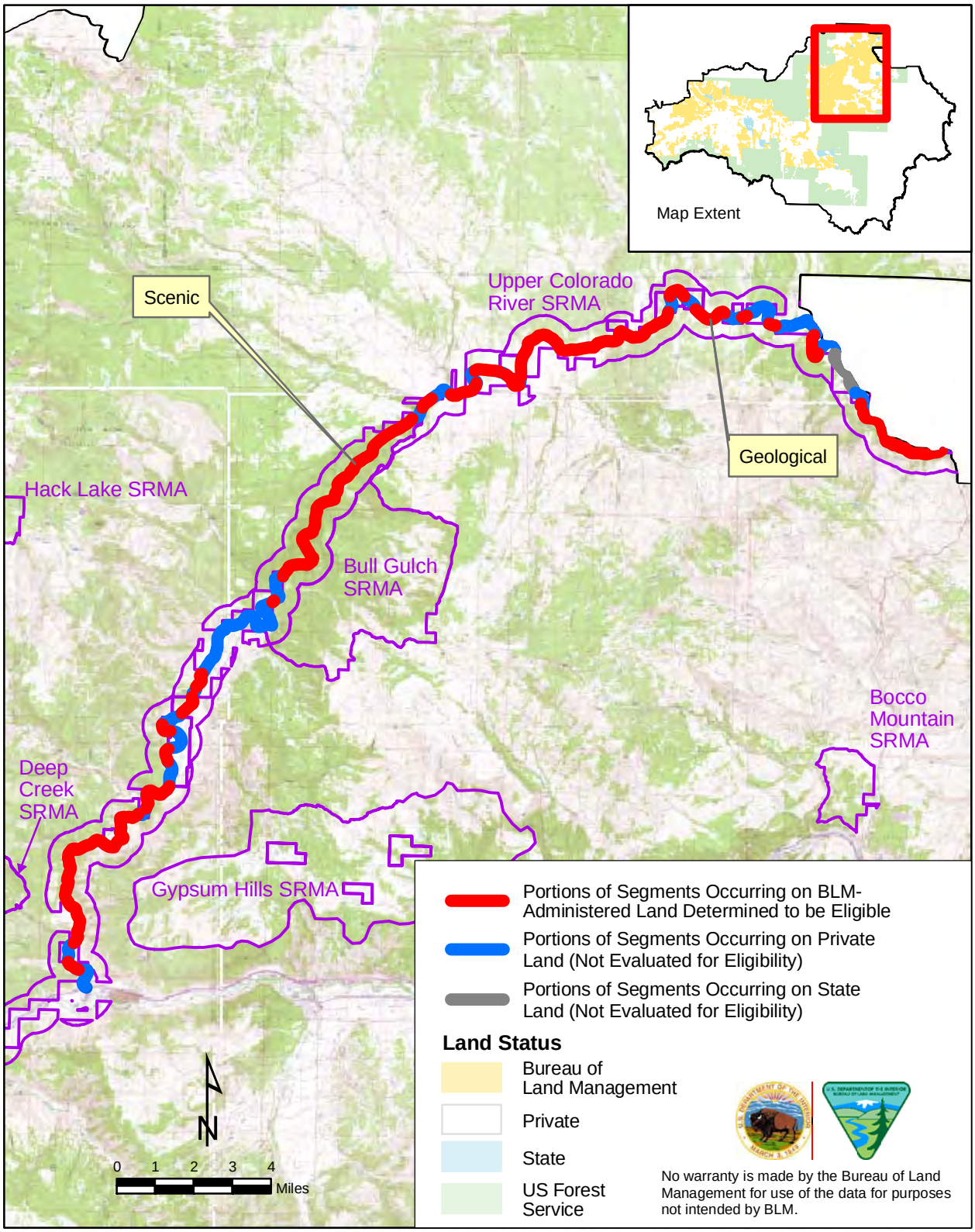
Ute Trail— A trailhead for the Ute trail is located along the southernmost portions of this segment. The Ute Trail in its entirety is field evaluated eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. This route over the Flattops has been confirmed by the Ute Indian Tribes as being the route they took from the Eagle, Colorado, area beginning at the Colorado River to reach the Meeker Agency up until the Meeker Massacre in September of 1879, to trade and obtain supplies. It is possible that this trail has a prehistoric beginning, long before the Utes used the trail to reach Meeker. It is considered eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A (associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history) and Criterion D (has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory). It has national, state, and local significance.

Botanical

This segment of the river supports several significant riparian plant communities recommended by the CNHP as a potential conservation area (B3 for high biodiversity significance). This segment of the river contains two unique occurrences of silver buffaloberry *(Shepherdia argentea)*, which CNHP considers critically imperiled or rare within the state (G3G4/S1), and two occurrences of a (G4/S2) Rocky Mountain juniper/red-osier dogwood community that is imperiled within the state. There is also a community of the state vulnerable (G3/S2) river birch/mesic grasses/forbs (*Betula occidentalis*/mesic forbs and *Betula occidentalis*/mesic graminoids).

Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification is Recreational because of a road and railroad.



Colorado River Segment 6

Total Segment Length:
18.02 miles

Length on BLM Land:
16.79 miles

Preliminary Classification:
Recreational

Outstandingly Remarkable Values:
Scenic
Recreational (Floatboating, Scenic Driving)
Botanical
Geological
Historic,
Wildlife

Figure 3.3-6

3.3.4 Segment Name: Colorado River—Glenwood Canyon to approximately 1-mile east of No Name Creek (Segment 7) *(Figure 3.3-7)*

Description: From Dotsero to approximately 1-mile east of the confluence with No Name Creek. This segment is located adjacent to a Colorado River segment managed by the Forest Service, which was determined eligible in the White River National Forest eligibility report (Forest Service 2006).

Total Segment Length: 15.78 miles

Length on BLM Land: 3.41 miles

Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Scenic

This Colorado River segment was classified as Visual Resource Management Class II in the Glenwood Springs RMP (BLM 1984b) for its scenic qualities and to maintain the natural landscape on public lands adjacent to the river and along the I-70 corridor. Outstanding scenic qualities are tied to the unique and diverse topography, the sharp contrasting colors, and the unique geologic forms adjacent to the river, particularly within Glenwood Canyon. The Colorado River drops from an elevation of about 6,200 feet above sea level in Dotsero, to about 5,800 feet in Glenwood Springs. The average height of the canyon walls is about 1,000 feet. It is the largest canyon of its kind on the Upper Colorado River. The canyon is widely considered one of the most scenic natural features on the Interstate Highway System of the United States. This segment was determined to be a scenic quality A in the Glenwood Springs RMP (BLM 1984b).

Recreational (Floatboating)

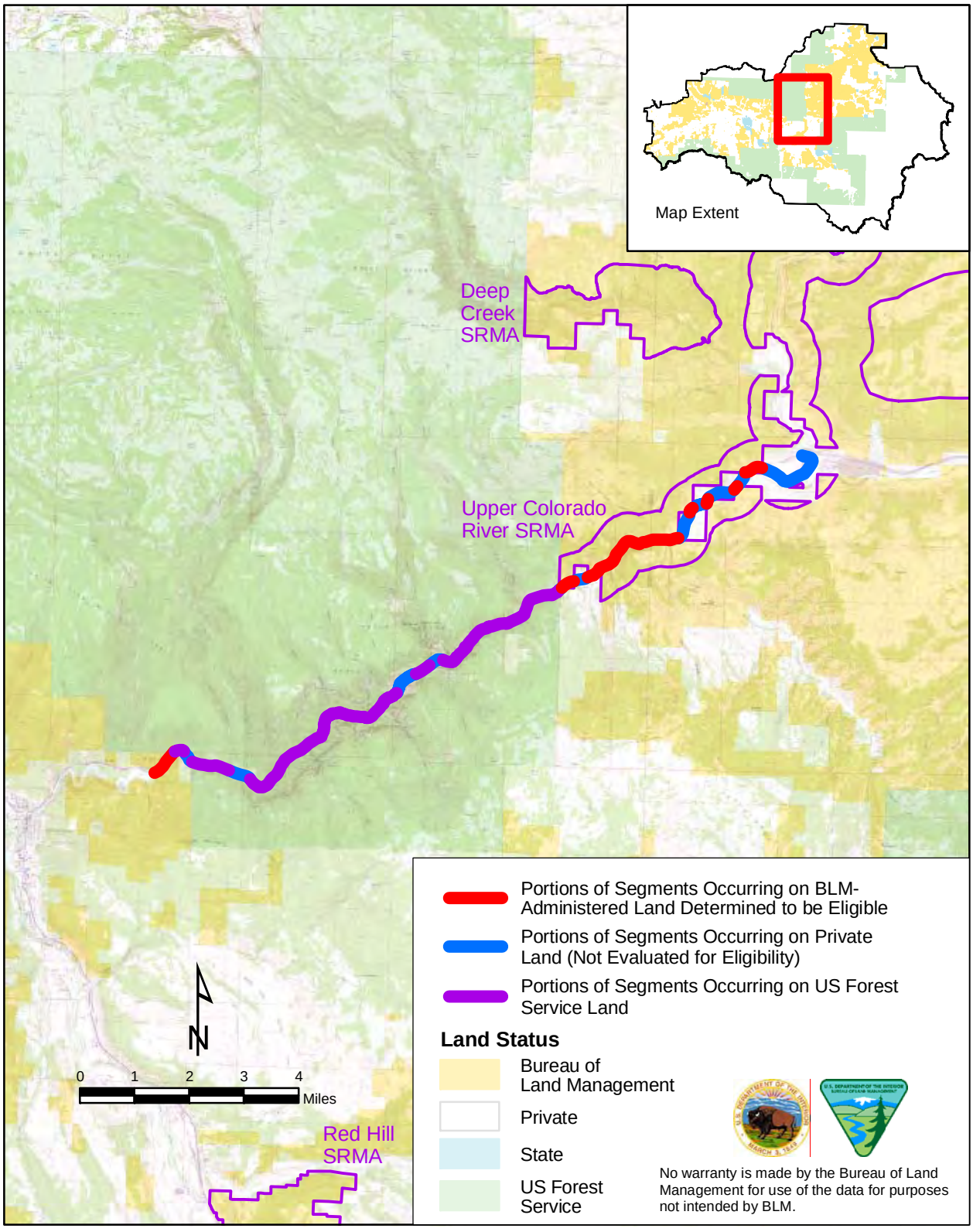
Public lands along the river corridor offer visitors outstanding access to the scenery of Glenwood Canyon. The Colorado River, Glenwood Canyon, and the elevated design of Interstate 70 attracts visitors not only throughout the region, but also from all over the world. Outstanding recreation opportunities exist for scenic driving, biking, photography, fishing, kayaking, canoeing, and rafting.

Geological

Throughout Glenwood Canyon, geologic formations from both the Paleozoic and Precambrian Eras have been exposed by continued downcutting of the Colorado River, most of which occurred during the Pleistocene Epoch. In the canyon one can observe sedimentary, metamorphic, and igneous rocks that are the result of a number of geologic processes that occurred in the area. Of particular interest are the Mississippian Period Leadville limestone, the Cambrian Period Sawatch quartzite, and Precambrian Era granite and gneiss. In addition to the remarkable rock exposures that Glenwood Canyon provides, several geologic features can be observed that include caves, springs, faults, and unconformities (gaps in the geologic record).

Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification is Recreational.



Colorado River Segment 7

Total Segment Length:
15.78 miles

Length on BLM Land:
3.41 miles

Preliminary Classification:
Recreational

Outstandingly Remarkable Values:
Scenic
Recreational (Floatboating)
Geological

Figure 3.3-7

3.3.5 Segment Name: Eagle River *(Figure 3.3-8)*

Description: From BLM land at Wolcott Recreation Area through Red Canyon to the confluence with the Colorado River near Dotsero.

Total Segment Length: 25.69 miles

Length on BLM Land: 5.46 miles

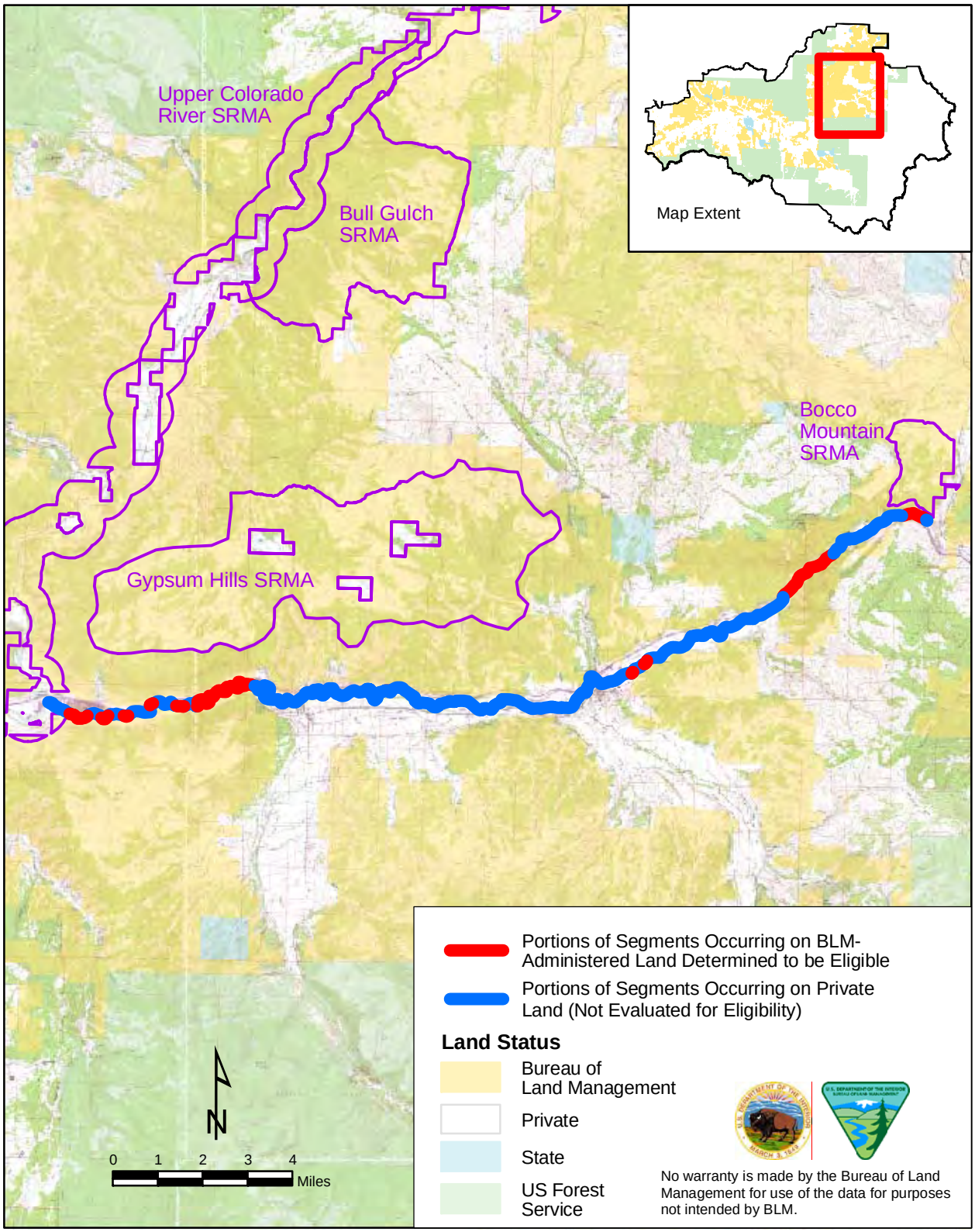
Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Recreational (Floatboating)

From Wolcott to Eagle, the segment includes floatboating and whitewater rafting. Recreation along this corridor attracts visitors both within and beyond the region. The adjacent destination tourism market of Vail provides visitors with various opportunities, including floatboating activities, such as fishing, kayaking, and whitewater rafting.

Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification is Recreational because of a road and diversion.



Eagle River

Total Segment Length:
25.69 miles

Length on BLM Land:
5.46 miles

Preliminary Classification:
Recreational

Outstandingly Remarkable Values:
Recreational (Floatboating)

Figure 3.3-8

3.3.6 Segment Name: Egeria Creek *(Figure 3.3-9)*

Description: From the northern extent of BLM land along Egeria Creek in Township 1 South, Range 83 West, Section 2, downstream to the boundary between BLM land and private land approximately 0.50-mile upstream of the confluence with Red Dirt Creek.

Total Segment Length: 8.31 miles

Length on BLM Land: 7.78 miles

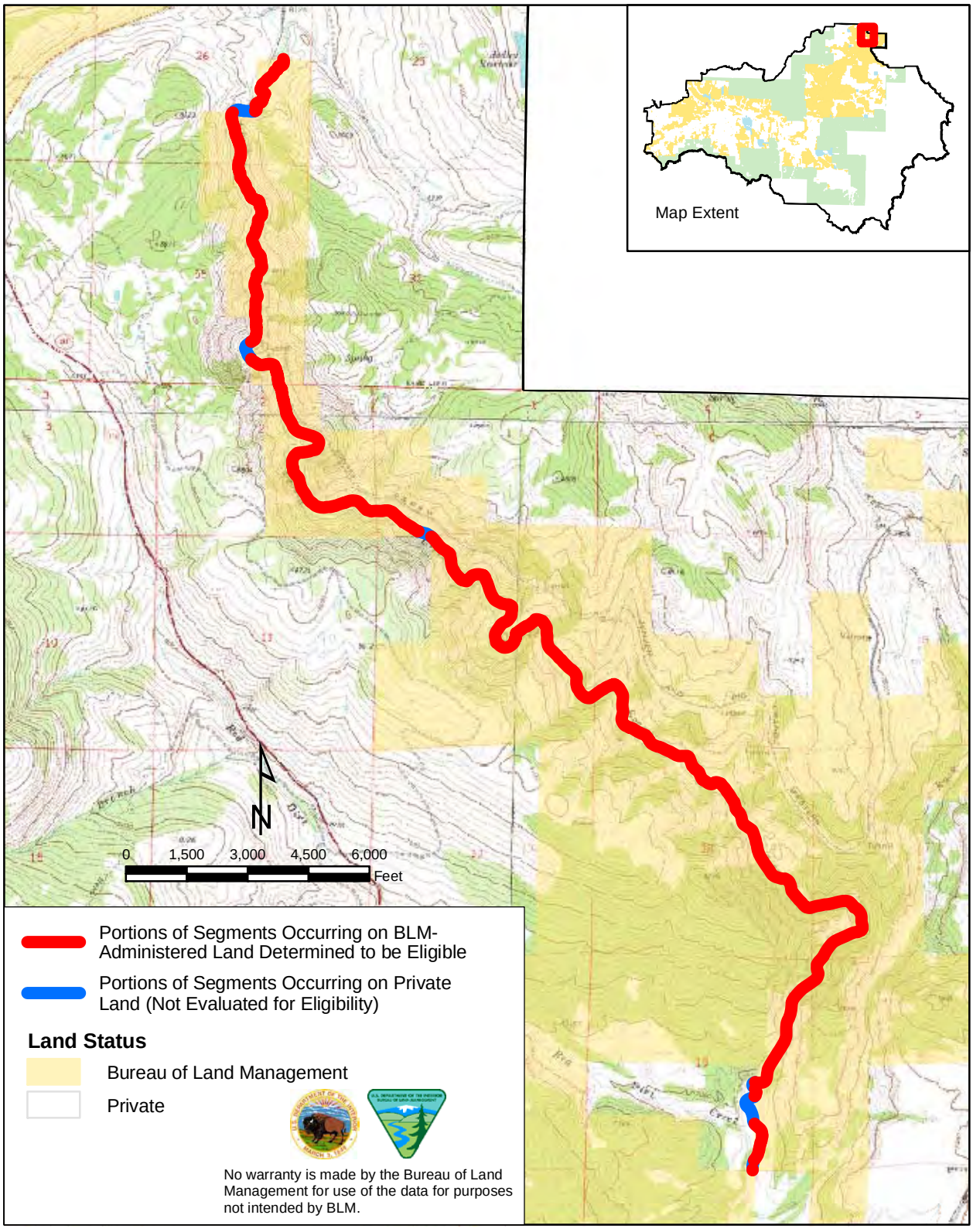
Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Historic

Denver and Rio Grande Railroad-Moffat Road—This railroad segment was part of the original Moffat Road constructed by the Denver Northwestern and Pacific Railway running from Denver to Craig and onto Salt Lake City, Utah. It was conceived, and in a large part financed, by the famous Colorado entrepreneur David Halliday Moffat, Jr. Route selection and construction began in 1902 and reached the vicinity of McCoy in 1905. The line from McCoy station was constructed across Rock Creek, through Egeria Canyon, and onto Steamboat Springs by 1909. The railway had and continues to have a significant economic impact on the region and served the local agricultural and mining industry. It is considered eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A (associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history), Criterion B (associated with the lives of persons significant in our past), and Criterion C (embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose component may lack individual distinction). It has national, state, and local significance.

Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification is Recreational because of a railroad.



Egeria Creek

Total Segment Length:
8.31 miles

Length on BLM Land:
7.78 miles

Preliminary Classification:
Recreational

Outstandingly Remarkable Values:
Historic

Figure 3.3-9

3.3.7 Segment Name: Hack Creek *(Figure 3.3-10)*

Description: From headwaters to the confluence with Sweetwater Creek.

Total Segment Length: 2.42 miles

Length on BLM Land: 1.63 miles

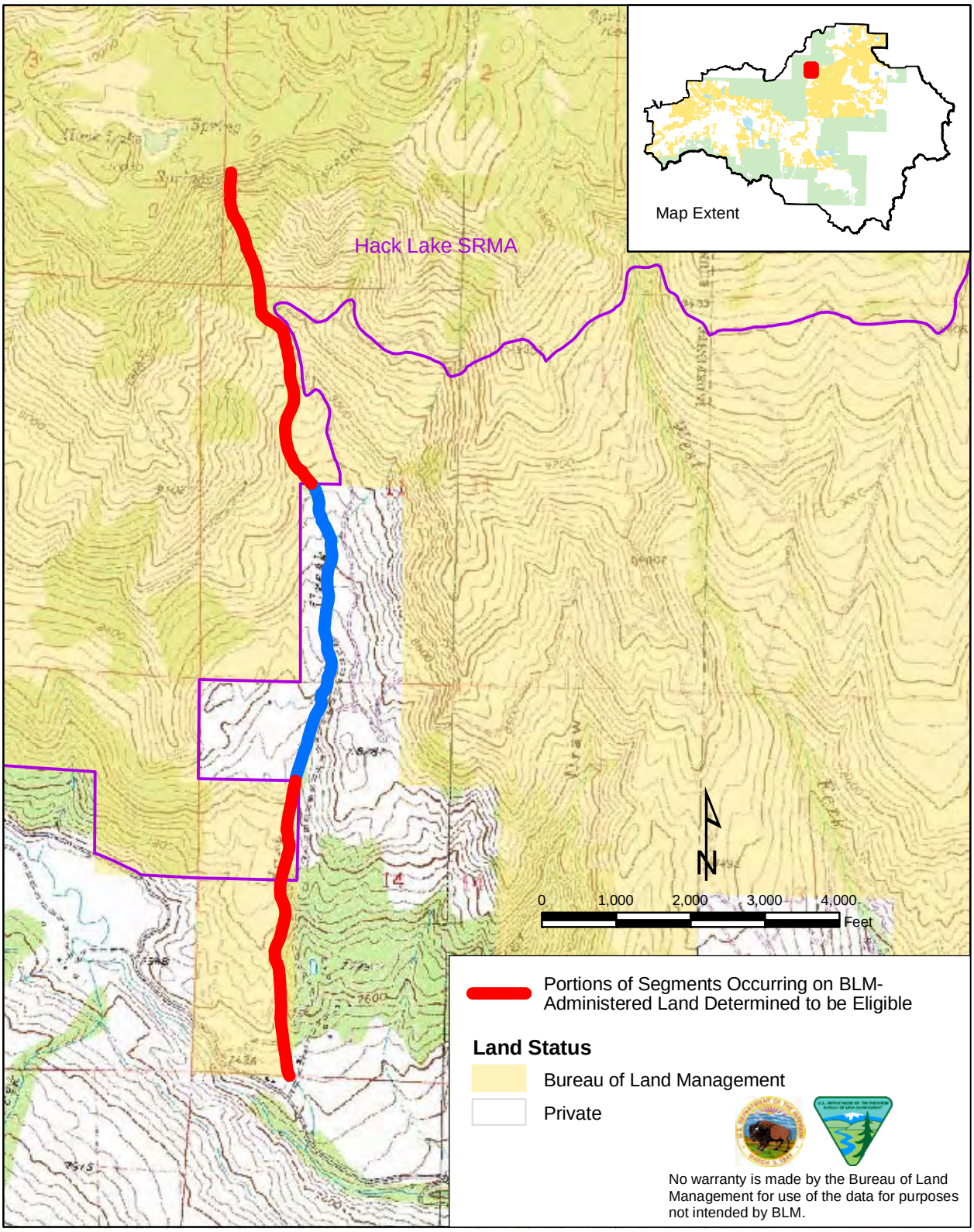
Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Historic

Ute Trail Variant—The Ute Trail in its entirety is field-evaluated eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. This segment, which is plotted on the 1890 Government Land Office map as the "Ute Trail," is considered a contributing segment to the overall site eligibility. It is considered potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D (has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory). It has national, state, and local significance.

Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification is Scenic. There is a single road crossing in the segment.



Hack Creek

Total Segment Length:
2.42 miles

Length on BLM Land:
1.63 miles

Preliminary Classification:
Scenic

Outstandingly Remarkable Values:
Historic

Figure 3.3-10

3.3.8 Segment Name: Mitchell Creek *(Figure 3.3-11)*

Description: From approximately the Mitchell Creek Trailhead downstream to the border between BLM and private land.

Total Segment Length: 0.89 mile

Length on BLM Land: 0.89 mile

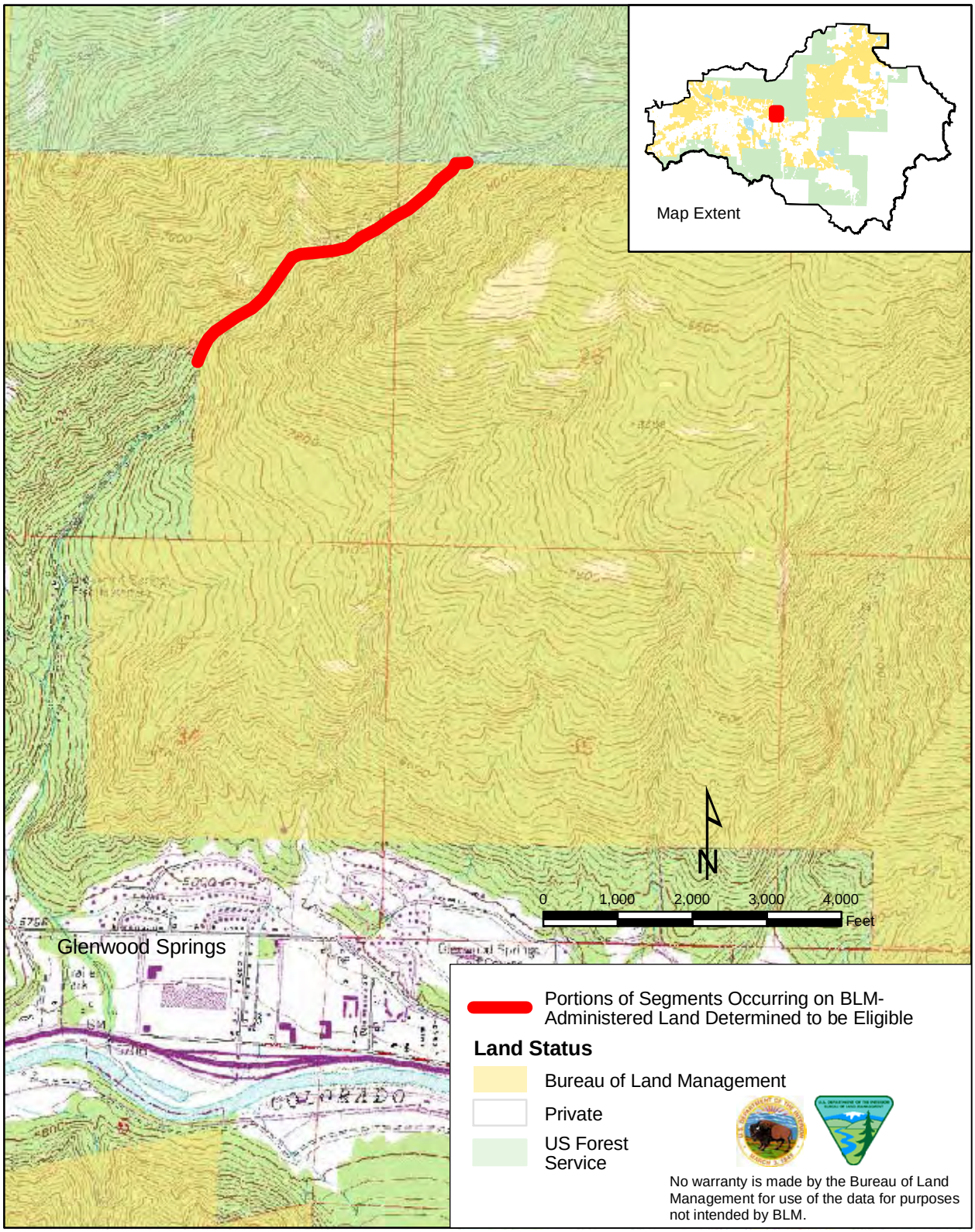
Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Fish

Mitchell Creek contains a genetically pure population of native Colorado River cutthroat trout, a BLM sensitive species. This self-sustaining population is considered a core conservation population in the *Range-Wide Status of Colorado River Cutthroat Trout* (*Oncorhynchus clarki pleuriticus*) *2005* (Hirsch et al. 2006).

Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification is Recreational because of a road. Mitchell Creek is listed on the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment's 303d list (segments requiring total maximum daily loads) based on the following reasoning: tributaries to the Colorado River between the Roaring Fork River at Glenwood Springs downstream to Parachute Creek for selenium (Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment Water Quality Control Commission 2006).



Mitchell Creek

Total Segment Length:
0.89 miles

Length on BLM Land:
0.89 miles

Preliminary Classification:
Recreational

Outstandingly Remarkable Values:
Fish

Figure 3.3-11

3.3.9 Segment Name: No Name Creek *(Figure 3.3-12)*

Description: Small section of No Name Creek occurring on BLM-administered land between the White River National Forest and Interstate 70, near the No Name Rest Area.

Total Segment Length: 0.08 mile

Length on BLM Land: 0.08 mile

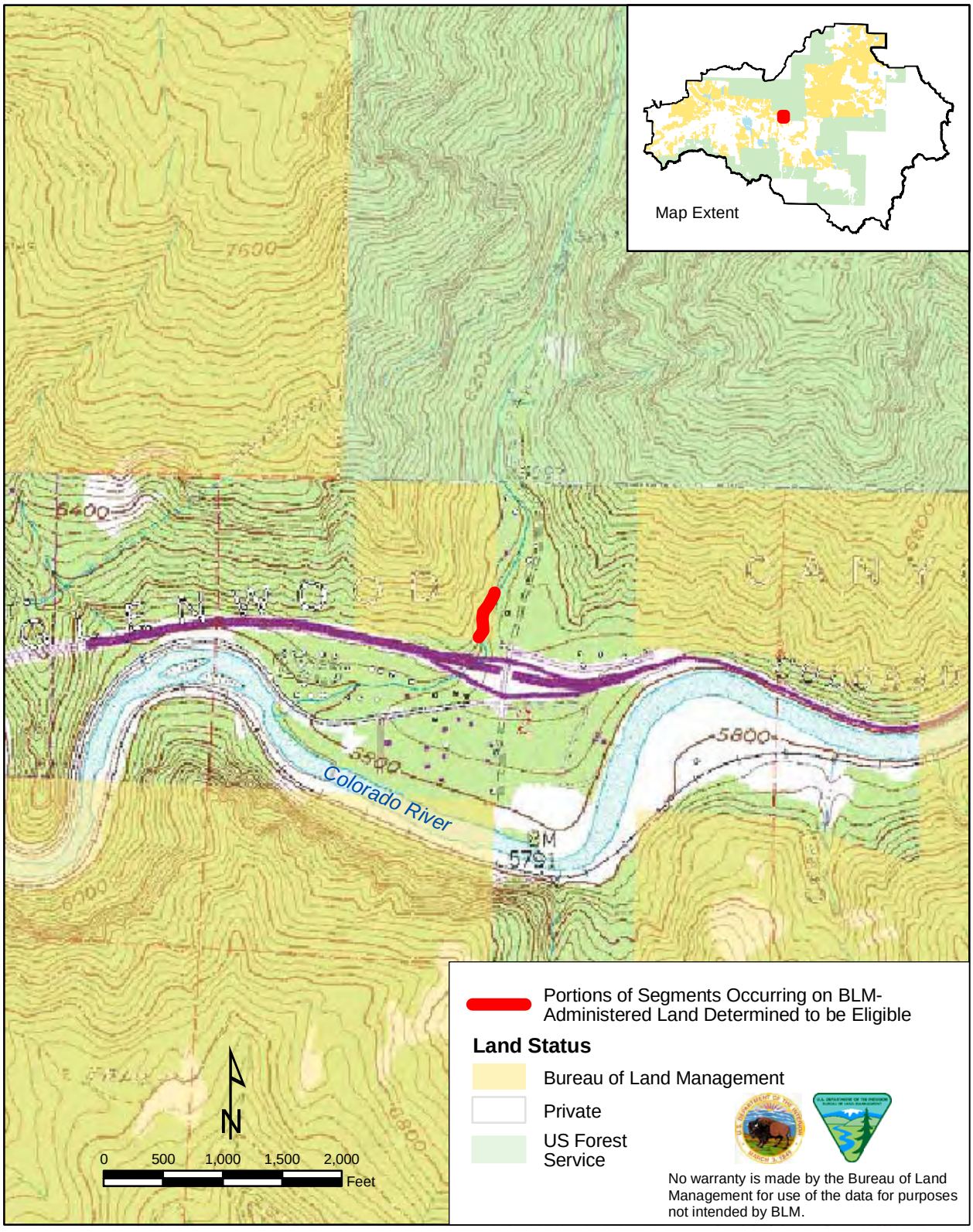
Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Historic

No Name Flume and Aqueduct—The Grizzly Creek water system is eligible for inclusion on the NRHP primarily for its contribution to the early use of hydroelectric power in Glenwood Springs, as a example of an early 1900s-era water system, under Criterion C (embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose component may lack individual distinction). It has state and local significance.

Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification is Recreational.



No Name Creek

Total Segment Length:
0.08 miles

Length on BLM Land:
0.08 miles

Preliminary Classification:
Recreational

Outstandingly Remarkable Values:
Historic

Figure 3.3-12

3.3.10 Segment Name: Rock Creek *(Figure 3.3-13)*

Description: All portions of Rock Creek occurring on BLM land. This segment is located adjacent to the lower part of Rock Creek on Forest Service land, which was identified in the under the Routt-Medicine Bow Forest Plan (Forest Service 2003) as an eligible Wild river for its geological, cultural, scenic, and fisheries values.

Total Segment Length: 4.78 miles

Length on BLM Land: 3.17 miles

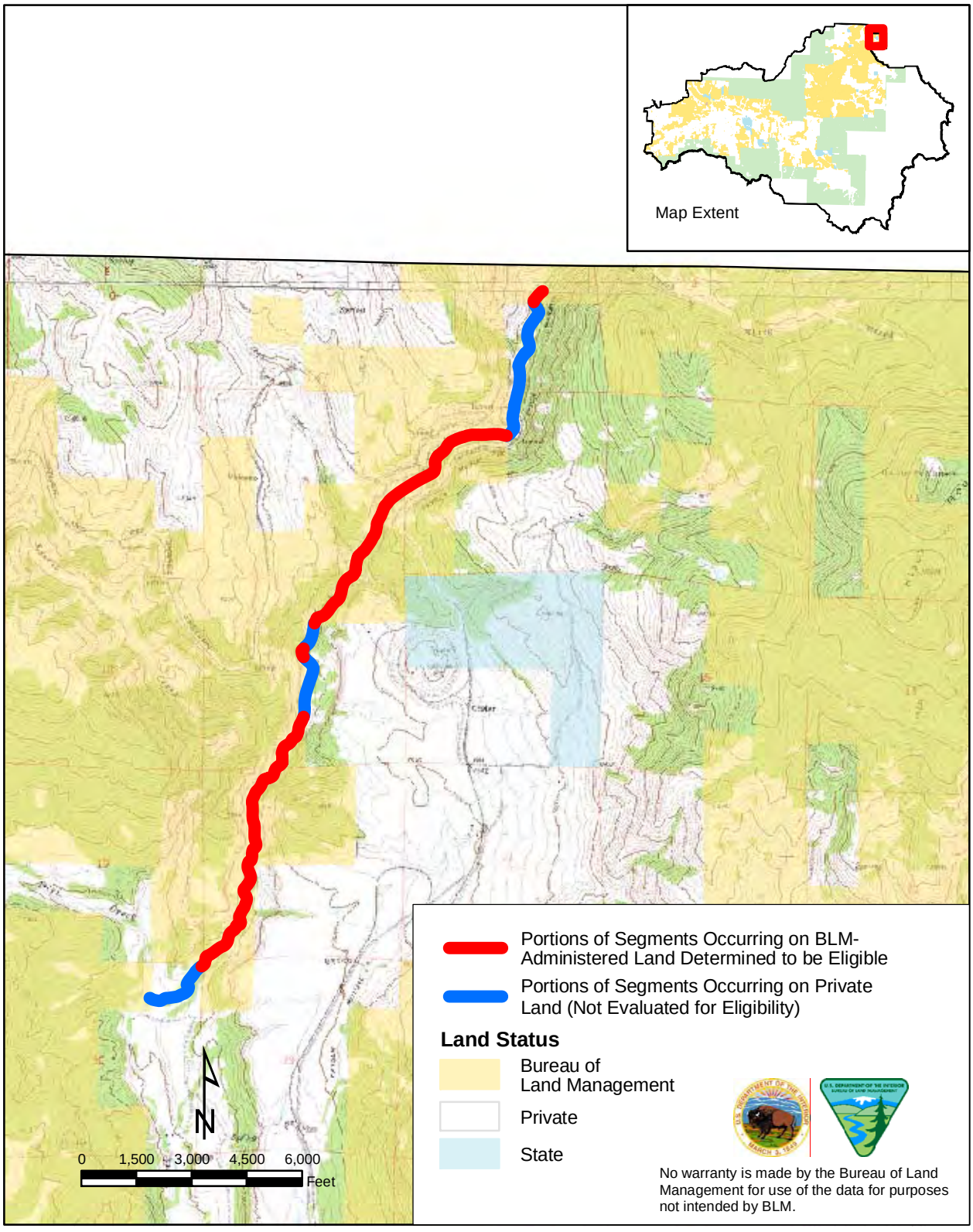
Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Historic

Denver and Rio Grande Railroad-Moffat Road—This railroad segment was part of the original Moffat Road constructed by the Denver Northwestern and Pacific Railway running from Denver to Craig and onto Salt Lake City, Utah. It was conceived, and in a large part financed, by the famous Colorado entrepreneur David Halliday Moffat, Jr. Route selection and construction began in 1902 and reached the vicinity of McCoy in 1905. The line from McCoy station was constructed across Rock Creek, through Egeria Canyon, and onto Steamboat Springs by 1909. The railway had and continues to have a significant economic impact on the region and served the local agricultural and mining industry. It is considered eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A (associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history), Criterion B (associated with the lives of persons significant in our past), and Criterion C (embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose component may lack individual distinction). It has national, state, and local significance.

Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification is Recreational because of a railroad.



Rock Creek

Total Segment Length:
4.78 miles

Length on BLM Land:
3.17 miles

Preliminary Classification:
Recreational

Outstandingly Remarkable Values:
Historic

Figure 3.3-13

3.3.11 Segment Name: Thompson Creek *(Figure 3.3-14)*

Description: From the Thompson Creek Trailhead to the boundary of BLM land and private land approximately 1.50 miles upstream of the confluence with the Crystal River. The segment also includes portions of the North Thompson Creek where it occurs on BLM land near the confluence with Thompson Creek.

Total Segment Length: 4.76 miles

Length on BLM Land: 4.76 miles

Description of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Scenic

This is a highly scenic area designated as Visual Resource Management Class I in the Glenwood Springs RMP (BLM 1984b). This is one of only three Visual Resource Management Class I areas within the GSFO. The outstanding geologic features offer a unique contrast in color and landform for the area and throughout the region. This segment was determined be a scenic quality A in the Glenwood Springs RMP (BLM 1984b) for its outstanding scenic qualities tied to the unique and diverse topography, the sharp contrasting colors, and the unique geologic forms adjacent to the creek. This area was also designated as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) in the 1984 RMP and is managed to preserve its geological, ecological, cultural and scenic values (BLM 1984b).

Geological

Traveling downstream on the Thompson Creek trail, along the left bank of the North Fork of Thompson Creek, there are approximately 12 formations from the Cretaceous, Jurassic, and Triassic Periods of the Mesozoic Era and the Permian and Pennsylvania Periods of the Paleozoic Era. These formations represent a number of depositional events that occurred over time.

Following deposition, these formations were tilted nearly vertical during the Tertiary Period regional uplift, which is responsible for the creation of the Grand Hogback monocline. Downcutting of the North Fork of Thompson Creek has exposed these formations in cross section, while erosion of weaker layers in between more resistant layers has resulted in unique sandstone, conglomerate, and siltstone fins. The more-prominent fins occur in the Cretaceous Dakota sandstone and the Permian-Pennsylvania Maroon Formation.

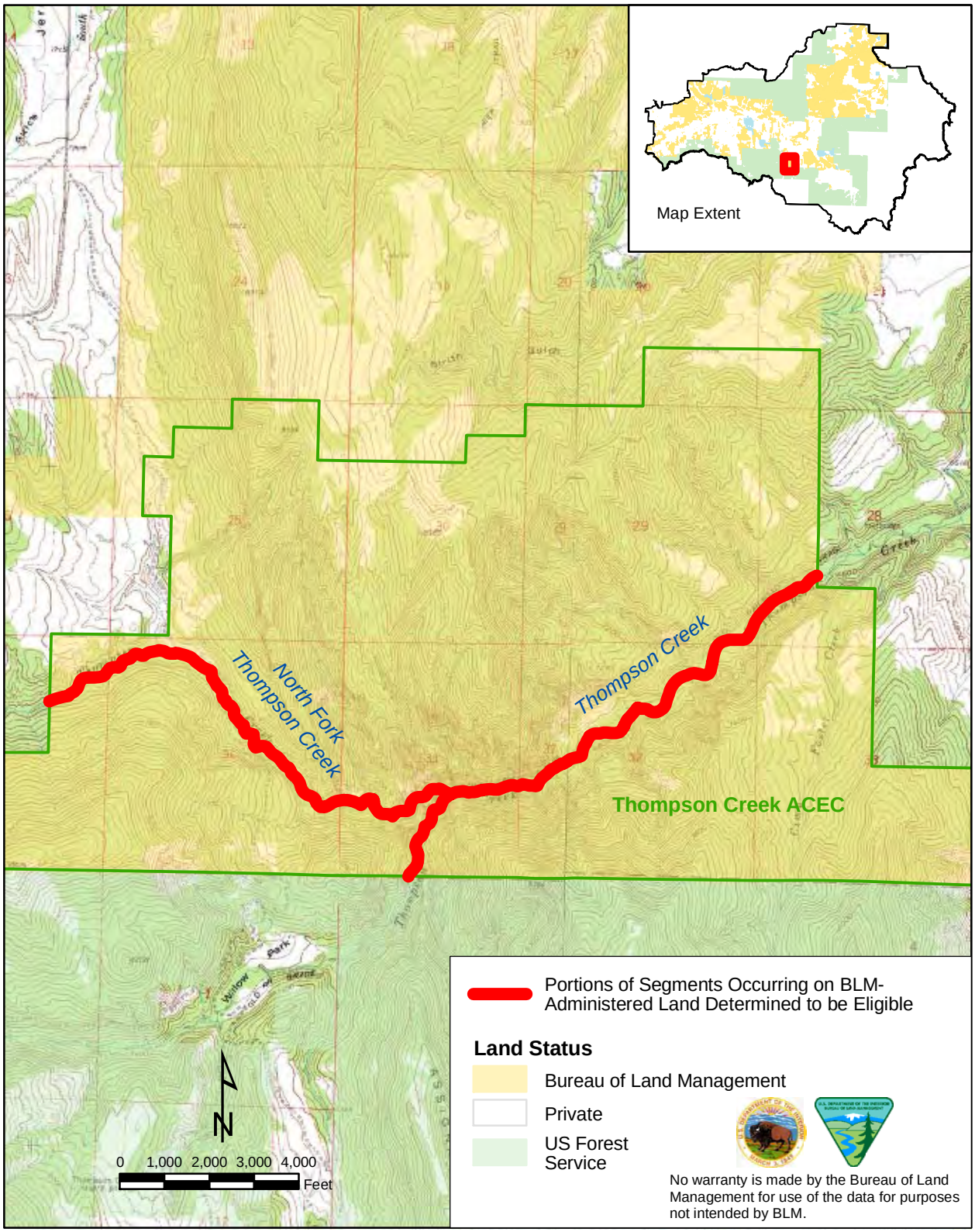
Historic

Aspen and Western Railroad—This railroad was established in 1886 by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company to provide transportation for coal and passengers from coal mines in the vicinity of Thompson Creek into Glenwood Springs and Aspen. The route followed upstream from the confluence of Thompson Creek and the Crystal River up the North Fork to its source. The main line followed the Thompson Creek valley to the town of Crystal and then onto the terminal at Carbondale. The site is considered potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A (associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history)

and is important in the regional history and early development of this part of Colorado. It has state and local significance.

Preliminary Classification

The preliminary classification is Scenic because of a historic railroad. The railroad has been abandoned and little remains except for the roadbed. The inconspicuous nature of the historic railroad meets Scenic criteria.



Thompson Creek

Total Segment Length:
4.76 miles

Length on BLM Land:
4.76 miles

Preliminary Classification:
Scenic

Outstandingly Remarkable Values:
Scenic
Geological,
Historic

Figure 3.3-14

SECTION 4
PROTECTIVE MANAGEMENT

River segments determined to be eligible are afforded interim protective management until a suitability study is completed. As stated in Washington Office Instructional Memorandum WO-IM 2004-196, Clarification of Policy in the BLM Manual 8351, Wild and Scenic Rivers, with Respect to Eligibility Criteria and Protective Management, the BLM's policy is to protect any ORVs identified in the eligibility determination process to assure a decision on suitability can be made (BLM 2004). The BLM has broad discretion authority to not impact river values or make decisions that might lead to a determination of eligibility. It is the BLM's policy to manage and protect the free-flowing character, tentative classification, and identified ORVs of eligible rivers according to the decisions in the associated RMP. This protection occurs at the point of eligibility determination, so as not to adversely constrain the suitability assessment or subsequent recommendation to Congress.

The BLM may protect river values using both the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and the Federal Lands Policy and Management Act. Wild and scenic river issues involving National Environmental Policy Act supplementation are the same as for other resource values. When the BLM considers a proposal that could constitute a major federal action that significantly affects the quality of the human environment, the Council on Environmental Quality's regulations require National Environmental Policy Act compliance before the BLM can act on the proposal (40 Code of Federal Regulations 1506.1). Eligible river segments determined to be nonsuitable through a land use plan decision are subject to the direction and management decisions contained in the land use plan (e.g., RMP).

Table 4-1 describes the interim protection standards for eligible segments.

Table 4-1
Interim Protection for Candidate Wild and Scenic Rivers

Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, Section 5(d)(1)[1]	
Issue/Action	**Eligible[2]**
Study boundary	Minimum of 0.25-mile from ordinary high-water mark. Boundary may include adjacent areas needed to protect identified values.
Preliminary classification	Section 2(b): 3 classes: Wild, Scenic, Recreational, defined by statute. Criteria for classification described in interagency guidelines. Manage at preliminary classification.
Study report review procedures	
Private land *administration *acquisition	Affect private land uses through voluntary partnership with state/local governments and landowners. No regulatory authority. No ability to acquire interest in land under the WSR Act's authority prior to designation.
Water resources project	River's free-flowing condition protected to the extent of other agency authorities; not protected under the WSR Act.
Land disposition	Agency discretion to retain lands within river corridor in federal ownership.
Mining and mineral leasing	Protect free flow, water quality, and ORVs through other agency authorities.
Actions of other agencies	Affect actions of other agencies through voluntary partnership.
Protect ORVs	No regulatory authority conferred by the WSR Act; agency protects through other authorities. Section 11(b) 1: Limited financial or other assistance to encourage participation in the acquisition, protection, and management of river resources[6].

[1] Agency-identified study rivers, as directed by Section 5(d)(1) of the WSR Act.
[2] A number of sources are available for identifying rivers under Section 5(d)(1). Under a presidential directive issued in 1979, each federal agency, as part of its normal planning and environmental review processes, is required to avoid or mitigate adverse effects on rivers in the National Rivers Inventory.

SECTION 5
NEXT STEPS

5.1 SUITABILITY

The BLM will be completing the suitability phase for all streams found to be eligible, during the RMP revision process. Each eligible river segment will be evaluated for suitability or nonsuitability to assess whether or not it is a potential candidate for inclusion in the National System. The Draft RMP will incorporate each of the eligible rivers into one or more alternatives. The BLM will then seek public review and comment on the Draft RMP. The Draft EIS will provide an assessment of potential impacts from recommending each river as either suitable or nonsuitable. The proposed RMP and final EIS will include final suitability determinations on the eligible rivers. Congressional legislative action is required for actual designation and final classification of suitable river segments.

SECTION 6
LIST OF PREPARERS

An interdisciplinary team of resource specialists from the BLM KFO and GSFO prepared this eligibility report (**Table 6-1**). A contractor, Tetra Tech, Inc., assisted the BLM.

Table 6-1
Wild and Scenic River Eligibility Report Preparers

Name	Role/Responsibility
BLM, Colorado State Office	
Eric Finstick	Wilderness
Roy Smith	Water Rights, Instream Flow
BLM, Kremmling Field Office	
Joe Stout	Project Manager
Paula Belcher	Hydrologist
Dennis Gale	Assistant Field Manager
Megan McGuire	Wildlife Biologist—Special Status Species, Plants
John Monkouski	Geographic Information System
John Morrone	Geology, Minerals
Frank Rupp	Archaeologist, Native American Tribes
Bunny Sterin	Outdoor Recreation Planner
Renee Straub	Visual Resources
BLM, Glenwood Springs Field Office	
Tom Fresques	Wildlife Biologist

Table 6-1
Wild and Scenic River Eligibility Report Preparers *(continued)*

Denise Gergen	Geographic Information System
Cheryl Harrison	Archaeologist, Native American Concerns
Kay Hopkins	Outdoor Recreation Planner
Jeffrey O'Connell	Hydrologist, Geologist
Carla Scheck	Ecologist—Special Status Species, Plants, Land Health, Vegetation, Weeds
Contractor, Tetra Tech Inc.	
Angie Adams	Public Involvement, QA/QC
Genevieve Kaiser	Geographic Information Systems
Mike Manka	Fisheries, Wild and Scenic Rivers

SECTION 7
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APPENDIX A PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT SUMMARY

BLM - Kremmling and Glenwood Springs Field Offices: Wild and Scenic Rivers Eligibility Study

Public Involvement Report

August 2006

Pubic Involvement

1.1 Introduction

The BLM conducted a public scoping process during the eligibility phase of this wild and scenic rivers evaluation. Public input was solicited through a variety of methods including, letters sent to potential stakeholders, the KFO and GSFO websites, public notices, and open houses. Three methods were offered for people to send in written comments on the process. These included:

(1) By US Mail to:
BLM WSR Inventory
C/o Tetra Tech
4900 Pearl East Circle, Suite 300W
Boulder, CO 80301

(2) By FAX to (720) 406-9114
Attention: WSR Inventory Phase Comments

(3) By E-mail to:
WSRcomments@ttsfo.com

Additionally, the BLM hosted four public open houses; two in the Kremmling Resource Area and two in the Glenwood Springs Resource Area.

1.2 Open Houses

In mid-July 2006, open houses were held in Granby, Kremmling, Glenwood Springs, and Eagle, Colorado (**Table 1**). Each open house was similar in format. The BLM presented the results of its initial identification efforts, provided educational materials regarding the wild and scenic rivers process, and solicited comments from the public and government agencies. Both formal (written) and informal (verbal) comments were solicited during the open house meetings. Meetings were from 5 PM until 8 PM. A total of 30 people attended throughout the week.

Table 1
Open House Locations

Location	Date	Location	Attendees
Granby	Monday, July 10, 2006	Granby Community Center	1
Kremmling	Tuesday, July 11, 2006	CSU Extension Hall	13
Glenwood Springs	Wednesday, July 12, 2006	Glenwood Community Center	15
Eagle	Thursday, July 13, 2006	Eagle Vail Pavilion	1

To notify the public of the open houses, the BLM distributed news releases to a variety of outlets, such as local television and radio stations, and posted notices on the BLM's Web site. Newspaper advertisements were published in the Aspen Times, The Daily Sentinel (Grand Junction), the Post Independent (Glenwood Springs), the Vail Daily (Vail)the Summit Daily News (Summit County), the Sky-Hi News (Granby), and the Middle Park Times (Kremmling), all located within Colorado. In addition, letters were mailed to approximately 100 entities, including federal, state, local, county, and tribal governments, water conservancy districts, elected officials, and a variety of interest groups. The letters provided readers with information regarding the wild and scenic rivers study process, open houses, and various ways to submit public comments. Each letter also included a one-page fact sheet that described why the BLM was conducting the evaluation, what the evaluation steps are, and what the end result will look like. In the letters, the BLM explained what the public could expect at each open house.

1.3 Public Comments Analysis

Written comments were accepted until July 28, 2006 by US mail, facsimile, or E-mail. This section provides an overview of the written comments received. A total of 31 comments were received during the public comment period. Of the respondents who identified their residence, over 80 percent are from Colorado; locations of the remaining responses are unknown. Most comments (approximately 93 percent) were received by Email, all by way of "WSRcomments@ttsfo.com," the Email address created for this public comment process. Four letters were received by US mail, and two facsimiles were received, which were duplicative of Emails received previously.

1.3.1 Comments on Eligibility Study in General

A large majority of the comments received (93 percent) were in support of the BLM conducting a wild and scenic rivers eligibility study. Several recommended that these designations occur to protect resources such as riparian areas, wildlife and fish habitat. Other comments indicated that designations are necessary to support recreation opportunities such as fishing, kayakers, and rafters. Some comments noted that river reaches can provide unique scenery and geology, combined with recreational experiences. A minority of comments received deferred commenting on the eligibility of particular segments until further in the process or requested that the ORV criteria be re-evaluated.

1.3.2 Comments on Particular River and Stream Segments

Many of the comments received described specific river or stream segments that the BLM should consider during the eligibility phase. Other comments identified specific values and suggested that the BLM should consider these for their potential to meet ORV criteria. Table 2 summarizes the input received.

Table 2. Summary of Public Input

Field Office	River or Creek Segment	Potential ORV presented by Commentor
GSFO	Abrams Creek	Fish
KFO	Antelope Creek	Scenic
GSFO	Bull Gulch Creek	Scenic and other ORVS - not specified in comment
KFO	Carter Creek	other ORVs - not specified in comment
GSFO	Castle Creek	Scenic and other ORVs - not specified in comment
GSFO	Catamount Creek	Scenic and other ORVs - not specified in comment
GSFO and KFO	Colorado River mainstem (through KFO) Also Colorado River Glenwood Springs to Parachute	Recreational (Fishery)
GSFO	Colorado – Glenwood Canyon and Glenwood Springs to Parachute	Recreational (other, including rafting)
KFO and GSFO	Colorado River	Scenic
GSFO	Cottonwood Creek (GSFO)	Scenic, Geologic, Historic, and Cultural
GSFO	Crystal River	Recreational (Fishery)
GSFO	Crystal River	Recreational – angling and boating
GSFO	Deep Creek	ORVs – not specified in comment
GSFO	Deep Creek	Scenic, recreational, geological, fish and wildlife
KFO	Dirt Creek	ORVs- not specified in comment
GSFO	East Creek Divide	Botanical – wetherill milkvetch
GSFO	East Fork Parachute Creek	Fish
KFO	Fraser River	Recreational (Fishery)
GSFO	Grizzly Creek	Historic
KFO	Hay Gulch Creek	ORVs - not specified in comment
KFO	Kauffman Creek	ORVs - not specified in comment
KFO	Laramie River	Botanic
GSFO	Lower Frying Pan River	Recreational (Fishery)
GSFO	Lower Frying Pan River	Recreational – angling and boating
KFO	McBride Creek	ORVs - not specified in comment
GSFO	Milk Creek	Scenic and other ORVs - not specified in comment
KFO	Muddy Creek	Botanical
KFO	North Platte River	Wildlife
GSFO	Northwater Creek	Fish
GSFO	No Name Creek	Historic

Field Office	River or Creek Segment	Potential ORV presented by Commentor
GSFO and KFO	Piney River	ORVs - not specified in comment
GSFO	Posey Creek	Scenic and other ORVs - not specified in comment
GSFO	Red Dirt Creek	ORVs – referred to public meeting potential ORV list.
GSFO	Roaring Fork River	Recreational (Fishery)
GSFO	Roaring Fork River	Recreational – angling and boating
GSFO	Sunnyside Creek	ORVs – not specified in comment
GSFO	Sweetwater Creek	Hydrologic.
GSFO	Thompson Creek – Also North Thompson and Middle Thompson Creeks	Scenic ORVs.
GSFO	Trapper Creek	Fish
KFO	Troublesome Creek	Botanical and Wildlife
KFO	Williams Fork	Recreational (Fishery)
KFO	Willow Creek	ORVs - not specified in comment
KFO	General Comment	Investigate instances of North Park phacelia as an ORV indicator. Investigate occurrences of Harrington's beardtongue as an ORV indicator. Investigate occurrences of Middle park penstemon as an ORV indicator.
GSFO	General Comment	Investigate occurrences of Wetherill milkvetch, W.A. Webber arapien stickleaf, Parachute penstemon, Harrington beardtongue, DeBeque phacelia and L. Benson Uinta Basin hookless cactus as potential ORVs.
GSFO and KFO	General Comment	Reconsider whether the following Wildlife ORVs meet criteria, Bald Eagle, River Otter and Colorado River Cutthroat Trout.

1.3.3 Comments on the Identification Process and Study Boundaries

Concerns were expressed that the buffer around identified segments was not an appropriate measure for an ORVs association with a river during the initial identification phase. Comments expressed concern that the use of an "arbitrary" buffer could lead to ORVs that are overlooked by the BLM during this process. Additionally one commentor thought the basis of information that the identification process used was inadequate.

APPENDIX B INVENTORY TABLES

Table B-1
Kremmling Field Office Identification Table——Planning Area Rivers and Streams Analyzed

River or Creek Name[1]	Total Segment Length Including Non-BLM Lands (miles)	Portion of Segment Occurring on BLM Lands (miles)	Free Flowing Determination	Outstandingly Remarkable Values[2]								Notes
				Scenic	Recreation	Geological	Fish	Wildlife	Historic	Cultural	Other	
Antelope Creek		1.90	**N**	**C**			**X**				**X**	Other value = Paleontological Segment initially considered but determined not eligible; does not meet free-flowing criteria. Scenic value considered but determined not to meet ORV criteria.
Baker Draw		1.16										
Beaver Creek		0.67										
Beaver Creek2		1.03										
Behler Creek		3.01										
Blacktail Creek		0.06										
Blue River—Segment 1	1.01	1.01	**Y**	**X**	**X**	**X**		**X**				
Blue River—Segment 2	1.46	0.96	**Y**		**X**			**X**				

[1] Shading = Segment determined eligible
[2] **X** = Value determined to meet ORV criteria, **C** = Considered value determined not to meet ORV criteria

Table B-1
Kremmling Field Office Identification Table——Planning Area Rivers and Streams Analyzed *(continued)*

River or Creek Name[1]	Total Segment Length Including Non-BLM Lands (miles)	Portion of Segment Occurring on BLM Lands (miles)	Free Flowing Determination	Outstandingly Remarkable Values[2]								Notes
				Scenic	Recreation	Geological	Fish	Wildlife	Historic	Cultural	Other	
Blue River—Segment 3	2.05	0.52	**Y**		**X**			**X**			**X**	Other value = Biodiversity Other (paleontological) value initially considered but determined not to meet ORV criteria.
Bluebell Creek		0.44										
Buckhorn Creek		1.27		**C**								Scenic value initially considered but determined not to meet ORV criteria. Segment determined not eligible.
Canadian River		0.38										
Canyon Creek		0.83										
Carter Creek												
Colorado River—Segment 1	7.32	0.80	**Y**		**X**			**X**	**X**			
Colorado River—Segment 2	2.44	0.31	**Y**	**X**	**X**	**X**		**X**	**X**			
Colorado River—Segment 3	24.36	3.24	**Y**		**X**			**X**	**X**			
Colorado River—Segment 4	5.36	4.73	**Y**	**X**	**X**	**X**		**X**	**X**			

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Table B-1
Kremmling Field Office Identification Table——Planning Area Rivers and Streams Analyzed *(continued)*

River or Creek Name[1]	Total Segment Length Including Non-BLM Lands (miles)	Portion of Segment Occurring on BLM Lands (miles)	Free Flowing Determination	Outstandingly Remarkable Values[2]								Notes
				Scenic	Recreation	Geological	Fish	Wildlife	Historic	Cultural	Other	
Colorado River—Segment 5	15.26	12.28	**Y**	**X**	**X**	**X**		**X**	**X**	**X**	**C**	Other (paleontological) value initially considered but determined not to meet ORV criteria.
Coon Creek		0.92										
Corral Creek		4.04										
Cottonwood Creek		0.87										
Cow Gulch		2.03										
Coyote Creek		0.12										
Crystal Creek		0.27										
Darling Creek		0.15										
Deer Creek		1.00										
Dirt Creek												
Doran Creek		0.09										
Drowsy Water Creek		3.50										
Dry Fork Owl Creek		0.02										
East Fork Ninemile Creek		0.33										
First Creek		1.73										
Fish Creek		0.57										
Forrester Creek		1.15										

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Table B-1
Kremmling Field Office Identification Table——Planning Area Rivers and Streams Analyzed *(continued)*

River or Creek Name[1]	Total Segment Length Including Non-BLM Lands (miles)	Portion of Segment Occurring on BLM Lands (miles)	Free Flowing Determination	Outstandingly Remarkable Values[2]								Notes
				Scenic	Recreation	Geological	Fish	Wildlife	Historic	Cultural	Other	
Fraser River	5.79	2.11	**Y**	**C**	**C**	**C**		**C**			**C**	Scenic, Recreational, Geological, Wildlife, and Other (paleontological) values initially considered but determined not to meet ORV criteria.
Frenchwoman Creek		0.75										
Gardiner Creek		0.00										
Glomerate Creek		1.71		**C**								Scenic value initially considered but determined not to meet ORV criteria. Segment determined not eligible.
Goose Creek		0.35										
Government Creek		0.85										
Grace Creek		1.74										
Grizzly Creek		4.70										
Hall Creek		0.38										
Hay Gulch Creek												
Illinois River		0.37										
Indian Creek		0.14										
Indian Creek2		1.95										
Johnson Creek		2.45										

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Table B-1
Kremmling Field Office Identification Table——Planning Area Rivers and Streams Analyzed *(continued)*

River or Creek Name[1]	Total Segment Length Including Non-BLM Lands (miles)	Portion of Segment Occurring on BLM Lands (miles)	Free Flowing Determination	Outstandingly Remarkable Values[2]								Notes
				Scenic	Recreation	Geological	Fish	Wildlife	Historic	Cultural	Other	
Kauffman Creek												
King Creek		0.26										
Kinney Creek	4.83	3.84	**Y**				**X**					
Lake Creek		1.58										
Laramie River		0.10				**C**		**C**				Segment initially considered but determined not occurring on BLM land.
Lindsey Creek		0.34										
Little Government Creek		0.03										
Little Grizzly Creek		0.04										
Little Muddy Creek		0.26					**C**		**C**			Fish and Historic values determined not to meet ORV criteria. Segment determined not eligible.
Lone Pine Creek		0.30										
Lost Creek		0.48										
Lost Creek 2		0.26										
MacFarlane Ditch		0.03										
Marietta Creek		0.33										
McBride Creek												
McQueary Creek		3.58										
Mexican Creek		0.20										

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Table B-1
Kremmling Field Office Identification Table——Planning Area Rivers and Streams Analyzed *(continued)*

River or Creek Name[1]	Total Segment Length Including Non-BLM Lands (miles)	Portion of Segment Occurring on BLM Lands (miles)	Free Flowing Determination	Outstandingly Remarkable Values[2]								Notes
				Scenic	Recreation	Geological	Fish	Wildlife	Historic	Cultural	Other	
Michigan River		0.09										
Monument Creek		0.74										
Morgan Gulch		1.21										
Morey Draw		0.26										
Muddy Creek	8.95	6.58	**Y**		**C**			**X**			**C**	Recreational (fishing) and Other (biodiversity/botanical) values initially considered; determined not to be river related and therefore does not meet ORV criteria. The sensitive species in area are upland species. Only portion of river below the reservoir was determined to meet eligibility criteria; approximately 3.44 miles occurring on BLM land.
North Fork North Platte River		1.41		**C**	**C**							Scenic and Recreational values initially considered but determined not to meet ORV criteria. Segment determined not eligible.

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Table B-1
Kremmling Field Office Identification Table——Planning Area Rivers and Streams Analyzed *(continued)*

River or Creek Name[1]	Total Segment Length Including Non-BLM Lands (miles)	Portion of Segment Occurring on BLM Lands (miles)	Free Flowing Determination	Outstandingly Remarkable Values[2]								Notes
				Scenic	Recreation	Geological	Fish	Wildlife	Historic	Cultural	Other	
North Platte River	See note	1.61	**Y**		**X**	**X**			**X**			Only one segment (approximately 0.07-mile) meets eligibility criteria.
North Sand Creek		0.79										
Owl Creek		0.51										
Parsons Draw		1.20										
Pass Creek		0.09										
Pease Gulch		0.15										
Piney River (includes GSFO portion)	2.42	2.11	**Y**	**C**	**C**	**C**					**X**	Other value = Paleontological Scenic, Recreational (floatboating), and Geological values initially considered but determined not to meet ORV criteria.
Pinkham Creek		0.05										
Pinto Creek		1.70										
Pole Creek		2.90										
Porphyry Creek		0.59		**C**								Scenic value initially considered but determined not to meet ORV criteria. Segment determined not eligible.

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Table B-1
Kremmling Field Office Identification Table——Planning Area Rivers and Streams Analyzed *(continued)*

River or Creek Name[1]	Total Segment Length Including Non-BLM Lands (miles)	Portion of Segment Occurring on BLM Lands (miles)	Free Flowing Determination	Outstandingly Remarkable Values[2]								Notes
				Scenic	Recreation	Geological	Fish	Wildlife	Historic	Cultural	Other	
Rabbit Ears Creek	4.24	4.24	**Y**	**C**		**X**						Scenic value initially considered but determined not to meet ORV criteria.
Red Dirt Creek		0.76										
Red Dirt Creek2		1.29										
Reeder Creek		1.50										
Republic Creek		0.59										
Roaring Fork		0.15										
Round Creek		0.98										
Second Creek		1.48										
Shafer Creek		0.47										
Sheep Creek		0.14										
Sheephorn Creek		0.82										
Shell Creek		2.61										
Sheriff Creek		1.41										
Skunk Creek		0.47										
Slough Creek		1.79										
Smith Creek		2.21										
Smith Creek 1		3.16										
Soap Creek		0.81										
South Fork Big Creek		2.02										

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Table B-1
Kremmling Field Office Identification Table——Planning Area Rivers and Streams Analyzed *(continued)*

River or Creek Name[1]	Total Segment Length Including Non-BLM Lands (miles)	Portion of Segment Occurring on BLM Lands (miles)	Free Flowing Determination	Outstandingly Remarkable Values[2]								Notes
				Scenic	Recreation	Geological	Fish	Wildlife	Historic	Cultural	Other	
Spring Creek		0.27									**C**	Hydrology value initially considered but determined not to meet ORV criteria. Segment determined not eligible.
Spring Creek 1		0.36										
Spruce Creek	0.97	0.97	**Y**				**X**					
Starr Gulch		0.66										
Stink Creek		1.62										
Strawberry Creek		2.20										
Stuck Creek		3.37										
Sulphur Gulch	3.04	3.04	**Y**			**C**					**X**	Other = Paleontological Geological and Other (botanical) values initially considered but determined not to meet ORV criteria.
Sunday Creek		0.31										
Tenmile Creek		0.53										
Threemile Creek		1.75										
Tipperary Creek		0.18										
Troublesome Creek	6.26	3.83	**Y**	**C**		**X**					**C**	Scenic and Other (paleontological) values initially considered but determined not to meet ORV criteria.

[1] Shading = Segment determined eligible
[2] **X** = Value determined to meet ORV criteria, **C** = Considered value determined not to meet ORV criteria

Table B-1
Kremmling Field Office Identification Table——Planning Area Rivers and Streams Analyzed *(continued)*

River or Creek Name[1]	Total Segment Length Including Non-BLM Lands (miles)	Portion of Segment Occurring on BLM Lands (miles)	Free Flowing Determination	Outstandingly Remarkable Values[2]								Notes
				Scenic	Recreation	Geological	Fish	Wildlife	Historic	Cultural	Other	
Troutman Draw		1.48										
Ute Bill Creek		2.46										
West Fork Ninemile Creek		0.39										
Wheeler Creek		0.49										
Williams Fork		2.90	**Y**		**C**	**C**						Recreational (fishing) and Geological values initially considered but determined not to meet ORV criteria. Segment determined not eligible.
Willow Creek		0.94										

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Table B-2
Glenwood Springs Field Office Identification Table——Planning Area Rivers and Streams Analyzed

River or Creek Name[1]	Total Segment Length including non-BLM lands (miles)	Portion of Segment occurring on BLM lands (miles)	Free Flowing Determination	Outstandingly Remarkable Values[2]								Notes
				Scenic	Recreation	Geological	Fish	Wildlife	Historic	Cultural	Other	
Abrams Creek	3.44	3.44	**Y**				**X**					
Alkali Creek Tributary		2.91										
Alkali Creek		3.85										
Baldy Creek		0.75										
Battlement Creek Tributary		0.11										
Battlement Creek	2.88	1.66	**Y**				**X**		**C**			Historic value initially considered but determined not to meet ORV criteria.
Bear Creek		0.27										
Belodi Creek		0.32										
Big Alkali Creek Tributary		1.45										
Big Alkali Creek		4.86										
Big Parker Creek		1.00										
Black Creek		1.81										
Bob Creek		1.28										
Brush Creek		3.05										

[1] Shading = Segment determined eligible
[2] **X** = Value determined to meet ORV criteria, **C** = Considered value determined not to meet ORV criteria

Table B-2
Glenwood Springs Field Office Identification Table——Planning Area Rivers and Streams Analyzed *(continued)*

River or Creek Name[1]	Total Segment Length including non-BLM lands (miles)	Portion of Segment occurring on BLM lands (miles)	Free Flowing Determination	Outstandingly Remarkable Values[2]								Notes
				Scenic	Recreation	Geological	Fish	Wildlife	Historic	Cultural	Other	
Bull Gulch Creek				**C**								Scenic value considered but determined not to meet ORV criteria. Segment determined not eligible.
Butler Creek		2.29						**C**				Wildlife value initially considered but determined not to meet ORV criteria. Segment determined not eligible.
Cabin Creek		0.93										
Canyon Creek		1.71										
Castle Creek Tributary #1		0.62		**C**								Scenic value considered but determined not to meet ORV criteria. Segment determined not eligible.
Castle Creek Tributary #2		0.20										
Castle Creek Tributary #3		1.26										
Castle Creek		0.31										

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Tributary #4												

Table B-2
Glenwood Springs Field Office Identification Table——Planning Area Rivers and Streams Analyzed *(continued)*

River or Creek Name[1]	Total Segment Length including non-BLM lands (miles)	Portion of Segment occurring on BLM lands (miles)	Free Flowing Determination	Outstandingly Remarkable Values[2]								Notes
				Scenic	Recreation	Geological	Fish	Wildlife	Historic	Cultural	Other	
Castle Creek		3.34										
Catamount Creek Tributary		2.14										
Catamount Creek		3.15		**C**								Scenic value considered but determined not to meet ORV criteria. Segment determined not eligible.
Cattle Creek		1.15										
Cedar Creek		0.73										
Circle Dot Gulch Creek		0.48										
Colorado River—Segment 6	18.02	16.79	**Y**	**X**	**X**	**X**		**X**	**X**		**X**	Other value = Botanical
Colorado River—Segment 7	15.78	3.41	**Y**	**X**	**X**	**X**						

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Table B-2
Glenwood Springs Field Office Identification Table——Planning Area Rivers and Streams Analyzed *(continued)*

River or Creek Name[1]	Total Segment Length including non-BLM lands (miles)	Portion of Segment occurring on BLM lands (miles)	Free Flowing Determination	Outstandingly Remarkable Values[2]								Notes
				Scenic	Recreation	Geological	Fish	Wildlife	Historic	Cultural	Other	
Colorado River—Segment 8	62.07	3.14	**Y**		**X**				**X**			This segment has such a small amount of public land ownership that BLM could not do a meaningful analysis, nor could BLM protect any potential ORVs. These small segments could be evaluated in the future in conjunction with private landowners or with local and state governments that may wish to participate in further study and have jurisdictions that would provide a greater degree of protection.
Cottonwood Creek		3.76										
Cottonwood Creek #2		6.37										

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Table B-2
Glenwood Springs Field Office Identification Table——Planning Area Rivers and Streams Analyzed *(continued)*

River or Creek Name[1]	Total Segment Length including non-BLM lands (miles)	Portion of Segment occurring on BLM lands (miles)	Free Flowing Determination	Outstandingly Remarkable Values[2]								Notes
				Scenic	Recreation	Geological	Fish	Wildlife	Historic	Cultural	Other	
Crystal River		0.39										This segment had such a small amount of public land ownership that the BLM could not do a meaningful analysis, nor could BLM protect any potential ORVs. These small segments could be evaluated in the future in conjunction with private landowners or with local and state governments that may wish to participate in further study and have jurisdictions that would provide a greater degree of protection.

[1] Shading = Segment determined eligible
[2] **X** = Value determined to meet ORV criteria, **C** = Considered value determined not to meet ORV criteria

Table B-2
Glenwood Springs Field Office Identification Table——Planning Area Rivers and Streams Analyzed *(continued)*

River or Creek Name[1]	Total Segment Length including non-BLM lands (miles)	Portion of Segment occurring on BLM lands (miles)	Free Flowing Determination	Outstandingly Remarkable Values[2]								Notes
				Scenic	Recreation	Geological	Fish	Wildlife	Historic	Cultural	Other	
Deep Creek		0.87		**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**				Deep Creek was evaluated under an interagency eligibility study with the White River National Forest in 1995 (Forest Service and BLM 1995). Deep Creek was not reevaluated as part of this study.
Derby Creek		0.11										
Dirt Creek												
Eagle River	25.69	5.46	**Y**		**X**				**C**			Historic (railroad) value initially considered was determined not to meet ORV criteria.
East Canyon Creek		2.03										
East Creek Divide		0.60									**C**	Other (botanical) value was considered and determined not to meet ORV criteria. Segment determined not eligible.
East Elk Creek		0.05										

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Table B-2
Glenwood Springs Field Office Identification Table——Planning Area Rivers and Streams Analyzed *(continued)*

River or Creek Name[1]	Total Segment Length including non-BLM lands (miles)	Portion of Segment occurring on BLM lands (miles)	Free Flowing Determination	Outstandingly Remarkable Values[2]								Notes
				Scenic	Recreation	Geological	Fish	Wildlife	Historic	Cultural	Other	
East Fork Old Mans Creek		0.20										
East Fork Parachute Creek				**X**			**X**				**X**	Other value = Botanical Segment was evaluated as part of the Roan Plateau eligibility study (BLM 2002), which was conducted as part of the Roan Plateau RMP planning effort. Segment was not reevaluated as part of this study.
East Fork Sheep Creek		1.75										
East Mamm Creek		1.25										

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Table B-2
Glenwood Springs Field Office Identification Table——Planning Area Rivers and Streams Analyzed *(continued)*

River or Creek Name[1]	Total Segment Length including non-BLM lands (miles)	Portion of Segment occurring on BLM lands (miles)	Free Flowing Determination	Outstandingly Remarkable Values[2]								Notes
				Scenic	Recreation	Geological	Fish	Wildlife	Historic	Cultural	Other	
East Middle Fork Parachute Creek							**X**				**X**	Other value = Botanical Segment was evaluated as part of the Roan Plateau eligibility study (BLM 2002), which was conducted as part of the Roan Plateau RMP planning effort. Segment was not reevaluated as part of this study.
East Rifle Creek		0.09										
East Sopris Creek		0.29										
Eby Creek Tributary		0.26										
Eby Creek		1.19										
Egeria Creek	8.31	7.78	**Y**						**X**			
Elk Creek Tributary		0.36										
Elk Creek		1.35										

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Table B-2
Glenwood Springs Field Office Identification Table——Planning Area Rivers and Streams Analyzed *(continued)*

River or Creek Name[1]	Total Segment Length including non-BLM lands (miles)	Portion of Segment occurring on BLM lands (miles)	Free Flowing Determination	Outstandingly Remarkable Values[2]								Notes
				Scenic	Recreation	Geological	Fish	Wildlife	Historic	Cultural	Other	
First Anvil Creek							**X**				**X**	Other value = Botanical Segment was evaluated as part of the Roan Plateau eligibility study (BLM 2002), which was conducted as part of the Roan Plateau RMP planning effort. Segment was not reevaluated as part of this study.
Fisher Creek		1.35										
Fourmile Creek		0.17										
Freeman Creek		0.17										
Fritz Patrick Creek		0.26										
Frost Creek		0.49										
Garfield Creek		0.08										
George Creek		1.47						C				Wildlife value initially considered was determined not to meet ORV criteria. Segment determined not eligible.

[1] Shading = Segment determined eligible
[2] **X** = Value determined to meet ORV criteria, **C** = Considered value determined not to meet ORV criteria

Table B-2
Glenwood Springs Field Office Identification Table——Planning Area Rivers and Streams Analyzed *(continued)*

River or Creek Name[1]	Total Segment Length including non-BLM lands (miles)	Portion of Segment occurring on BLM lands (miles)	Free Flowing Determination	Outstandingly Remarkable Values[2]								Notes
				Scenic	Recreation	Geological	Fish	Wildlife	Historic	Cultural	Other	
Golden Castle Gulch							**X**				**X**	Other value = Botanical Segment was evaluated as part of the Roan Plateau eligibility study (BLM 2002), which was conducted as part of the Roan Plateau RMP planning effort. Segment was not reevaluated as part of this study.
Government Creek		0.42										
Grizzly Creek		0.0										
Hack Creek	2.42	1.63	**Y**						**X**			
Harris Creek		2.13										
Hernage Creek		0.53										
Horse Creek		6.67										

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Table B-2
Glenwood Springs Field Office Identification Table——Planning Area Rivers and Streams Analyzed *(continued)*

River or Creek Name[1]	Total Segment Length including non-BLM lands (miles)	Portion of Segment occurring on BLM lands (miles)	Free Flowing Determination	Outstandingly Remarkable Values[2]								Notes
				Scenic	Recreation	Geological	Fish	Wildlife	Historic	Cultural	Other	
JQS Gulch							**X**				**X**	Other value = Botanical Segment was evaluated as part of the Roan Plateau eligibility study (BLM 2002), which was conducted as part of the Roan Plateau RMP planning effort. Segment was not reevaluated as part of this study.
Keyser Creek		0.84										
King Creek		0.16										
Lower Frying Pan River		0.0										
Mesa Creek		0.44										
Middle Mamm Creek		0.30										
Middle Rifle Creek		2.22						**C**				Wildlife value initially considered was determined not to meet ORV criteria. Segment determined not eligible.

[1] Shading = Segment determined eligible
[2] **X** = Value determined to meet ORV criteria, **C** = Considered value determined not to meet ORV criteria

Table B-2
Glenwood Springs Field Office Identification Table——Planning Area Rivers and Streams Analyzed *(continued)*

River or Creek Name[1]	Total Segment Length including non-BLM lands (miles)	Portion of Segment occurring on BLM lands (miles)	Free Flowing Determination	Outstandingly Remarkable Values[2]								Notes
				Scenic	Recreation	Geological	Fish	Wildlife	Historic	Cultural	Other	
Middle Thompson Creek												See Thompson Creek
Milk Creek		4.79		**C**								Scenic value initially considered was determined not to meet ORV criteria. Segment determined not eligible.
Mitchell Creek	0.89	0.89	**Y**				**X**					
Morris Creek		0.49										
No Name Creek	0.08	0.08	**Y**						**X**			
Norman Creek		2.30										
North Fork Wallace Creek		0.82										
North Thompson Creek		2.30										

[1] Shading = Segment determined eligible
[2] **X** = Value determined to meet ORV criteria, **C** = Considered value determined not to meet ORV criteria

Table B-2
Glenwood Springs Field Office Identification Table——Planning Area Rivers and Streams Analyzed *(continued)*

River or Creek Name[1]	Total Segment Length including non-BLM lands (miles)	Portion of Segment occurring on BLM lands (miles)	Free Flowing Determination	Outstandingly Remarkable Values[2]								Notes
				Scenic	Recreation	Geological	Fish	Wildlife	Historic	Cultural	Other	
Northwater Creek							**X**				**X**	Other value = Botanical Segment was evaluated as part of the Roan Plateau eligibility study (BLM 2002), which was conducted as part of the Roan Plateau RMP planning effort. Segment was not reevaluated as part of this study.
Old Mans Creek		0.24										
Piceance Creek		0.31										
Piney River/Creek		1.30										
Poison Creek		2.61										
Porcupine Creek		2.09										
Posey Creek		1.60										
Possum Creek		3.78										
Prince Creek		1.05										
Red Creek		0.20										

[1] Shading = Segment determined eligible
[2] **X** = Value determined to meet ORV criteria, **C** = Considered value determined not to meet ORV criteria

Table B-2
Glenwood Springs Field Office Identification Table——Planning Area Rivers and Streams Analyzed *(continued)*

River or Creek Name[1]	Total Segment Length including non-BLM lands (miles)	Portion of Segment occurring on BLM lands (miles)	Free Flowing Determination	Outstandingly Remarkable Values[2]								Notes
				Scenic	Recreation	Geological	Fish	Wildlife	Historic	Cultural	Other	
Red Dirt Creek #1		0.82					**C**					Wildlife value initially considered was determined not to meet ORV criteria. Segment determined not eligible.
Red Dirt Creek #2		1.06										
Roaring Fork River	12.74	0.12										This segment had such a small amount of public land ownership that BLM could not do meaningful analysis, nor could BLM protect any potential ORVs. These small segments could be evaluated in the future in conjunction with private landowners or with local and state governments that may wish to participate in further study and have jurisdictions that would provide a greater degree of protection.

[1] Shading = Segment determined eligible
[2] **X** = Value determined to meet ORV criteria, **C** = Considered value determined not to meet ORV criteria

Table B-2
Glenwood Springs Field Office Identification Table——Planning Area Rivers and Streams Analyzed *(continued)*

River or Creek Name[1]	Total Segment Length including non-BLM lands (miles)	Portion of Segment occurring on BLM lands (miles)	Free Flowing Determination	Outstandingly Remarkable Values[2]								Notes
				Scenic	Recreation	Geological	Fish	Wildlife	Historic	Cultural	Other	
Rock Creek	4.78	3.17	**Y**			**C**	**C**		**X**	**C**		Geological, Fish, and Cultural values initially considered but determined not to meet ORV criteria.
Salt Creek		0.00										
Sawmill Creek		1.39										
Second Anvil Creek											**X**	Other value = Botanical Segment was evaluated as part of the Roan Plateau eligibility study (BLM 2002), which was conducted as part of the Roan Plateau RMP planning effort. Segment was not reevaluated as part of this study.
Sheep Creek		0.85										
South Canyon Creek		0.05										
Spring Creek		0.35										
Spruce Creek		1.18										

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Table B-2
Glenwood Springs Field Office Identification Table——Planning Area Rivers and Streams Analyzed *(continued)*

River or Creek Name[1]	Total Segment Length including non-BLM lands (miles)	Portion of Segment occurring on BLM lands (miles)	Free Flowing Determination	Outstandingly Remarkable Values[2]								Notes
				Scenic	Recreation	Geological	Fish	Wildlife	Historic	Cultural	Other	
Sunnyside Creek		1.47								**C**		Cultural value initially considered but determined not to meet ORV criteria. Segment determined not eligible.
Sweetwater Creek	0.23	0.23				**C**						Geological values initially considered were determined not to be river related. Segment determined not eligible.
Tepee Creek		0.68								**C**		Cultural value initially considered but determined not to meet ORV criteria. Segment determined not eligible.
0												
Third Creek		2.62										
Thomas Creek		0.63										
Thompson Creek (including North Fork tributary)	4.76	4.76	**Y**	**X**		**X**			**X**			
Threemile Creek		0.01										
Tom Creek		1.02										

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Table B-2
Glenwood Springs Field Office Identification Table——Planning Area Rivers and Streams Analyzed *(continued)*

River or Creek Name[1]	Total Segment Length including non-BLM lands (miles)	Portion of Segment occurring on BLM lands (miles)	Free Flowing Determination	Outstandingly Remarkable Values[2]								Notes
				Scenic	Recreation	Geological	Fish	Wildlife	Historic	Cultural	Other	
Trail Creek		0.41										
Trapper Creek							**X**					Segment was evaluated as part of the Roan Plateau eligibility study (BLM 2002), which was conducted as part of the Roan Plateau RMP planning effort. Segment was not reevaluated as part of this study.
Wallace Creek		1.16										
West Coulter Creek		1.84										
West Fork Parachute Creek		0.13										
West Fork Sheep Creek		2.45										
West Mamm Creek		0.14										
West Sopris Creek		1.04										
Wheatley Creek		0.67										
Willow Creek		3.42										

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