

## Colorado Wilderness Act of 2018

The Colorado Wilderness Act began as the Citizen's Wilderness Plan, developed by a group of concerned citizens who inventoried federal lands throughout the state to identify pristine lands that met the criteria for Wilderness designation. They met with local communities and other stakeholders to gather input.

The proposal was modified after discussion and was presented to Congresswoman Diana DeGette. She agreed those lands required protection and introduced a bill to designate the areas as Wilderness, which is the strongest level of land protection in the country. The need for this protection has only grown as more people have moved or traveled to Colorado to enjoy the natural splendor there.

Congresswoman DeGette has introduced the Colorado Wilderness Act in every Congress since 1999. The original bill encompassed more than 60 areas; after years of stakeholder input and refinement, the current version protects 33 areas totaling 740,000 acres. Over the years, some areas from the original bill have been protected in separate bills or by executive action, but the remaining areas still require safeguarding. Many of the proposed areas are mid-elevation ecosystems that are underrepresented in currently designated Colorado Wilderness and provide valuable habitat for a staggering variety of plants and wildlife.

The Congresswoman has met with countless stakeholders including off-highway vehicle (OHV) groups, ranchers, mountain bikers, rock climbers, land management agencies, land owners, and local elected officials. She has visited many of these areas with local stakeholders and other members of Congress. These meetings and other input have been integral to refining the Colorado Wilderness Act. The boundaries of proposed areas have been adjusted, and administrative language has been changed. The current proposal balances the interests of stakeholders, including Department of Defense Helicopter Training, mountain bikers and grazing permit holders.

Now more than ever, we need a comprehensive vision for protecting Colorado's last remaining wild places. Our public lands are under assault from special interest and their allies in Washington, but Coloradans are pushing back. According to the 2018 Conservation in the West Poll, two-thirds of Coloradans see rollbacks of laws that protect our land, water and wildlife as a serious problem for the state.

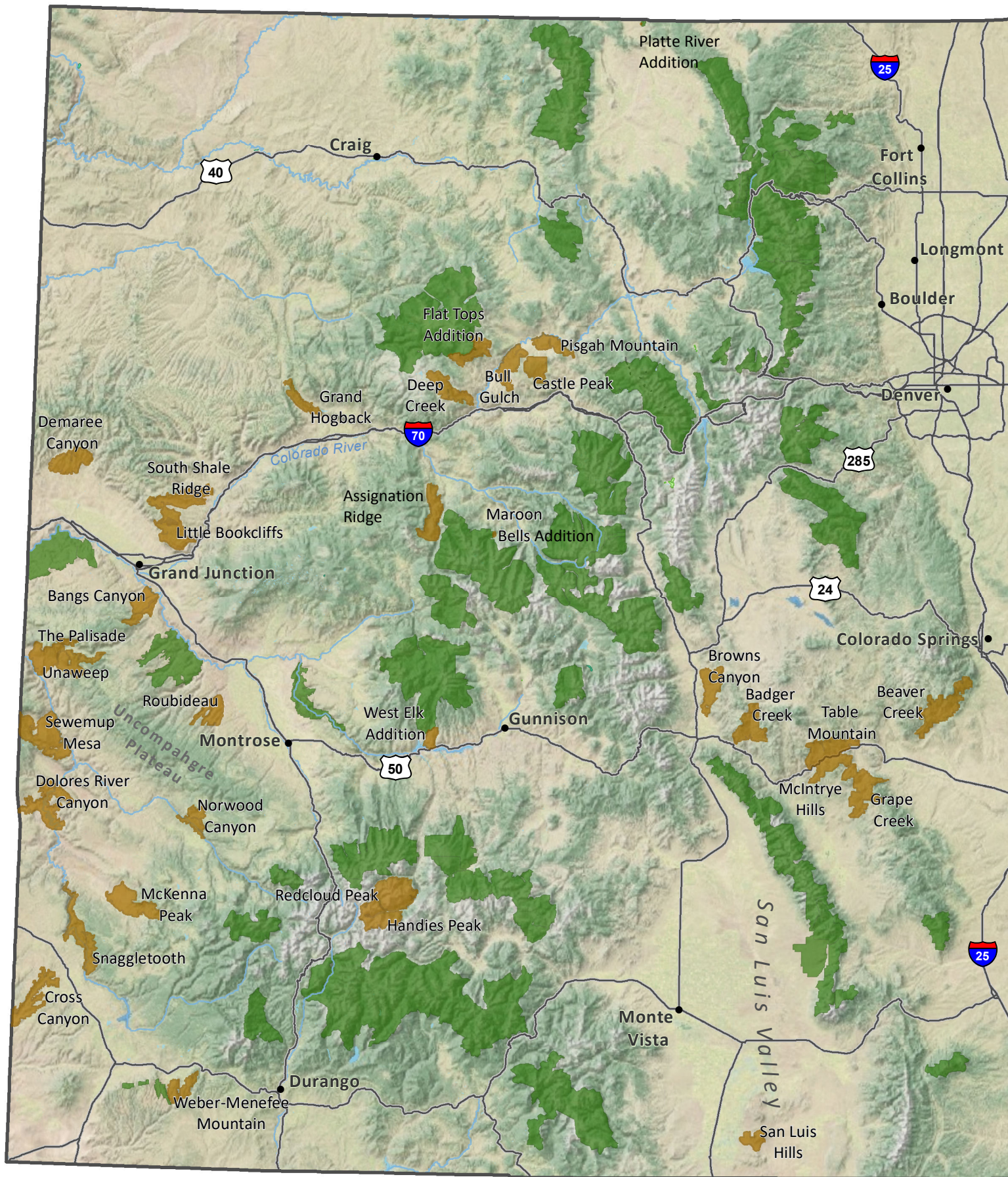
The new bill reflects the efforts of grassroots activists to update the inventory of Colorado's lands with wilderness characteristics. The updated borders of the areas capture changing use patterns and reflect the local desire to ensure that these places remain protected for future generations.

- Designates 31 areas in Colorado as Wilderness and two areas as Potential Wilderness, totaling more than 740,000 acres.
- Wilderness Act of 1964 defines wilderness as "untrammeled by man" and "retaining its primeval character."
- Wilderness areas are administered for the use and enjoyment of the American people in such manner as will leave them unsullied for future use and enjoyment.
- Wilderness designation generally prohibits commercial activities, motorized access, and human infrastructure from wilderness areas, but there are numerous exceptions.
- Language in the bill explicitly states that it does not prohibit or restrict testing and training for HAATS (Military Helicopter Overflights)
- Grazing is permitted to continue in the manner and to the degree that it has historically been done.
- The water language in the bill is the same as was developed recently for the Dominguez Canyon Wilderness Area and applies only to places determined to be "midstream" areas. What remains are designated "headwaters" areas and use the 1993 Wilderness bill language, which is stricter.
- Most of the areas in the new bill were part of the 2015 version. Table Mountain, San Luis Hills, and Browns Canyon were in older versions of the bill and have been included again. The Powderhorn Addition and Granite Creek areas from the 2015 bill are not included in the current bill.
- The West Elk Addition allows the Blue Mesa reservoir to retain the option to expand.

You can learn more about the Colorado Wilderness Act of 2018 and provide feedback on the Congresswoman's website, [www.degette.house.gov](http://www.degette.house.gov).



# 2018 Colorado Wilderness Act



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2018 Colorado Wilderness Act  
Designated Wilderness





### Colorado Wilderness Act of 2018 Proposal Unit Acreages

Proposed Wilderness Area	Surface Management Acres						Total
	BLM	Bureau of Rec	State/ Local	NPS	State Land Board	USFS	
Assignment Ridge	8,198	-	-	-	-	17,034	25,232
Badger Creek	8,562	-	1,191	-	614	14,825	25,192
Bangs Canyon	20,996	-	-	-	-	-	20,996
Beaver Creek	29,982	-	2,699	-	1,207	4,365	38,253
Browns Canyon	9,906	-	-	-	-	12,748	22,654
Bull Gulch	20,171	-	-	-	-	-	20,171
Castle Peak	16,230	-	-	-	-	-	16,230
Cross Canyon	26,776	-	-	-	-	-	26,776
Deep Creek	4,415	-	-	-	-	16,327	20,742
Demaree Canyon	25,897	-	-	-	-	-	25,897
Dolores River Canyon	34,627	240	-	-	-	-	34,867
Flat Tops Addition	3,550	-	-	-	-	12,755	16,305
Grand Hogback	11,291	-	-	-	-	-	11,291
Grape Creek	24,948	35	1,948	-	-	8,604	35,535
Handies Peak	16,368	-	-	-	-	10,189	26,557
Little Book Cliffs	29,045	-	-	-	-	-	29,045
Maroon Bells Addition	312	-	-	-	-	-	312
McIntyre Hills	16,694	-	519	-	-	-	17,213
McKenna Peak	31,858	-	-	-	1,256	-	33,114
Norwood Canyon	5,496	-	-	-	-	7,490	12,986
Pisgah Mountain	14,538	-	-	-	-	-	14,538
Platte River Addition	31	-	-	-	-	-	31
Redcloud Peak	38,176	-	-	-	-	-	38,176
Roubideau	17,660	-	-	-	-	-	17,660
San Luis Hills	10,871	-	-	-	-	-	10,871
Sewemup Mesa	32,361	-	-	-	-	12,859	45,220
Snaggletooth	19,294	-	-	-	-	12,458	31,752
South Shale Ridge	27,517	-	-	-	-	-	27,517
Table Mountain	27,120	-	599	-	-	-	27,719
The Palisade	27,150	-	-	-	-	-	27,150
Unaweep	9,810	-	-	-	-	10,610	20,420
Weber-Menefee Mountain	13,609	-	82	-	648	-	14,339
West Elk Addition	3,118	-	633	1,518	-	1,577	6,846
<b>Total</b>	<b>586,577</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>7,671</b>	<b>1,518</b>	<b>3,725</b>	<b>141,841</b>	<b>741,607</b>

The areas in the bill represent a little over one percent of Colorado land or about three percent of federal land in Colorado.

When added to the existing wilderness, less than six percent of Colorado land would be set aside for this highest level of protection.

## **Colorado Wilderness Act of 2018 Area Descriptions**

### **Assignment Ridge – 25,232 acres**

Assignment Ridge is home to a diverse wildlife population including elk, bear, mountain lion, wild turkey and others, as well as providing much of the regions domestic and agricultural supply. The area is lush with cottonwood, ponderosa pine, scrub oak, pinyon-juniper, Douglas fir, and aspen, all of which wildlife call home. It is a popular spot for recreational activities including hiking, ice and rock climbing, and skiing.

### **Badger Creek – 25,192 acres**

Badger Creek is perhaps most notable because of the lack of human impact. The people who do make it to Badger Creek find a pristine habitat for bighorn sheep, black bears, mountain lions, and a litany of other species that live in the shadows of the Sangre de Cristo range. The area also serves as winter forage and winter range for the bald eagle. In addition, as one of very few spring-fed waterways in Colorado, Badger Creek provides consistent moisture to the ecosystem and supports a healthy population of trout and a happy population of fishermen.

### **Bangs Canyon – 20,996 acres**

High desert plateaus and canyons form the landscape of this proposed area. It is increasingly hard to find impressive wild recreation areas in such close proximity to an urban center, but Bangs Canyon remains one of those treasures just outside of Grand Junction. The area offers views of red rock mesas and, at the right time, blooming cacti. Among the species of cacti is the Uinta basin hookless cactus, which is endemic to the area and receives protection under the Endangered Species Act. The land also supports bighorn sheep and its waters support rainbow trout.

### **Beaver Creek – 38,253 acres**

Beaver Creek, positioned within the Pikes Peak Massif area, is nestled among a number of wilderness areas and state parks. The biodiversity of the area ranges from junipers at lower levels to Douglas fir, aspen, and ponderosa at higher elevations. The creek runs year-round and provides recreation opportunities to residents of nearby Colorado Springs and surrounding communities. A characteristic feature is the two canyons of the East and West Beaver Creeks, which come together at the edge of the area.

### **Browns Canyon – 22,654 acres**

Browns Canyon, in addition to being a popular location for recreational activities such as hiking, fishing, and rafting, is also important for paleo-climatological research. Due to changes in the climate and other events, a variety of endemic plant life such as, Brandegee's buckwheat, Fendler's Townsend-daisy, Fendler's cloak-fern, Livermore fiddle-leaf, and Front Range alumroot. Additionally, the area is rich with animal species of all varieties including raptors like peregrine falcons, prairie falcons, and golden eagles, as well as mammals such as mountain lions, bighorn sheep, elk, mule deer, bobcat, red and gray fox, black bear coyote, and several others. There is also a multitude of birds, insects, reptiles, and amphibians, making Browns Canyon a hotspot of biodiversity.

**Bull Gulch – 20,171 acres**

The landscape of Bull Gulch demonstrates the Colorado River's beautiful transition from alpine forests to desert canyons. While the Colorado River never crosses into the area, it provides the defining boundary. Sandstone formations dominate the scenic horizon of an area known for populations of sage grouse, elk, and mountain lion. The area also serves birders interested in bald eagles and prairie falcons. In addition to the natural beauty, the area offers culturally relevant sites such as ancient campgrounds with lithic scatter.

**Castle Peak – 16,230 acres**

With elevations ranging from 8,400 to more than 11,000 feet, this area features dramatic mountain scenery and a breadth and depth of conservation and recreation potential. Because it receives more precipitation than many areas in Colorado, Castle Peak is able to provide forage for both cattle grazing and healthy populations of elk and deer. The elk and deer in turn provide ample hunting opportunities that are accessible to the Front Range, as this area is just miles from Interstate 70. Recreation is not limited to hunting; trails wind their way through the area for hikers and horseback riders.

**Cross Canyon – 26,776 acres**

The contrast of rising mesas and steep canyons outline the scenery in Cross Canyon. The area features pinyon-juniper woodlands and a full slate of birds, including sage and jays. But beyond its natural beauty, Cross Canyon deserves recognition because of its historical and cultural significance. The area was inhabited by the Anasazi people between 450 and 1300 and their presence is well-preserved in Cross Canyon. In fact, the area has the densest collection of cultural artifacts anywhere in America. In some parts, there are over 100 sites per square mile.

**Deep Creek – 20,742 acres**

Deep Creek's claim to fame is the largest cave complex in the western United States. But the caves should not overshadow many other elements of natural beauty present in Deep Creek. The area has canyons with depths of over 2,000 feet, along with other cliffs and outcroppings. The area has attracted attention as a lower-elevation watershed that remains relatively ecologically intact.

**Demaree Canyon – 25,897 acres**

The rugged canyons of this area are some of the most intricate and interesting geology of Western Colorado. A combination of sandstone, clay, and shales, create a dazzling area of colors. The arid ecosystem supports mule deer, and predators including mountain lions, bobcat, and coyotes. This secluded area is perfect for people looking to experience solitude in the wilderness.

**Dolores River Canyon – 34,867 acres**

The Dolores River Canyon boasts towering red cliffs that shepherd the Dolores River before its confluence with the Colorado River. At points, the canyon rim rises more than 1,000 feet above the river. Important species, including the endangered peregrine falcon, the golden and bald eagles, and the river otter call the area home. In early summer, several thousand rafters come through Dolores Canyon, and other recreationists include hikers and kayakers.

**Flat Tops Addition – 16,305 acres**

The Flat Tops encompasses a multitude of different types of terrain. From sweeping valleys to sharp peaks, the Flat Tops area is a stunning Colorado emblem that incorporates the best of what Colorado nature has to offer. With over lakes and ponds sprinkled throughout the area, it is a popular destination for fishing. The mountains that comprise Flat Tops today are a result of ancient volcanic activity that has had a lasting impact on the area. The land itself is home to moose, elk, and deer and is an area that is also rich in the diversity of its vegetation.

**Grand Hogback – 11,291 acres**

As the dividing geological feature between Colorado's Plateau and the beginning of the southern Rocky Mountains, the Grand Hogback lives up to its name. The ridge provides the perfect environment for both the adventure-seeker and wildlife, supporting a thriving ski community and flourishing elk population. The Grand Hogback is one of the only geomorphic features of its kind in North America, its continuity and distinctive ridges make it a valued natural phenomenon.

**Grape Creek – 35,535 acres**

Grape Creek is a secluded and serene body of water that flows into the Wet Mountain Valley of southern Colorado. This creek is responsible for nearly all the snowmelt that comes through this valley, creating a lush habitat with diverse vegetation and wildlife. Grape Creek above all is a destination for fisherman. It has few points of access, and can be successfully fished throughout numerous seasons due to the low elevation of the Valley. These factors create a pristine environment that is a haven for both fish and fisherman alike, a true example of sustainable Colorado recreation.

**Handies Peak – 26,557 acres**

With breathtaking vistas and an impressive elevation of 14,048 feet at the summit, the Handies Peak Wilderness area is one of Colorado's crowning gems. As the area boasts of a trademark fourteener, glacial ponds, canyons, and waterfalls its geomorphic individuality is indisputable. Beyond the impressive land features however, the area is also home to a diverse crop of vegetation and wildlife. This wildlife is including but not limited to elk, black bear, deer, and bighorn sheep. Animals are not the only ones who flock to Handies, as adventures come from all over to revel in and enjoy the beauty of this Colorado wonder.

**Little Bookcliffs – 29,045 acres**

As the only Wild Horse Range in Colorado Plateau province, the Little Bookcliffs Range is clearly unique. Beyond just a sanctuary for wild horses, this land is home to an array of wildlife. Animals such as deer, bobcats, mountain lions, elk and bears all inhabit the stunning Colorado Plateau. Characterized by its sweeping vistas that are dotted with numerous types of vegetation but particularly the juniper plant, the Little Book Cliffs Wild Horse Range is a beautiful and functional paradise in northwest Colorado.

**Maroon Bells Addition – 312 acres**

The Maroon Bells are noted to be the most photographed place in all of Colorado. Photographs however, are unable to truly capture the majesty of this geologic wonder. The results of 300 million years of geologic erosion, the Bells are works of art that have inspired adventurers for generations. With 14,000 foot peaks and reflective glacial pools the Maroon Bells are an ideal

destination for fisherman, hikers, and anyone who enjoys a beautiful view. The valley hosts a variety of animals such as moose and deer. The area is a stunning landscape that encapsulates Colorado's natural wonder, the staggering peaks, clear water, and fields of wildflowers all drawing people from near and far. This addition on Eagle Mountain will help define the existing wilderness along topographical contours.

**McIntyre Hills** – 17,213 acres

Rugged and underdeveloped natural land is becoming rare in the modern world. The McIntyre Hills area is an exception. It has remained relatively untouched, and consists mostly of semiarid vegetation. The dense nature of the vegetation makes this land an attractive destination for cross country hikers, horseback riders, and backpackers. The area also is home to a distinct array of wildlife that includes elk, black bear, mountain lion, and wild turkey. Geologically, McIntyre Hills features continuous area of canyons and rolling hills.

**McKenna Peak** – 33,114 acres

The McKenna Peak Proposed Wilderness area is a distinctive and stunning feature of Colorado's landscape. The vista boasts a photo-worthy sandstone peak that rises an impressive 2,000 feet directly above the plains. Surrounded by eroded adobe and other sediments localized to the southwestern region, the land itself is a treasure to paleontologists who have found fossils within its soil. It is host to a number of animal species, including elk, antelopes, mountain lion, and the majestic bald eagle. The Proposed Wilderness Area offers sharp changes in elevation from the plains to the peak, enabling all sorts of adventure activities within this diverse and striking area.

**Norwood Canyon** – 12,986 acres

With majestic views of the La Sal Utah Mountains, the Norwood Canyon serves as one of Colorado's best rafting sites. The San Miguel River rushes through the canyon, passing through momentous granite passageways and past sandstone towers. The rapids are beloved by adventurers and explorers and home to a variety of aquatic creatures. The area serves as the only western Colorado riparian woodland with water birch as the main component. Norwood canyon is a unique gem distinctive for its "ledge" cliffs and lush landscape.

**Pisgah Mountain** – 14,538 acres

The rugged, wild terrain known as Pisgah Mountain in Central Colorado is perfect for visitors yearning to explore the areas rich history of gold mining or lush landscape. Once home to the Ute tribe, the mountain now includes two grazing allotments. Despite the grazing facilities, the land remains quite remote with expansive wild mammals and thriving vegetation. The soil is some of the state's most fertile due to the mountain's location in the Central Colorado Volcanic Field. Home to some of the state's most prized scenic views, Pisgah Mountain is emblematic of Colorado in its most natural form with flourishing wildlife, breathtaking views, and a rich plant-life.

**Platte River Addition** – 31 acres

This small addition to the existing Platte River Wilderness would preserve the North Gate Canyon. This scenic, rushing whitewater canyon is popular among rafters and fisherman. The area is primarily steep, rocky hillside covered by Douglas fir, pinyon-juniper, and sagebrush.

**Redcloud Peak** – 38,176 acres

With an elevation just over 14,000 feet and as one of Colorado's famous fourteeners, Redcloud Peak yields stunning views of red-topped peaks and lush green valleys. The peak, regarded as one of Colorado's quintessential mountain views, connects by saddle to its sister mountain, the Sunshine Peak. The Umcompahgre fritillary butterfly, an endangered species, has been found to only exist on the Redcloud and Uncampahgre peaks in Colorado. The land hides many other treasures, including aquifers providing locals with drinkable water. Along with many other animals, the peaks are famously home to a thriving population of big-horn sheep.

**Roubideau** – 17,660 acres

Home to a striking array of animals, the Roubideau lower desert canyon is rich in wildlife. The diverse assortment includes black bears, deer, bobcats, mountain lions, and golden eagles. This ecologically dense region includes rare vistas, riparian areas, and occasional streams. The red and orange rock is covered in expansive foliage, providing visitors with breathtaking views. The land spans from the Sonoran desert to the subalpine forest, enriching the canyon with a massive variety of plant and animal life as well as unique geomorphic structures.

**San Luis Hills** – 10,871 acres

The San Luis Hills are rolling hills in the middle of the otherwise flat and arid San Luis Valley. The dry climate limits vegetation, but it is enough to sustain wildlife including deer and antelope as well as a variety of songbirds and raptors. The hills boast breathtaking views that attract hikers, climbers, and horseback riders. Keen eyes often spot the Sage Sparrow, a common patron of the always-blue Colorado Sky.

**Sewemup Mesa** – 45,220 acres

With stunning views of the Dolores River cradled by steep sandstone, the Sewemup Mesa is a beloved favorite of hikers. Surrounded by 1,000 foot cliffs on three sides, the mesa is covered in towering Ponderosa pines. The land, home to elk, mountain lions deer, provides much-needed nesting areas for the Golden eagle and endangered Peregrine falcon. In the winter, bald eagles swarm to the cliffs edges to create nests from the Ponderosa pine needles. Sewemup Mesa's majestic views, thriving foliage, and spiky cliffs are deeply valued by nature lovers and explorer.

**Snaggletooth** – 31,752 acres

Snaggletooth, a launching area for backpackers heading into the Chemehuevi Mountains, is a multifunctional outdoor arena. The area serves hikers, horseback riders, and campers, providing all guests with exquisite views of the mountainous surrounding region. Referred to as the "Southwest Secret" of Colorado, the area includes lushes meadows of wildflowers, the commanding Dolores River, rocky Ponderosa Gorge. Snaggletooth is famous to visitors for its wild rapids that are sure to give visitors a thrilling adventure.

**South Shale Ridge** – 27,517 acres

As a maze of canyons, the South Shale Ridge is intricate and unique by nature's design. Cherished by hikers for its distinctive geomorphic structures, the land is home to America's national bird, the bald eagle. Referred to as one of Mesa City's Natural Wonders, the South Shale Ridge hosts many endangered plants on the floor of the canyon. The canyon walls are a pristine example of sedimentary layering, perfect for rock-enthusiasts exploring the region. The



native foliage is typically low to the ground and is home to small mammals living among the crevasses in the rock.

**Table Mountain** – 27,719 acres

Together with McIntyre Hills to the south, Table Mountain comprises one of the steepest Arkansas River canyons. Table Mountain acts as a wildlife corridor along the Arkansas River and to other regions to its north, and it also serves as the home and nesting ground to a variety of raptors, including bald eagles in the winter. There is also a broad array of habitat in the area of Table Mountain including arid shrubland, woodlands, and meadows. This allows a variety of animal life to inhabit the area including the aforementioned raptors, as well as bighorn sheep, mountain lion, coyote, elk, deer, rattlesnake, among others. The area also offers opportunities for recreational activities such as hiking, horseback riding, and rock climbing.

**The Palisade** – 27,150 acres

Palisade, home to the rare Great Basin Silverspot butterfly, rests in the DeBeque Canyon along the Colorado River. The area offers magnificent views of both mountainous regions and the plains, making this the ideal location for hikers, climbers, and explorers. The region includes both desert and mountainous areas, including Ponderosa and Juniper forests. The valley area is shadowed by commanding red cliffs that tower above, exemplifying the beauty of sedimentary rock.

**Unaweep** – 20,420 acres

This area encompasses the deepest portions of Unaweep Canyon, with steep granite cliffs contributing to a dramatic elevation drops. Unaweep acreage benefits from a woodland mix of pinyon-juniper and aspens to create scenic vistas. The area is frequented by large wildlife such as black bears and mountain lion as well as deer and elk. Many outdoor enthusiasts value the area for its hiking, backpacking, and horseback riding opportunities.

**Weber-Menefee Mountain** – 14,339 acres

Renowned for its sandstone cliffs and widespread Juniper, Douglas Fir, Ponderosa, and Mountain Mahogany forests, the Weber-Menefee Mountain is a diverse landscape in Southwest Colorado. The land, practically untouched by modern-man, serves as a wildlife haven for deer, big-horn sheep, mountain lion, black bear, and many other woodland creatures. The Mexican Spotted Owl, a rare breed in North American, nests along the rugged hills. The mountain calls all adventurers to experience the scenic vistas, hiking, horseback-riding, exploring.

**West Elk Addition** – 6,846 acres

Located in Gunnison National Forest, the West Elk wilderness isn't frequented by humans, except during the autumn hunting season, when there is an overabundance of elk and deer. Additionally, there are many valleys that contain ponds that are home to beavers and surrounded by trees. Given the secluded nature of the area, hiking and backpacking are another recreational activity popular in the West Elk Wilderness.