

Appendix E

Special Recreation Management Areas

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INTRODUCTION

Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMAs) are Bureau of Land Management (BLM) public land areas that require special management due to existing or desired recreational activities that occur there. Public land units identified as an SRMA in land use plans are targeted to receive direct recreation funding and personnel to fulfill commitments made to provide specific, special recreation opportunities. It is also allowable to subdivide SRMAs into Recreation Management Zones (RMZs) to better manage the variety of uses that may occur in different parts of a given SRMA.

The purpose of identifying SRMAs in the Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP) is to focus management, better direct people to opportunities, and coordinate recreation activities with other multiple uses in the area. SRMAs are planned for and managed in zones to best incorporate unique landscapes, activities, and circumstances. The unique opportunities defining each zone are best described in terms of:

- Activities and experience; and
- Benefit opportunities and outcomes.

The term “structured recreation management areas” was applied to both BLM and National Forest Service (NFS) lands in the Draft LRMP. With regards to NFS lands, this concept was dropped in the LRMP because it was not supported by agency policies. Site-specific recreation planning would continue to be used to address recreation management on NFS lands. For BLM lands, the established “Special Recreation Management Area” concept and nomenclature is now applied to the following four SRMAs.

SRMAs have been identified by the public as important places for various types of recreation within distinct landscape settings and have distinct recreation markets and recreation niches. The types of users, their activities, and specific recreation benefits are identified for each of the SRMAs, and these factors influence the management of the individual areas. BLM policy requires that each SRMA have a distinct boundary and map, a Recreation Area Management Plan (RAMP) may be developed (handbook 8320-1) if necessary for each SRMA, and furthermore that recreation management is to be the predominant focus of land management in that area. See Figure E-1 at the end of this appendix for a map of the Cortez SRMA.

CORTEZ SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Supporting Information
<p>The Cortez/Mancos/Dolores area offers a unique combination of terrain, scenery, and climate that allows for nearly year-round recreation close to towns, as well as surrounded by panoramic backdrops. The relatively small blocks of public land are conducive to non-motorized trail use with opportunities for short motorized trails and clearly defined open play/training areas. The Cortez SRMA comprises two RMZs: 1) the Montezuma Triangle (including Phil’s World, Chutes and Ladders, Summit, and Aqueduct) and 2) Mud Springs.</p> <p>The Montezuma Triangle RMZ is managed to primarily target local hikers, runners, and mountain bikers wanting to participate in human powered-recreation activities within a short commuting distance of town. The Mud Springs RMZ is also managed for non-motorized trails, but includes greater emphasis on motorized recreation while protecting cultural resources.</p> <p>Other recreation activities are allowable in the Cortez SRMA to the extent they are compatible with the primary targeted activities.</p>
The Montezuma Triangle RMZ Objective(s) Decision
<p>Objective Statement: Within five to seven years the mean (average) response is at least a “moderate” (i.e., 3.0 on a probability scale where 1 = not at all, 2 = somewhat, 3 = moderate, 4 = complete/total realization) attainment of the following experiences and benefits.</p>

The RMZ would provide opportunities primarily to Cortez, Dolores, and Mancos area residents to engage in strenuous to easy exercise in a predominantly natural-appearing environment. The area provides opportunities for primary targeted activities, including moderately challenging mountain biking, hiking, trail running, dog walking, and similar activities through diverse terrain on trails that are close to the local communities.

Activities: Mountain biking, hiking, trail running, dog walking.

Experiences: Needed exercise, develop skills and ability, ability to choose level of physical challenge.

Benefits:

Personal: Improved skills and abilities, greater competence, greater confidence, deeper sense of humility, improved capacity for outdoor physical activity, improved understanding of our community's dependence and impact on public lands and adjoining private lands.

Community/Social: Enhanced outdoor-oriented lifestyle.

Environmental: Reduced negative human impacts such as litter, vegetative trampling, and unplanned trails, greater community ownership/stewardship of recreation resource attractions.

Economic: Reduced health maintenance costs, increased desirability of Cortez, Dolores, and Mancos as places to visit, live, or retire.

Recreation Setting Characteristics Prescriptions		
<p>Physical Components:</p> <p>Remoteness – Predominantly Middle Country</p> <p>Naturalness – Middle Country</p> <p>Facilities – Middle Country</p>	<p>Social Components:</p> <p>Contacts – Front Country</p> <p>Group Size – Front Country</p> <p>Evidence of Use – Front Country</p>	<p>Operational Components:</p> <p>Mechanized Use – Middle Country</p> <p>Visitor Services – Front country</p> <p>Management Controls – Front Country</p>
Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions		
<p>Recreation and Visitor Services Program:</p> <p>The BLM would retain the area’s predominantly natural-appearing landscape through trail design and layout that harmonizes with the natural setting and uses natural materials.</p> <p>Trail systems are linked to provide access between isolated public land parcels and neighboring communities and Mesa Verde National Park.</p> <p>Development of new trails and trailheads for the targeted activities, and pursuit of rights-of-way and easements, would be allowable to achieve goals of 1) expanding opportunities, 2) dispersing use, and 3) linking communities to each other and to isolated parcels of public lands within the SRMA.</p> <p>Motorized and mechanized use would be limited to designated routes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing motorized use would continue to occur on designated roads and trails and within two discrete open areas in the Phil’s World unit (as depicted in the 2008 Mancos-Cortez Travel Management Plan, Modified Alternative C), as long as it is compatible with the benefits and settings associated with the primary recreational activities. • Mechanized use would also be limited to designated trails. Any new trails (per above) approved by the BLM would be included within the designated trail system. • Trails may be realigned/rerouted to minimize motorized/non-motorized trail intersections to improve visitor safety and experiences. <p>Critical winter range closure will be placed on Chutes-n-Ladders, Summit and the Aqueduct portions of the SRMA and closure time periods will be analyzed during site-specific analysis. Snow-based winter recreational activities would not be actively managed or promoted (no grooming, facility development, special recreation permits, etc.) in order to minimize impacts to wildlife.</p> <p>Due to connectivity with the adjacent state land mountain bike trails system, seasonal closures for wildlife at Phil’s World cannot be reasonably managed and therefore would not be implemented.</p> <p>Phil’s World: The targeted activity would be mountain biking. Consistent with the Mancos-Cortez TMP Decision Notice, Phil’s world would be designated day-use only, with the exception of the non-motorized trails at Phil’s World, which will allow use at night. Recreational shooting would be prohibited.</p> <p>Chutes and Ladders: The targeted activity would be mountain biking.</p> <p>Summit: The targeted activities would be hiking/trail running and equestrian use.</p> <p>Aqueduct: The targeted activities would be mountain biking hiking/trail running and equestrian use.</p> <p>Other Programs: Fuels treatments would be allowed that do not require construction of new roads (temporary or permanent) or adversely impact the recreational settings, experiences, benefits, and outcomes of the targeted activities.</p>		

Implementation Decisions

Implementation Decisions:

Minimize social contacts on trails by 1) implementing and maintaining directional trail-riding practices wherever possible and 2) dispersing use seasonally and geographically as much as possible through marketing, education, trailhead and trail development, and other methods.

Keep trails marked and maintained.

Make brochures and maps available to inform visitors.

Provide for visitor health as safety as necessary.

Clearly post visitor information signs at access points; directional signing at trail junctions is provided.

BLM fees for dispersed use are not likely.

Allow domestic animals when under control by leash or voice command.

Administration

The BLM Tres Rios Field Office would engage key local government, recreation-tourism industry, mountain bike advocacy groups, and other interested parties as community partners. The partners may include, but are not limited to:

Montezuma County

Colorado State Trust Lands

Local mountain-bikers

Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW)

Cities of Cortez, Dolores, and Mancos

San Juan Mountain Association

Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT)

A RAMP may be developed (handbook 8320-1) in collaboration with local community partners to identify specific management actions for the area, if necessary.

Special recreation permits appropriate to the SRMA benefits may be issued per the Colorado Special Recreation Permit Handbook. Permit authorization would take into consideration elements such as public need (does the activity require special gear, training, or knowledge?), viability (is the public need already met by existing permit[s]?), and management benefits (does the proposed activity alleviate or compound existing conditions such as peak use vs. shoulder season?).

Management

The BLM would work with the City of Cortez, the towns of Mancos and Dolores, and Montezuma County on a master plan for public land recreation trails that focuses on connecting communities to public lands.

Marketing

Basic visitor/marketing information (local guidebooks and trailhead signage) would describe what experience and benefit opportunities are targeted, the character of recreation settings, and the management environment that exists for the Montezuma Triangle RMZ. The BLM works with community partners to develop one set of RMZ-specific information materials that simultaneously facilitate effective management and marketing. The RAMP identifies principal marketing materials and venues to reach community markets targeted in the LRMP. The collaborative management partners review marketing materials to ensure consistency with the above and to ensure that what is being marketed is in fact what is being provided. All agency-specific visitor services initiatives (e.g., interpretation, promotion, special events) are constrained to ensure that only those required to achieve the planning objectives are implemented.

Monitoring

The indicators and standards are set by the SRMA objectives and prescriptions within a RAMP, if necessary. The RAMP outlines procedural frameworks, methods, and schedules for monitoring 1) the attainment of targeted outcomes, 2) maintenance of prescribed setting character conditions, and 3) implementation of planned actions.

Mud Springs RMZ Objective(s) Decision

Objective Statement: Within five to seven years the mean (average) response is at least a “moderate” (i.e., 3.0 on a probability scale where 1 = not at all, 2 = somewhat, 3 = moderate, 4 = complete/total realization) attainment of the following experiences and benefits.

The RMZ would provide opportunities primarily to local area motorized recreationists to engage in strenuous to easy exercise in a predominantly natural-appearing environment. The area provides opportunities for off-highway vehicle (OHV) trail riding with an open travel designation of 23 acres for rock crawling. Non-motorized trail use is also allowable as long as it is compatible with the benefits and settings associated with the primary recreational activities.

Activities: Motorcycle, all-terrain vehicle (ATV), Jeep (rock crawling), mountain biking, hiking, and equestrian use

Experiences: Needed exercise, develop skills and ability, ability to choose level of physical challenge

Benefits:

Personal: Improved skills and abilities, improved ability to share experiences with other people, greater competence, greater confidence, deeper sense of humility, improved capacity for outdoor physical activity, improved understanding of our community’s dependence and impact on public lands and adjoining private lands

Community/Social: Enhanced outdoor-oriented lifestyle

Environmental: Reduced negative human impacts such as litter, vegetative trampling, and unplanned trails; greater community ownership/stewardship of recreation resource attractions

Economic: Reduced health maintenance costs, increased desirability of the local area as a place to visit, live, or retire

Recreation Setting Characteristics Prescriptions

Physical Components:	Social Components:	Operational Components:
Remoteness – Middle Country	Contacts – Front Country	Mechanized Use – Middle Country
Naturalness – Middle Country	Group Size – Front Country	Visitor Services – Front country
Facilities – Middle Country	Evidence of Use – Front Country	Management Controls – Front Country

Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions

Recreation and Visitor Services Program:

The BLM would retain the area’s predominantly natural-appearing landscape through trail design and layout that harmonizes with the natural setting and uses natural materials.

Domestic animals are allowed when under leash or voice command.

Consistent with the Mancos-Cortez TMP Decision Notice, recreational shooting will be prohibited at Mud Springs, and the area will be limited to day-use only.

Motorized and mechanized use would be limited to designated routes:

- Existing motorized use would continue to occur on designated roads and trails and within three discrete open areas, as long as it is compatible with the benefits and settings associated with the primary recreational activities.
- Any new trails approved by the BLM would be included within the designated trail system.
- Trails may be realigned/rerouted to minimize impacts to cultural resources and to improve visitor safety and experiences.

Implementation Decisions

Implementation Decisions:

Minimize social contacts on trails by implementing and maintaining directional trail-riding practices wherever possible, and manage to disperse use seasonally and geographically as much as possible.

Keep trails marked and maintained.

Make brochures and maps available to inform visitors.

Provide for visitor health as safety as necessary.

Clearly post visitor information signs at access points; directional signing at trail junctions is provided.

BLM fees for dispersed use are not likely.

Administration

The BLM would engage key local government, recreation-tourism industry, advocacy groups, and other interested parties as community partners. The partners may include, but are not limited to:

Montezuma County
Colorado State Trust Lands
Local mountain bikers
CPW

City of Cortez
San Juan Mountain Association
CDOT

A RAMP may be developed (handbook 8320-1) in collaboration with local community partners to identify specific management actions for the area, if necessary.

Special recreation permits appropriate to the SRMA benefits may be issued per the Colorado Special Recreation Permit Handbook. Permit authorization would take into consideration elements such as public need (does the activity require special gear, training, or knowledge?), viability (is the public need already met by existing permit[s]?), and management benefits (does the proposed activity alleviate or compound existing conditions such as peak use vs. shoulder season?).

Management

The BLM would work with the City of Cortez and Montezuma County on a master plan for public land recreation trails.

Marketing

Basic visitor/marketing information (local guidebooks and trailhead signage) would describe what experience and benefit opportunities are targeted, the character of recreation settings, and the management environment that exists for the Mud Springs RMZ. The BLM works with community partners to develop one set of RMZ-specific information materials that simultaneously facilitate effective management and marketing. The RAMP identifies principal marketing materials and venues to reach community markets targeted in the LRMP. The collaborative management partners review marketing materials to ensure consistency with the above and that what is being marketed is in fact what is being provided. All agency-specific visitor services initiatives (e.g., interpretation, promotion, special events) are constrained to ensure that only those required to achieve the planning objectives are implemented.

Monitoring

The indicators and standards are set by the SRMA objectives and prescriptions within a RAMP, if necessary. The RAMP outlines procedural frameworks, methods, and schedules for monitoring 1) the attainment of targeted outcomes, 2) maintenance of prescribed setting character conditions, and 3) implementation of planned actions.

DOLORES RIVER SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Supporting Information

The lower Dolores River winds through southwest Colorado mesa country, leaving a canyon reminiscent of the Grand, which provides a complete spectrum of recreational opportunities and settings. Between Bradfield Bridge and BLM Uncompahgre Field Office (UFO)/Tres Rios Field Office boundary are opportunities for primitive recreation and rugged jeeping, in settings ranging from wilderness study areas (WSAs) to developed campgrounds. The Dolores River SRMA is managed to provide for a broad range of recreational benefits, primarily to river users, from the southwestern United States and local residents who participate in rafting. Within various RMZs, focus is also placed on the outcomes and benefits associated with fishing, challenging mountain biking, and jeeping. Other recreation activities are allowed when compatible with the primary targeted activities. The area has designated routes for recreational motorized use. Motorized watercraft is prohibited from Bradfield Bridge to BLM UFO/TRFO boundary. The Dolores River Corridor Management Plan (1990) and OHV designation (CO-030-8601) (1986) guides management of recreation in the area until and updated RAMP and Comprehensive Travel Management Plan are completed.

The area is composed of four RMZs: 1) Bradfield Ranch to Dove Creek Pump Station, 2) Dove Creek Pump Station to Disappointment Creek, 3) Disappointment Creek to Gypsum Valley Bridge, and 4) Gypsum Valley Bridge to BLM UFO/TRFO boundary.

Bradfield Ranch to Dove Creek Pump Station (RMZ 1) Objective(s) Decision

Objective Statement: Within five to seven years the mean (average) response is at least a “moderate” (i.e., 3.0 on a probability scale where 1 = not at all, 2 = somewhat, 3 = moderate, 4 = complete/total realization) attainment of the following experiences and benefits.

The RMZ would provide opportunities for visitors and residents to engage in non-motorized river boating in a primarily primitive Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) setting, recognizing that during periods of boatable water releases, social and operational settings would more closely align with a Middle Country to Front Country setting.

Activities: Rafting, fishing, camping (at Bradfield Bridge developed recreation site)

Experiences: Opportunities for self-reliance, bonding with family and friends, and skill building in a remote and natural appearing setting. This helps produce desired outcomes such as improved health and self-confidence, stronger family connections, and stewardship of private and public lands.

Benefits:

Personal: Improved skills and abilities, greater competence, greater confidence, improved cardiovascular and muscle strength, improved capacity for outdoor physical activity, improved understanding of our community’s dependence and impact on public lands and adjoining private lands.

Community/Social: Enhanced outdoor-oriented lifestyle, bonding with friends and family.

Environmental: Improved respect for public and privately owned lands, greater retention of distinctive natural landscape features.

Economic: Reduced health maintenance costs, increased desirability of southwest Colorado as a place to visit, live, or retire, economic benefits to southwest Colorado from visitor expenditures.

Recreation Setting Characteristics Prescriptions		
<p>Physical Components:</p> <p>Remoteness – Primitive</p> <p>Naturalness – Primitive</p> <p>Facilities – Primitive</p>	<p>Social Components:</p> <p>Contacts – Predominantly Primitive to Front Country (during boatable water)</p> <p>Group Size – Predominantly Primitive to Front Country (during boatable water)</p> <p>Evidence of Use – Primitive to Back Country</p>	<p>Operational Components:</p> <p>Mechanized Use – Primitive</p> <p>Visitor Services – Predominantly Primitive to Front Country (during boatable water)</p> <p>Management Controls – Predominantly Primitive to Front Country (during boatable water)</p>
Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions		
<p>Recreation and Visitor Services Program:</p> <p>The BLM would retain the area’s predominantly natural-appearing landscape through trail, trailhead, and campground (Bradfield Bridge) design and layout that harmonizes with the natural setting and uses natural materials.</p> <p>All boaters would register at river launch points.</p> <p>Commercial river rafting is managed under an allocation system established in the Dolores River Corridor Management Plan and would continue to be addressed in any future plan revisions.</p> <p>Other Programs: Facilities, structures, or other improvements would not be implemented, which would impact the recreation setting characteristics prescriptions.</p>		
Implementation Decisions		
<p>Implementation Decisions:</p> <p>Provide brochures, guidebooks, maps, and some BLM staff/volunteers available to assist visitors.</p> <p>Administer periodic enforcement presence especially during the whitewater season (April 1–June 18).</p> <p>Post visitor information signs at main river access points.</p> <p>Individual user fees are not likely.</p>		
Dove Creek Pump Station to Disappointment Creek (RMZ 2) Objective(s) Decision		
<p>Objective Statement: Within five to seven years the mean (average) response is at least a “moderate” (i.e., 3.0 on a probability scale where 1 = not at all, 2 = somewhat, 3 = moderate, 4 = complete/total realization) attainment of the following experiences and benefits.</p> <p>The RMZ would provide opportunities for a moderate number of visitors to experience spectacular natural scenery, non-motorized river boating, mountain biking, and other quiet use activities in a Middle Country setting. The RMZ also would provide opportunities for OHV touring along County Road 10/14F.</p> <p>Activities: Rafting, OHV use, mountain biking, fishing, camping (including developed camping at Box Elder recreation site and dispersed camping).</p> <p>Experiences: Opportunities to enjoy high-quality canyon landscapes, escape from crowds, and enjoy tranquility and peacefulness. This helps produce desired outcomes such as a deeper sense of personal humility, greater sensitivity to and awareness of natural beauty, reduced stress, and a more holistic sense of well-being.</p> <p>Benefits:</p> <p><i>Personal:</i> Improved skills and abilities, greater competence, greater confidence, improved cardiovascular and muscle strength, improved capacity for outdoor physical activity, improved understanding of our community’s dependence and impact on public lands and adjoining private lands.</p> <p><i>Community/Social:</i> Enhanced outdoor-oriented lifestyle, bonding with friends and family.</p> <p><i>Environmental:</i> Improved respect for public and privately owned lands, greater retention of distinctive natural landscape features.</p> <p><i>Economic:</i> Reduced health maintenance costs, increased desirability of southwest Colorado as a place to visit, live, or retire, economic benefits to southwest Colorado from visitor expenditures.</p>		

Recreation Setting Characteristics Prescriptions		
<p>Physical Components:</p> <p>Remoteness – Middle Country</p> <p>Naturalness – Middle Country</p> <p>Facilities – Middle Country</p>	<p>Social Components:</p> <p>Contacts – Predominantly Middle Country to Front Country (during boatable water)</p> <p>Group Size – Predominantly Middle Country to Front Country (during boatable water)</p> <p>Evidence of Use – Middle Country to Front Country (during boatable water)</p>	<p>Operational Components:</p> <p>Mechanized Use – Middle Country</p> <p>Visitor Services – Predominantly Middle Country to Front Country (during boatable water)</p> <p>Management Controls – Predominantly Middle Country to Front Country (during boatable water)</p>
Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions		
<p>Recreation and Visitor Services Program:</p> <p>The BLM would retain area’s predominantly natural-appearing landscape through trail, trailhead, and campground design and layout that harmonizes with the natural setting and uses natural materials.</p> <p>Mechanized and motorized use (2X4s and 4X4s) is allowed on designated routes.</p> <p>All boaters would register at initial put-ins.</p> <p>Commercial river rafting is managed under an allocation system established in the Dolores River Corridor Management Plan.</p> <p>A segment of Road 14F, beginning 2.4 miles north of the San Miguel/Dolores County line and ending 4.8 miles north of the San Miguel/Dolores County Line, will be closed to motorized use annually from February 1 through May 1, to Protect Desert Bighorn Sheep lambing. San Miguel County vacated the Right-of-Way to this section of road via Resolution # 1999-19 at the request of the BLM.</p> <p>Other Programs: Facilities, structures, or other improvements would not be implemented, which would impact the recreation setting characteristics prescriptions.</p>		
Implementation Decisions		
<p>Implementation Decisions:</p> <p>Provide brochures, guidebooks, maps, and some BLM staff/volunteers available to assist visitors.</p> <p>Administer periodic enforcement presence especially during the whitewater season (April 1–June 18).</p> <p>Post visitor information signs at main river access points.</p> <p>Do not implement individual user fees.</p>		
Disappointment Creek to Gypsum Valley Bridge (RMZ 3) Objective(s) Decision		
<p>Objective Statement: Within five to seven years the mean (average) response is at least a “moderate” (i.e., 3.0 on a probability scale where 1 = not at all, 2 = somewhat, 3 = moderate, 4 = complete/total realization) attainment of the following experiences and benefits.</p> <p>The RMZ would provide opportunities primarily for southwest Colorado and southwestern U.S. visitors to engage in recreational rafting and similar activities on the Dolores River in a predominantly Middle Country setting.</p> <p>Activities: Rafting, camping, fishing.</p> <p>Experiences: Opportunities to develop skills and abilities, enjoy strenuous outdoor physical exercise, and enjoy scenery and nature. This helps produce desired outcomes such as improved health and self-confidence, stronger family connections, and stewardship of private and public lands.</p> <p>Benefits:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Personal:</i> Improved skills and abilities, greater competence, greater confidence, improved cardiovascular and muscle strength, improved capacity for outdoor physical activity, improved understanding of our community’s dependence and impact on public lands and adjoining private lands.</p>		

<p>Community/Social: Enhanced outdoor-oriented lifestyle, bonding with friends and family.</p> <p>Environmental: Improved respect for public and privately owned lands, greater retention of distinctive natural landscape features.</p> <p>Economic: Reduced health maintenance costs, increased desirability of southwest Colorado as a place to visit, live, or retire, economic benefits to southwest Colorado from visitor expenditures.</p>		
Recreation Setting Characteristics Prescriptions		
<p>Physical Components:</p> <p>Remoteness – Middle Country</p> <p>Naturalness – Middle Country</p> <p>Facilities – Middle Country</p>	<p>Social Components:</p> <p>Contacts – Predominantly Middle Country to Front Country (during boatable water)</p> <p>Group Size – Predominantly Middle Country to Front Country (during boatable water)</p> <p>Evidence of Use – Middle Country to Front Country (during boatable water)</p>	<p>Operational Components:</p> <p>Mechanized Use – Middle Country</p> <p>Visitor Services – Predominantly Middle Country to Front Country (during boatable water)</p> <p>Management Controls – Predominantly Middle Country to Front Country (during boatable water)</p>
Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions		
<p>Recreation and Visitor Services Program:</p> <p>The BLM would retain the area’s predominantly natural-appearing landscape through trail design and layout that harmonizes with the natural setting and uses natural materials.</p> <p>Mechanized and motorized use (2X4s and 4X4s) is allowed on designated routes.</p> <p>All boaters would register at initial put-ins.</p> <p>Commercial river rafting is managed under an allocation system established in the Dolores River Corridor Management Plan and would continue to be addressed in any future plan revisions.</p> <p>Other Programs: Facilities, structures, or other improvements would not be implemented, which would impact the recreation setting characteristics prescriptions, though location of rights-of way, utilities, and management facilities may occur in this RMZ.</p>		
Implementation Decisions		
<p>Implementation Decisions:</p> <p>Provide brochures, guidebooks, maps, and some BLM staff/volunteers available to assist visitors.</p> <p>Administer periodic enforcement presence especially during the whitewater season (April 1–June 18).</p> <p>Post visitor information signs at main river access points.</p> <p>Do not implement individual user fees.</p>		

Gypsum Valley Bridge to BLM Uncompahgre Field Office/TRFO Boundary (RMZ 4) Objective(s) Decision

Objective Statement: Within five to seven years the mean (average) response is at least a “moderate” (i.e., 3.0 on a probability scale where 1 = not at all, 2 = somewhat, 3 = moderate, 4 = complete/total realization) attainment of the following experiences and benefits.

The RMZ would provide opportunities primarily for visitors to engage in non-motorized water-based activity, challenging whitewater boating, and similar activities on designated trails in a wilderness setting.

Activities: Whitewater rafting, boating, fishing, camping.

Experiences: Opportunities to develop skills and abilities, enjoy strenuous outdoor physical exercise, and gain a greater sense of self-confidence. These benefits help produce desired outcomes such as improved health and self-confidence, stronger family connections, and stewardship of private and public lands.

Benefits:

Personal: Improved skills and abilities, greater competence, greater confidence, improved cardiovascular and muscle strength, improved capacity for outdoor physical activity, improved understanding of our community’s dependence and impact on public lands and adjoining private lands.

Community/Social: Enhanced outdoor-oriented lifestyle, bonding with friends and family, opportunity to contribute to stewardship efforts that benefit society.

Environmental: Improved stewardship of public and privately owned lands.

Economic: Reduced health maintenance costs, economic benefits from visitor purchases.

Recreation Setting Characteristics Prescriptions

Physical Components:	Social Components:	Operational Components:
Remoteness – Primitive	Contacts – Predominantly Primitive to Front Country (during boatable water)	Mechanized Use – Primitive
Naturalness – Primitive	Group Size – Predominantly Primitive to Front Country (during boatable water)	Visitor Services – Predominantly Primitive to Front Country (during boatable water)
Facilities – Primitive	Evidence of Use – Primitive to Back Country	Management Controls – Predominantly Primitive to Front Country (during boatable water)

Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions

Recreation and Visitor Services Program:

The BLM would retain the area’s predominantly natural-appearing landscape.

All boaters would register at river launch points.

Commercial river-rafting is managed under an allocation system established in the Dolores River Corridor Management Plan.

Other Programs: Facilities, structures, or other improvements would not be implemented or approved in the WSA.

Implementation Decisions

Implementation Decisions:

Provide brochures, guidebooks, maps, and some BLM staff/volunteers available to assist visitors.

Administer periodic enforcement presence especially during the whitewater season (April 1–June 18).

Post visitor information signs at main river access points.

Do not implement individual user fees.

Management

The environmental setting prescriptions are established and maintained as a result of implementation of specific actions identified in the Dolores River Corridor Management Plan, travel management plans, and future recreation management plans.

Management is focused on enhancing recreation access, visitor safety and sanitation, and protection of associated cultural and natural resources. This generally takes the form of established river access and launch facilities and parking areas, travel management, basic sanitation and effective visitor information. Higher levels of facility development are provided for in locations closer to McPhee Reservoir.

Marketing

Basic visitor/marketing information describes what experience and benefit opportunities are targeted, the character of recreation settings, and the facilities that exist or not for each RMZ. The BLM collaborates with community partners to develop one set of RMZ-specific information materials that simultaneously facilitate appropriate management and promotion. The RAMP identifies principal marketing materials and venues to reach recreation-tourism markets targeted in the LRMP. The collaborative management partnership reviews marketing materials for consistency with management goals and to ensure that what is being marketed is in fact what is being provided. All agency-specific visitor services initiatives (e.g., interpretation, promotion, special events) are constrained to ensure that only those required to achieve the planning objectives are implemented.

Monitoring

The indicators and standards are set by the SRMA objectives and prescriptions in the LRMP and the river corridor plan. The RAMP, if necessary, would outline procedural frameworks, methods, and schedules for monitoring 1) the attainment of targeted outcomes, 2) maintenance of prescribed setting character conditions, and 3) implementation of planned actions.

Administration

The BLM would engage key local government, recreation-tourism industry, and other interested parties as community partners. The partners may include, but are not limited to:

San Miguel County
CPW
Boating community

Dolores County
Colorado Tourism Office
Bureau of Reclamation

Special recreation permits would be issued as per the Colorado Special Recreation Permit Handbook and allocations in the Dolores River Corridor Management Plan. Permit authorization would take into consideration elements such as public need (does the activity require special gear, training, or knowledge?), viability (is the public need already met by existing permit[s]?), and management benefits (does the proposed activity alleviate or compound existing conditions such as peak use vs. shoulder season?).

DURANGO SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Supporting Information		
<p>Durango is a mountain community with an active population and tourist base drawn to the area due to proximity of quality recreational opportunities. The Durango SRMA is managed to provide benefits associated with quality non-motorized recreation activities within a short travel distance of the increasingly developed Durango interface area. While setting is important, it is easy access to rock climbing areas a variety of well-designed, single-track trails that make this SRMA an important asset to the community and surrounding region. Specifically, this SRMA would benefit non-motorized trail users and climbers, Durango area recreational service providers (outfitters, retail stores, etc.), and open space advocates.</p> <p>The area is composed of two RMZs: 1) Animas City Mountain, Skyline, and Grand View and 2) East Animas and Turtle Lake climbing areas.</p> <p>Saleable mineral materials (gravel) are also prevalent in the area and represent a scarce commodity for a growing community. As such, the southern portion (south of the southern rim of Big Canyon as it runs from southwest to northeast, then south of the large power lines toward the east to the BLM boundary) of the Grandview area is not included in the SRMA. Trails exist in this portion of the Grandview area, and may continue to exist, though gravel operations may result in altered landscapes and trail reroutes. Additionally, areas impacted by gravel development may serve as future trailhead parking and access into the southern portion of the SRMA once gravel operations are completed and areas are reclaimed/repurposed. A portion of known gravel deposits are located between the large power line and Big Canyon. These deposits fall within the SRMA but are not expected to be used over the life of the LRMP.</p>		
Animas City Mountain, Skyline, and Grandview (RMZ 1) Objective(s) Decision		
<p>Objective Statement: Within five to seven years the mean (average) response is at least a “moderate” (i.e., 3.0 on a probability scale where 1 = not at all, 2 = somewhat, 3 = moderate, 4 = complete/total realization) attainment of the following experiences and benefits.</p> <p>The RMZ would provide opportunities to engage in strenuous, hiking, intermediate to advanced mountain biking, dog walking and similar summer activities on trails in a natural-appearing setting proximal to the Durango wildland urban interface (WUI).</p> <p>Activities: Mountain biking, hiking, trail running, dog walking; other recreation activities are allowable if compatible with the primary targeted activities.</p> <p>Experiences: Developing skills and abilities, physical exercise, enjoying having access to close-to-home outdoor amenities, relishing closeness with pets, relishing group affiliation and togetherness, enjoying easy access to natural landscape.</p> <p>Benefits:</p> <p><i>Personal:</i> Improved mental and physical health, greater sense of well-being, stronger ties with family and friends, improved relationship with nature.</p> <p><i>Community/Social:</i> Reduced exposure to at-risk youth, greater community involvement in land-use decisions.</p> <p><i>Environmental:</i> Reduced negative human impacts to environment, increased appreciation for natural environment, reduced wildlife disturbance between domestic animals and people.</p> <p><i>Economic:</i> Increased property value, increased desirability of Durango as a place to visit, live, or retire.</p>		
Recreation Setting Characteristics Prescriptions		
<p>Physical Components:</p> <p>Remoteness – Front Country-Rural Naturalness – Front Country-Rural Facilities – Front Country-Rural</p>	<p>Social Components:</p> <p>Contacts – Predominantly Rural to Urban Group Size – Predominantly Rural to</p>	<p>Operational Components:</p> <p>Mechanized Use – Back Country Visitor Services – Back Country Management Controls – Back</p>

	Urban Evidence of Use – Predominantly Rural to Urban	Country
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Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions

Recreation and Visitor Services Program:

The BLM would retain the area’s predominantly natural-appearing landscape through trail design and layout that harmonizes with the natural setting and uses natural materials.

Areas support summer day-use only dispersed activities (no campfires).

Mechanized use is acceptable.

Domestic animals are allowed when under control by leash or voice command.

Winter closure will occur in Animas City Mountain and Grandview from Dec 1 to April 15 each year. The closure may be extended to April 30 if conditions and wildlife needs are warranted.

Motorized and mechanized use would be limited to designated routes:

- Any new trails approved by the BLM would be included within the designated trail system.
- Trails may be realigned/rerouted to improve visitor safety and experiences, and minimize impacts to physical and cultural resources.

Other Programs: Fuels treatments would be allowed to protect WUI areas and consider converting fuels access routes into trails.

Implementation Decisions

Implementation Decisions:

Minimize social contacts on trails by 1) implementing and maintaining directional trail-riding practices wherever possible and 2) dispersing use seasonally and geographically as much as possible through marketing, education, trailhead and trail development, and other methods.

Locate trails to avoid impacts to cultural resources.

Keep trails marked and maintained.

Monitor periodically especially during the summer.

Make brochures and maps available to inform visitors.

Provide for visitor health as safety as necessary.

Clearly post visitor information signs at access points.

Do not charge BLM fees for dispersed use.

Establish memoranda of understanding to work with adjacent entities (e.g., city, county, CPW) for cooperative recreation management. Consider exchanges or disposals to facilitate cohesive management objectives.

East Animas/Turtle Lake Climbing Areas (RMZ 2) Objective(s) Decision

Objective Statement: Within five to seven years the mean (average) response is at least a “moderate” (i.e., 3.0 on a probability scale where 1 = not at all, 2 = somewhat, 3 = moderate, 4 = complete/total realization) attainment of the following experiences and benefits.

Provide opportunities primarily for area residents (and others) to engage in rock climbing, bouldering, and similar activities close to Durango.

Activities: Rock climbing, bouldering; other recreation activities are allowable if compatible with the primary targeted activities.

Experiences: Developing skills and abilities, enjoying strenuous outdoor physical exercise, enjoying having

access close to town for outdoor activities.

Benefits:

Personal: Improved skills and abilities, greater competence, greater confidence, improved cardiovascular and muscle strength, improved capacity for outdoor physical activity, improved understanding of our community’s dependence and impact on public lands and adjoining private lands

Community/Social: Enhanced outdoor-oriented lifestyle, increased pride in the community.

Environmental: Improved respect for public and privately owned lands.

Economic: Reduced health maintenance costs, increased desirability of Durango as a place to visit, live, or retire.

Recreation Setting Characteristics Prescriptions

Physical Components:	Social Components:	Operational Components:
Remoteness – Front Country	Contacts – Middle Country	Mechanized Use – Primitive
Naturalness – Front Country	Group Size – Middle Country	Visitor Services – Middle Country
Facilities – Middle Country	Evidence of Use – Middle Country	Management Controls – Middle Country

Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions

Recreation and Visitor Services Program:

The BLM would retain the area’s predominantly natural-appearing landscape through trail design and layout that harmonizes with the natural setting and uses natural materials.

Use of permanent anchors and bolts is allowable, but located away from cultural resources.

Domestic animals are allowed when under control by leash or voice command.

Implementation Decisions

Implementation Decisions:

Minimize social contacts on trails by dispersing use seasonally and geographically as much as possible through marketing, education, trailhead and trail development, and other methods.

Keep trails marked and maintained.

Provide limited trailheads and parking.

Monitor periodically, especially during the summer.

Provide for visitor health as safety as necessary

Make brochures and maps available to inform visitors.

Clearly post visitor information signs at access points.

BLM fees for dispersed use are not likely

Address health and safety issues, sanitation, and trespass through education/interpretation and active management controls.

Management

The recreation setting prescriptions are created by sustaining beneficial setting characteristics and carrying out management actions designed to change incompatible characteristics of the recreation setting. A travel management plan would be prepared within 5 years of the completion of the LRMP, and A RAMP may be developed (handbook 8320-1) in collaboration with local community partners to identify specific management actions for the area, if necessary. The RAMP would be developed and implemented in collaboration with local community partners.

Updating the Durango city trail system to include the Skyline Ridge RMZ is desirable, in cooperation with the City of Durango.

Management would be geared towards facilitation of access to recreation activity opportunities for local

residents in Durango (not exclusive of area residents). For example, trailheads could be developed on state, city, CDOT, and private land for access to public trails for dog walking, trail running, hiking, and similar activities.

Marketing

Basic visitor/marketing information (local guidebooks and trailhead signs, for example) would describe what experience and benefit opportunities are targeted, the character of recreation settings, and the service environment that exists for each RMZ. The BLM collaborates with community partners to develop one set of RMZ-specific information materials that would simultaneously facilitate effective management and visitor information. The RAMP identifies principal marketing materials and venues to reach targeted community markets. The collaborative management partners review marketing materials to ensure consistency with the above and to ensure that what is being marketed is in fact what is being provided. All agency-specific visitor services initiatives (e.g., interpretation, promotion, special events) are limited to only those required to achieve the planning objectives are implemented.

Monitoring

The indicators and standards are set by the SRMA objectives and prescriptions in the LRMP. The RAMP, if necessary, outlines procedural frameworks, methods, and schedules for monitoring: 1) the attainment of targeted outcomes, 2) maintenance of prescribed setting character conditions, and 3) implementation of planned actions.

Administration

The BLM would engage key local governments, the recreation-tourism industry, trails advocates, and others as community partners. The partners may include, but are not limited to:

La Plata County	City of Durango
CPW	San Juan Mountain Association
Trails 2000	CDOT
Access fund	Local climbers

A new RAMP, if necessary would be developed in collaboration with community partners to identify specific management actions for the area.

Special recreation permits may be issued per the Colorado Special Recreation Permit Handbook. Permit authorization would take into consideration elements such as public need (does the activity require special gear, training, or knowledge?), viability (is the public need already met by existing permit[s]?), and management benefits (does the proposed activity alleviate or compound existing conditions such as peak use vs. shoulder season?).

SILVERTON SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

Supporting Information

The Silverton area is a unique alpine landscape dominated by 13,000-foot peaks and rich in mining history. The combination of rugged, seemingly impenetrable mountain peaks with the infrastructure left by industrious miners has resulted in a recreational destination for both winter and summer enthusiasts. The Silverton SRMA targets southwestern U.S. visitors (Colorado, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, and California) and local residents wanting to participate in heritage tourism along an All-American Road (the San Juan Skyway), the Alpine Loop National Backcountry Byway, and challenging ATV and jeep routes. The Silverton SRMA provides access to the Weminuche wilderness, mountain biking and whitewater rafting on the Animas River. During the winter months, the Silverton ski area provides opportunities for extreme skiing, while the rest of the SRMA provides both motorized oversnow experiences and non-motorized winter recreation experiences. In addition the area includes the Molas Pass Recreation Area (see legislation S.841). Other recreation activities are allowed to the extent they are compatible with the primary targeted activities. Motorized recreation travel routes have been designated in this SRMA since the 1980s. A RAMP was completed in 2010 in cooperation with local community partners to identify specific management actions.

The area comprises two RMZs: 1) Summer and 2) Winter.

Silverton Summer (RMZ 1) Objective(s) Decision

Objective Statement: Within five to seven years the mean (average) response is at least a “moderate” (i.e., 3.0 on a probability scale where 1 = not at all, 2 = somewhat, 3 = moderate, 4 = complete/total realization) attainment of the following experiences and benefits.

The RMZ would provide opportunities primarily for regional and local recreationists to engage in driving for pleasure, 4 × 4 vehicle touring, mountain biking, visiting historic sites, and similar activities on paved and primitive routes, some of which are close to the Weminuche wilderness and WSAs.

Activities: Slow-paced OHV touring and mountain biking along rugged mountain roads/primitive roads, hiking, fishing, and other non-motorized activities off of main travel routes, heritage tourism at historic mine sites and town sites such as Animas City, dispersed and developed camping.

Experiences: Enjoying high alpine scenery, being close to nature, experiencing historic cultural tourism, being with family and friends, learning about area history.

Benefits:

Personal: Improved skills and ability, greater connection with nature, reduced stress, greater respect for cultural heritage, stronger ties with friends and family.

Community/Social: Improved family bonding, greater community involvement in land use decisions, enhanced lifestyle.

Environmental: Improved respect for public/private lands, improved protection of heritage/cultural/natural resources, increased ecologically friendly tourism operations.

Economic: Improved local economic stability, increased local job opportunities, increased property values.

Recreation Setting Characteristics Prescriptions		
<p>Physical Components:</p> <p>Remoteness – Back Country (WSAs) to Middle Country (Alpine Loop Routes)</p> <p>Naturalness – Back Country (WSAs) to Middle Country (Alpine Loop Routes)</p> <p>Facilities – Back Country (WSAs) to Front Country (Alpine Loop Routes)</p>	<p>Social Components:</p> <p>Contacts – Back Country (WSAs) to Front Country (Alpine Loop Routes)</p> <p>Group Size – Back Country (WSAs) to Front Country (Alpine Loop Routes)</p> <p>Evidence of Use – Back Country (WSAs) to Front Country (Alpine Loop Routes)</p>	<p>Operational Components:</p> <p>Mechanized Use – Back Country (WSAs) to Middle Country (Alpine Loop Routes)</p> <p>Visitor Services – Back Country (WSAs) to Front Country (Alpine Loop Routes)</p> <p>Management Controls – Back Country (WSAs) to Middle Country (Alpine Loop Routes)</p>
Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions		
<p>Recreation and Visitor Services Program:</p> <p>The BLM would retain the area’s predominantly natural-appearing landscape through trail, trailhead, and campground design and layout that harmonizes with the natural setting and uses natural materials.</p> <p>Mechanized and motorized use(2X4s and 4X4s) is acceptable on designated routes.</p> <p>Domestic animals are allowed when under control by leash or voice command</p> <p>Other Programs: Sheep grazing management techniques are implemented to minimize impacts along developed recreation sites and trails.</p>		
Implementation Decisions		
<p>Implementation Decisions:</p> <p>Minimize social contacts on trails by 1) implementing and maintaining directional trail-riding practices wherever possible and 2) dispersing use seasonally and geographically as much as possible through marketing, education, trailhead and trail development, and other methods.</p> <p>Keep trails marked and maintained.</p> <p>Implement frequent monitoring and enforcement presence especially during the summer.</p> <p>Clearly post portal signage with rules at access points.</p> <p>Make brochures and maps available to inform visitors.</p> <p>Provide for visitor health and safety as necessary.</p> <p>Individual user fees are not likely.</p> <p>Designate, define, and harden dispersed campsites as necessary.</p>		

Silverton Winter (RMZ 2) Objective(s) Decision

Objective Statement: Within five to seven years the mean (average) response is at least a “moderate” (i.e., 3.0 on a probability scale where 1 = not at all, 2 = somewhat, 3 = moderate, 4 = complete/total realization) attainment of the following experiences and benefits.

The RMZ would provide opportunities for regional and local recreationists to experience spectacular natural scenery, cultural landscapes, heritage tourism with interpretive opportunities, and winter recreation for motorized and non-motorized quiet activities in a natural appearing setting.

Activities: Snowmobiling, snowshoeing, cross-country and downhill (traditional and helicopter supported) skiing, ice climbing.

Experiences: Developing skills/abilities, relishing group affiliations and togetherness, enjoying strenuous physical exercise, being closer to nature, enjoying high alpine scenery.

Benefits:

Personal: Restored mind from unwanted stress, greater communication with nature, improved mental well-being, greater sense of adventure, heightened awareness of the natural world.

Community/Social: Greater community involvement in land use decisions and stewardship, more informed citizen about where to go for differing kinds of experiences, heightened sense of place and community identity.

Environmental: Maintenance of distinctive recreation setting character.

Economic: Increased local job opportunities, greater value-added local industry services.

Recreation Setting Characteristics Prescriptions

Physical Components:	Social Components:	Operational Components:
Remoteness – Back Country (WSAs) to Middle Country	Contacts – Back Country (WSAs) to Front Country	Mechanized Use – Back Country (WSAs) to Middle Country
Naturalness – Back Country (WSAs) to Middle Country	Group Size – Back Country (WSAs) to Front	Visitor Services – Back Country (WSAs) to Middle Country
Facilities – Back Country (WSAs) to Middle Country	Evidence of Use – Back Country (WSAs) to Front Country	Management Controls – Back Country (WSAs) to Middle Country

Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions

Recreation and Visitor Services Program:

The BLM would retain the area’s predominantly natural-appearing setting.

Non-motorized use is acceptable and focused in WSAs.

Motorized use (snowmobiles) is acceptable only in limited or open areas per travel management plan decisions and as specifically provided for in Molas Pass Recreation Area (Hermosa Creek Watershed Protection Act (S. 841).

Domestic animals are allowed when under control by leash or voice command.

Implementation Decisions

Implementation Decisions:

Minimize social contacts on trails dispersing use geographically as much as possible through marketing, education, trailhead and trail development, and other methods.

Maintain hardened turnouts and visitor services to protect soil and vegetation and reduce social conflicts.

Establish designated parking for motorized use to ensure quality recreation experiences.

Mark and maintain access to winter activities and trailheads.

Make winter trailheads available for non-motorized opportunities.

Implement frequent monitoring and enforcement presence, especially on weekends and holidays.

Clearly post signage with rules at access points.

Make brochures and maps available to inform visitors.

Provide for visitor health and safety as necessary.

Management

Management is focused on enhancing recreation activity opportunities for visitors to the Silverton area and local residents. This generally takes the form of route designation, parking area improvements, and basic sanitation and visitor information. For example, trails and access points with visitor information would be developed for snowmobiles, mountain bikes, OHV riders, hikers, Nordic recreationists, and similar activities.

Marketing

Effective visitor/marketing venues (brochures, web information, etc.) describe what experience and benefit opportunities are targeted, the character of recreation settings, and the facilities that exist for each RMZ. The BLM and U.S. Forest Service collaborate with community partners to develop one set of RMZ-specific information materials to simultaneously facilitate appropriate management and promotion. The RAMP identifies principal marketing materials and venues to reach recreation-tourism markets targeted in the LRMP. The collaborative management partnership ensures that marketing materials are consistent with area goals and that what is being marketed is in fact what is being provided. All agency-specific visitor services initiatives (e.g., interpretation, promotion, special events) are constrained to ensure that only those required to achieve the planning objectives are implemented.

Monitoring

The indicators and standards are set by the SRMA objectives and prescriptions in the LRMP. The RAMP would outline procedural frameworks, methods, and schedules for monitoring: 1) the attainment of targeted outcomes, 2) maintenance of prescribed setting character conditions, and 3) implementation of planned actions.

Administration

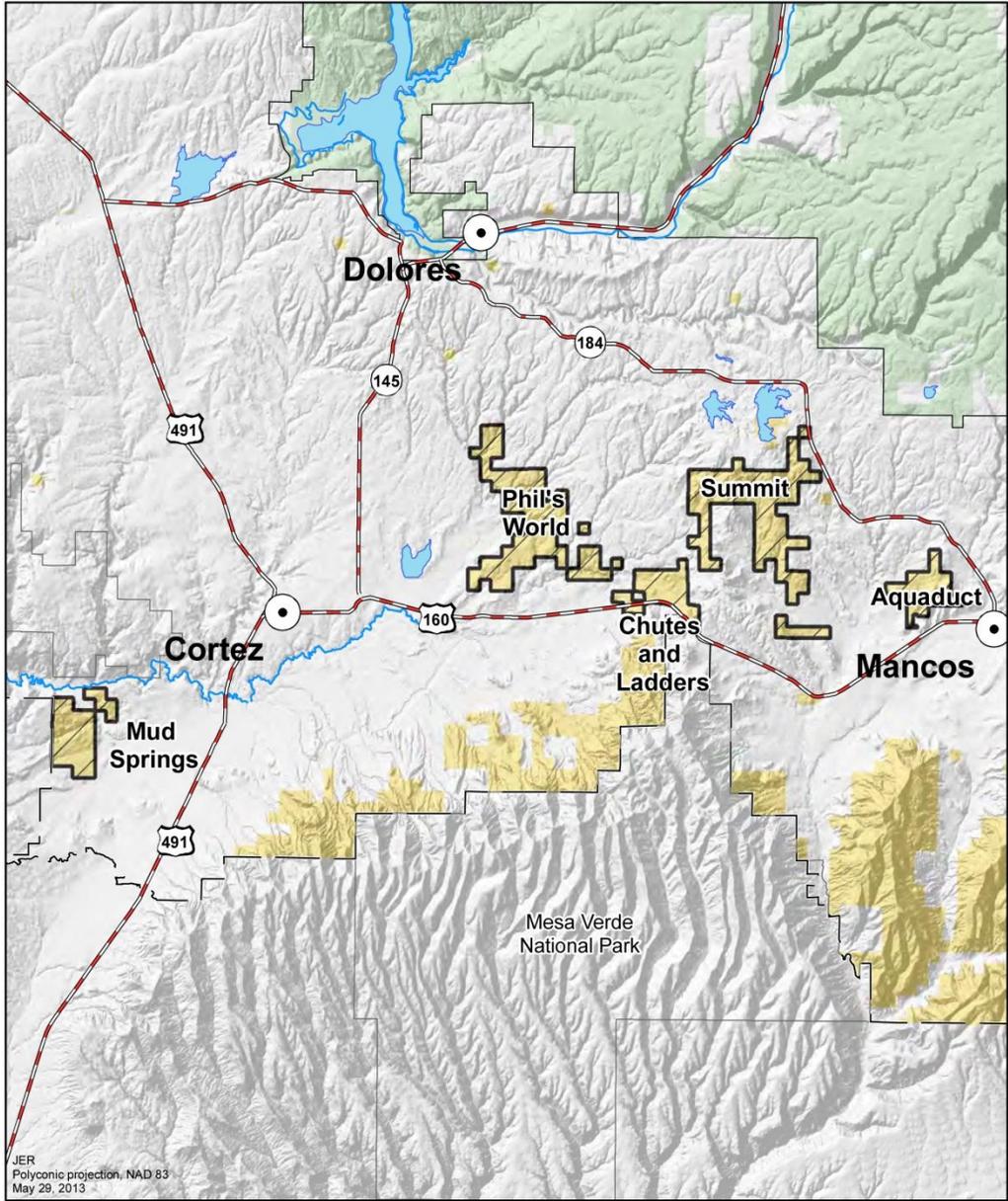
The BLM would engage key local government, recreation-tourism industry, and other interested parties as community partners. The partners may include, but are not limited to:

San Juan County	Silverton Chamber
CPW	Colorado Tourism Office
Silverton Mountain School	Silverton Snowmobile Club

An updated RAMP and travel management plan is developed, when necessary, in collaboration with local community partners to identify specific management actions for the) area.

Special recreation permits may be issued per the Colorado Special Recreation Permit Handbook. Permit authorization would take into consideration elements such as public need (does the activity require special gear, training, or knowledge?), viability (is the public need already met by existing permit[s]?), and management benefits (does the proposed activity alleviate or compound existing conditions such as peak use vs. shoulder season?).

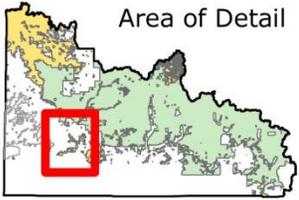
Cortez Special Recreation Management Area Tres Rios Field Office Figure E-1



JER
Polyconic projection, NAD 83
May 29, 2013

Legend

- Special Recreation Management Area
- San Juan National Forest
- Tres Rios Field Office
- Bureau of Land Management
- National Forest
- State & Federal Highways

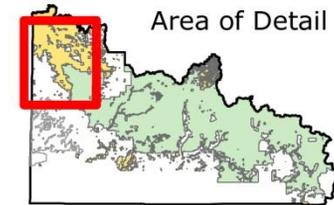
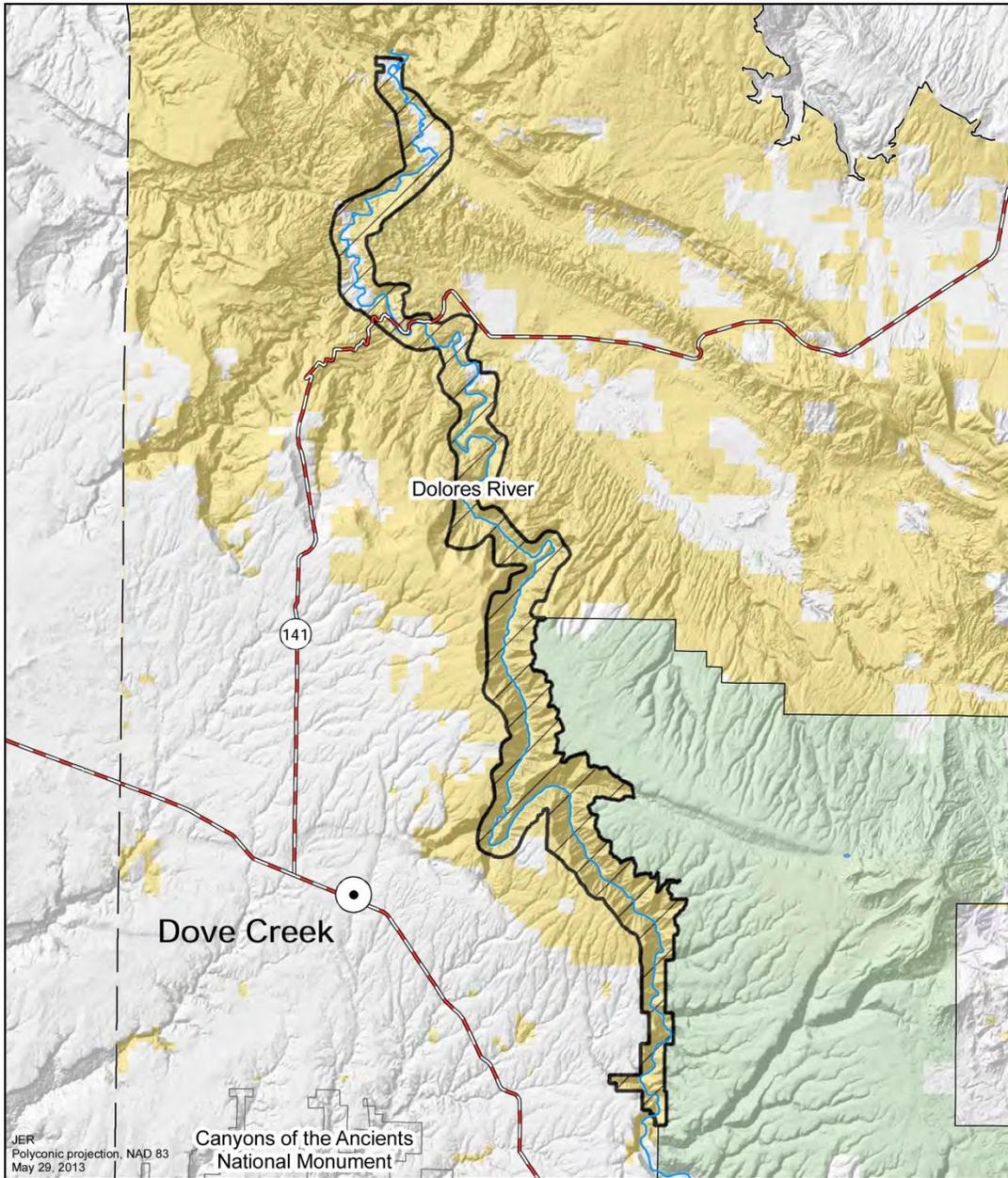


The USFS and BLM attempt to use the most current and complete geospatial data available. Geospatial data accuracy varies by theme on the map. Using this map for other than their intended purpose may yield inaccurate or misleading results. The USFS and BLM reserve the right to correct, update or modify geospatial inputs without notification.

San Juan National Forest and Tres Rios Field Office
LRMP and FEIS

Figure E-1. Cortez SRMA

Dolores River Special Recreation Management Area Tres Rios Field Office Figure E-2

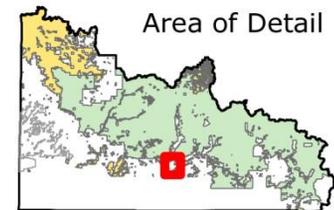
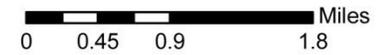
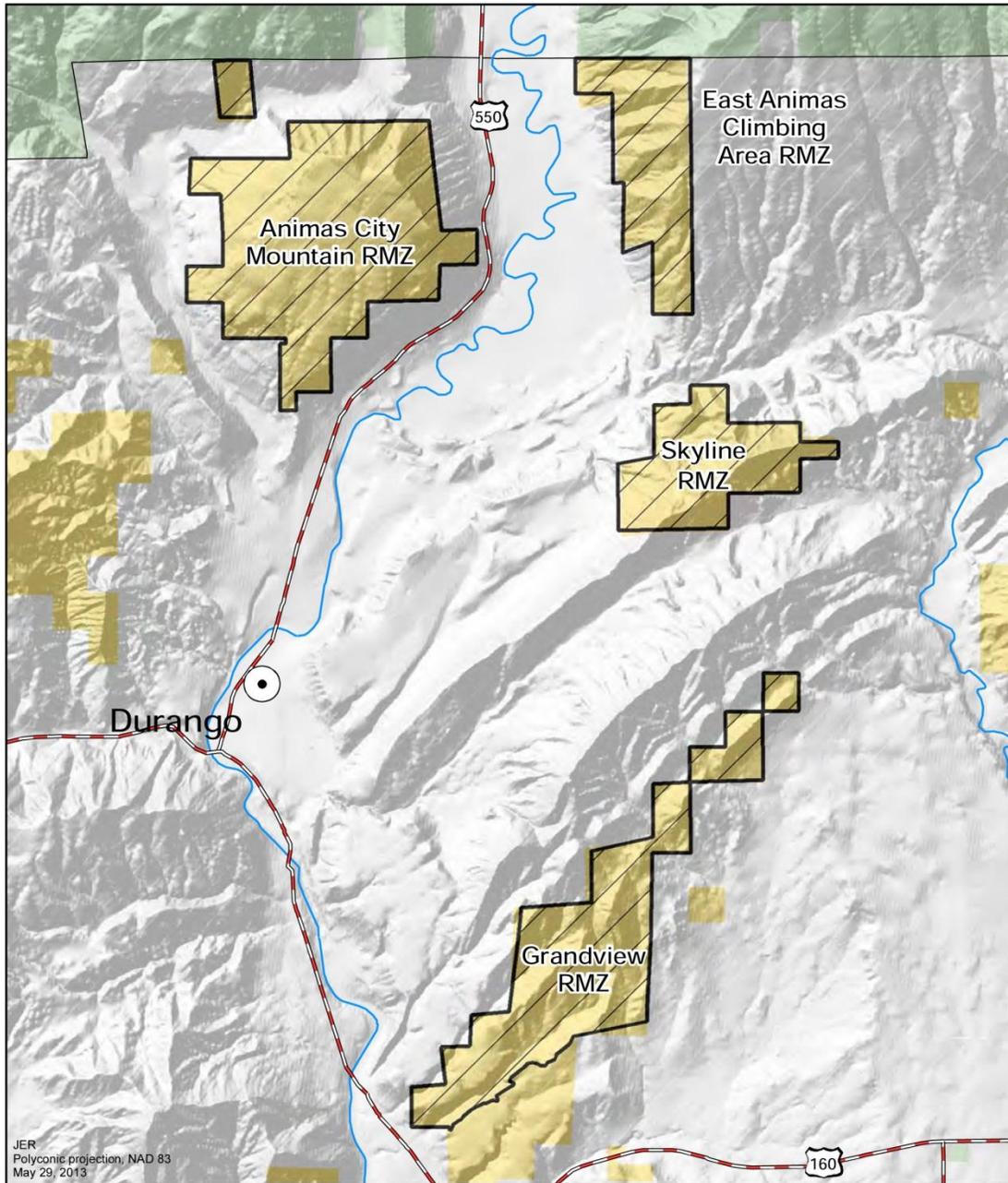


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LRMP and FEIS

Figure E-2. Dolores River SRMA

Durango Special Recreation Management Area Tres Rios Field Office Figure E-3



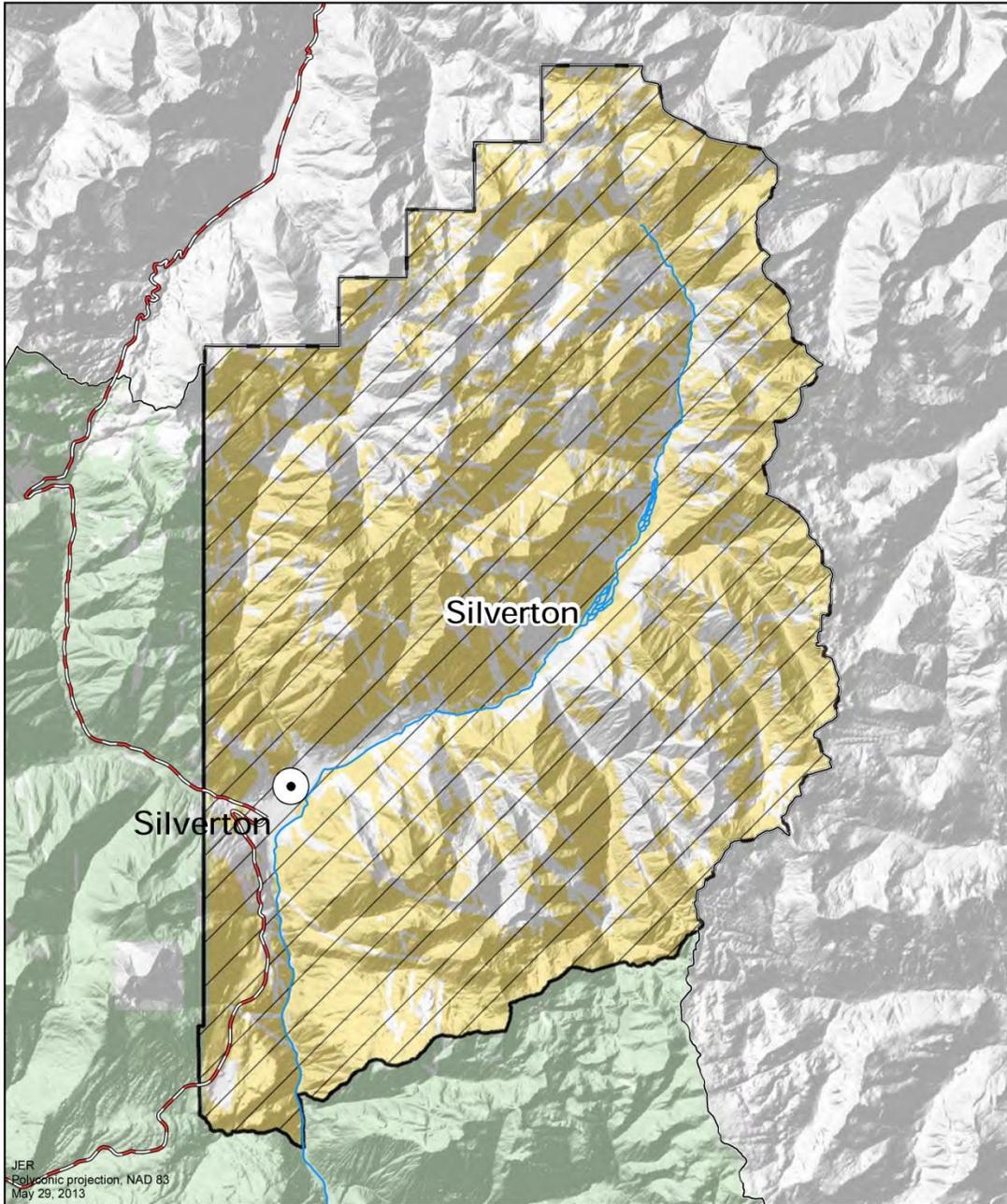
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San Juan National Forest and Tres Rios Field Office
LRMP and FEIS

Figure E-3. Durango SRMA
Appendix E – Special Recreation Management Areas

Silverton Special Recreation Management Area

Tres Rios Field Office
Figure E-4



JER
Polyconic projection, NAD 83
May 29, 2013



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San Juan National Forest and Tres Rios Field Office
LRMP and FEIS

Figure E-4. Silverton SRMA
E-24