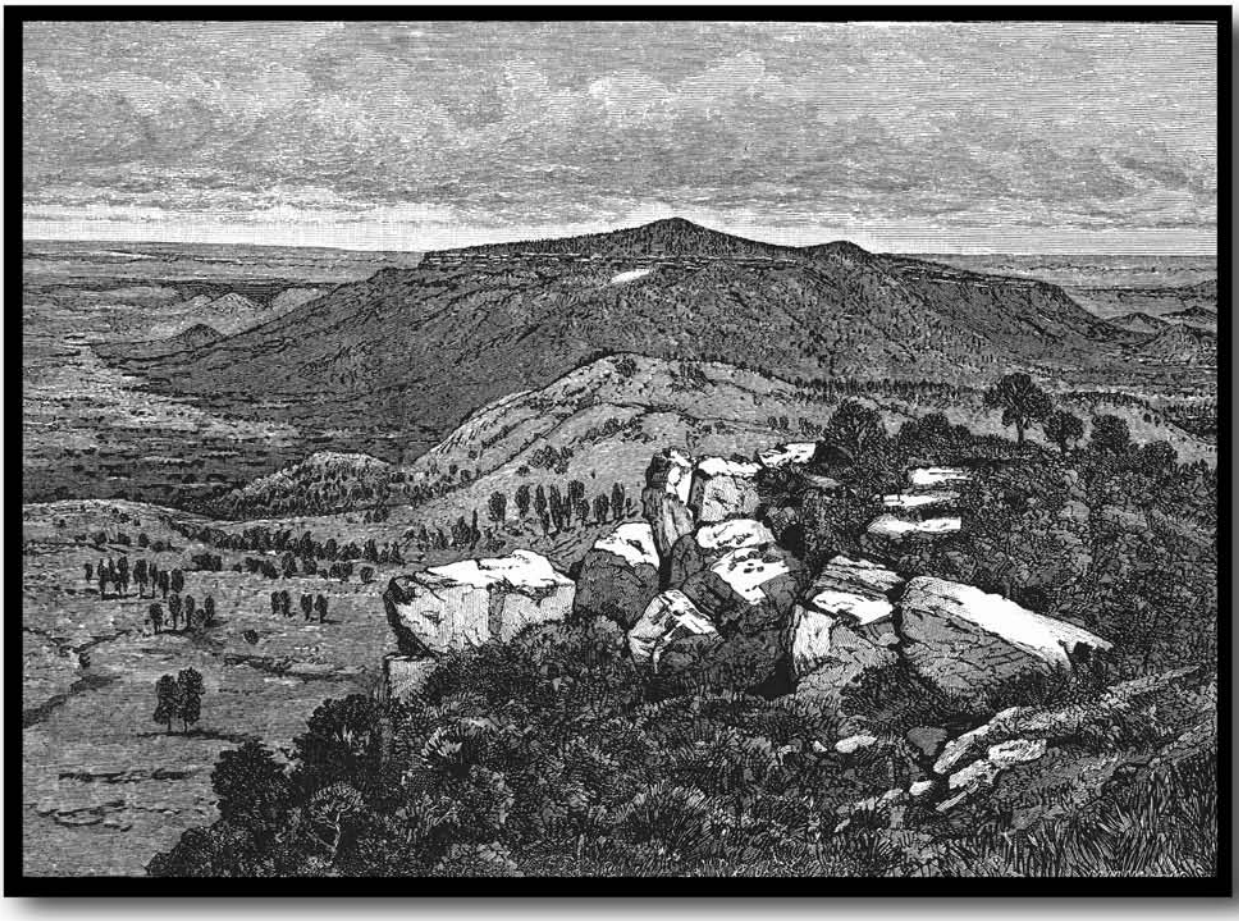
Chapter 2
Alternatives



Here, truly, the imagination soars and the very spirit is set free.

Alfonso Ortiz, 1979

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CHAPTER 2. ALTERNATIVES

INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes and compares five alternatives, consisting of four action alternatives and the "No Action" Alternative, for management of the Planning Area. Each alternative varies in both context and intensity of potential management actions, and consists of a set of designations, land use allocations, and the management actions needed to implement the alternative. Each alternative is subsequently assessed for potential environmental impacts, which are summarized at the end of this chapter. A detailed discussion of potential impacts by alternatives is presented in Chapter 4, Environmental Consequences.

Each alternative portrays a different concept for potential management, as defined by the application of its management units, desired future conditions (DFCs), special area designations, land use allocations, management actions, and allowable uses. All alternatives afford a high degree of protection for Monument resources, as required by the proclamations.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE ALTERNATIVES

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and National Park Service (NPS) developed five alternatives using public comments, ideas, and concerns from the staffs of both agencies, and input from cooperating agencies. National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) regulations and BLM and NPS management planning regulations require the formulation of a reasonable range of alternatives to address identified planning issues and management concerns. Each alternative was evaluated to ensure that it would be consistent with the three planning areas' significance and mission statements, the Monuments' proclamations and purpose statements, as well as current laws, regulations, and policies.

The existing management plans (1992 Arizona Strip Resource Management Plan (RMP) and 1986 Lake Mead General Management Plan (GMP)) and the interim management policies for the Monuments (BLM Instruction Memorandum (IM) 2000-062 and Addendum for Parashant, and IM 2002-008 for Vermilion) served as the baseline for the No Action Alternative.

A number of management actions stemming from other plans amending the Arizona Strip RMP, Lake Mead GMP, and interim management guidelines were also taken into consideration (see Chapter 1 for specific plans). Many of the management actions occurring in these documents were found to be acceptable and reasonable and were thus carried forward under all the alternatives.

Public input received during the scoping process was considered to ensure that all issues and concerns were addressed, as appropriate, in developing the alternatives and their management action options. An additional set of public meetings not required under NEPA were held

specifically for the public to comment on preliminary alternatives to ensure that the issues and concerns raised during the initial public comment period were adequately addressed under the alternatives. The public scoping process and its results are presented in more detail in Chapter 5.

A number of cooperating and federal agencies (see Chapter 5 for list) also participated in alternative development. The BLM and NPS coordinated meetings with these agencies to gather input during the alternative development process. The BLM and NPS provided preliminary drafts of the alternatives for the cooperating agencies and affected federal and state agencies to review.

MANAGEMENT COMMON TO ALL ALTERNATIVES

In the alternative decision tables (tables 2.1-2.19) presented later in this chapter, the decisions common to all alternatives are readily noticeable as they cross the five columns in the table that represent the five alternatives. Most of the DFCs are common to all alternatives or common to all action alternatives (Alternatives B, C, D, and E). These and other specific management decisions common to all alternatives are identified in the alternative tables (tables 2.1 – 2.19).

While the potential management decisions under the five alternatives vary, numerous decisions would be implemented under all the alternatives. Many of these consist of management actions carried forward from the current planning documents, including the Arizona Strip RMP (BLM 1992, as amended), Lake Mead GMP (NPS 1986), and the Monument interim management policies, as they were found acceptable and reasonable under all the alternatives.

Land Health Standards

One important management consideration that is common to all alternatives, resource programs, and all three planning areas is the integration of the land health standards described in Arizona Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Grazing Administration (BLM 1997; see Appendix 2.A for more information). The land health standards were developed, pursuant to 43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 4180, through a collaborative process involving BLM staff and the Arizona Resource Advisory Council, and were approved by the Secretary of the Interior in April 1997. The land health standards have been developed to identify the characteristics of healthy ecosystems on public lands and the management actions that promote them. When approved, the land health standards became BLM Arizona policy, guiding the planning for and management of BLM-administered public lands (BLM lands). The land health standards, therefore, have been incorporated into management decisions proposed for Parashant, Vermilion, and Arizona Strip FO under all the alternatives. Listed below are the standards that describe the conditions necessary to encourage proper functioning of ecological processes, and which have been adopted as the land health standards applicable to BLM lands throughout Arizona. As appropriate, implementation of these standards may be modified for use on NPS lands by incorporating NPS Vital Signs initiatives. As the Vital Signs initiative is developed, all or portions of it may be adopted on BLM lands in Parashant.

Standard 1: Upland Sites

Upland soils exhibit infiltration, permeability, and erosion rates that are appropriate to soil type, climate, and landform (i.e., ecological zone).

Criteria for Meeting Standard 1

Soil conditions support proper functioning of hydrologic, energy, and nutrient cycles. Many factors interact to maintain stable soils and healthy soil conditions, including appropriate amounts of vegetative cover, litter, and soil porosity and organic matter. Under proper functioning conditions, rates of soil loss and infiltration are consistent with the potential of the site.

Ground cover in the form of plants, litter, or rock is present in pattern, kind, and amount sufficient to prevent accelerated erosion for the ecological site; or ground cover is increasing as determined by monitoring over an established period of time.

Signs of accelerated erosion are minimal or diminishing for the ecological site as determined by monitoring over an established period of time.

As indicated by such factors as:

- Ground cover
- Litter
- Live vegetation (e.g., grass, shrubs, trees) amount and type
- Rock
- Signs of erosion
- Flow pattern
- Gullies
- Rills and plant pedestaling

Exceptions and exemptions (where applicable):

- None

Guidelines

1-1. Management activities will maintain or promote ground cover that will provide for infiltration, permeability, soil moisture storage, and soil stability appropriate for the ecological sites within management units. The ground cover should maintain soil organisms and plants and animals to support the hydrologic and nutrient cycles, and

energy flow. Ground cover and signs of erosion are surrogate measures for hydrologic and nutrient cycles and energy flow.

1-2. When grazing practices alone are not likely to restore areas of low infiltration or permeability, land management treatments may be designed and implemented to attain improvement.

Standard 2: Riparian-Wetland Sites

Riparian-wetland areas are in properly functioning condition.

Criteria for Meeting Standard 2

Stream channel morphology and functions are appropriate for proper functioning condition for existing climate, landform, and channel reach characteristics. Riparian-wetland areas are functioning properly when adequate vegetation, landform, or large woody debris is present to dissipate stream energy associated with high-water flows.

Riparian-wetland functioning condition assessments are based on examination of hydrologic, vegetative, soil, and erosion-deposition factors. The BLM has developed a standard checklist to address these factors and make functional assessments. Riparian-wetland areas are functioning properly as indicated by the results of the application of the appropriate checklist.

The checklist for riparian areas is in Technical Reference 1737-9, "Process for Assessing Proper Functioning Condition." The checklist for wetlands is in Technical Reference 1737-11, "Process for Assessing Proper Functioning Condition for Lentic Riparian-Wetland Areas."

As indicated by such factors as:

- Gradient
- Width/depth ratio
- Channel roughness and sinuosity of stream channel
- Bank stabilization
- Reduced erosion
- Captured sediment
- Ground water recharge
- Dissipation of energy by vegetation

Exceptions and exemptions (where applicable):

- Dirt tanks, wells, and other water facilities constructed or placed at a location for the purpose of providing water for livestock and/or wildlife, and which have not been

determined through local planning efforts to provide for riparian or wetland habitat are exempt.

- Water impoundments permitted for construction, mining, or other similar activities are exempt.

Guidelines

2-1. Management practices maintain or promote sufficient vegetation to maintain, improve or restore riparian-wetland functions of energy dissipation, sediment capture, groundwater recharge and stream bank stability, thus promoting stream channel morphology (e.g., gradient, width/depth ratio, channel roughness and sinuosity) and functions appropriate to climate and landform.

2-2. New facilities are located away from riparian-wetland areas if they conflict with achieving or maintaining riparian-wetland function. Existing facilities are used in a way that does not conflict with riparian-wetland functions or are relocated or modified when incompatible with riparian-wetland functions.

2-3. The development of springs and seeps or other projects affecting water and associated resources shall be designed to protect ecological functions and processes.

Standard 3: Desired Resource Conditions

Productive, diverse upland and riparian-wetland plant communities of native species exist and are maintained.

Criteria for Meeting Standard 3

Upland and riparian-wetland plant communities meet desired plant community objectives. Plant community objectives are determined with consideration for all multiple uses, as appropriate. Objectives also address native species and the requirements of the Taylor Grazing Act, Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA), Endangered Species Act (ESA), Clean Water Act (CWA), and appropriate laws, regulations, and policies.

Desired plant community objectives will be developed to assure that soil conditions and ecosystem function described in Standards 1 and 2 are met. They detail a site-specific plant community, which when obtained, will assure rangeland health, state water quality standards and habitat for endangered, threatened, and sensitive species. Thus, desired plant community objectives will be used as an indicator of ecosystem function and rangeland health.

As indicated by such factors as:

- Composition
- Structure
- Distribution

Exceptions and exemptions (where applicable):

- Ecological sites or stream reaches on which a change in existing vegetation is physically, biologically, or economically impractical

Guidelines

3-1. The use and perpetuation of native species will be emphasized. However, when restoring or rehabilitating disturbed or degraded rangelands, non-intrusive, non-native plant species are appropriate for use where native species (a) are not available, (b) are not economically feasible, (c) cannot achieve ecological objectives as well as non-native species, and/or (d) cannot compete with already established non-native species.

3-2. Conservation of Federal threatened or endangered, proposed, candidate, and other special status species is promoted by the maintenance or restoration of their habitats.

3-3. Management practices maintain, restore, or enhance water quality in conformance with State or Federal standards.

3-4. Intensity, season and frequency of use, and distribution of grazing use should provide for growth and reproduction of those plant species needed to reach desired plant community objectives.

3-5. Grazing on designated ephemeral (annual and perennial) rangeland may be authorized if the following conditions are met:

- Ephemeral vegetation is present in draws, washes, and under shrubs and has grown to useable levels at the time grazing begins.
- Sufficient surface and subsurface soil moisture exists for continued plant growth.
- Serviceable waters are capable of providing for proper grazing distribution.
- Sufficient annual vegetation will remain on site to satisfy other resource concerns (i.e., watershed, wildlife, wild horses and burros).
- Monitoring is conducted during grazing to determine if objectives are being met.

3-6. Management practices will target those populations of noxious weeds, which can be controlled or eliminated by approved methods.

3-7. Management practices to achieve desired plant communities will consider protection and conservation of known cultural resources, including historical sites, and prehistoric sites and plants of significance to Native American peoples.

NPS Vital Signs

The condition of key natural resources and ecological processes on NPS lands are verified through the NPS Vital Signs monitoring program. For Parashant, Vital Signs selection, condition standards, and monitoring protocols are under development now. Where indicated in the Plan, and for other key resources not specifically referenced in the Plan, Vital Signs monitoring will be developed and used to determine trends in resource condition from which management actions, if necessary, may be implemented in conformance with this Plan to prevent or reverse resource degradation. The goal of Vital Signs is to retain resources and ecological processes functioning within a normal range of variation. Vital Signs standards and monitoring will be designed to incorporate, correlate with, and/or compliment similar natural resource monitoring and condition assessments conducted through BLM programs on Monument lands.

Wildland Fire Acres in the Alternative Tables

The number of acres predicted to be burned by wildland fire in each ecological zone in Table 2.3 is based on the total acres burned by wildland fires from 1984-2003. This number does not change by alternative. Although proposed vegetation treatments change by alternative, there is not a direct correlation between acres treated and acres burned by wildland fire. Fuels treatments can decrease the potential for stand-replacing fire, but may not affect the number of acres burned. Projected acres of post-fire rehabilitation are based on fire history. Rehabilitation may not be implemented after all fires. Additional rehabilitation efforts could be implemented if wildland fires and fire use exceed these estimates.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

The proclamations and purpose, significance, and mission statements for the Monuments and the significance and mission statements for the Arizona Strip FO guided the development of the management actions presented in the alternatives (see Chapter 1). The BLM and NPS also considered the Planning Area vision and planning criteria in the process. An in-depth discussion of these management guidelines is found in Chapter 1. The BLM and NPS were also guided through the development of goals for each of the potential management units and DFCs for each resource/resource use within the Planning Area. DFCs are presented for resource/resources uses within the Monuments and Arizona Strip FO in the alternative tables (tables 2.1 – 2.19).

THE ALTERNATIVES

NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE

Alternative A: No Action

Alternative A is the No Action Alternative that is required by NEPA and provides the baseline against which to compare the other alternatives. Under this alternative, current management practices would continue as funding allows.

With the establishment of Parashant, the BLM and NPS were instructed to follow the directives of Proclamation 7265 and the interim management policy issued pursuant to the proclamation. Following the establishment of Vermilion, the BLM was instructed to follow the directives of Proclamation 7374 and the interim management policy issued pursuant to that proclamation. Alternative A would entail the continued management of both Monuments and the Arizona Strip FO under the Arizona Strip RMP (1992, as amended) and the Lake Mead GMP (1986, for the NPS portion of Parashant), as modified by the interim management policies that have been incorporated in the BLM/NPS Interagency Agreement for Parashant and under BLM IM 2002-008 for Vermilion. Interim management policies provide temporary guidance until this Plan is completed. Such policies, as identified under Alternative A, are considered part of a viable alternative for future management.

The key components of Alternative A are identified below:

- Alternative A depicts current management under the existing management plans as modified by Proclamations 7265 and 7374 and the interim management policies.

- Alternative A provides the baseline to compare current management with various strategies suggested for future management (Alternatives B, C, D, and E).

- Alternative A responds to those public comments favoring keeping things as they are.

Management Actions under Alternative A

Alternative A would incorporate the management common to all alternatives as previously described. Specific management actions under Alternative A for each of the planning areas are presented in tables 2.1 – 2.19, and compared against the other alternatives. Maps illustrating management actions under Alternative A are located at the end of this chapter (see maps 2.1 – 2.9).

BLM Guidance Areas and NPS Management Zones

BLM Guidance Areas

Under the current management of the BLM portion of the Planning Area, public lands were partitioned into Guidance Areas (Areas A and B) in the Arizona Strip RMP (BLM 1992, as amended). Map 2.1 depicts the BLM guidance areas that would be maintained under Alternative A. These broad landscapes differentiate areas with special resource concerns, sensitivities, or characteristics and are defined as follows:

Area A

These lands contain a wide variety of resources and values that require continued multiple-use management. Most of these lands do not contain unusual characteristics and are not subject to unusual demands requiring special management attention.

Management guidelines for these areas would remain similar to current management practices, which are considered adequate. Existing laws, regulations, policies, and procedures would be followed. The following management guidelines apply to area A:

- Designate off-highway vehicle (OHV) use as either open or limited to existing roads and trails,
- Issue commercial, non-commercial, negotiated sales, and free-use permits as appropriate for woodland products and mineral materials,
- Provide for primitive motorized and primitive non-motorized recreation,
- Transfer public lands for community expansion, primarily through exchange.

Area B

Area B includes land identified by the public and BLM as having unique resource values and special management needs. These lands have characteristics that include important scenic values, exceptional natural features, and fragile physical features. In these fragile areas, disturbances would be very difficult to reclaim and permanent scars on the landscape can occur. With few exceptions, public lands in Area B are more remote than those in Area A. These lands are generally not developed and presently do not receive a great deal of public use.

Management guidelines for public lands in Area B focus on the maintenance and/or enhancement of various resource values while allowing for multiple uses. The BLM would manage authorized uses and prepare management prescriptions to protect remoteness, natural settings, or other unique resource values. The following management guidelines apply to area B:

- Close and rehabilitate roads where no obvious public or administrative need exists,
- Designate OHV use as either closed or limited to designated roads and trails,

- Implement special coordinated resource management plans to protect the fragile character and unique resource values of specific areas,
- Permit the removal of woodland products only when it would enhance other resource values of the area,
- Retain land in federal ownership unless specifically required by law,
- Provide for primitive motorized and primitive non-motorized recreation,
- Accommodate mineral material disposal, provided Visual Resource Management (VRM) Class II guidelines are met.

Most BLM lands (2,228,434 acres) would be in Area A, which contain a wide variety of resources and values that require continued multiple use management. Area B includes land identified as having unique resource values and special management needs (885,515 acres). Most of Area B now encompasses large portions of the Monuments and would be managed to protect these unique resource values.

NPS Management Zones

Under current management, the NPS portion of Parashant falls within "management zones" that were identified in the Lake Mead GMP (1986). Under Alternative A, the NPS portion of the Parashant would remain within the Gregg Basin/Grand Wash and Shivwits Zones, which are depicted in Map 2.1.

Gregg Basin/Grand Wash Zone

The Gregg Basin/Grand Wash Zone includes remote and primitive lands in the lower Pakoon Basin that access Lake Mead NRA. This area is intended to provide a unique, isolated experience for visitors to access the Pakoon Basin and Lake Mead.

Shivwits Plateau Zone

The Shivwits Plateau Zone includes remote and rugged plateaus, primarily in a forested pinyon-juniper and ponderosa pine landscape, and that provide access via primitive roads to the north rim of the western Grand Canyon. This area is intended to be managed for a primitive and remote visitor experience.

ACTION ALTERNATIVES: ALTERNATIVES B, C, D, AND E

Alternative B

Alternative B places an emphasis on minimal human use/influence, and proposes the fewest miles of open roads and trails. It focuses on natural processes and other unobtrusive methods for ecosystem restoration, resource management, and scientific research; more protection and

enhancement of remoteness and dispersed recreation; unstructured recreation opportunities; and the least amount of motorized recreation opportunities.

The key components of Alternative B are as follows:

- Alternative B responds to those public comments desiring greater focus on ecological health and the protection of naturalness, opportunities for solitude, and primitive recreation.

- Alterative B supports a restoration program that relies more on natural processes to restore ecological health.

Management Actions under Alternative B

Alternative B would incorporate the management common to all alternatives as previously described. Specific management actions under Alternative B for each of the planning areas are presented in tables 2.1 – 2.19, and compared against the other alternatives. Maps illustrating management actions under Alternative B are located at the end of this chapter (see maps 2.10 – 2.19).

Alternative C

Alternative C represents an attempt to balance resource protection and human use/influence. It proposes a moderate amount of open roads and trails; mix of natural processes and "hands-on" techniques for ecosystem restoration, resource management, and scientific research; and a mix of motorized, non-motorized, dispersed, and structured recreation opportunities.

The key components of Alternative C are as follows:

- Alternative C provides a balanced response to competing public concerns between public use and protection of resources.

- Alternative C accommodates use and access while still protecting resources.

Management Actions under Alternative C

Alternative C would incorporate the management common to all alternatives as previously described. Specific management actions under Alternative C for each of the planning areas are presented in tables 2.1 – 2.19, and compared against the other alternatives. Maps illustrating management actions under Alternative C are located at the end of this chapter (see maps 2.20 – 2.29).

Alternative D

Alternative D places an emphasis on maximum appropriate human use/influence and the widest array of visitor experiences and opportunities. It includes the most miles of open roads and trails (with the exception of Alternative A), and focuses on "hands-on" techniques for ecosystem restoration, resource management, and scientific research. As such, it offers fewer remote settings and the most motorized and structured recreation opportunities compared to the other alternatives.

The key components of Alternative D are as follows:

- Alternative D allows the broadest use of restoration tools, including chemical, biological, mechanical, and natural processes as appropriate to the ecological zone.

- Alternative D responds to public comments stressing the desire for more motorized access, a stronger focus on multiple use of resources, and increased number of projects or facilities.

Management Actions under Alternative D

Alternative D would incorporate the management common to all alternatives as previously described. Specific management actions under Alternative D for each of the planning areas are presented in tables 2.1 – 2.19, and compared against the other alternatives. Maps illustrating management actions under Alternative D are located at the end of this chapter (see maps 2.30 – 2.39).

Alternative E: Preferred Alternative

Alternative E is the Preferred Alternative. It emphasizes minimal human influence and use in the more remote sections of the Planning Area and more human use/influence in the areas adjacent to local communities or in areas presently receiving such use/influence. It attempts to balance human use/influence with resource protection. Where appropriate, it proposes a combination of management actions including allowing natural processes to continue, applying more hands-on treatment methods, and protecting the remote settings that currently exist in the Planning Area.

The key components of Alternative E are as follows:

- Alternative E responds to public comments to protect resources while still allowing use, especially near the communities.

- Alternative E provides the best means to accommodate the widest range of public and agency concerns over resources and resource uses.

Management Actions under Alternative E

Alternative E would incorporate the management common to all alternatives as previously described. Specific management actions under Alternative A for each of the planning areas are presented in tables 2.1 – 2.19, and compared against the other alternatives. Maps illustrating management actions under Alternative E are located at the end of this chapter (see maps 2.37b, 2.39 – 2.47).

Management Units

Management units are geographic areas with similar resource management goals. Under Alternatives B-E, four management units (Community, Corridors, Backroads, and Outback) were used as guidance for land use plan decisions in specific geographic areas with similar landscapes, resources, and resource uses in the Planning Area.

The polygons that outline the location of the four management units are identical to those that identify the location of travel management areas (TMAs; see Table 2.15 and maps 2.12, 2.22, 2.32, and 2.42). TMAs, however, are land use allocations that describe the areas allocated for varying types of access, while management units are not land use allocations or decisions. This does not diminish their value as management tools as they assist in better understanding the differing areas and associated uses and resources in the Planning Area.

Facilities or projects associated with valid, existing rights and permitted uses could occur in any management unit, though the influence they have on the landscape character may vary greatly. Facilities include, but are not limited to: transmission lines, communications facilities, or kiosks. Projects could include, but are not limited to: corrals, catchments, pipelines, fences, wells, and troughs.

The potential location and extent of the management units vary among the four action alternatives (See maps 2.1, 2.10, 2.20, 2.30, and 2.40), with the exception of the Corridors Management Unit that is identical under the action alternatives.

Community Management Unit

BLM lands within the Community Management Unit would provide room for community growth and development. These lands would also offer the widest variety of recreation opportunities, such as viewing scenery and activities; riding motorcycles/OHVs; vehicle touring; flying aircraft; hiking and walking; bicycling; horseback riding; camping; picnicking; hunting; studying nature; using interpretive services; and attending organized events. These activities, however, would not be to the detriment or exclusion of the protection of resources upon which the natural environment and recreation experiences depend. Visitors to this management unit would experience the highest frequency of interaction with other people.

These areas would also provide the most opportunities for short-term or day-use recreation activities "close to home." Lands within the Community Management Unit may also provide resources, such as fuelwood and mineral materials, access to permitted commercial and recreational activities, and scenic backdrops or settings for communities.

Moderate to substantial modifications to the landscape character would be allowed to occur in the Community Management Unit compared to other management units but not to the exclusion of protecting important resources. Sights, sounds, and uses of other people would be readily evident.

Corridors Management Unit

Lands within the Corridors Management Unit would occur along major travel routes, providing, among other things, access to the Back Roads and Outback management units. They would offer a variety of recreation opportunities, such as viewing scenery, riding motorcycles/OHVs, vehicle touring, flying aircraft, hiking and walking, bicycling, horseback riding, camping, picnicking, hunting, studying nature, using interpretive services, and participating in compatible organized events. Such activities would occur with a moderate frequency of interaction with other people.

These areas would also provide the most opportunities for short-term or day-use recreation activities related to vehicle touring. Outside the Monuments, these lands may also provide resources, such as fuelwood and mineral materials, and access to permitted commercial and recreational activities.

The Corridors Management Unit is characterized by predominantly natural-appearing environments with moderate evidences of the sights and sounds and uses of others. Some modifications to the landscape could occur, but not to the exclusion of the protection of visual, natural, and cultural resources and uses.

Back Roads Management Unit

Lands within the Back Roads Management Unit would provide a variety of dispersed recreation opportunities such as viewing scenery, riding motorcycles/OHVs, vehicle touring, flying aircraft, hiking and walking, bicycling, horseback riding, camping, picnicking, hunting, studying nature, using interpretive services, and participating in compatible organized events. Such activities would occur with low to moderate frequency of interaction with other people.

While concentration of users would be low, evidence of other users would be relatively high. These lands may also provide resources such as fuelwood and mineral materials for use on the Arizona Strip FO, and access to permitted commercial activities and to lands in the Outback Management Unit.

BLM and NPS lands identified as within the Back Roads Management Unit would be characterized by predominantly natural or natural-appearing environments of moderate to large size with moderate probabilities of experiencing isolation from the sights and sounds of other people. These natural appearing landscapes and open spaces would contribute to high quality visitor experiences. Some modifications to the landscape could be expected, but would be tempered by the need to protect important resources.

Outback Management Unit

Lands within the Outback Management Unit would provide opportunities for undeveloped, primitive, and self-directed recreation opportunities such as viewing scenery, hiking and walking, horseback riding, backpacking, hunting, studying nature, canyoneering, and rock climbing. The frequency of interaction with other people would be low and evidence of other users would be minimal.

BLM and NPS lands classified as within the Outback Management Unit would be characterized by predominantly natural or natural-appearing environments of moderate to large size. The lowest level of landscape modifications would be expected compared to the other management units. Remote settings, natural landscapes, solitude, and opportunities for primitive recreation would be minimally impacted by human activity.

NPS ENVIRONMENTALLY PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

The Environmentally Preferred Alternative was identified to meet NPS requirements in the Draft Plan/DEIS in managing the NPS portion of Parashant. The BLM is not required to identify an environmentally preferred alternative in the DEIS. The alternative would meet national environmental policy as expressed in Section 101 of NEPA, which identifies the responsibility of the federal government to do the following:

1. Fulfill the responsibilities of each generation as trustee of the environment for succeeding generations.
2. Ensure for all American safe, healthful, productive, and esthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings.
3. Attain the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradation, risk of health or safety, or other undesirable and unintended consequences.
4. Preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage and maintain, wherever possible, an environment that supports diversity and variety of individual choice.
5. Achieve a balance between population and resource use that will permit high standards of living and a wide sharing of life's amenities.
6. Enhance the quality of renewable resources and approach the maximum attainable recycling of depletable resources.

In comparison with the other alternatives analyzed, Alternative E best meets the above NEPA goals for the future management of the NPS portion of Parashant. It provides a high level of protection of natural and cultural resources, while providing for a wide range of beneficial uses of the environment.

The no-action alternative, Alternative A, would allow visitor use to increase unchecked, thereby causing potential negative impacts on the visitor experience and resource conditions. This alternative does not address TMAs, thereby ignoring a proactive approach to visitor access and protection of natural and cultural resources. It does not address discrepancies that exist between the Lake Mead 1979 Wilderness proposal and the 1986 GMP, resulting in potentially confusing and conflicting information about which routes are designated open. This alternative also does not identify additional lands allocated to maintain wilderness characteristics. Finally, Alternative A does not call for proactive restoration of pinyon pine or ponderosa pine communities, thereby causing unnatural buildup of fuels and causing potentially catastrophic fires. For these reasons, the no-action alternative is not preferred from an environmental perspective.

Alternative B represents the alternative with the most "hands off" management. It has the fewest acres of access and designated routes, most acres of primitive TMAs and lands allocated to maintain wilderness characteristics, and very few areas identified for restoration. Though this alternative is the most "natural" management alternative, it does not provide for proactive visitor or resource management. This alternative would not be selected as the environmentally preferred alternative because it does not achieve a balance between visitor use/access and protection of resource conditions.

Alternative C represents a better balance of visitor use and resource conditions, but does not recognize the unique nature of Parashant in terms of its accessibility and opportunities to provide a range of appropriate recreational experiences to Monument visitors. It does not acknowledge that, in general, areas closer to population centers may be more appropriate for more diverse visitor uses, whereas areas further from population centers may be more appropriate for providing primitive conditions and remote experiences. This alternative does not attain the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradation. Though this alternative is more environmentally preferred than alternatives A, B, and E, it is not the environmentally preferred alternative.

Alternative D represents the alternative with the most "hands-on" management, maximum human use/influence, and the most recreation opportunities. It also identifies the fewest acres allocated to maintain wilderness characteristics. This alternative proposes extensive proactive restoration, which means fewer acres restored via natural means, and more significant alterations to the primitive landscape. It provides a high range of visitor access and recreation opportunities, but fewer opportunities for primitive and remote experiences. For these reasons, this alternative does not achieve the balance between population and resource use that permits enhancement of resource conditions and visitor experience.

Alternative E takes the best components of each of the four above alternatives to ensure protection of Monument resources while providing a wide range of beneficial uses. This alternative acknowledges that the more remote areas of the Monument should be managed to preserve the remoteness and wilderness characteristics, the preservation of which was stressed during the public comment period. At the same time, it would provide more access in areas closer to population centers to ensure that a range of appropriate outdoor recreation is available. This alternative provides a good balance of proactive restoration, while maintaining primitive and "natural-appearing" landscapes. This alternative preserves important natural aspects of our national heritage while providing an environment that supports diversity and a variety of individual choices. Overall, alternative E best meet the requirements of Section 101 of NEPA.

RENEWABLE ENERGY RESOURCES

The President's National Energy Policy encourages the development of renewable energy resources and requires that the BLM increase and diversify national sources of both traditional and alternative energy resources, improve the energy transportation network, and ensure sound environmental management. As part of the BLM's proposed National Energy Policy Implementation Plan, the BLM and the National Renewable Energy Laboratory identified BLM planning units with the highest potential for the development of renewable resources. Using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) data, the Arizona Strip FO was ranked 18 out of 25 planning units with the highest potential for concentrating solar power sites, 15th in photovoltaic sites, and 23rd in biomass sites. This Draft Plan/DEIS encourages the development of renewable energy sources in the Arizona Strip FO. See Table 2.11 (Lands and Realty) for specific decisions on renewable energy.

ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

Adaptive management is a formal, systematic, and rigorous approach to learning from the results of management actions, accommodating change, and improving management. It involves synthesizing existing knowledge, exploring alternative actions, and making explicit forecasts about their results. Management actions and monitoring programs are carefully designed to generate reliable feedback and clarify the reasons underlying results. Actions and objectives are then adjusted based on this feedback and improved understanding to continue to try to achieve the DFCs. In addition, decisions, actions, and results are carefully documented and communicated to others, so that knowledge gained through experience is passed on, rather than lost when individuals move or leave the organization.

Land use plan level decisions would not be adaptable. These include the DFCs, special area designations, and allocations. Plan amendments would be required to change these decisions. Implementation or activity level decisions could be adapted. Future activity level plans would follow NEPA procedures and involve the public.

This Draft Plan/DEIS recommends an adaptive management strategy. This adaptive management process is flexible and generally involves four phases: planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. As the BLM and NPS obtain new information, they are able to evaluate monitoring data and other resource information to periodically refine and update DFCs, management actions, and allowable uses. This allows for the continual refinement and improvement of management prescriptions and practices.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS

Although the BLM's and NPS's intent and commitment to accomplish administrative actions is generally addressed in Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)- or Environmental Assessment (EA)-level documents, such activities are not management decisions at either the land use plan level or implementation level . Administrative actions are day-to-day activities conducted by the BLM and NPS, often required by FLPMA or the National Park Service Organic Act. BLM and NPS administrative actions do not require NEPA analysis or a written decision by a responsible official to be completed. Examples of administrative actions include mapping, surveying, inventorying, monitoring, and collecting information needed such as research and studies.

DECISIONS BY ALTERNATIVES

The potential management decisions under each alternative for Parashant, Vermilion, and Arizona Strip FO are presented in the following alternative tables (tables 2.1 –2.19). These tables represent resource programs that address the management of Critical Elements of the Human Environment and land use planning topics for the BLM and mandatory EIS topics for the NPS (see Chapter 4; Table 4.1), and are arranged as follows:

- Table 2.1: Air, water, and soils
- Table 2.2: Geology and Paleontology
- Table 2.3: Vegetation and Fire and Fuels Management (also includes Vegetation Products)
- Table 2.4: Fish and Wildlife
- Table 2.5: Special Status Species
- Table 2.6: Wild Burros
- Table 2.7: Cultural Resources
- Table 2.8: Visual Resources
- Table 2.9: Soundscapes
- Table 2.10: Wilderness Characteristics
- Table 2.11: Lands and Realty
- Table 2.12: Livestock Grazing
- Table 2.13: Minerals
- Table 2.14: Recreation and Visitor Services/Interpretation and Environmental Education
- Table 2.15: Trails and Travel Management
- Table 2.16: Special Area Designations

- Table 2.17: Public Health and Safety
- Table 2.18: Scientific Research

The alternative tables are divided into five columns representing the No Action Alternative and the four action alternatives. Those decisions common to all alternatives transcend the column boundaries, while decisions that vary by alternative are confined to their appropriate cell. Decisions that are common to two, three, or four alternatives also transcend column boundaries. In addition, decisions that are common to all planning areas are clearly labeled, as are decisions specific to Parashant, Vermilion, Arizona Strip FO, or a combination of these planning areas.

TYPES OF BLM DECISIONS

Land Use Plan Decisions

Land use plan decisions represent the desired outcomes and the actions needed to achieve them. Such decisions were attained using the planning process found in 43 CFR 1600 and guide future land management actions and subsequent site-specific implementation decisions. When presented to the public as proposed decisions, land use plan decisions can be protested to the BLM Director; however, they are not appealable to Interior Board of Land Appeals (IBLA).

Desired Future Conditions

Land use plans express DFCs or desired outcomes in terms of specific goals, standards, and objectives. These are identified to direct BLM's actions in most effectively meeting legal mandates (e.g., the ESA), numerous regulatory responsibilities, national policy, State Director guidance, and other resource or social needs. The first items on each alternative table are the DFCs appropriate to each alternative and planning area. DFCs are often common to all alternatives and all planning areas, and are clearly identified as such. Following DFCs are special area designations (where applicable), actions aimed at achieving the DFCs, and allowable uses.

DFCs represent the goals and objectives for resources and/or uses. They direct the BLM and NPS actions in most effectively meeting legal mandates; numerous regulatory responsibilities; national policy; state director (BLM) and director (NPS) guidance; and other resource or social needs. The allocations, actions to achieve the DFCs, restrictions on uses, allowable uses, or special area designations are the decisions that allow the BLM and NPS to work toward achieving the DFCs.

Special Area Designations

Special area designations include those that are designated by Congress for special protection, such as wilderness areas or national historic or scenic trails. Such designations are not land use

plan decisions; however; recommendations for designation can be made to Congress at the land use plan level. Congress may then act on these recommendations at a later time.

Administrative designations, made by the BLM, are also considered special area designations and can be made in the land use plan, and include designating ACECs or Watchable Wildlife Viewing Sites.

Land Use Allocations

Land use allocations are land use plan decisions that set apart geographic areas for specific resources or uses, such as areas where wildland fire is not desired, grazing is authorized, or where OHV areas are necessary. Allocations have geographic boundaries and are represented by polygons on the maps at the end of this chapter (maps 2.1 – 2.47). The management of allocated resources is described through the decisions proposed under the alternatives. It is common for specific resource or use allocations to overlap with other resource or use allocations.

Management Actions

Management actions set the framework that allows achievement of the DFCs. In the alternative tables, management actions are categorized as either actions to achieve desired outcomes, allowable uses, or restrictions on uses.

Administrative Actions

Administrative actions are day-to-day activities conducted by BLM that are often required by FLPMA yet do not require NEPA analysis or a written decision by a responsible official to be accomplished. Examples of administrative actions include: mapping, surveying, inventorying, monitoring, collecting information needed such as research and studies, and completed project specific or implementation level plans.

Many land use plan decisions are implemented or become effective upon approval of the management plan. The kinds of decisions that become effective upon approval of the management plan include desired future conditions (DFCs), land use allocation decisions, and all special area designations, such as ACECs. Management actions that require additional site-specific project planning as funding becomes available will require further environmental analysis. Decisions to implement site-specific projects are subject to administrative review at the time such decisions are made. BLM would continue to involve and collaborate with the public during implementation of this plan.

Implementation Decisions

Implementation decisions are management actions tied to a specific location. These are decisions that take action to implement land use plan decisions and are generally appealable to

IBLA under 43 CFR 4.410. Implementation, or activity level, decisions generally constitute BLM's final approval allowing on-the-ground actions to proceed. These types of decisions require appropriate site-specific planning and NEPA analysis. They may be incorporated into implementation plans (activity or project plans) or may exist as stand-alone decisions.

Unlike land use plan decisions, implementation decisions are not subject to protest under the planning regulations. Instead, implementation decisions are subject to various administrative remedies, particularly appeals to the Office of Hearing and Appeals (Interior Board of Land Appeals). Where implementation decisions are made as part of the land use planning process, they are still subject to the appeals process or other administrative review as prescribed by the specific resource program regulations after the BLM resolves the protests to land use plan decisions and make a decision to adopt or amend the management plan.

THE ALTERNATIVE DECISIONS

The following pages (tables 2.1 –2.19) detail the potential decisions by alternative and by planning area. Table 2.19, Summary of Impacts, summarizes the impacts from these decisions.

Area and length figures referenced in tables 2.1 – 2.19 and throughout this document are based on the best available GIS data at the time of publication. These figures are based on the Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 12 projection referencing the North American Datum of 1983. Analysis and calculation have been made on various GIS layers, which may or may not correspond to each other. Differences in area or length correlations between the various calculations in this document are due to minor discrepancies between GIS layers.

Acreage numbers provided in the Vegetation and Fire and Fuels Management section, Table 2.3, were generated as actual acres treated or by specialists projections based on available habitat. They are not GIS generated numbers.

TABLE 2.1: AIR, WATER, AND SOILS				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED
I. AIR MANAGEMENT				
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS				
Common to All Planning Areas				
N/A	Federal and State air quality standards would be maintained within the Planning Area.			
MANAGEMENT ACTIONS				
B. ***Common to All Planning Areas***				
Impacts to air quality would be prevented or reduced through the application of specific mitigation measures identified in activity level planning and NEPA level review.				
Parashant				
The potential adverse impact of fugitive dust would be mitigated during surface disturbing projects.				
II. WATER MANAGEMENT				
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS				
Common to All Planning Areas				
All surface water would meet Arizona State water quality standards.				
N/A	Surface water availability at seeps and springs would be appropriate for the soil type, climate, and landform.			
N/A	Ecological functions and processes would be intact at all seeps and springs.			
N/A	Flowing water systems would provide continuous flowing water and associated riparian vegetative cover, where possible.			
N/A	The natural hydrologic functions of all watersheds would be intact.			
MANAGEMENT ACTIONS				
B. ***Common to All Planning Areas***				
Impacts to water quality would be prevented or reduced through the application of specific mitigation measures identified in activity level planning and NEPA level review.				
The BLM would file for water rights in accordance with State of Arizona water laws on available water sources for recreational use, wildlife, livestock, administrative uses, and in-stream flows.				
Flood plain occupancy and development would be avoided and the 100-year flood plain would be protected.	Natural values associated with floodplains and wetlands would be restored and preserved by avoiding floodplain occupancy and development.			

TABLE 2.1: AIR, WATER, AND SOILS				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
N/A	The BLM would continue to work with appropriate state authorities to ensure that water resources needed would be available.			
III. SOIL MANAGEMENT				
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS				
Common to All Planning Areas				
Soils would exhibit infiltration, permeability, and erosion rates appropriate for the soil type, climate, and landform.				
B. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS				
Common to All Planning Areas				
Surface disturbance and reclamation activities would proceed consistent with current permits and subject to the following: • Arizona Standards for Rangeland Health would be followed to maintain or improve soil conditions. See Livestock Grazing Table 2.12. • Activities would be the minimum necessary to accomplish the task. • Reclamation would be required for road realignments. • Measures to stabilize soils and minimize surface water runoff would be required for slopes greater than 15%, both during project activities and following project completion. • Restoration and reclamation actions would be consistent with vegetation management decisions for each Ecological Zone. • Reclamation of all surface disturbances would be initiated during or immediately upon completion of the authorized project. Reclamation could include re-contouring the disturbed area to blend with the surrounding terrain, ripping compacted areas, replacement of topsoil, seeding, planting, and/or providing effective ground cover. • All temporary roads would be closed and reclaimed immediately upon completion of the project. Reclaimed roads could be barricaded or signed until reclamation objectives are achieved. • Facilities or improvements no longer necessary would be removed and the sites would be reclaimed, provided no historic properties are affected.				
Watershed and riparian objectives would continue to be coordinated into applicable Allotment Management Plans (AMPs) with emphasis on areas of moderate to severe erosion.	Emphasis for management of all grazing allotments in Watershed Condition Class IV would be to reduce erosion and improve the watershed condition class. Evaluations would be completed through the Arizona Standards for Rangeland Health, See Livestock Grazing Table 2.12.			
Parashant				
N/A	The following watersheds would be priority for assessment, treatments and/or restrictions on use to reduce erosion: • Upper Lang's Run, Black Rock Mountain, and Parashant			

TABLE 2.1: AIR, WATER, AND SOILS				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
Vermilion				
N/A	All watersheds in the Monument would be priority for assessment, treatments, and/or restrictions on use to reduce erosion.			
Arizona Strip FO				
N/A	The following watersheds would be priority for assessment, treatments, and/or restrictions on use to reduce erosion: • Upper Lang's Run, Black Rock Mountain, Upper Parashant, Lower Hurricane Valley, Fort Pearce Salinity Area, Clayhole Flood Control Structures Area, and Wild Band Valley			

TABLE 2.2: GEOLOGY AND PALEONTOLOGY				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED
I. GEOLOGY AND PALEONTOLOGY				
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS				
Common to All Planning Areas				
N/A	Paleontological resources would be managed for their scientific, educational, and recreational values.			
Parashant and Vermilion				
N/A	Geological and paleontological Monument objects would be protected. These may include all vertebrate or uncommon invertebrate fossils or localities and relevant and highly visible geological features and formations.			
Arizona Strip FO				
N/A	Vertebrate and uncommon invertebrate paleontological resources would be protected.			
B. LAND USE ALLOCATIONS				
Common to All Planning Areas				
N/A	Areas would be classified according to their potential to contain vertebrate fossils or noteworthy occurrences of invertebrate or plant fossils. These Paleontological Sensitivity Classes are: • **Class 1 (Low sensitivity)**: Igneous and metamorphic geologic units and sedimentary geologic units where vertebrate fossils or uncommon non-vertebrate fossils are unlikely to occur. • **Class 2 (Moderate sensitivity)**: Sedimentary geologic units that are known to contain or have unknown potential to contain fossils that vary in significance, abundance, and predictable occurrence. • **Class 3 (Moderate sensitivity)**: Areas where geologic units are known to contain fossils but have little or no risk of human-caused adverse impacts and/or low risk of natural degradation. • **Class 4 (High sensitivity)**: Areas where geologic units regularly and predictably contain vertebrate fossils and/or uncommon non-vertebrate fossils, and are at risk of natural degradation and/or human-caused adverse impacts.			
C. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS				
Common to All Planning Areas				
N/A	BLM would identify and protect significant fossils and allow for scientific research at paleontological sites, in accord with permitting procedures.			
N/A	Should paleontological resources be discovered within the planning area, the sites would be evaluated for sensitivity. The sites would then be classified and managed consistent with the land use allocation classifications described above.			

TABLE 2.2: GEOLOGY AND PALEONTOLOGY	
N/A	Prior to authorizing land uses in any Class 4 areas, a records search and paleontological survey and/or monitoring would be required so that impacts to vertebrate fossils and/or uncommon invertebrate fossils could be minimized or mitigated.
N/A	Adverse impacts to vertebrate and/or uncommon invertebrate paleontological resources would be mitigated.
D. ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS	
Common to All Planning Areas	
N/A	Inventories for paleontological resources would continue.
N/A	Develop a sensitivity map for paleontological resources and require screening for all projects against potential for the project to impact vertebrate fossils or noteworthy occurrences of invertebrate or plant fossils.
N/A	The collection of any objects in the Monuments, including paleontological resources (such as fossils or track ways) or rock specimens would not be authorized, except by permit for scientific research or use.
II. CAVE AND KARST RESOURCES	
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
Common to All Planning Areas	
N/A	Significant cave and karst resources would be protected.
MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
B. ***Common to All Planning Areas***	
N/A	All caves and karst features would be considered significant, if they meet the criteria defined in 43 CFR Part 37 (See Appendix 2.B).
N/A	Cave and karst resources would be evaluated to determine proper and needed protective measures to ensure their continued viability. Protective measures could include restricting surface disturbing activities, limiting fire suppression, controlling visitor use, and restricting management actions.
Parashant	
C. ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS	
N/A	Inventories for cave and karst resources would continue.

TABLE 2.3: VEGETATION AND FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED
I. VEGETATION MANAGEMENT: ALL ECOLOGICAL ZONES				
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS				
Common to All Planning Areas				
N/A	• All BLM watersheds would be, or moving toward, functional and meet the Standards for Rangeland Health. (See Chapter 2 text and Appendix 2.A) • A mosaic of native perennial and non-invasive annual vegetative communities would be present across the landscape with diversity of species, canopy, density, and age class reflecting it's local ecological site potential. • Vegetative communities would provide sufficient plant cover and litter accumulation to protect soils from wind and water erosion and enhance nutrient cycling and productivity, even during drought years. • Ecological processes and functions would be protected, enhanced, and/or restored by allowing tools that are necessary and appropriate to mitigate adverse impacts of allowable uses and undesirable disturbances, and contribute to meeting the Standards for Rangeland Health and National Park Service (NPS) Vital Signs and enhance Monument values. • Invasive plant species would be contained, controlled, or eliminated and native species restored to meet desired plant community objectives. • Loss of key ecosystem components to wildfire would be minimized. • Fire return intervals and natural disturbances would be appropriate for the ecological site.			
• Fire is recognized as a natural process in fire-adapted ecosystems and is used to achieve objectives for other resources. • Fuels in Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) areas are maintained at non-hazardous levels to provide for public and fire fighter safety. • Prescribed fire activities comply with Federal and State air quality regulations. • Each vegetation community is maintained within its natural range of variation in plant composition, structure, and function, and fuel loads are maintained below levels that are considered to be hazardous.				
MANAGEMENT ACTIONS				
B. Desired Plant Community Objectives				
Common to All Planning Areas				
a. Sensitive areas including desert tortoise and Siler pincushion cactus habitats would be seasonally restricted or closed to vegetation treatments.	Seasonal restrictions, temporary reductions, or elimination of authorized activities would be implemented in conjunction with vegetation treatment projects to protect sensitive resources and/or ensure attainment of Desired Plant Community (DPC) objectives or Vital Sign standards.			

TABLE 2.3: VEGETATION AND FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
b. Vegetative and Restoration Treatments				
Common to All Planning Areas				
Vegetative treatments could be conducted where plant cover or soil productivity is being lost to achieve a DPC, improve habitat conditions for wildlife, or meet activity plan objectives.	Restoration and vegetation treatments would be authorized where protection of sensitive resources is ensured. Priority areas for restoration or vegetative treatment projects would be defined by ecological zone and major vegetation type and based on the following criteria: • To increase indigenous rare or uncommon species; • Where soil productivity has been reduced due to removal of soil organic matter or active erosion; • Where vegetative cover is inadequate to prevent soil erosion; • To improve habitat conditions for wildlife and/or special status species; • To restore degraded, drought-stricken, weed infested, or otherwise unhealthy areas; • To maintain previously treated areas; • To achieve DPC objectives; and • To meet activity plan objectives. On NPS lands, individual restoration plans would be developed to meet DFCs, NPS Vital Signs standards and related ecological objectives. Mitigation measures would be implemented for reducing impacts such as soil erosion or non-native plant encroachment, and minimum requirements analysis would be used in proposed wilderness and areas allocated to maintain wilderness characteristics.			
The use and perpetuation of native species would be emphasized. However, when restoring or rehabilitating disturbed or degraded rangelands, non-intrusive, non-native plant species would be considered appropriate for use where native species (a) are not available, (b) are not economically feasible, (c) cannot achieve ecological objectives as well as non-native species, and/or (d)	On BLM land, the use and perpetuation of native species would be emphasized. However, when restoring or rehabilitating disturbed or degraded rangelands, non-intrusive, non-native plant species are appropriate for use where native species: • are not available, • are not economically feasible, • cannot achieve ecological objectives as well as non-native species, and/or • cannot compete with already established non-native species. Non-native forbs and perennial grasses would be used in preference to monocultures of non-native annuals. Non-intrusive, non-native plant species would be considered appropriate for use where native species: • are not available, and vegetative cover is essential to stabilize the site and hold soil in place; • cannot achieve DFCs, DPCs, or other ecological objectives as well as non-native species; and/or • cannot compete with already established non-native species.			

TABLE 2.3: VEGETATION AND FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
cannot compete with already established non-native species. Habitat restoration in desert tortoise habitat would not include planting or seeding of non-native plants.				
Parashant				
Vegetation and soil cover would be managed towards ecological stability using mechanical, chemical, biological, or fire as tools for accomplishment. Chaining and other methods that cause substantial surface disturbance should not be permitted. For all fire management activities in National Monuments, measures would be taken to assure that no adverse effects occur to those resources, values, and objects identified in the respective proclamations or legislation as reasons for establishing the area.	Treatment methods and tools appropriate to the management unit and protection of Monument objects could be authorized to achieve DFCs, DPCs, or Vital Sign standards. Treatment methods could include, but are not limited to mechanical, chemical, biological and fire, or any combination thereof. Vegetation treatments and uses would be monitored as part of an adaptive management process. Seed priming and other enhancement techniques could be used to increase germination rates. Treatments would be designed so that they do not encourage an increase in any invasive species. Minimum requirement analysis would be used in BLM designated wilderness and in NPS proposed wilderness and on lands allocated to maintain wilderness characteristics. (See Appendix 2.C for a list of potential methods and tools.) On NPS lands, chaining and other methods that cause substantial surface disturbance would not be permitted.			
On NPS land, authorization of non-native seed use must be consistent with NPS policy, which states that revegetation efforts would use seeds, cuttings, or transplants representing species and gene pools native to the ecological portion of the park in which the restoration project is occurring. Where a natural area has become so degraded that restoration with gene pools native to the park has proven unsuccessful, improved varieties or closely related native species may be used.				

TABLE 2.3: VEGETATION AND FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
Vermilion				
Vegetation and soil cover would be managed towards ecological stability using mechanical, chemical, biological, or fire as tools for accomplishment. Vegetation manipulation should proceed only when consistent with conservation and protection of the Monument's resources. Chaining and other methods that cause substantial surface disturbance should not be permitted. For all fire management activities in national monuments, measures would be taken to assure that no adverse effects occur to those resources, values, and objects identified in the respective proclamation or legislation as reasons for establishing the area	Treatment methods and tools appropriate to the management unit and protection of Monument objects could be authorized to achieve DFCs and DPCs. Treatment methods could include, but are not limited to mechanical, chemical, biological and fire, or any combination thereof. Vegetation treatments and uses would be monitored as part of an adaptive management process. Seed priming and other enhancement techniques could be used to increase germination rates. Treatments would be designed so that they do not encourage an increase in any invasive species. (See Appendix 2.C for a list of potential methods and tools.)			
Arizona Strip FO				
Vegetation and soil cover would be managed towards ecological stability using mechanical, chemical, biological, or fire as tools for accomplishment.	Treatment methods and tools appropriate to the management unit would be authorized to achieve DFCs and DPCs. Treatment methods could include, but are not limited to mechanical, chemical, biological and fire, or any combination thereof. Vegetation treatments and uses would be monitored as part of an adaptive management process. Seed priming and other enhancement techniques could be used to increase germination rates. Treatments would be designed so that they do not encourage an increase in any invasive species. (See Appendix 2.C for a list of potential methods and tools.)			

TABLE 2.3: VEGETATION AND FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
c. Sale or Use of Vegetation Products				
Common to All Planning Areas				
On BLM lands, commercial use would be in specified areas and managed under the multiple use/sustained yield concept.	No areas would be allocated to sustained yield timber harvest.			
On BLM lands, fees or permits would not apply for the collection of pinyon pine seeds (pine nuts) for non-commercial, personal use.				
Collection of listed, proposed, or candidate plant species would not be authorized.				
N/A	Fees may not apply on BLM lands for non-commercial, personal use quantities of items necessary for traditional, religious, or ceremonial purposes, such as herbals, medicines or traditional use items.			
Gathering of dead and downed wood for campfire use would be authorized in areas where campfires are allowed.				
Parashant				
The Monument would be closed to the general commercial sale of vegetative products, except for the following situations;				
On BLM lands, the sale, collection, or use of vegetative materials (e.g. native seed, medicinals, landscape mulch, posts, fuel wood, etc.) would require a permit and may be authorized if tied to a clearly defined science-based research or restoration project, and the use would be consistent with achieving the DFCs and protecting Monument objects. Permits would be authorized only for those areas where resource management objectives have been developed.				
On NPS lands, the collection or use of vegetative materials would only be authorized in conjunction with documented research or restoration programs in accordance with NPS regulations and policy. The sale of vegetative materials would not be authorized.				
BLM may authorize limited harvest of posts and/or poles for on-site administrative purposes.				
The Pakoon Desert Wildlife Management Area (DWMA) would be closed to the collection of vegetative materials.				
Vermilion				
The Monument would be closed to the sale of vegetative products.				
BLM would authorize limited harvest of posts and/or poles for on-site administrative purposes				
Arizona Strip FO				
Personal Christmas tree cutting would be open everywhere except wilderness areas and ACECs. Area-wide limits for	The sale, collection, or use of vegetative materials (e.g. native seed, medicinals, landscape mulch, posts, fuel wood, Christmas trees, etc.) would require a permit. Permits would be authorized only for those areas where resource management objectives have been developed. Interested parties would need to check with the BLM office concerning specific locations, stipulations, fees, and other requirements.			

TABLE 2.3: VEGETATION AND FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
personal use post cutting would be established.	Collection of vegetative materials in ACECs would be restricted unless such use meets specific resource management objectives.			
c. Salvage of Vegetation				
Common to All Planning Areas				
N/A	On BLM lands, salvage of vegetation that would be destroyed through surface disturbing activities may be authorized where doing so would assist in achieving DPCs. Salvage and use would be allowed in the following priority (may require a permit from the State of Arizona): • Removal and maintenance for replanting during rehabilitation of the site being disturbed; • Removal and transplanting out of the area to be disturbed, especially to an area needing rehabilitation; • Removal and salvage by private individuals or to benefit the public (includes schools, churches, non-profit organizations).			
On NPS lands, vegetation that would be destroyed through surface disturbing activities may be salvaged and used to rehabilitate the site or used at another site with similar ecological conditions requiring restoration or rehabilitation. Salvage and use would be allowed in the following priority (may require a permit from the State of Arizona): • Removal and maintenance for replanting during rehabilitation of the site being disturbed; • Removal and transplanting out of the area to be disturbed, especially to an area needing rehabilitation.				
d. Noxious Weeds				
Common to All Planning Areas				
Management practices would target those populations of noxious weeds that can be controlled or eliminated by approved methods.	Implementation of ongoing noxious weed and invasive species control actions would be continued as per national guidance and the Weed Management Area Plan. Integrated weed management would continue using available tools to control noxious weeds consistent with vegetation management decisions for each Ecological Zone and as appropriate to the management unit.			
N/A	Certified weed-free feed, mulch, and seed would be required for all permitted uses to limit the spread of noxious weeds and other undesirable species. (See Table 2.12 Livestock Grazing and Table 2.14 Recreation and Visitor Services.)			
N/A	Construction equipment, fire and/or vehicles from outside the planning area used to implement authorized projects and/or uses would be required to be cleaned (using air, low pressure / high volume, or high pressure water) prior to initiating the project. BLM and NPS vehicles would also be cleaned after being used within any infested area. As National policy is developed we would implement the more stringent. Vehicles leaving the area and later returning to continue the project would require re-cleaning.			

TABLE 2.3: VEGETATION AND FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED
2. ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS				
Desired Plant Community Objectives				
Common to All Planning Areas				
a. The development of site-specific DPC objectives, in accord with ecological site potential, would continue	On BLM lands, the development of site-specific DPC objectives, in accord with ecological site potential, would continue. DPC objectives would be achieved through vegetation treatments and management of resource uses. DPC objectives would be included in all appropriate activity plans, including AMPs. On NPS lands, vegetation management objectives would be developed through vital signs monitoring.			
Ecological site inventories would be completed to determine site potentials and ecological conditions. (See Appendix 2.D for Standards and Guides Implementation Status.)				
b. Vegetative and Restoration Treatments				
Common to All Planning Areas				
N/A	Vegetation treatments and uses would be monitored as part of an adaptive management process. When new information from monitoring or other studies becomes available, practices and guidelines would be modified to incorporate the best science available.			
3. LAND USE ALLOCATIONS - (Fire and Fuels Management)				
Wildland Fire Use Areas				
Common to All Planning Areas				
a. In Wildland Fire Use: Areas Suitable for Wildland Fire Use for Resource Management Benefit where fuel loading is high and current conditions constrain the use of fire (prescribed fire and fire use), prevention and mitigation programs would be emphasized to reduce unwanted ignitions and use mechanical, manual, chemical, or biological treatments to reduce fuel loads and meet resource objectives. Where conditions allow, consistent with management units, naturally ignited wildland fire, prescribed fire, and a combination of mechanical, manual, chemical, and biological treatments would be used to maintain non-hazardous fuel levels, reduce the hazardous effects of unplanned wildland fires, achieve DFCs, and meet resource objectives (See BLM Fire Amendment and BLM Fire Management Plan).				
Parashant				
Wildland Fire Use areas would include Great Basin Pinyon-Juniper Woodland, Great Basin Desert Scrub, Plains and Great	Wildland Fire Use areas would include Riparian, Great Basin, Grassland, Interior Chaparral, Ponderosa Pine, Colorado Plateau Transition, and Mojave Transition (NPS-Andrus Plain only) ecological zones, and WUI areas (BLM only, depending on the surrounding vegetation, fuel loads, and other factors as determined in the BLM Fire Amendment and BLM and NPS Fire Management Plans). Wildland fire use in the riparian ecological zone would only be considered in areas where riparian			

TABLE 2.3: VEGETATION AND FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
Basin Grasslands, Interior Chaparral, and Montane Conifer Forest Vegetation Communities and some WUI areas.	restoration is planned, where fire use would help meet restoration objectives (e.g., reduce exotic vegetation), and where subsequent restoration work would be implemented (e.g., planting native vegetation).			
Vermilion				
Wildland Fire Use areas would include Great Basin Pinyon-Juniper Woodland, Great Basin Desert Scrub, Plains and Great Basin Grasslands Vegetation Communities and some WUI areas.	Wildland Fire Use areas would include Riparian, Great Basin, Grassland, and Colorado Plateau Transition Ecological Zones, and WUI areas (depending on the surrounding vegetation, fuel loads, and other factors as determined in the BLM Fire Amendment and BLM Fire Management Plan). Wildland fire use in the riparian ecological zone would only be considered in areas where riparian restoration is planned, where fire use would help meet restoration objectives (e.g., reduce exotic vegetation), and where subsequent restoration work would be implemented (e.g., planting native vegetation).			
Arizona Strip FO				
Wildland Fire Use areas would include Great Basin Pinyon-Juniper Woodland, Great Basin Desert Scrub, Plains and Great Basin Grasslands, Interior Chaparral, and Montane Conifer Forest Vegetation Communities and some WUI areas.	Wildland Fire Use areas would include Riparian, Great Basin, Grassland, Interior Chaparral, Ponderosa Pine, and Colorado Plateau Transition Ecological Zones, and WUI areas (depending on the surrounding vegetation, fuel loads, and other factors as determined in the BLM Fire Amendment and BLM Fire Management Plan. Wildland fire use in the riparian ecological zone would only be considered in areas where riparian restoration is planned, where fire use would help meet restoration objectives (e.g., reduce exotic vegetation), and where subsequent restoration work would be implemented (e.g., planting native vegetation).			
b. Non-Wildland Fire Use Areas				
Common to All Planning Areas				
In Non Wildland Fire Use: Areas Not Suitable for Wildland Fire Use for Resource Management Benefit, programs to reduce unwanted ignitions would be implemented by the BLM and NPS, and prevention, detection, and rapid suppression response techniques would be emphasized. Where fuel loading is high, mechanical, manual, chemical, or biological treatments and prescribed fire would be used to maintain non-hazardous levels of fuels and meet resource objectives.				

TABLE 2.3: VEGETATION AND FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
Parashant				
Non Wildland Fire Use areas would include Mojave Desert Scrub and Riparian vegetation communities and some WUI areas.	Non Wildland Fire Use areas would include: Mojave Desert, and Mojave Transition (except NPS Andrus Plain area) Ecological Zones, and WUI areas (depending on the surrounding vegetation, fuel loads, and other factors as determined in the BLM Fire Amendment and BLM and NPS Fire Management Plans).			
Vermilion				
Non Wildland Fire Use areas would include the Riparian vegetation community and some WUI areas.	Non Wildland Fire Use areas would include WUI areas (depending on the surrounding vegetation, fuel loads, and other factors as determined in the BLM Fire Amendment and BLM Fire Management Plan).			
Arizona Strip FO				
Non Wildland Fire Use areas would include Mojave Desert Scrub and Riparian vegetation communities and some WUI areas.	Non Wildland Fire Use areas would include Mojave Desert and Mojave-Great Basin Transition Ecological Zones, and WUI areas (depending on the surrounding vegetation, fuel loads, and other factors as determined in the BLM Fire Amendment and BLM Fire Management Plan).			
c. Fire Suppression				
Common to All Planning Areas				
Appropriate Management Response (AMR) for managing wildland fires would be used by the BLM and NPS (as identified in the BLM Fire Amendment and the BLM and NPS Fire Management Plans). The AMR is based on firefighter and public safety and objectives and constraints derived from the fire management allocations (Wildland Fire Use, Non Wildland Fire Use), relative risk to natural and cultural resources, DFCs, fire management unit objectives, potential complexity, the ability to defend management boundaries, and costs of protection. AMR would be used in areas classified as Wildland Fire Use and Non Wildland Fire Use.				
Firefighter and public safety would be the first priority in every fire management activity. Setting priorities among protecting human communities and community infrastructure, other property and improvements, and natural and cultural resources would be based on the values to be protected, human health and safety, and costs of protection.				
Education, enforcement, and administrative fire prevention mitigation measures would continue to be provided to reduce unplanned human-caused fires.				

TABLE 2.3: VEGETATION AND FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
d. Fire Suppression in Sensitive Habitats				
Common to All Planning Areas				
Prescribed fire and fire use would be used in areas classified as Wildland Fire Use within BLM wilderness areas and NPS proposed wilderness to achieve DFCs and wilderness area management objectives described in each agency's Fire Management Plan. Vegetation could also be treated manually if minimum tool requirements are met. (See management decisions relating to Wilderness in Table 2.16: Special Area Designations.)				
Minimum impact suppression tactics would be used in designated and proposed wilderness areas and areas allocated to maintain wilderness characteristics. (See decisions relating to Wilderness in Table 2.16: Special Area Designations.)				
Conservation measures would be implemented to minimize adverse effects of fire management actions to special status species and their habitats. (See Table 2.5: Special Status Species and Appendix 2.E)				
Suppression tactics that limit damage or disturbance to sensitive vegetation, soils, and wildlife habitat would be used. The use of heavy equipment, such as dozers, on BLM lands would require approval from the BLM District Manager. The use of heavy equipment on NPS lands would require approval from the NPS Park Superintendent.				
NA	Prescribed fire and fire use could be used within designated and proposed wilderness areas where the areas have been classified as Wildland Fire Use to achieve DFCs and wilderness management objectives. Selection of vegetation treatment methods in designated and proposed wilderness would be consistent with minimum tool requirements and non-impairment standards. (See decisions relating to Wilderness in Table 2.16: Special Area Designations.)			
II. VEGETATION MANAGEMENT: RIPARIAN ECOLOGICAL ZONE				
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS – Riparian Ecological Zone				
Common to All Planning Areas				
• Annual weed cover and density are controlled and ladder fuels and downed woody debris are limited or not present. • Disturbances such as livestock grazing, mining, and off road vehicle travel, that can potentially reduce natural vegetation cover and vigor, are managed to	• Riparian areas would consist of a diversity of vertical and horizontal structures, vegetative age classes, and endemic species. • Ecological functions and processes would be intact with vegetative species composition and cover appropriate to the site. • Where sites have the potential for over-story vegetation, the canopy cover of over-story and under-story vegetation would be at or approaching maximum density. • All riparian areas would be in, or moving towards, proper functioning condition. • All surface water would meet, or be improving towards, Arizona State water quality standards. • Flowing water systems would provide contiguous water and associated riparian vegetative cover, where possible. • Availability of surface water at seeps and springs would be appropriate for the soil type, climate, and landform and would support a diverse population of endemic plant and wildlife species. • A sufficient quantity of water with safe access for wildlife would be available, where appropriate.			

TABLE 2.3: VEGETATION AND FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
maintain adequate cover and mix of natural plant species.	• Riparian communities would provide habitat for common species such as rush, cottonwood, willow, and yellow-breasted chat, as well as rare species such as southwestern (SW) willow flycatcher, common black hawk, Lucy's warbler, and speckled dace where consistent with site potential. (See Table 2.4: Fish and Wildlife.) • Invasive plants and animals such as tamarisk, Russian olive, and brown-headed cowbird would be reduced or eliminated.			
MANAGEMENT ACTIONS – Riparian Ecological Zone				
B.	***Common to All Planning Areas***			
N/A	Habitat conditions at priority riparian areas would be maintained or improved. A preliminary list of priority riparian areas is included in Chapter 3, Table 3.8, and would be appended as new areas are identified. Priority riparian areas meet one or more of the following criteria: • Federal land with water rights. • Ecologically and economically feasible of reaching DFCs. • All riparian areas > or = to 0.5 acres in size. • Presence of Special Status Species. • Presence of surface water and/or saturated soil. • Presence of riparian species. • Distance to adjacent riparian areas greater than three miles.			
N/A	The Riparian Ecological Zone would be managed for minimal disturbance to vegetation in riparian areas. Surface disturbing activities would be prohibited.	The Riparian Ecological Zone would be managed for a mixture of appropriate woody and herbaceous vegetation in riparian areas.	The Riparian Ecological Zone would be managed for mostly herbaceous vegetation in riparian areas.	Same as Alternative C
N/A	No treatment priority areas or criteria would be established for the Riparian Ecological Zone.	Treatment priority areas would be where riparian areas are non-functional or functioning at risk.	Treatment priority areas would be where riparian areas are non-functional, functioning at risk, or dominated by invasive plant species.	
N/A	No planned vegetation treatments would be conducted in the Riparian Ecological Zone. Noxious	Preferred treatment tools would include less intrusive methods such as wildland fire, fire use, prescribed fire, and	A combination of wildland fire, fire use, prescribed fire, chemical, mechanical, and biological treatment methods could be used as appropriate within management units and areas allocated to maintain wilderness characteristics.	

TABLE 2.3: VEGETATION AND FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
	weed control and fire use could be authorized where appropriate.	chemical methods.		
Parashant				
N/A	No planned vegetation treatments would be conducted in the Riparian Ecological Zone. Noxious weed control and fire use could be authorized where appropriate.	No more than 100 BLM acres and 20 NPS acres of Riparian Ecological Zone would be treated over the life of this plan.	No more than 200 BLM acres and 40 NPS acres of Riparian Ecological Zone would be over the life of this plan.	Same as Alternative C
On BLM lands, based on total acres burned by wildland fires from 1984-2003, no wildland fires are anticipated during the 20-year life of the plan. Because this ecological zone contains flammable fuels, wildland fires may occur during the life of the plan. It is unknown how proposed vegetation treatments would affect total acres burned by wildland fires.				
No post-fire rehabilitation is anticipated. If wildland fires occur, post-fire rehabilitation may be implemented to meet DFCs.	N/A	Same as Alternative A		
On NPS lands, acres would be managed as Fire Suppression as designated in the Fire Management Plan.				
Vermilion				
N/A	No planned vegetation treatments would be conducted in the Riparian Ecological Zone. Noxious weed control and fire use could be authorized where appropriate.	No more than 500 acres of Riparian Ecological Zone would be treated over the life of this plan (approx. 32% of available habitat).	No more than 1,200 acres of Riparian Ecological Zone would be treated over the life of this plan (approx. 77% of available habitat).	
On BLM lands, based on total acres burned by wildland fires from 1984-2003, no wildland fires are anticipated during the 20-year life of the plan. Because this ecological zone contains flammable fuels, wildland fires may occur during the life of the plan. It is unknown how proposed vegetation treatments would affect total acres burned by wildland fires.				
Same as Alternatives C-E	N/A	No post-fire rehabilitation is anticipated. If wildland fires occur, post-fire rehabilitation may be implemented to meet DFCs.		

TABLE 2.3: VEGETATION AND FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
Arizona Strip FO				
N/A	No planned vegetation treatments would be conducted in the Riparian Ecological Zone. Noxious weed control and fire use could be authorized where appropriate.	No more than 1,000 acres of Riparian Ecological Zone could be treated over the life of this plan (approx. 13% of available habitat).	No more than 5,000 acres of Riparian Ecological Zone could be treated over the life of this plan (approx. 63% of available habitat).	
Based on total acres burned by wildland fires from 1984-2003, approximately 37 acres of wildland fires are anticipated during the 20-year life of the plan. Because the size of individual wildland fires and the number of annual fires can vary greatly, this estimate could be exceeded. It is unknown how proposed vegetation treatments would affect total acres burned by wildland fires.				
Same as Alternatives C-E	N/A	Up to 37 acres of post-fire rehabilitation are anticipated to meet DFCs. Additional post-fire rehabilitation may be implemented if wildland fires exceed the estimated acreage.		
C. ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS – Riparian Ecological Zone				
Common to All Planning Areas				
Riparian areas would be maintained, restored, or improved to achieve healthy and productive ecological conditions for maximum long-term benefits using fire, mechanical, chemical, or biological means.	Prior to conducting vegetation treatments in the Riparian Ecological Zone, the area's ability to serve as habitat for special status species would be evaluated. Treatments would not be authorized in suitable habitat of listed or proposed species.		Prior to conducting vegetation treatments in the Riparian Ecological Zone, the area's ability to serve as habitat for special status species would be evaluated. Treatments would not be authorized in occupied, SW willow flycatcher habitat unless such treatments would provide long-term benefits to the species or their habitat, would reduce fire frequency or intensity, or would provide replacement habitat of a higher quality than that removed.	
D. IMPLEMENTATION DECISIONS – Riparian Ecological Zone				
Parashant				
Pakoon Springs Restoration				
a. N/A	Pakoon Springs would be restored, emphasizing natural processes. No planned vegetation treatments would be	The functions and processes of Pakoon Springs would be restored to within the range of natural variability or to meet	The functions and processes of Pakoon Springs would be restored to within the range of natural variability or to meet	The functions and processes of Pakoon Springs would be restored to a combination of naturally appearing pond and

TABLE 2.3: VEGETATION AND FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
	conducted in the Riparian Ecological Zone.	Vital Sign standards and Rangeland Health Standards and either be in, or moving towards Proper Functioning condition. The spring area could be used as habitat for special status species native to the area.	Vital Sign standards and Rangeland Health Standards. An interpretive program on the role and function of Mojave Desert springs for wildlife and indigenous people would be developed. A campground and/or picnic areas would be developed. The spring area could be used as habitat for special status species native to the area.	flowing water habitats that meet Vital Sign standards and Rangeland Health Standards. Relict leopard frogs, Grand Wash springsnails, or other special status species would be re-introduced to the area provided suitable habitat exists after restoration. The processes of restoring previously developed Mojave Desert springs, and the function of Mojave Desert springs for wildlife, indigenous people, and the historic ranching activity, could be developed for interpretation. Facilities to house the interpretive materials and enhance the visitor experience, including picnicking, could be provided. Adequate protection (barriers, etc.) to ensure restoration efforts are not adversely impacted by visitors could be installed.
b. Tassi Ranch and Springs Restoration				
N/A	The irrigation system would be maintained, allowing for preservation of Grand Wash Springsnail, an endemic species.			
N/A		The spring would be considered for use as an introduction site for relict leopard frog.		
The genetic integrity of cottonwood trees would continue to be maintained.				

TABLE 2.3: VEGETATION AND FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
c. Cane Springs Restoration				
Grazing use in Cane Springs pasture of the Mud and Cane Allotment would authorized between November and December as a holding pasture.	The Cane Springs pasture of the Mud and Cane Allotment would be closed to grazing. The fence around the upper spring would be removed. Cane Springs would be allowed to evolve with minimum intervention.	The riparian area of the Cane Springs pasture of the Mud and Cane Allotment would be fenced and closed to grazing. The site would be developed for interpretation and education of ranching history and the importance of riparian areas for wildlife. A rest area/picnic area could be developed if demand increased.	Seasonal grazing use during the dormant season (November and December) of the Cane Spring Pasture of the Mud and Cane Allotment would be authorized. The fence around the upper spring would be repaired and maintained.	Grazing and all associated facilities in the Cane Spring Pasture of the Mud and Cane allotment would be managed to complement maintenance of riparian wildlife habitat, the historic and pre-historic resources, and future recreation use. A site management plan for the spring, riparian area, and cultural resources would be prepared that would include the development and implementation of: 1. Interpretation to provide information on the native riparian vegetation and to emphasize the function of Mojave Desert springs for wildlife, indigenous people, and the historic and current ranching activity. 2. Interpretive trail and facility development to house the interpretive materials and enhance visitor experience, including picnicking. 3. Adequate protection (barriers, etc.) to ensure

TABLE 2.3: VEGETATION AND FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
				restoration efforts and cultural resources are not adversely impacted by visitors.
Vermilion				
Paria River Invasive Plant Species Removal				
a. N/A		Non-motorized hand tools (such as clippers, axes and pulaskis) would be used to cut invasive plants such as tamarisk and Russian olive along the Paria River for the purpose of restoring ecological conditions and functions and reducing fuel hazards.		
N/A	BLM would monitor treatment effects and ecological conditions within treated areas.	Prescribed fire would be used on large patches of invasive plants. Using hand tools, the BLM would construct minimal control lines that would be rehabilitated upon completion of burning. The BLM would hand seed the area as needed.	Prescribed fire would be used on large patches of invasive plants, and helicopters could be used. Hand application of herbicides would be used in addition to burning and/or cutting to remove invasive species. Using hand tools, the BLM would construct minimal control lines that would be rehabilitated upon completion of burning. The BLM would hand seed the area as needed.	
Arizona Strip FO				
Virgin River Invasive Plant Species Removal				
a. N/A		Mechanical, chemical, and biological treatment methods would be used to remove invasive plants such as tamarisk and Russian olive along the Virgin River outside of designated wilderness for the purpose of restoring ecological conditions and functions and reducing fuel hazards. Within the Beaver Dam Wilderness Area, non-motorized hand tools (such as clippers, axes and pulaskis) would be used to cut and remove these invasive plants.		
III. VEGETATION MANAGEMENT: PONDEROSA PINE ECOLOGICAL ZONE				
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS – Ponderosa Pine Ecological Zone				
Parashant and Arizona Strip FO				
"Dog-hair thickets" are controlled, ladder fuels and downed woody debris are	• The Ponderosa Pine Ecological Zone would consist of a mosaic of tree densities, age classes, and openings (which may contain scattered trees), with healthy, diverse understories of native shrubs, grasses and forbs. • Ponderosa pine vegetation communities would be resilient to natural or human-caused disturbances, and losing key wildlife			

TABLE 2.3: VEGETATION AND FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
limited or not present, a high percent of large trees are maintained, and tree stand vigor is maintained through controlled fire and mechanical treatments.	habitat components to wildfire would be minimized. • There would be no net loss of total acres within the ponderosa pine plant communities (i.e., long-term or permanent removal from the landscape). A no net loss objective would not preclude restoration, rehabilitation, or related management actions. • Patches of old and/or large trees and standing and fallen dead trees would be maintained and protected.			
MANAGEMENT ACTIONS - Ponderosa Pine Ecological Zone				
B.				
Parashant and Arizona Strip FO				
N/A	Treatment objectives in ponderosa pine vegetation communities would focus on restoring natural disturbance processes such as fire; increasing vegetative ground cover of native grasses, forbs, and shrubs; and removing invasive, non-native species.			
N/A	Stands of ponderosa pine would be managed for a balanced mosaic between tree, shrub, and perennial grass cover to support Merriam's turkey, Kaibab squirrel, and mule deer. The mosaics would include stands of old-growth ponderosa to support white breasted nut hatch; a component of Gambel oak with grass and forb understory to provide foraging habitat for mule deer; large openings of grasses, forbs, and shrubs to provide foraging habitat for raptors such as sharp shinned, goshawk, Coopers hawk, American kestrel, and red tail hawk; and areas of sparse to dense tree canopy cover with an understory of grasses, forbs, and shrubs to provide nesting habitat for Merriam's turkey, hiding cover for mule deer, and habitat for Kaibab squirrel. (See Table 2.4: Fish and Wildlife.)			
Parashant				
N/A	No more than 4,600 BLM acres and 7,000 NPS acres of Ponderosa Pine Ecological Zone would be treated over the life of this plan (approx. 25% of available habitat on BLM land and 75% on NPS land).	No more than 9,200 BLM acres and 7,000 NPS acres of Ponderosa Pine Ecological Zone would be treated over the life of this plan (approx. 50% of available habitat on BLM land and 75% on NPS land).	No more than 13,800 BLM acres and 7,000 NPS acres of Ponderosa Pine Ecological Zone would be treated over the life of this plan (approx. 75% of available habitat).	Same as Alternative C
On BLM and NPS lands, based on total acres burned by wildland fires from 1984-2003, approximately 3,104 acres of wildland fires are anticipated during the 20-year life of the plan. Because the size of individual wildland fires and the number of annual fires can vary greatly, this estimate could be exceeded. It is unknown how proposed vegetation treatments would affect total acres burned by wildland fires.				
Up to 3,104 acres of post-fire rehabilitation are anticipated to meet DFCs. Additional post-fire rehabilitation may be implemented if wildland fires and fire use exceed the estimated acreage.				

TABLE 2.3: VEGETATION AND FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
On NPS lands, all acres could be considered for Wildland Fire Use, prescribed fire, fire suppression, and mechanical and chemical treatment to achieve resource objectives, consistent with management unit objectives and minimum tool requirement for proposed wilderness and areas allocated for wilderness characteristics.				
Arizona Strip FO				
N/A	No planned vegetation treatments would be conducted in the Ponderosa Pine Ecological Zone over the life of this plan. Noxious weed control and fire use could be authorized where appropriate.	No more than 1,000 acres of Ponderosa Pine Ecological Zone would be treated over the life of this plan (approx. 26% of available habitat).	No more than 3,800 acres of Ponderosa Pine Ecological Zone would be treated over the life of this plan (approx. 100% of available habitat).	
Based on total acres burned by wildland fires from 1984-2003, approximately 301 acres of wildland fires are anticipated during the 20-year life of the plan. Because the size of individual wildland fires and the number of annual fires can vary greatly, this estimate could be exceeded. It is unknown how proposed vegetation treatments would affect total acres burned by wildland fires.				
Same as Alternatives C-E	N/A	Up to 301 acres of post-fire rehabilitation are anticipated to meet DFCs. Additional post-fire rehabilitation may be implemented if wildland fires and fire use exceed the estimated acreage.		
C. ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS - Ponderosa Pine Ecological Zone				
NA	BLM would monitor fire effects and ecological conditions within treated areas.			
N/A	Treatments would continue to be monitored to provide short- and long-term information on the effects of ponderosa pine restoration treatments on the plant and animal communities affected by the treatments.			
D. IMPLEMENTATION DECISIONS - Ponderosa Pine Ecological Zone				
Parashant				
Mt. Trumbull Ponderosa Pine Restoration				
Implementation of ponderosa pine restoration research treatments would continue to be conducted in the vicinity of Mt. Trumbull.	Implementation of ponderosa pine research treatments would be completed at Mt. Trumbull. Future treatments would focus on mimicking the natural disturbance regime.			

TABLE 2.3: VEGETATION AND FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
N/A	Treatment emphasis would be in areas where ponderosa pine density exceeds the relative amount of "similar" for the applicable structural stage, patch size exceeds 200 acres, or cover of native grasses, and forbs is less than 5%.	Same as Alternative B	Treatment emphasis would be in areas where ponderosa pine density exceeds the relative amount of "similar" for the applicable structural stage,, patch size exceeds 200 acres, or cover of native grasses, and forbs is less than 10%.	Same as Alternative B
N/A	Treatment preference would be to use a combination of wildland fire, fire use, prescribed fire, mechanical, or chemical methods consistent with management unit and minimum tool requirement for designated and proposed wilderness areas and areas allocated to maintain wilderness characteristics.			
b. Mt. Trumbull Wilderness Ponderosa Pine Restoration				
Minimum tool policy emphasizing hand tools would be used in the wilderness area to suppress wildfires. Aircraft and other suppression methods could be used in emergencies, if approved by the BLM authorized officer.				
Prescribed fire would be allowed in the wilderness area to restore ecological conditions, provided wilderness values are enhanced. Wilderness policy, including a minimum requirements analysis, would be followed in the final design of all restoration projects.				
NA	BLM would use prescribed fire and/or fire use on up to 6,000 acres within the Mt. Trumbull Wilderness over the next 20 years for the purpose of restoring ecological conditions and functions and reducing fuel hazards.			
NA	BLM would limit prescribed burning to appropriate conditions in order to decrease the likelihood of crown fires; the objective would be to remove brush and small diameter trees while protecting old growth trees, snags, downed logs, and other important features.			
N/A	Using a minimum requirement analysis, BLM could use appropriate tools to construct minimal control lines, including the removal of trees and brush, and would rehabilitate these control lines upon completion of burning. In the analysis, BLM would consider how to deliver and remove personnel, equipment, and supplies during treatment operations.			
NA	BLM would apply native seed manually, as appropriate.		BLM would apply native seed manually and/or aerially.	
NA	NA	BLM would protect old-growth trees, snags, downed logs, and other important features by raking around their bases and constructing interior fire control lines.	BLM would protect old-growth trees, snags, downed logs, and other important features by raking around their bases, constructing interior control lines, and using minimum tools to fell and buck small-diameter trees and brush that constitute ladder fuels directly threatening them.	

TABLE 2.3: VEGETATION AND FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
IV. VEGETATION MANAGEMENT: GREAT BASIN ECOLOGICAL ZONE (Sagebrush Communities)				
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS – Great Basin Ecological Zone: Sagebrush Communities				
Common to All Planning Areas				
Allow fire to naturally reduce annual weed densities and cover, limit or reduce the invasion of juniper, and maintain shrub densities, such as big sagebrush, within their historic range of variability.	• Sagebrush (primarily *Artemisia tridentata*) communities would consist of a healthy, diverse mosaic of different height and age structures with a thriving community of native grasses and forbs. Mosaics may include stands of young and old sagebrush, openings (ranging from bare ground to short or sparse vegetation to high-density grasslands), wet meadows, seeps, healthy streamside (riparian) vegetation, and other interspersed shrub and woodland habitats. • There would be no net loss of total acres within sagebrush communities (i.e., long-term or permanent removal from the landscape). A no net loss objective would not preclude restoration, rehabilitation, or related management actions. • Treatment objectives in sagebrush communities would focus on restoring natural disturbance processes, such as by using fire, increasing vegetative ground cover of native grasses and forbs, and removing invasive non-native plants. • Existing stands of sagebrush would have a balance between shrub and perennial grass cover, for open to moderate shrub canopy cover (5 to 25%), and multiple height classes. This mosaic would include young, sparse stands to support vesper sparrows and lark sparrows, and older, dense stands to benefit Brewer's sparrows, sage sparrows, black-throated sparrows, gray flycatchers, and sage thrashers. • Sagebrush communities would include small, grassy openings to support long-billed curlews and burrowing owls. • Sagebrush communities would include large, continuous blocks (≥300 acres) of unfragmented sagebrush habitat, including mosaics of open to moderate shrub canopy cover (5 to 25%) and multiple age and height classes to benefit sage-dependent species. • Sagebrush communities would include openings of short vegetation surrounded by sagebrush for ground foraging by sage thrashers, loggerhead shrikes, Brewer's sparrows, and sage sparrows. • Sagebrush communities would include openings of short vegetation (2 to 8 in.) with wide visibility to provide breeding habitat for long-billed curlews, and burrowing owls. (See Table 2.4: Fish and Wildlife.) • Sagebrush communities would include native grass and forb cover in balance with open to moderate (5 to 25%) shrub canopy cover and within ecological site potential. Perennial grass components would be at or above 10%. Native forb composition would be at or above 5%. • Fragmentation of sagebrush habitat would be less than 50% of the treatment area.			

TABLE 2.3: VEGETATION AND FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
MANAGEMENT ACTIONS - Great Basin Ecological Zone: Sagebrush Communities				
B.		***Common to All Planning Areas***		
N/A	Treatment priority areas would be where sagebrush canopy cover exceeds 25%, perennial grasses and forbs are less than 5%, and bare ground exceeds 50%.	Treatment priority areas would be where sagebrush canopy cover exceeds 20%, perennial grasses and forbs are less than 5%, and bare ground exceeds 40%.	Treatment priority areas would be where sagebrush canopy cover exceeds 15%, perennial grasses and forbs are less than 5%, and bare ground exceeds 30%.	Same as Alternative C
N/A	Chemical treatment methods would be used in preference to, but not to the exclusion of, other available tools in the Great Basin Ecological Zone sagebrush communities.	A combination of wildland fire, fire use, prescribed fire, and chemical treatment methods would be used in preference to, but not to the exclusion of, other available tools in the Great Basin Ecological Zone sagebrush communities.		
		Parashant		
N/A	No more than 5,000 BLM acres of sagebrush habitat could be treated over the life of this plan (approx. 3% of available habitat).	No more than 25,000 BLM acres of sagebrush habitat could be treated over the life of this plan (approx. 15% of available habitat).	No more than 50,000 BLM acres of sagebrush habitat could be treated over the life of this plan (approx. 30% of available habitat).	Same as Alternative C
On BLM and NPS lands, based on total acres burned by wildland fires from 1984-2003, approximately 20,961 acres of wildland fires are anticipated during the 20-year life of the plan. Because the size of individual wildland fires and the number of annual fires can vary greatly, this estimate could be exceeded. It is unknown how proposed vegetation treatments would affect total acres burned by wildland fires in the Great Basin sagebrush communities.				
Same as Alternatives C-E	N/A	Up to 21,000 acres of post-fire rehabilitation are anticipated to meet DFCs. Additional post-fire rehabilitation may be implemented if wildland fires and fire use exceed the estimated acreage.		
On NPS lands, all acres could be considered for Wildland Fire Use, prescribed fire, fire suppression, and mechanical and chemical treatments to achieve resource objectives, consistent with management unit objectives and minimum tool requirement for NPS proposed wilderness.				
		Vermilion		
N/A	No sagebrush habitat would be treated over the life of this	No more than 50,000 acres of sagebrush habitat could be	No more than 100,000 acres of sagebrush habitat could be treated over the life of this plan (approx. 52% of available	

TABLE 2.3: VEGETATION AND FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
	plan.	treated over the life of this plan (approx. 26% of available habitat).	habitat).	
Based on total acres burned by wildland fires from 1984-2003, no wildland fires are anticipated during the 20-year life of the plan. Because this ecological zone contains flammable fuels, wildland fires may occur during the life of the plan. It is unknown how proposed vegetation treatments would affect total acres burned by wildland fires.				
Same as Alternatives C-E	N/A	No post-fire rehabilitation is anticipated. If wildland fires occur, post-fire rehabilitation may be implemented to meet DFCs.		
Arizona Strip FO				
N/A	No more than 20,000 acres of sagebrush habitat could be treated over the life of this plan (approx. 3% of available habitat).	No more than 100,000 acres of sagebrush habitat could be treated over the life of this plan (approx. 15% of available habitat).	No more than 200,000 acres of sagebrush habitat could be treated over the life of this plan (approx. 30% of available habitat).	
Based on total acres burned by wildland fires from 1984-2003, approximately 19,168 acres of wildland fires are anticipated during the 20-year life of the plan. Because the size of individual wildland fires and the number of annual fires can vary greatly, this estimate could be exceeded. It is unknown how proposed vegetation treatments would affect total acres burned by wildland fires.				
Same as Alternatives C-E	N/A	Up to 19,168 acres of post-fire rehabilitation are anticipated to meet DFCs. Additional post-fire rehabilitation may be implemented if wildland fires and fire use exceed the estimated acreage.		
V. VEGETATION MANAGEMENT: GREAT BASIN ECOLOGICAL ZONE (Pinyon-Juniper Communities)				
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS - Great Basin Ecological Zone: Pinyon-Juniper Communities				
Common to All Planning Areas				
Annual weeds such as cheatgrass are controlled, ladder fuels and downed woody debris are limited or not present, and juniper and piñon pine tree densities and cover	• Healthy, diverse woodland communities would consist of a mosaic of trees, shrubs, grasses, and forbs. Mosaic patches could include stands of young and old pinyon-juniper, openings, wet meadows, seeps, and other interspersed shrub habitats. The communities would be composed of a variety of different height structures and age classes, with a thriving understory community of native grasses, forbs, and shrubs. • Ladder fuels and downed woody debris would be limited or not present. Woody debris would be present to stabilize soil and enhance vegetation recovery in restoration areas.			

TABLE 2.3: VEGETATION AND FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
occur at their historic range of variation.	• Treatment objectives in the pinyon-juniper vegetation communities would focus on restoring the natural disturbance regime; increasing vegetative ground cover of native grasses, forbs, and shrubs; and removing non-native invasive species. • Stands of pinyon-juniper would be include a balance between tree, shrub, and perennial grass cover to support pinyon jay and mule deer. This mosaic would include stands of old growth pinyon-juniper to support juniper titmouse; large openings of grasses, forbs and shrubs to support mule deer and provide foraging habitat for raptors such as sharp-shinned, northern goshawk, Coopers hawk, American kestrel, and red tail hawk; and areas of sparse to dense tree canopy cover to support pinyon jay. (See Table 2.4: Fish and Wildlife.) • Individual old growth trees would be present and would be protected during treatment implementation.			
MANAGEMENT ACTIONS – Great Basin Ecological Zone: Pinyon-Juniper Communities				
B.	***Common to All Planning Areas***			
N/A	Treatment priority areas would be where juniper canopy cover exceeds 40%, perennial grasses and forbs are less than 5%, and bare ground exceeds 50%.	Treatment priority areas would be where juniper canopy cover exceeds 30%, perennial grasses and forbs are less than 5%, and bare ground exceeds 45%.	Treatment priority areas would be where juniper canopy cover exceeds 20%, perennial grasses and forbs are less than 5%, and bare ground exceeds 40%.	Same as Alternative B
N/A	Treatment preferences would be to use a combination of wildland fire, fire use, prescribed fire, and chemical.	Treatment preferences would be to use a combination of wildland fire, fire use, prescribed fire, mechanical, and chemical.		
Parashant				
N/A	No more than 10,000 BLM acres and 100 NPS acres of pinyon-juniper habitat could be treated over the life of this plan (approx. 5 % of available habitat).	No more than 31,000 BLM acres and 10,000 NPS acres of pinyon-juniper habitat could be treated over the life of this plan (approx. 15% of available habitat).	No more than 51,000 BLM acres and 17,000 NPS acres of pinyon-juniper habitat could be treated over the life of this plan (approx. 25% of available habitat).	
On BLM and NPS lands, based on total acres burned by wildland fires from 1984-2003, approximately 9,797 acres of wildland fires are anticipated during the 20-year life of the plan. Because the size of individual wildland fires and the number of annual fires can vary greatly, this estimate could be exceeded. It is unknown how proposed vegetation treatments would affect total acres burned by wildland fires.				
Same as Alternatives C-E	N/A	Up to 9,797 acres of post-fire rehabilitation are anticipated to meet DFCs. Additional post-fire rehabilitation may be implemented if wildland fires and fire use exceed the estimated acreage.		

TABLE 2.3: VEGETATION AND FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
On NPS lands, all acres could be considered for Wildland Fire Use, prescribed fire, fire suppression, and mechanical and chemical treatment to achieve resource objectives consistent with management unit objectives and minimum tool requirement for proposed wilderness and areas allocated for wilderness characteristics.				
Vermilion				
N/A	No more than 10,000 acres of pinyon-juniper habitat could be treated over the life of this plan (approx. 6% of available habitat).	No more than 30,000 acres of pinyon-juniper habitat could be treated over the life of this plan (approx. 17% of available habitat).	No more than 50,000 acres of pinyon-juniper habitat could be treated over the life of this plan (approx. 28% of available habitat).	
Based on total acres burned by wildland fires from 1984-2003, approximately 34 acres of wildland fires are anticipated during the 20-year life of the plan. Because the size of individual wildland fires and the number of annual fires can vary greatly, this estimate could be exceeded. It is unknown how proposed vegetation treatments would affect total acres burned by wildland fires.				
Same as Alternatives C-E	N/A	Up 34 acres of post-fire rehabilitation are anticipated to meet DFCs. Additional post-fire rehabilitation may be implemented if wildland fires and fire use exceed the estimated acreage.		
Arizona Strip FO				
N/A	No more than 10,000 acres of pinyon-juniper habitat could be treated over the life of this plan (approx. 6% of available habitat).	No more than 30,000 acres of pinyon-juniper habitat could be treated over the life of this plan (approx. 17% of available habitat).	No more than 50,000 acres of pinyon-juniper habitat could be treated over the life of this plan (approx. 28% of available habitat).	
Based on total acres burned by wildland fires from 1984-2003, approximately 1,421 acres of wildland fires are anticipated during the 20-year life of the plan. Because the size of individual wildland fires and the number of annual fires can vary greatly, this estimate could be exceeded. It is unknown how proposed vegetation treatments would affect total acres burned by wildland fires.				
Same as Alternatives C-E	N/A	Up to 1,421 acres of post-fire rehabilitation are anticipated to meet DFCs. Additional post-fire rehabilitation may be implemented if wildland fires and fire use exceed the estimated acreage.		
VI. VEGETATION MANAGEMENT: MOJAVE DESERT ECOLOGICAL ZONE				
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS – Mojave Desert Ecological Zone				
Parashant and Arizona Strip FO				
• Manage for adequate cover and mix of natural plant	• Endemic plant species and associated communities such as creosote bush, Joshua tree, Mojave yucca and cacti, would be present along with other shrubs, grasses, and wildflowers. These communities could include stands of young and old shrubs,			

TABLE 2.3: VEGETATION AND FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
species that have good vigor. • Allow fire to control or reduce exotic annual weeds such as red brome and to limit woody vegetation to non-hazardous levels.	sparse vegetation, scattered to larger expanses of creosote bush or Joshua trees, seeps, healthy streamside (riparian) vegetation, and other interspersed grassland and shrub habitats. • Endemic animal species such as desert tortoise, and chuckwalla would be present and thriving with more than adequate food, water, and cover resources. • There would be no net loss of acres of Mohave Desert plant communities (i.e., long-term or permanent removal from the landscape). A no net loss objective would not preclude restoration, rehabilitation, or related management actions. • Treatment emphasis would be to reduce the proliferation of non-indigenous annual plant species and reduce fire intensity and frequency.			
MANAGEMENT ACTIONS - Mojave Desert Ecological Zone				
B.		***Parashant and Arizona Strip FO***		
N/A	No planned vegetation treatments would be conducted in the Mojave Desert Ecological Zone. Noxious weed control and fire use could be authorized where appropriate.	Prescribed fire and mechanical treatment methods would only be authorized on BLM lands where doing so would benefit desert tortoise or their habitat, reduce invasive plant species, reduce fire frequency or intensity by removing hazardous or flashy fuels, or be necessary for research.		
N/A	N/A	Treatment priority areas would be where desert tortoise habitat has been burned and/or converted to invasive annual grass communities.		
N/A	N/A	Treatment preference would be to use chemical methods. Use of prescribed fire and mechanical treatment methods would only be authorized where doing so would benefit desert tortoise or their habitat, or would reduce fire frequency or intensity by removing hazardous fuels.		
		Parashant		
N/A	No planned vegetation treatments would be conducted in the Mojave Desert Ecological Zone. Noxious weed control and fire use could be authorized where appropriate.	No more than 8,500 BLM acres of Mojave Desert Ecological Zone would be treated over the life of this plan (approx. 25% of available habitat). Up to 500 acres may be treated with prescribed fire on BLM lands if associated with scientific research.	No more than 11,900 BLM acres of Mojave Desert Ecological Zone would be treated over the life of this plan (approx. 35% of available habitat). Up to 500 acres may be treated with prescribed fire on BLM lands if associated with scientific research.	Same as Alternative C

TABLE 2.3: VEGETATION AND FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
On BLM and NPS lands, based on total acres burned by wildland fires from 1984-2003, approximately 22,889 acres of wildland fires are anticipated during the 20-year life of the plan. Because the size of individual wildland fires and the number of annual fires can vary greatly, this estimate may be exceeded. It is unknown how proposed vegetation treatments would affect total acres burned by wildland fires in the Mojave Desert Ecological Zone.				
Same as Alternatives C-E	N/A	Up to 22,889 acres of post-fire rehabilitation are anticipated to meet DFCs. Additional post-fire rehabilitation may be implemented if wildland fires exceed the estimated acreage.		
On NPS lands, all Mojave Desert Ecological Zone acres would be managed as Fire Suppression as designated in the Fire Management Plan utilizing the appropriate Management Response method.				
Arizona Strip FO				
N/A	No planned vegetation treatments would be conducted in the Mojave Desert Ecological Zone.	No more than 5,000 acres would be treated in the Mojave Desert Ecological Zone over the life of this plan (approx. 3% of available habitat). Up to 500 acres may be treated with prescribed fire on BLM lands if associated with scientific research.	No more than 10,000 acres would be treated in the Mojave Desert Ecological Zone over the life of this plan (approx. 6% of available habitat). Up to 500 acres may be treated with prescribed fire on BLM lands if associated with scientific research.	
Based on total acres burned by wildland fires from 1984-2003, approximately 3,794 acres of wildland fires are anticipated during the 20-year life of the plan. Because the size of individual wildland fires and the number of annual fires can vary greatly, this estimate may be exceeded. It is unknown how proposed vegetation treatments would affect total acres burned by wildland fires.				
Same as Alternatives C-E	N/A	Up to 3,794 acres of post-fire rehabilitation are anticipated to meet DFCs. Additional post-fire rehabilitation may be implemented if wildland fires exceed the estimated acreage.		
VII. VEGETATION MANAGEMENT: MOJAVE-GREAT BASIN TRANSITION ECOLOGICAL ZONE				
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS – Mojave-Great Basin Transition Ecological Zone				
Parashant and Arizona Strip FO				
See Mojave Desert and Great Basin (Sagebrush and Pinyon-Juniper) Ecological Zones.	• Endemic plant species and associated communities such as black brush, Joshua tree, Mojave yucca, and cacti would be present along with other shrubs, grasses, and wildflowers. These communities could include stands of young and old shrubs, sparse vegetation, scattered to larger expanses of black brush to various mixes of black brush, Joshua trees, pinyon-juniper, yucca, and shrub habitats. • Endemic animal species such as desert tortoise, chuckwalla, and desert bighorn sheep would be present and thriving with			

TABLE 2.3: VEGETATION AND FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED
	more than adequate food, water, and cover resources. • Priority plant species and associated communities such as black brush, Joshua tree, Mojave yucca, and cacti would be present along with other shrubs, grasses, and wildflowers. These communities could include stands of young and old shrubs, sparse vegetation, scattered to larger expanses of black brush to various mixes of black brush, Joshua trees, pinyon-juniper, yucca, and shrub habitats. • There would be no net loss in acres of Transition plant communities (i.e., long-term or permanent removal from the landscape). A no net loss objective would not preclude restoration, rehabilitation, or related management actions. • Management of Mohave-Great Basin Transition Ecological Zone plant communities would focus on removing invasive non-native plants, especially cheatgrass, Sahara mustard, and red brome, and preventing habitat degradation due to wildfire.			
MANAGEMENT ACTIONS – Mojave-Great Basin Transition Ecological Zone				
B.		***Parashant and Arizona Strip FO***		
N/A	Prescribed fire and mechanical treatment methods would only be authorized on BLM lands where doing so would reduce invasive plant species or fire frequency and/or intensity by removing hazardous fuels, or would be done for research.			
N/A		Treatment priority areas in the Mojave-Great Basin Transition Ecological Zone would be where desert tortoise habitat has been burned and/or converted to invasive, annual grass communities.		
N/A	No planned vegetation treatments would be conducted in the Mojave-Great Basin Transition Ecological Zone. Noxious weed control and fire use could be authorized where appropriate.	Chemical treatment methods would be used in preference to, but not to the exclusion of, other available tools in the Mojave-Great Basin Transition Ecological Zone.	Chemical or biological treatment methods would be used in preference to, but not to the exclusion of, other available tools in the Mojave-Great Basin Transition Ecological Zone.	Same as Alternative C
		Parashant		
N/A	No planned vegetation treatments would be conducted in the Mojave-Great Basin Transition Ecological Zone. Noxious weed control and fire use could be authorized where appropriate.	No more than 7,600 BLM acres of Mojave-Great Basin Transition Ecological Zone could be treated over the life of this plan (approx. 4% of available habitat). Up to 500 acres may be treated with prescribed fire on BLM lands	No more than 43,600 BLM acres of Mojave-Great Basin Transition Ecological Zone could be treated over the life of this plan (approx. 23% of available habitat). Up to 500 acres may be treated with prescribed fire on BLM lands	Same as Alternative C

TABLE 2.3: VEGETATION AND FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
		if associated with scientific research.	if associated with scientific research.	
On BLM and NPS lands, based on total acres burned by wildland fires from 1984-2003, approximately 48,044 acres of wildland fires are anticipated during the 20-year life of the plan. Because the size of individual wildland fires and the number of annual fires can vary greatly, this estimate may be exceeded. It is unknown how proposed vegetation treatments would affect total acres burned by wildland fires in the Mojave-Great Basin Transition Ecological Zone.				
Same as Alternatives C-E	N/A	Up to 48,044 acres of post-fire rehabilitation are anticipated to meet DFCs. Additional post-fire rehabilitation may be implemented if wildland fires exceed the estimated acreage.		
On NPS lands, the Andrus Plain area is currently described as Mojave Transition. All acres could be considered for Wildland Fire Use, prescribed fire, fire suppression, and mechanical and chemical treatment to achieve resource objectives, consistent with management unit objectives and minimum tool requirement for proposed wilderness and areas allocated to maintain wilderness characteristics.				
Arizona Strip FO				
N/A	No planned vegetation treatments would be conducted in the Mojave-Great Basin Transition Ecological Zone. Noxious weed control and fire use could be authorized where appropriate.	No more than 5,000 acres of Mojave-Great Basin Transition Ecological Zone could be treated over the life of this plan (approx. 4% of available habitat). Up to 500 acres may be treated with prescribed fire on BLM lands if associated with scientific research.	No more than 30,000 acres of Mojave-Great Basin Transition Ecological Zone could be treated over the life of this plan (approx. 23% of available habitat). Up to 500 acres may be treated with prescribed fire on BLM lands if associated with scientific research.	
Based on total acres burned by wildland fires from 1984-2003, approximately 3,561 acres of wildland fires are anticipated during the 20-year life of the plan. Because the size of individual wildland fires and the number of annual fires can vary greatly, this estimate may be exceeded. It is unknown how proposed vegetation treatments would affect total acres burned by wildland fires.				
Same as Alternatives C-E	N/A	Up to 3,561acres of post-fire rehabilitation are anticipated to meet DFCs. Additional post-fire rehabilitation may be implemented if wildland fires exceed the estimated acreage.		
VIII. VEGETATION MANAGEMENT: COLORADO PLATEAU TRANSITION ECOLOGICAL ZONE				
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS – Colorado Plateau Transition Ecological Zone				
See Mojave Desert and Great Basin (Sagebrush and Pinyon-Juniper) Ecological Zones.	• Endemic plant species and associated communities such as fourwing saltbush, shadscale, and black brush, would be present along with other shrubs, grasses, and forbs. These communities could include stands of young and old shrubs, sparse vegetation, scattered to larger expanses of fourwing and black brush.			

TABLE 2.3: VEGETATION AND FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
	• Endemic animal species such as House Rock valley chisel-toothed kangaroo rat, peregrine falcon, and desert bighorn sheep would be present and thriving with more than adequate food, water, and cover resources. • There would be no net loss in acres of Transition plant communities (i.e., long-term or permanent removal from the landscape). A no net loss objective would not preclude restoration, rehabilitation, or related management actions. • Management of the Colorado Plateau Transition Ecological Zone plant communities would focus on removing invasive non-native plants, especially cheatgrass and red brome, and preventing habitat degradation.			
MANAGEMENT ACTIONS – Colorado Plateau Transition Ecological Zone				
B.	***Vermilion and Arizona Strip FO***			
N/A	No treatment priority criteria would be established for the Colorado Plateau Transition Ecological Zone.			
N/A	No treatment preferences would be established for the Colorado Plateau Transition Ecological Zone.	All available treatment methods could be used, alone or in combination, to achieve DFCs as defined for adjacent ecological zones.		
	Vermilion			
N/A	No planned vegetation treatments would be conducted in the Colorado Plateau Transition Ecological Zone. Noxious weed control and fire use could be authorized where appropriate.	No more than 5,000 acres of Colorado Plateau Transition Ecological Zone could be treated over the life of this plan (approx. 4% of available habitat).	No more than 30,000 acres of Colorado Plateau Transition Ecological Zone could be treated over the life of this plan (approx. 23% of available habitat).	
N/A	N/A	All available treatment methods could be used, alone or in combination, to achieve DFCs as defined for adjacent ecological zones.		
Based on total acres burned by wildland fires from 1984-2003, approximately 17 acres of wildland fire are anticipated during the 20-year life of the plan. Because the size of individual wildland fires and the number of annual fires can vary greatly, this estimate could be exceeded. It is unknown how proposed vegetation treatments would affect total acres burned by wildland fires.				
Same as Alternatives C-E	N/A	Up to 17 acres of post-fire rehabilitation are anticipated to meet DFCs. Additional post-fire rehabilitation may be implemented if wildland fires and fire use exceed the estimated acreage.		
	Arizona Strip FO			
N/A	No planned vegetation treatments would be	No more than 5,000 acres of Colorado Plateau Transition	No more than 30,000 acres of Colorado Plateau Transition Ecological Zone could be treated over the life of this plan	

TABLE 2.3: VEGETATION AND FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
	conducted in the Colorado Plateau Transition Ecological Zone. Noxious weed control and fire use could be authorized where appropriate.	Ecological Zone could be treated over the life of this plan (approx. 4% of available habitat).	(approx. 23% of available habitat).	
Based on total acres burned by wildland fires from 1984-2003, less than one acre of wildland fire is anticipated during the 20-year life of the plan. Because the size of individual wildland fires and the number of annual fires can vary greatly, this estimate could be exceeded. It is unknown how proposed vegetation treatments would affect total acres burned by wildland fires.				
Same as Alternatives C-E	N/A	Less than one acre of post-fire rehabilitation is anticipated to meet DFCs. Additional post-fire rehabilitation may be implemented if wildland fires and fire use exceed the estimated acreage.		
IX. VEGETATION MANAGEMENT: INTERIOR CHAPARRAL ECOLOGICAL ZONE				
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS – Interior Chaparral Ecological Zone				
Parashant and Arizona Strip FO				
N/A	• The Interior Chaparral Ecological Zone would consist of diverse populations of endemic vegetative species, particularly shrubs, and a mosaic of age class distributions of these species. • Endemic plant species and associated communities such as manzanita, silk tassel, and live oak would be present, along with other shrubs, grasses, and forbs. • Endemic animal species such as black-chinned sparrow and mule deer would be present and thriving with more than adequate food, water, and cover resources. • There would be no net loss of acres of Interior Chaparral plant communities (i.e., long-term or permanent removal from the landscape). A no net loss objective would not preclude restoration, rehabilitation, or related management actions.			
B. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS - Interior Chaparral Ecological Zone				
Parashant and Arizona Strip FO				
N/A	Treatment objectives in the Interior Chaparral Ecological Zone would focus on providing for shrub regeneration, wildlife access for cover and browse, and exclusion of invasive non-native plants. Openings for regeneration of shrub species and for wildlife habitat needs would be created.			
N/A	No planned vegetation treatments would be conducted in the Interior Chaparral	Mechanical or chemical treatment methods would be used to create openings and to	Mechanical, chemical, or biological treatment methods would be used to create	Same as Alternative C

TABLE 2.3: VEGETATION AND FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
	Ecological Zone over the life of this plan. Noxious weed control and fire use could be authorized where appropriate.	achieve DFCs, in preference to, but not to the exclusion of, other available tools	openings and to achieve DFCs, in preference to, but not to the exclusion of, other available tools.	
Parashant				
N/A	No planned vegetation treatments would be conducted in the Interior Chaparral Ecological Zone over the life of this plan. Noxious weed control and fire use could be authorized where appropriate.	No more than 1,500 BLM acres of Interior Chaparral Ecological Zone would be treated over the life of this plan (approx. 15% of available habitat).	No more than 2,500 BLM acres of Interior Chaparral Ecological Zone would be treated over the life of this plan (approx. 25% of available habitat).	Same as Alternative C
Based on total acres burned by wildland fires from 1984-2003, approximately 877 acres of wildland fires are anticipated during the 20-year life of the plan. Because the size of individual wildland fires and the number of annual fires can vary greatly, this estimate may be exceeded. It is unknown how proposed vegetation treatments would affect total acres burned by wildland fires.				
Same as Alternatives C-E	N/A	Up to 877 acres of post-fire rehabilitation are anticipated to meet DFCs. Additional post-fire rehabilitation may be implemented if wildland fires and fire use exceed the estimated acreage.		
Arizona Strip FO				
N/A	No planned vegetation treatments would be conducted in the Interior Chaparral Ecological Zone over the life of this plan. Noxious weed control and fire use could be authorized where appropriate.	No more than 1,000 acres of Interior Chaparral Ecological Zone would be treated over the life of this plan (approx. 4% of available habitat).	No more than 5,000 acres of Interior Chaparral Ecological Zone would be treated over the life of this plan (approx. 21% of available habitat).	
Based on total acres burned by wildland fires from 1984-2003, approximately 846 acres of wildland fires are anticipated during the 20-year life of the plan. Because the size of individual wildland fires and the number of annual fires can vary greatly, this estimate may be exceeded. It is unknown how proposed vegetation treatments would affect total acres burned by wildland fires.				
Same as Alternatives C-E	N/A	Up to 846 acres of post-fire rehabilitation are anticipated to meet DFCs. Additional post-fire rehabilitation may be implemented if wildland fires and fire use exceed the estimated acreage.		

TABLE 2.3: VEGETATION AND FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED
X. VEGETATION MANAGEMENT: PLAINS-GRASSLAND ECOLOGICAL ZONE				
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS – Plains-Grassland Ecological Zone				
Common to All Planning Areas				
Manage for a predominance of perennial grass cover, reduced cover of annual grasses, and for fire to naturally inhibit the invasion of woody shrubs such as rabbitbrush, snakeweed, and big sagebrush.	• Endemic plant species and associated communities such as Galleta, sand dropseed, Indian ricegrass, blue and black grama, needle and thread grass, four-wing saltbush, shadescale, winterfat, and Mormon tea would be present, along with other shrubs, grasses, and forbs. • Endemic animal species such as pronghorn antelope, Cassin's sparrow, and Brewer's sparrow would be present and thriving with more than adequate food, water, and cover resources. • Grassland plant communities would be managed for no net loss (i.e., long-term or permanent removal from the landscape). • A no net loss objective would not preclude restoration, rehabilitation, or related management actions. • The Plains-Grassland Ecological Zone habitats would include a mosaic of grassland and shrub communities, varying age structure, sparse vegetation, scattered to larger expanses of separate grassland or shrub communities, or various mixes of these communities . (See Table 2.4: Fish and Wildlife.)			
MANAGEMENT ACTIONS - Plains-Grassland Ecological Zone				
B. ***Common to All Planning Areas***				
N/A	Treatment emphasis in the Plains-Grassland Ecological Zone would be to reduce the proliferation of non-indigenous, annual plants and improve pronghorn antelope habitat to the following standards: 50% vegetative cover; species composition of 40-60% grasses, 10-30% forbs, and 5-20% palatable browse; species diversity including 5-10 native grass species, 20-40 native forb species, and 5-10 native shrub species; and 15-24" high shrub cover for fawning (See Table 2.4: Fish and Wildlife). Endemic plant species in this ecological zone would be managed for site potential.			
N/A	Use of prescribed fire would be authorized where doing so would benefit priority species or their habitat or would reduce fire frequency or intensity by removing hazardous fuels, consistent with management units and minimum tool requirement for designated and proposed wilderness and areas allocated to maintain wilderness characteristics.			
N/A	No treatment priority criteria would be established for the Plains-Grassland Ecological Zone.	Treatment priority areas in the Plains-Grassland Ecological Zone would be where grasses and forbs are less than 5% and bare ground exceeds 45%.		
N/A	No planned vegetation treatments would be	Mechanical or chemical treatment methods would be	Mechanical, chemical, or biological treatment methods would be used in preference to, but not to the exclusion of, other	

TABLE 2.3: VEGETATION AND FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
	conducted for the Plains-Grassland Ecological Zone. Noxious weed control and fire use could be authorized where appropriate.	used in preference to, but not to the exclusion of, other available tools in the Plains-Grassland Ecological Zone.	available tools in the Plains-Grassland Ecological Zone.	
Parashant				
N/A	No planned vegetation treatments would be conducted for the Plains-Grassland Ecological Zone. Noxious weed control and fire use could be authorized where appropriate.	No more than 50 BLM acres of Plains-Grassland Ecological Zone could be treated over the life of this plan (approx. 6% of available habitat).	No more than 110 BLM acres of Plains-Grassland Ecological Zone could be treated over the life of this plan (approx. 13% of available habitat).	
Based on total acres burned by wildland fires from 1984-2003, no wildland fires are anticipated during the 20-year life of the plan. Because this is a fire-adapted Ecological Zone, wildland fires may occur during the life of the plan. It is unknown how proposed vegetation treatments would affect total acres burned by wildland fires.				
Same as Alternatives C-E	N/A	No post-fire rehabilitation is anticipated. If wildland fires and fire use occur, post-fire rehabilitation may be implemented to meet DFCs.		
Vermilion				
N/A	No planned vegetation treatments would be conducted for the Plains-Grassland Ecological Zone. Noxious weed control and fire use could be authorized where appropriate.	No more than 5,000 acres of Plains-Grassland Ecological Zone could be treated over the life of this plan (approx. 8% of available habitat).	No more than 10,000 acres of Plains-Grassland Ecological Zone could be treated over the life of this plan (approx. 15% of available habitat).	
Based on total acres burned by wildland fires from 1984-2003, approximately 4,496 acres of wildland fires are anticipated during the 20-year life of the plan. Because the size of individual wildland fires and the number of annual fires can vary greatly, this estimate could be exceeded. It is unknown how proposed vegetation treatments would affect total acres burned by wildland fires.				
Same as Alternatives C-E	N/A	Up to 4,496 acres of post-fire rehabilitation are anticipated to meet DFCs. Additional post-fire rehabilitation may be implemented if wildland fires and fire use exceed the estimated acreage.		

TABLE 2.3: VEGETATION AND FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
Arizona Strip FO				
N/A	The following plant and priority wildlife species would be managed as indicators of the condition of Plains-Grassland Ecological Zone habitat condition: fick cactus, four-wing saltbush, needle and thread grass, grama species, pronghorn antelope, and Brewer's sparrow. (See Table 2.4: Fish and Wildlife.)			
N/A	No planned vegetation treatments would be conducted for the Plains-Grassland Ecological Zone.	No more than 50,000 acres of Plains-Grassland Ecological Zone could be treated over the life of this plan (approx. 6% of available habitat).	No more than 100,000 acres of Plains-Grassland Ecological Zone could be treated over the life of this plan (approx. 13% of available habitat).	
Based on total acres burned by wildland fires from 1984-2003, approximately 4,496 acres of wildland fires are anticipated during the 20-year life of the plan. Because the size of individual wildland fires and the number of annual fires can vary greatly, this estimate could be exceeded. It is unknown how proposed vegetation treatments would affect total acres burned by wildland fires.				
Same as Alternatives C-E	N/A	Up to 4,496 acres of post-fire rehabilitation are anticipated to meet DFCs. Additional post-fire rehabilitation may be implemented if wildland fires and fire use exceed the estimated acreage.		

TABLE 2.4: FISH AND WILDLIFE				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED
I. FISH AND WILDLIFE: GENERAL				
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS - Fish and Wildlife				
Common to All Planning Areas				
• Ecological conditions would be within the range of natural variability and would be functional for dependant animal species. • A complete range of diverse, healthy, and self-sustaining populations of native animal species would occupy all available suitable habitats. • Forage, water, cover, and space would be available to wildlife of sufficient quantity and quality to support productive and diverse wildlife populations. • All waters would be safely accessible to wildlife. • Fences would be the minimum necessary for effective livestock control or other administrative purposes. Fences would be wildlife passable, consistent with the species found in the area. • Habitat connectivity and wildlife movement between ecological zones would be maintained. • Adverse impacts to wildlife and wildlife resources would be avoided or mitigated. • Predator/prey populations would be in balance. • Human/wildlife conflicts would be avoided, resolved, or mitigated. • On BLM lands, management of game and nongame species by Arizona Game and Fish Department (AGFD) would be consistent with AGFD Strategic Plans and other appropriate guidelines. • On NPS lands, wildlife management would be consistent with AGFD Strategic Plans, as applicable within NPS management policies. • The natural biological diversity of fish, wildlife, and plant species would be maintained or, where necessary and feasible, restored throughout the Planning Area. Habitats would be managed on an ecosystem basis, ensuring that all parts of the ecosystem and natural processes are functional.				
B. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS - Fish and Wildlife				
Priority Species and Habitats				
Common to All Planning Areas				
a. N/A	Management emphasis and priority would be given to priority species and habitats in conflict resolution. Priority species include the following: • All special status wildlife species known or suspected to occur in the area. Special status species include those that are federally listed, proposed, or candidate species; species for which there is a signed conservation agreement or strategy; all species referenced in AGFD's Wildlife Species of Concern in Arizona document; and species included on the Arizona BLM and NPS sensitive list. (See Appendix 2.F.) • All species of migratory birds known or suspected to occur within the Planning Area. (See Appendix 2.G)			

TABLE 2.4: FISH AND WILDLIFE				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED
	• All game mammals including: mule deer, pronghorn antelope, desert bighorn sheep, mountain lion, Kaibab squirrel, and desert cottontail rabbit. • Game birds including Merriam's turkey, Gambel's quail, white-winged dove, mourning dove, band-tailed pigeon, chukar partridge, and waterfowl. • The following carnivores: kit fox, gray fox, and long-tailed weasels. Priority habitats include the following: • All aquatic and/or riparian areas, including springs, seeps, and man-made waters. These areas are important for all wildlife species, particularly native fish, and migratory birds. • All portions of the ponderosa pine ecological zone. This habitat is important for Merriam's turkey and a variety of bats and migratory birds. It is also crucial summer range for mule deer. • All areas considered crucial mule deer winter range, including the Buckskin Mountains, Whitmore Canyon, Grey Points/Low Mountain, north and eastern slopes of Seegmiller Mountain, Bull Rush Point, Andrus Point, and the western slope of the Kaibab Plateau. (See Map 3.18.) • All bighorn sheep habitat areas, including the Virgin and Beaver Dam Mountains, Grand Wash Cliffs, Rock Canyon – Hurricane Cliffs, Kanab Creek, and the Paria – Vermilion Cliffs habitat areas. • House Rock Valley. This area is the only known habitat for an endemic kangaroo rat and includes several special status plant species.			
N/A	Activities that adversely affect breeding, feeding, or sheltering activities of priority wildlife species could be modified, mitigated, or otherwise restricted to minimize disturbance to the species.			
N/A	On BLM lands, recreational collecting of animals or animal parts (e.g. antlers, skulls, feathers, etc.) in ecologically non-sensitive areas would be allowed, assuming compliance with AGFD regulations. On NPS lands, recreational collection of animals or animal parts would not be authorized.			
N/A	Access to public lands with fish and wildlife hunting and viewing opportunities would be maintained as determined in the route evaluation/designation process. Access to public lands with sensitive wildlife and/or fisheries resources could be closed or limited, where determined necessary through monitoring of resource conditions.			
b. Wildlife Transplants and Augmentations				
Common to All Planning Areas				
Restoration of native wildlife into historic range would continue by transplanting wildlife in cooperation with	Reintroductions, transplants, and supplemental stockings (augmentations) of native wildlife populations into historic habitats would be carried out in collaboration with the AGFD and/or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) where consistent with achieving DFCs, protection of Monument objects, and within applicable agencies policies. Restoration of native wildlife would be for the following purposes:			

TABLE 2.4: FISH AND WILDLIFE				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
AGFD.	• To maintain current populations, distributions, and genetic diversity; • To conserve or recover threatened or endangered species; and/or • To restore or enhance native populations, diversity, or distribution of special status species. Species that may be reintroduced, transplanted, or augmented include pronghorn antelope, mule deer, desert bighorn sheep, Merriam's turkey, Kaibab squirrel, and special status species (See Table 2.5 and Appendix 2.F. for species list).			
c. Wildlife Habitat Enhancement Projects				
Common to All Planning Areas				
The need for and identification of suitable locations for construction of new wildlife waters in HMPs would be determined.	On BLM lands, construction of wildlife habitat improvement projects, including water developments and vegetation treatments, could be authorized to meet DFCs, assuming compliance with NEPA, ESA, Monument proclamations, and other applicable laws, regulations, and policies. DPC objectives for wildlife would be incorporated into all habitat improvement projects including restoration and vegetation treatment projects. New water developments for wildlife would not be authorized on NPS lands. Vegetation treatments could be authorized to meet ecological objectives, including wildlife habitat management, assuming compliance with NEPA, ESA, Monument proclamations, and other applicable laws, regulations, and policies. DPC objectives for wildlife would be incorporated into all habitat improvement projects including restoration and vegetation treatment projects.			
N/A	Existing vegetation treatment projects that benefit wildlife could be maintained.			
Safe access and reliability of wildlife water developments would continue to be provided. Maintenance of existing waters would take priority over new construction.	Existing water developments would be modified to ensure wildlife have safe access to water. Existing water developments would be maintained to ensure reliability of the water. Maintenance of existing waters would take priority over new construction. Development of cooperative waters for livestock and wildlife would be encouraged where doing so would benefit wildlife, would be consistent with achieving DFCs, and would be economically efficient. On NPS lands, existing water developments may be maintained, repaired, or replaced in-kind but increased development (size, scope, or disturbance) would not be authorized.			
N/A	Escape ramps would continue to be maintained and, where needed, installed at all waters accessible to wildlife to minimize drowning hazards.			
d. Animal Damage Control				
Common to All Planning Areas				
In cooperation with AGFD, exotic/non-native wildlife	Exotic wildlife species and feral, non-permitted livestock would be controlled in cooperation with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service – Animal Damage Control (APHIS-ADC), AGFD, USFWS, U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)			

TABLE 2.4: FISH AND WILDLIFE				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
species and feral livestock would be controlled.	Wildlife Services, State Land Department, State Brand Inspector, and other affected agencies. Animal damage control efforts would be conducted by APHIS-ADC.			
N/A	All members of the pig family (Suiidae) would not be authorized on BLM or NPS lands.			
Parashant and Vermilion				
On BLM lands, existing agreements with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) would be modified to ensure appropriate animal damage control, specifically targeting individual predators rather than predator populations.	Predator control efforts would specifically target individual predators rather than predator populations.	On BLM lands, predator control efforts would generally target individual predators rather than predator populations. Proactive control could be authorized to benefit priority species or enhance the success of planned transplants or augmentations of priority species providing Monument objects are enhanced.	On BLM lands, predator control efforts would be conducted on an as needed basis. Proactive control could be authorized to benefit priority species, protect livestock, or enhance the success of planned wildlife transplants or augmentations.	Same as Alternative C
On NPS lands, predator control would only take place in accordance with NPS policies, ensuring that animal removals do not interfere with natural habitats, natural abundances, natural distribution of native species, nor natural processes.				
Arizona Strip FO				
In cooperation with AGFD, control exotic wildlife species and feral livestock in the Virgin River Corridor ACEC.	Predator control efforts would specifically target individual predators rather than predator populations.	Predator control efforts would generally target individual predators rather than predator populations. Proactive control could be authorized to benefit priority species or enhance the success of planned transplants or augmentations of priority species	Predator control efforts would be conducted on an as needed basis. Proactive control could be authorized to benefit priority species, protect livestock, or enhance the success of planned wildlife transplants or augmentations.	
e. Watchable Wildlife				
Parashant				
The Mt. Trumbull area would continue to be managed as a Watchable Wildlife area.				

TABLE 2.4: FISH AND WILDLIFE				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
N/A		The following areas would be identified, nominated, and managed as Watchable Wildlife areas: • Tassi Spring • Cane Spring • Pakoon Spring • Oak Grove		
Vermilion				
N/A		The condor release site would be identified, nominated, and managed as a Watchable Wildlife area.		
Arizona Strip FO				
N/A		The following areas would be identified, nominated, and managed as Watchable Wildlife areas: • Black Rock • Beaver Dam Confluence • Lime Kiln Pass • Buckskin Mountains • House Rock Valley		
C. ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS				
Common to All Planning Areas				
N/A	Benefits for dollars spent on managing and improving wildlife habitat on public lands would be maximized by continuing and expanding cooperative partnerships with AGFD, USFWS, and other interested groups.			
Wildlife habitat would continue to be managed through the habitat management plan (HMP) process to achieve desired plant community objectives.	For BLM lands, decisions and specific actions from this Plan intended to benefit fish and wildlife resources would be implemented through the development and implementation of three interdisciplinary wildlife HMPs. These plans would be developed and maintained cooperatively with AGFD, USFWS, and other interested participants. HMP area boundaries would follow AGFD Game Management Units 12B, 13A, and 13B. Implementation accomplishments would be monitored and reviewed annually and documented in HMP files. The HMPs would be amended or revised, as necessary, and would incorporate existing and new BLM and state strategies as applicable. See Appendix 2.H for HMP contents.			
N/A	On NPS lands, wildlife decisions and specific actions from this Plan would be guided by a cooperative planning process focusing on ecosystem management that perpetuates a natural distribution of native wildlife in a mosaic of their associated habitats within a normal range of variability. Plans would be developed cooperatively involving AGFD, BLM, USFWS, and interested stakeholders. Plans would integrate BLM HMPs.			

TABLE 2.4: FISH AND WILDLIFE				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED
II. FISH AND WILDLIFE: MULE DEER				
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS – Mule Deer				
Common to All Planning Areas				
N/A	• Mule deer habitat would provide the necessary forage, water, and shelter components for healthy, self-sustaining populations within the range of natural variability. • Mule deer populations would be at or near maximum levels sustainable for the habitat. • On BLM lands, forage in crucial summer mule deer habitat would include at least 10% grasses and forbs composition by weight (CBW) and at least 30% palatable browse species CBW at all key areas, where consistent with site potential. • On BLM lands, forage in crucial winter mule deer habitat would include at least 30% palatable browse species CBW at all key areas, where consistent with site potential. • Mule deer habitat in pinyon-juniper woodland sites would include a healthy diverse mosaic of trees, shrubs, grasses, and forbs. • Water sources within mule deer habitat would be safely accessible to deer and other wildlife. • On BLM lands, water sources within mule deer habitat would be spaced no more than 3 miles apart. • All fences in mule deer habitat would be deer passable. • Coyote, mountain lions, and other predator populations would be in balance with mule deer numbers at the landscape level. • Game Management Units 12B, 13A, and 13B would continue to provide quality buck hunting opportunities, including harvest of older age class animals, reduced hunter densities, and higher hunter success in accordance with AGFD guidelines.			
B. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS - Mule Deer				
Common to All Planning Areas				
N/A	On BLM lands, self-sustaining mule deer populations would be enhanced or maintained in Game Management Units 12B, 13A, and 13B. Initial or supplemental transplants could be authorized on a case by case basis. Existing habitat areas could be expanded and new habitat areas may be added where consistent with protection of Monument objects and MU objectives.			
On BLM lands, mule deer habitat would be improved where needed by increasing sufficient forage on summer ranges and nutritious browse on winter ranges through	On BLM lands, crucial summer mule deer habitat would be managed for at least 10% grasses and forbs and at least 30% palatable browse species CBW, where consistent with site potential. Crucial winter mule deer habitat would be managed to include at least 30% palatable browse species, where consistent with site potential. Palatable browse species would be maintained and enhanced through vegetation conversion. Palatable browse species could include, but is not limited to cliffrose, bitterbrush, ceanothus, four-wing saltbush, desert holly, Mormon tea, and mountain mahogany.			

TABLE 2.4: FISH AND WILDLIFE				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED
vegetation conversion and management prescriptions.				
C. ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS - Mule Deer				
Common to All Planning Areas				
N/A	On BLM lands, mule deer would be managed for healthy, self-sustaining populations in accordance with population goals and objectives established in the AGFD Strategic Plan for the species.			
N/A	A habitat management plan would be developed and implemented for mule deer habitat on BLM lands in Game Management Units 12B, 13A, and 13B, consistent with the AGFD Strategic Plan. Site specific management actions would be included. The plan would be amended or revised as necessary. Implementation accomplishments would be monitored annually.			
III. FISH AND WILDLIFE: PRONGHORN ANTELOPE				
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS – Pronghorn Antelope				
Common to All Planning Areas				
N/A	Pronghorn habitat would provide the necessary forage, water, and shelter components for healthy, self-sustaining populations within the range of natural variability. Pronghorn antelope populations would be at or near maximum levels sustainable for the habitat. On BLM lands, forage composition in pronghorn antelope habitat would include at least 20% grasses and forbs, and 20% palatable shrub species CBW at all key areas, where consistent with site potential. Where consistent with site potential on BLM lands, the shrub component would be at least 15 inches tall at key fawning areas in pronghorn habitat to provide fawning cover. Water sources within pronghorn antelope habitat would be safely accessible to pronghorn and other wildlife. On BLM lands, water sources within pronghorn antelope habitat would be spaced no more than 3 miles apart. All fences in pronghorn antelope habitat would be pronghorn passable and necessary for effective range management or other administrative functions. On BLM lands, coyote and other predator populations would be in balance with pronghorn numbers at the landscape level.			
B. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS – Pronghorn Antelope				
Common to All Planning Areas				
N/A	On BLM lands, self-sustaining pronghorn populations would be enhanced or maintained in Game Management Units 12B, 13A, and 13B. Initial or supplemental transplants could be authorized on a case by case basis. Existing habitat areas could be expanded and new habitat areas may be added where appropriate.			

TABLE 2.4: FISH AND WILDLIFE				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
N/A	On BLM lands, pronghorn habitat would be managed for at least 20% grasses and forbs and at least 20% palatable browse species CBW, where consistent with site potential.			
Fence construction would be limited to that which is absolutely necessary. New fences would meet specifications developed by the BLM. Existing fences would be modified to meet standards.	Fences in pronghorn antelope habitat would be modified to ensure they are passable to pronghorn. Fences not necessary for range management or other administrative purposes would be removed.			
On BLM lands, pronghorn habitat would be managed through the HMP process to achieve and maintain viable populations in accordance with HMP objectives.	A habitat management plan for pronghorn antelope on BLM lands would be developed and implemented in Game Management Units 12B, 13A, and 13B consistent with the AGFD Strategic Plan. Site specific management actions would be included. The plan would be amended or revised as necessary. Implementation accomplishments would be monitored annually.			
C. ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS – Pronghorn Antelope				
Common to All Planning Areas				
N/A	On BLM lands, pronghorn antelope would be managed for healthy, self-sustaining populations in accordance with population goals and objectives established in the AGFD Strategic Plan for the species.			
N/A	BLM would identify and map pronghorn fawning areas in the Planning Area. BLM would implement actions to increase shrub height and density to enhance fawning cover, consistent with site potential.			
IV. DESERT BIGHORN SHEEP				
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS – Desert Bighorn Sheep				
Common to All Planning Areas				
N/A	• Desert bighorn habitat would provide the necessary forage, water, and shelter components for healthy, self-sustaining populations within the range of natural variability. • Desert bighorn sheep populations would be at or near maximum levels sustainable for the habitat.			

TABLE 2.4: FISH AND WILDLIFE				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED
	• On BLM lands, forage in desert bighorn sheep habitat areas would include at least 20% grasses, 20% forbs, and 20% palatable shrub species CBW, where consistent with site potential. • Water sources within bighorn sheep habitat areas would be safely accessible to bighorn and other wildlife. • On BLM lands, water sources within bighorn sheep habitat would be spaced no more than 4 miles apart.			
SPECIAL AREA DESIGNATIONS – Desert Bighorn Sheep				
B.		***Arizona Strip FO***		
N/A	11,731 acres would be designated as the Lime Kiln / Hatchet Canyon ACEC for protection of the desert bighorn sheep.	The Lime Kiln / Hatchet Canyon ACEC would not be designated. (See Land Use Allocations for desert bighorn sheep).		
N/A	12,881 acres would be designated as the Grey Points ACEC for protection of the desert bighorn sheep.	The Grey Points ACEC would not be designated. (See Land Use Allocations for desert bighorn sheep).		
N/A	23,464 acres would be designated as the Hurricane Cliffs ACEC for protection of the desert bighorn sheep and riparian values.	Hurricane Cliffs ACEC would not be designated. (See Land Use Allocations for desert bighorn sheep).		
C. LAND USE ALLOCATIONS – Desert Bighorn Sheep				
		Parashant		
N/A		114,288 acres would be allocated as the Grand Wash Cliffs Wildlife Habitat Area (WHA) for desert bighorn sheep.		
		Vermilion		
N/A		58,275 acres would be allocated as the Vermilion Cliffs WHA for desert bighorn sheep		
		Arizona Strip FO and Parashant		
N/A		188,784 acres would be allocated as the Virgin Mountains, Hurricane Cliffs, and Lower Kanab Creek WHAs for desert bighorn sheep		

TABLE 2.4: FISH AND WILDLIFE				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
D. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS – Desert Bighorn Sheep				
Arizona Strip FO				
N/A	Self-sustaining bighorn sheep populations would be enhanced or maintained within all WHA for bighorn sheep. New habitat areas could be added where appropriate. Initial or supplemental transplants would be authorized on a case-by-case basis, and on NPS lands, would meet NPS Management Policies regarding the restoration of native animal species.			
Activities that could adversely affect the lambing or rearing of newborn bighorn sheep along the lower Grand Wash Cliffs from December 1 through May 31 would not be permitted.	Activities that would adversely affect the lambing or rearing of newborn bighorn sheep would generally not be authorized in WHAs for desert bighorn sheep between December 1 and May 31.			
N/A	Exotic/non-native wildlife species and/or feral, non-permitted livestock would be immediately eliminated or controlled upon discovery within nine miles of WHAs for desert bighorn sheep to minimize the threat of disease. Agents authorized to eliminate these exotics/non-natives include BLM and NPS rangers, AGFD, Wildlife Services, and county and local law enforcement agencies.			
Changes in kind of livestock from cattle to domestic sheep and/or goats would not be authorized within or adjacent to occupied bighorn sheep habitats unless monitoring studies and research indicate a disease transmission problem would not exist.	Changes in kind of livestock to other than cattle and horses would not be authorized within nine miles of WHAs for desert bighorn sheep. Sheep and goats would not be authorized as pack stock within nine miles of desert bighorn sheep WHAs. Only cattle and horse grazing, where allotted, would be authorized on NPS lands.			
C. ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS – Bighorn Sheep				
Common to All Planning Areas				
N/A	On BLM lands, desert bighorn sheep would be managed for healthy, self-sustaining populations in accordance with population goals and objectives established in the AGFD Strategic Plan for the species.			
On BLM lands, identified bighorn sheep habitat would be	Implementation of site specific actions benefiting bighorn sheep would be continued by implementing the Arizona Strip Desert Bighorn Sheep Management Plan (BLM and AGFD 2001) in so far as it is consistent with this Plan. The desert bighorn sheep			

TABLE 2.4: FISH AND WILDLIFE				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED
managed through the HMP process and the BLM's range-wide plan for desert bighorn sheep.	management plan would be amended or revised as necessary. Implementation accomplishments would be monitored annually. The plan would be amended to include NPS lands, with any actions taken in compliance with NPS Management Policies regarding restoration of native species.			
V. FISH AND WILDLIFE: KAIBAB SQUIRREL				
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS – Kaibab Squirrel				
Parashant and Arizona Strip FO				
N/A	• Kaibab squirrel habitat would provide the necessary forage, water, and shelter components for healthy, self-sustaining populations within the range of natural variability. • Forage composition in Kaibab squirrel habitat would include at least 20% grasses and forbs, 20% mast-producing species, and 30% ponderosa pine CBW at all key areas, where consistent with site potential.			
B. LAND USE ALLOCATIONS - Kaibab Squirrel				
Parashant				
N/A	18,823 acres of ponderosa pine forest in the Mt. Trumbull and Mt. Logan areas would be allocated as the Trumbull-Logan WHA for Kaibab squirrels.			
C. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS - Kaibab Squirrel				
Parashant				
No new habitat areas would be authorized. No initial or supplemental transplants would be authorized.		Self-sustaining populations of Kaibab squirrels would be enhanced or maintained within the Trumbull-Logan WHA. Initial or supplemental transplants on BLM land would be authorized on a case by case basis.		
D. ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS - Kaibab Squirrel				
Parashant				
N/A	On BLM lands, Kaibab squirrels within the Trumbull-Logan WHA would be managed for healthy, self-sustaining populations in accordance with population goals and objectives established in the AGFD Strategic Plan for the species.			
N/A	Kaibab squirrel populations would be monitored in cooperation with AGFD. Standardized surveys would be used to inventory populations and evaluate existing habitat.			

TABLE 2.4: FISH AND WILDLIFE				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED
VI. FISH AND WILDLIFE: DESERT COTTONTAIL RABBIT				
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS – Desert Cottontail Rabbit				
Common to All Planning Areas				
N/A	• Desert cottontail habitat would provide the necessary forage, water, and shelter components for healthy, self-sustaining populations within the range of natural variability. • Desert cottontail rabbits would be present in sufficient quantity to provide an adequate prey base for raptors, carnivores, and other predatory species, as well as ample recreational opportunities for hunting and wildlife viewing.			
B. ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS – Desert Cottontail Rabbit				
Common to All Planning Areas				
N/A	On BLM lands, cottontails in the Planning Area would be managed for healthy, self-sustaining populations in accordance with population goals and objectives established in the AGFD Strategic Plan for these species.			
N/A	Cottontail rabbit habitat and harvests would be maintained, monitored, and improved to ensure a healthy and diverse predator component throughout the habitat area.			
VII. FISH AND WILDLIFE: MIGRATORY BIRDS				
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS – Migratory Birds				
Common to All Planning Areas				
N/A	• Migratory bird habitats would provide the necessary forage, water, and shelter components for healthy, self-sustaining populations within the range of natural variability. • Migratory birds that nest in the Planning Area would have resources of sufficient quantity and quality to provide for nesting sites and to fledge young successfully. • Wintering populations of waterfowl would be sufficiently abundant to provide for recreational wildlife viewing and hunting opportunities.			
B. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS – Migratory Birds				
Common to All Planning Areas				
N/A	Projects to enhance waterfowl populations through habitat manipulations would be developed and implemented. Opportunities to view waterfowl would be promoted. On NPS lands, existing waterfowl habitat would be maintained within NPS policies to ensure sustainability of the natural range of habitats within the ecosystem.			

TABLE 2.4: FISH AND WILDLIFE				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
N/A	Adverse affects to breeding bird populations caused by disturbances from authorized activities would be minimized through stipulations and other mitigation.			
Migratory birds would be managed through implementation of Executive Order 13186.	Migratory birds would be managed through implementation of Executive Order 13186, with restrictions on surface disturbing activities.	Migratory birds would be managed through implementation of Executive Order 13186. Additional restrictions on surface disturbing activities would be developed on a case by case basis through NEPA analysis.	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative C
C. ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS – Migratory Birds				
Common to All Planning Areas				
N/A	Migratory bird populations would be monitored in cooperation with AGFD. Significant waterfowl habitat sites would be inventoried. Standardized surveys would be used to inventory breeding bird populations and evaluate existing habitat.			
VIII. FISH AND WILDLIFE: GAME BIRDS				
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS – Game Birds				
Common to All Planning Areas				
N/A	• Merriam's turkey habitat would provide the necessary forage, water, and shelter components for healthy, self-sustaining populations within the range of natural variability. • Vertical structure and understory density would be sufficient in the ponderosa pine ecological zone to provide nesting and roosting habitat for Merriam's turkey. • On BLM lands, forage composition in turkey habitat would include at least 20% grasses and forbs, and 20% mast-producing species at all key areas CBW, where consistent with site potential. • Water sources within game bird habitats would be safely accessible by all wildlife. • On BLM lands, water sources within Merriam's turkey habitat would be spaced no more than 3 miles apart.			
B. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS – Game Birds				
Common to All Planning Areas				
N/A	Priority game bird species would include Merriam's turkey, Gambel's quail, white-winged dove, mourning dove, chukar partridge, and band-tailed pigeons.			

TABLE 2.4: FISH AND WILDLIFE				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
N/A	Self-sustaining populations of Merriam's turkey would be established within all habitat areas, including Mt. Trumbull, Mt. Logan, and Black Rock. New habitat areas could be added where appropriate. Initial or supplemental transplants would be authorized on a case by case basis and on NPS lands, would meet NPS Management Policies regarding the restoration of native species.			
Good ground cover for nesting Merriam's turkey and large ponderosa pine trees for roosting in the Mt. Trumbull-Mt. Logan, and Parashant areas would be maintained	On BLM lands, Merriam's turkey habitat would be managed for at least 20% grasses and forbs and at least 20% mast-producing species CBW, where consistent with site potential. On BLM and NPS lands, old growth in the ponderosa pine ecological zone would be protected to ensure roost sites for Merriam's turkey.			
N/A	No initial or supplemental transplants of chukar partridge would occur in the planning area.		Initial or supplemental transplants of chukar partridge would be authorized on a case by case basis in cooperation with AGFD. No chukar would be released on NPS lands.	Same as Alternatives B & C
C. ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS – Game Birds				
Common to All Planning Areas				
N/A	On BLM lands, game bird populations in the Planning Area would be managed for healthy, self-sustaining populations in accordance with population goals and objectives established in the AGFD Strategic Plan for these species.			
N/A	A habitat management plan for game birds on BLM lands would be developed and implemented in Game Management Units 12B, 13A, and 13B consistent with the AGFD Strategic Plan. Site specific management actions would be included. The plan would be amended or revised as necessary. Implementation accomplishments would be monitored annually. The plan would be amended to include NPS lands with actions taken in compliance with NPS Management Policies regarding restoration of native species.			
IX. FISH AND WILDLIFE: CARNIVORES AND FURBEARERS				
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS – Carnivores and Furbearers				
Common to All Planning Areas				
N/A	• Carnivore habitat would provide the necessary forage, water, and shelter components for healthy, self-sustaining populations within the range of natural variability.			

TABLE 2.4: FISH AND WILDLIFE				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED
	• Opportunities for hunting, trapping, and viewing carnivores and furbearers such as coyote, bobcat, mountain lion, kit fox, gray fox, and others would continue to be provided.			
MANAGEMENT ACTIONS – Carnivores and Furbearers				
B.				
Common to All Planning Areas				
N/A	Priority carnivore species would include mountain lion, kit fox, gray fox, and long-tailed weasel.			
N/A	The historical range and distribution of furbearers and predatory mammals would be maintained. Maximum recreational, economic, and aesthetic uses commensurate with existing populations would be allowed.			
C. ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS – Carnivores and Furbearers				
Common to All Planning Areas				
N/A	On BLM lands, carnivores would be managed for healthy, self-sustaining populations in accordance with population goals and objectives established in the AGFD Strategic Plan for these species.			
N/A	Carnivore and furbearer habitats would be monitored to ensure a healthy and diverse predator component throughout the planning area.			

TABLE 2.5: SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED
I. SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES: ALL SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES				
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS				
Common to All Planning Areas				
N/A	• All federally listed threatened or endangered species found in the Planning Area would be recovered. • Management of discretionary activities in the Planning Area would not contribute to the need to list proposed, candidate, state, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), or National Park Service (NPS) sensitive species, and would include conservation measures and stipulations benefiting special status species. • The Arizona Strip would provide a block of remote, contiguous habitat that would serve as refugia for populations of special status species. • There would be no net loss in the quality or quantity of special status species habitat throughout the Planning Area. • The public would be well informed about the plight of special status species in the Planning Area and the need for conservation.			
MANAGEMENT ACTIONS				
B. ***Common to All Planning Areas***				
Management of sensitive and endangered species would be consistent with biological opinions, recovery plans, BLM policies, and the ESA.	Management of sensitive and endangered species would be consistent with biological opinions, recovery plans, BLM and NPS policies, and the ESA, and would be consistent with achieving all DFCs, to the extent possible.			
The BLM would support and assist with transplants of special status species.	Reintroductions, transplants, and supplemental stockings (augmentations) of special status species populations would be carried out in collaboration with the AGFD and or the USFWS for the following purposes: • To maintain current populations, distributions, and genetic diversity; • To conserve or recover threatened or endangered species; and/or • To restore or enhance native populations, diversity, or distribution of special status species. Species that may be reintroduced, transplanted, or augmented include desert tortoise, chuckwalla, banded gila monster, northern leopard frogs, relict leopard frogs, lowland leopard frogs, endemic springsnails, woundfin minnow, Virgin River chub, Virgin spinedace, desert sucker, flannelmouth sucker, California condor, Yuma clapper rail, yellow-billed cuckoo, southwestern willow (SW) flycatcher ferruginous hawk, northern goshawk, burrowing owl, white-faced ibis, and House Rock Valley chisel-toothed kangaroo rat.			

TABLE 2.5: SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
	Introductions of non-endemic, special status animal species native to the region could be authorized on BLM lands only, on a case by case basis in coordination with the AGFD, USFWS, counties, and adjacent land owners.			
Conservation of federal threatened or endangered, proposed, candidate, and other special status species would be promoted by the maintenance or restoration of their habitats.	The BLM and NPS would continue to cooperate with the USFWS to ensure specific actions comply with the ESA. The BLM and NPS would continue to undertake active management programs to inventory, monitor, restore, and maintain listed species habitats, control detrimental non-native species, control detrimental public access, and re-establish extirpated populations as necessary to maintain the species and their habitats.			
N/A	Where actions authorized or permitted by the BLM and/or NPS may adversely affect a listed or proposed species, or adversely modify designated or proposed critical habitat, the BLM and NPS would work cooperatively with the USFWS to resolve or mitigate these impacts through implementation of species-specific conservation measures. (See Appendix 2.E)			
N/A	Where actions that occur within the Planning Area, but are not specifically authorized or permitted by the BLM or NPS, may result in death or injury of a listed or proposed species or adversely modify designated or proposed critical habitat, the BLM and NPS would work cooperatively with county, state, and federal agencies, non-governmental organizations, and members of the public in a timely and appropriate manner to reduce or eliminate the possibility of adverse effects. The BLM and NPS could use planning, education programs, restrictions on season of use or number of users, area closures, law enforcement contact, or other vigorous compliance efforts to discourage activities that cause injury or mortality or degrade habitat of listed or proposed species.			
Public awareness of desert tortoises would be increased through signs, information, and education in the Beaver Dam Slope Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC).	Public awareness of special status species would be increased through signs, educational media, and other outreach efforts to promote conservation of the species.			
Vegetation Management and Fire and Fuels				
Vegetation management within special status species habitats would include conservation measures for the species as described in the 2004 Land	Vegetation management in special status species habitats would include conservation measures for the species as described in Appendix 2.E. Collection of dead and down wood in special status species habitats would be allowed for personal camp use only.			

a.

TABLE 2.5: SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
Use Plan Amendment for Fire and Fuels.				
Fire management within special status species habitats would include conservation measures for the species as described in the 2004 Land Use Plan Amendment for Fire and Fuels.	Fire management in special status species habitats would include conservation measures for the species as described in Appendix 2.E.			
b. Grazing Management				
Common to All Planning Areas				
N/A	Grazing management in special status species habitats would include the following decisions: • Season of use or other modifications to livestock grazing systems could be implemented to protect special status species. (Specific implementation actions are discussed below for the species they benefit and in the Livestock Grazing Management section.)			
c. Recreation Management				
Common to All Planning Areas				
No new developed campgrounds would be authorized or constructed in desert tortoise habitat.	Recreation management in special status species habitats would include the following decisions: • No new developed campgrounds would be authorized or constructed in listed or proposed special status species habitat. • The BLM and NPS could further limit or restrict any recreation activity or use that degrades any special status species habitat or may cause disturbance, injury, or mortality to the species.			
d. Surface Disturbing Actions				
Common to All Planning Areas				
Prior to surface disturbing activity on public land, a special status species review would be conducted by a qualified specialist.	Surface disturbing actions in special status species habitats would include the following management decisions: • Prior to surface disturbing activity, a special status species review would be conducted by a qualified specialist. • Special status species habitat surveys would be required whenever surface disturbances occur within an area of known or suspected occupancy by special status species.			

TABLE 2.5: SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED
e. Lands and Realty Management				
Arizona Strip FO				
All lands within desert tortoise ACECs and within all other desert tortoise designated critical habitat would be retained. Exchanges or sales of desert tortoise habitat out of public ownership would be limited to parcels identified in the RMP. New ROWs would be routed away from high-density desert tortoise habitats and along the edges of avoidance areas.	Lands and realty management in special status species habitats would include the following decisions: • The BLM would not transfer out of federal ownership designated or proposed critical habitat for a listed or proposed threatened or endangered species.* • BLM would not transfer out of Federal ownership lands supporting listed or proposed threatened or endangered species if such transfer would be inconsistent with recovery needs and objectives or would likely affect the recovery of the listed or proposed species.* • BLM would not transfer out of Federal ownership lands supporting Federal candidate species if such action would contribute to the need to list the species as threatened or endangered.* • The net effects of land disposals/exchanges would be beneficial to federally listed or proposed species. • New land use authorizations would only be allowed within listed species habitat when no reasonable alternative exists and impacts to the species and their habitat can be mitigated. New rights-of-way (ROWs) would be routed away from high-density listed species' populations and along the edges of avoidance areas. (See Lands and Realty). • Unauthorized airstrips or dumpsites in special status species habitat would be given the highest priority for removal and cleanup actions. *Exceptions to the above could occur if the recipient of the lands would protect the species or critical habitat equally well under the ESA, such as disposal to a non-Federal governmental agency or private organization if conservation purposes for the species would still be achieved and ensured.			
Trails and Travel Management				
Arizona Strip FO				
The BLM and cooperating agencies would identify roads and trails that are the cause of desert tortoise mortality due to impacts from vehicles. The BLM would close, sign, fence or otherwise establish effective barriers to tortoises along heavily traveled roads and/or	Trails and travel management in special status species habitats would include the following decisions: • Following completion of route inventory and evaluation, roads/routes causing or contributing to mortality of individuals of listed species or degradation of their habitat would be identified. Where practical, such roads/routes would be closed and signed. Where closing such roads would not be practical, seasonal restrictions or other mitigation would be developed to minimize adverse effects to special status species. Where necessary, fences, culverts or other physical barriers would be installed to protect special status species.			

TABLE 2.5: SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
install culverts that allow passage of tortoises.				
Minerals Management				
Arizona Strip FO				
g. Special mitigation in mining plans of operation would be required to avoid impacts to Siler pincushion cactus in the Johnson Spring, Lost Spring Mountain, and Moonshine Ridge ACECs.	Minerals management in special status species habitats would include the following decisions: • Special mitigation would be required in mining plans of operation to avoid impacts to special status species or proposed or designated critical habitat. • Exploration, drilling, and/or other development activity within a special status species ACEC or Wildlife Habitat Management Area (WHA)/Vegetation Habitat Management Area (VHA) may be restricted seasonally to a period when the species is not active. • Mineral leasing would include notification to potential lessees of presence or potential for occurrence of special status species within a parcel proposed for leasing. Lessees would also be advised of additional stipulations or other restrictions that would apply at the APD stage. (See Appendix 2.I for lease stipulations by species). • New mineral material sites would not be authorized in listed species ACECs. Existing material sites would be evaluated for retention.			
C. ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS				
Common to All Planning Areas				
N/A	Priority for the application of management actions would be: • Species federally listed under the ESA as endangered or threatened, • Species proposed for federal listing, • Species that are candidates for federal listing, • Species included in the Wildlife Species of Concern in Arizona document, • Species for which a conservation strategy/agreement has been developed, and • Species included on the BLM or NPS Sensitive Species List.			
N/A	On BLM lands, specific actions and direction for managing special status species would be guided by the use of interdisciplinary wildlife habitat management plans (HMPs) produced cooperatively with the AGFD, USFWS, and other interested participants. Implementation accomplishments would be monitored and reviewed annually and documented in HMP files. HMPs would be amended or revised as necessary to incorporate new information and adjust management (See Appendix 2.H).			

TABLE 2.5: SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
	On NPS lands, specific management for special status species, as needed, would be directed through specific action plans tiered from the park Resource Stewardship Plan or LAME General Management Plan. Planning and implementation would be conducted cooperatively with AGFD, USFWS and other stakeholders.			
N/A	On NPS lands, specific actions and directions for managing special status species would be guided by cooperative planning process for specific actions or species focusing on perpetuating the species within an ecosystem context. Plans would be developed cooperatively with AGFD, BLM, USFWS, and other interested stakeholders.			
II. SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES: SPECIAL STATUS PLANTS				
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS – Special Status Plants				
Common to All Planning Areas				
N/A	• Populations of plants that are listed or proposed for federal listing would be recovered. • Populations of special status plant species would increase to stable, self-sustaining levels. • There would be no net loss in the quality or quantity of special status species habitat throughout the Planning Area.			
B. SPECIAL AREA DESIGNATIONS – Special Status Plants				
Arizona Strip FO				
Four ACECs for protection of the threatened Siler pincushion cactus would be maintained as follows: • Johnson Spring ACEC (2,464 acres) • Lost Spring Mountain ACEC (8,261acres) • Moonshine Ridge ACEC (5,095 acres) • Fort Pearce ACEC (916 acres) The total area maintained for ACECs would be 16,736 acres.	Four ACECs for protection of the threatened Siler pincushion cactus would be modified as follows: • Johnson Spring ACEC (2,058 acres) • Lost Spring Mountain ACEC (17,743 acres) • Moonshine Ridge ACEC (9,231 acres) • Fort Pearce ACEC (5,498 acres) The total area maintained for ACECs would be 34,530 acres. Increases in ACEC acreage would be due to incorporating	Four ACECs for protection of the threatened Siler pincushion cactus would be modified as follows: • Johnson Spring ACEC (1,986 acres) • Lost Spring Mountain ACEC (4,431 acres) • Moonshine Ridge ACEC (2,575 acres) • Fort Pearce ACEC (5,498 acres) The total area maintained for ACECs would be 14,490 acres.	The four ACECs for the threatened Siler pincushion cactus would be revoked.	Same as Alternative B See Table 2.16: Special Area Designations for proposed ACEC management.

TABLE 2.5: SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
	populations of Siler pincushion cactus not previously included within the ACECs and/or incorporation of areas with cultural or other values. Decreases in ACEC acreage would be due to removal of areas where repeated surveys have indicated the species is not known to occur. Large buffer areas would be included.			
The Marble Canyon ACEC for protection of the endangered Brady pincushion cactus would be maintained at 11,011 acres.	The Marble Canyon ACEC for protection of the endangered Brady pincushion cactus would be enlarged to 102,133 acres in the House Rock Valley. The increase in acreage would include most of the lower portion of House Rock Valley for additional protection afforded to Fickeisen plains cactus, pronghorn antelope, and House Rock Valley chisel-toothed kangaroo rat. Approximately 900 additional acres of Brady pincushion cactus habitat would be included within the ACEC.	The Marble Canyon ACEC for protection of the endangered Brady pincushion cactus would be enlarged to 11,926 acres in the House Rock Valley. Approximately 900 additional acres of Brady pincushion cactus habitat would be included within the ACEC. See Table 2.16: Special Area Designations for proposed ACEC management.		The Marble Canyon ACEC would be maintained for the protection of the endangered Brady pincushion cactus at 9,852 acres in House Rock Valley.
N/A	The Lone Butte ACEC for protection of the threatened Jones cycladenia would be designated as 1,900 acres.		The Lone Butte ACEC would not be designated.	Same as Alternative B and C. See Table 2.16: Special Area Designations for proposed ACEC management.

TABLE 2.5: SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
N/A	The Black Knolls ACEC for protection of the endangered Holmgren milkvetch would be designated as 80 acres.		The Black Knolls ACEC would not be designated.	Same as Alternative B and C. See Table 2.16: Special Area Designations for proposed ACEC management.
N/A	The Twist Hills ACEC for protection of the rare Fickeisen plains cactus would be designated as 1,255 acres.	The Twist Hills ACEC would not be designated. (See Land Use Allocations - Special Status Plants).		
N/A	The Clayhole ACEC for protection of the rare Fickeisen plains cactus would be designated as 7,361 acres.	The Clayhole ACEC would not be designated. (See Land Use Allocations - Special Status Plants).		
N/A	The Buckskin ACEC for protection of the rare plant Gierisch mallow would be designated as 160 acres.	The Buckskin ACEC would not be designated. (See Land Use Allocations - Special Status Plants).		
N/A	The Coyote Valley ACEC for protection of the endangered Paradine plains cactus would be designated as 776 acres.	The Coyote Valley ACEC would not be designated.		Same as Alternative B. (See Land Use Allocations - Special Status Plants).
C. LAND USE ALLOCATIONS – Special Status Plants				
Arizona Strip FO				
N/A	The Twist Hills VHA would be allocated for Fickeisen plains cactus. Management emphasis and priority would be given to Fickeisen plains cactus to meet DFCs.			
N/A	The Clayhole VHA would be allocated for Fickeisen plains cactus. Management emphasis and priority would be given to Fickeisen plains cactus to meet DFCs.			
N/A	The Buckskin VHA would be allocated for Gierisch mallow. Management emphasis and priority would be given to Gierisch mallow to meet DFCs.			
D. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS – Special Status Plants				

TABLE 2.5: SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
Common to All Planning Areas				
Management was developed from and is consistent with the following documents: • Recovery Plan for the Siler Pincushion Cactus (*Pediocactus sileri*). (USFWS 1986) • Recovery Plan for the Brady Pincushion Cactus (*Pediocactus bradyi*). (USFWS 1985a) • Biological Opinion for the Arizona Strip Resource Management Plan (1992) (AESO 2-21-88-F-127)				
N/A	Proposed actions would be evaluated to ensure that trampling or crushing of special status plants would be minimized or eliminated. The BLM and NPS would continue to coordinate with USFWS to delineate buffer areas around special status plant populations. Use restrictions could be developed to minimize or eliminate trampling and/or crushing of special status plants within buffer areas.			
N/A	Reduce or eliminate impacts to special status plants and their habitats from surface disturbing activities. • Recreational activities that degrade special status plant habitats would be modified or relocated to minimize or eliminate adverse affects. • Where grazing by livestock is leading to adverse affects from trampling, implement actions to reduce or mitigate loss of the plant species. Measures could include fencing, seasonal restrictions, or relocation of livestock developments. • Limit or eliminate use of harmful herbicides in areas where special status plants could be affected.			
N/A	In special status plant habitats, recreational uses would be limited to designated areas and hiking and biking would be allowed only on designated routes	In special status plant habitats, hiking is allowed. Biking is allowed only on designated routes. Education programs and law enforcement contact would be used to minimize recreational activities that cause injury or mortality or degrade habitat of these species.	In listed plant habitats, hiking is allowed. Biking is allowed only on designated routes. Education programs and law enforcement contact would be used to minimize recreational activities that cause injury or mortality or degrade habitat of these species.	
Mechanical vegetation manipulation would be prohibited in the Marble Canyon, Johnson Spring, Lost Spring Mountain, and Moonshine Ridge ACECs,	Mechanical vegetation treatment would not be authorized in special status plant habitat, unless doing so would provide benefits to the species.			

TABLE 2.5: SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
unless beneficial to Siler pincushion cactus management.				
E. ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS – Special Status Plants				
Common to All Planning Areas				
N/A	The BLM and NPS would continue to inventory and map known locations and potential habitat for special status plant populations to ensure protection of these populations and facilitate management.			
N/A	The BLM and NPS would continue appropriate monitoring of all special status plant species within the Planning Area.			
Implementation of the HMP for Brady pincushion cactus developed from the recovery plan for the species would continue. The HMP would serve as the ACEC plan for Brady pincushion cactus. The HMP would be reviewed annually and amended as new information and monitoring results become available.	The BLM and NPS would develop and implement HMPs for special status species in cooperation with the AGFD and the USFWS. These HMPs would serve as the ACEC plan for listed plant ACECs and as the management plan for VHAs.			
III. SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES: DESERT TORTOISE				
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS – Desert Tortoise				
Parashant and Arizona Strip FO				
N/A	• The Mojave population of desert tortoise would be recovered and delisted. • There would be no net loss in the quality or quantity of desert tortoise habitat within the ACECs or DWMA/WHA. • Desert tortoise populations within the ACECs and DWMA/WHA would be healthy and self-sustaining. Populations would be stable or increasing. Population declines would be halted. • Desert tortoise populations outside of the ACECs, DWMA, and WHA would be health and stable. Declines would be minimized to the extent possible through mitigation. • Existing desert tortoise habitat areas would provide sufficient forage and cover attributes to support thriving populations of the species.			

TABLE 2.5: SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
	• Habitat connectivity would be maintained, providing sufficiently frequent contact between tortoises to maintain genetic diversity.			
SPECIAL AREA DESIGNATIONS – Desert Tortoise				
B. ***Parashant***				
The Pakoon Desert Wildlife Management Area (DWMA)/ ACEC would be maintained at 76,014 acres for protection of the threatened desert tortoise and Mojave Desert Ecological Zone values. Activities administered by the Arizona Strip on Lake Mead National Recreation Area (NRA) and on public lands in Nevada would be managed in accordance with DWMA/ACEC prescriptions.	The Pakoon ACEC for protection of the threatened desert tortoise and Mojave Desert Ecological Zone values would be revoked. The same 76,014-acre area would continue to be managed for protection of desert tortoise as the Pakoon DWMA. Activities on Lake Mead NRA and on public lands in Nevada would be managed in accordance with DWMA prescriptions. See Land Use Allocations – Desert Tortoise.		The Pakoon ACEC for protection of the threatened desert tortoise and Mojave Desert Ecological zone values would be revoked. The same area, minus the Grand Gulch Wash portion, would continue to be managed for protection of desert tortoise as the Pakoon DWMA (approx. 69,083 acres). Activities on NPS lands and on public lands in Nevada would be managed in accordance with DWMA prescriptions. See Land Use Allocations – Desert Tortoise.	Same as Alternatives B and C. See Land Use Allocations – Desert Tortoise.
Arizona Strip FO				
The Beaver Dam Slope ACEC for protection of threatened desert tortoise and Mojave Desert Ecological Zone values would be maintained at 51,197 acres.	The Beaver Dam Slope ACEC for protection of threatened desert tortoise and Mojave Desert Ecological Zone values would be enlarged to 52,753 acres. Boundary adjustments would incorporate areas of critical habitat and lower quality habitat not previously included in the ACEC. See Table 2.16: Special Area	The Beaver Dam Slope ACEC for protection of threatened desert tortoise and Mojave Desert Ecological Zone values would be enlarged to 51,984 acres. Boundary adjustments would incorporate areas of critical habitat and lower quality habitat not previously included in the ACEC. See Table 2.16: Special Area Designations for proposed ACEC management.		

TABLE 2.5: SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
	Designations for proposed ACEC management.			
The Virgin Slope ACEC for protection of threatened desert tortoise and Mojave Desert Ecological Zone values would be maintained at 39,931 acres.	The Virgin Slope ACEC for protection of threatened desert tortoise and Mojave Desert Ecological Zone values would be enlarged to 40,287 acres. Boundary adjustments would incorporate areas of critical habitat and lower quality habitat not previously included in the ACEC. See Table 2.16: Special Area Designations for proposed ACEC management.	The Virgin Slope ACEC for protection of threatened desert tortoise and Mojave Desert Ecological Zone values would be enlarged to 40,206 acres. Boundary adjustments would incorporate areas of critical habitat and lower quality habitat not previously included in the ACEC. See Table 2.16: Special Area Designations for proposed ACEC management.		
The Virgin River ACEC for protection of Virgin River fishes and threatened desert tortoise would be maintained at 8,075 acres.	The Virgin River ACEC for protection of Virgin River fishes would be modified to include only the 100-year floodplain (approx. 2,063 acres). Boundary adjustments would eliminate areas outside of the 100-year floodplain previously included in the ACEC. See Table 2.16: Special Area Designations for proposed ACEC management.			
C. LAND USE ALLOCATIONS – Desert Tortoise				
Parashant				
N/A	The Pakoon DWMA and all other tortoise habitat within the Monument would be managed as a wildlife habitat area (WHA) for desert tortoise.			
D. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS – Desert Tortoise				
Parashant				
Management was developed from and is consistent with the following documents: • Supplemental Guidance for Desert Tortoise Compensation, IM AZ-99-008 (BLM 1999) • Biological Opinion for the Arizona Strip Resource Management Plan – Mojave Amendment (1998) (AESO 2-21-96-F-132) • Desert Tortoise (Mojave Population) Recovery Plan. (USFWS 1994) • Strategy for Desert Tortoise Habitat Management on Public Lands in Arizona: New Guidance on Compensation for the Desert Tortoise, IM AZ-92-46 (BLM 1992)				

TABLE 2.5: SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
• Strategy for Desert Tortoise Habitat Management on Public Lands in Arizona, IM AZ-91-16 (BLM 1990) • Biological Opinion for the Arizona Strip Resource Management Plan (1992) (AESO 2-21-88-F-127) Desert Tortoise Habitat Management on Public Lands: A Rangewide Plan (BLM 1988)				
Fire management within the Pakoon DWMA would include conservation measures for desert tortoise as described in the 2004 Land Use Plan Amendment for Fire and Fuels.	Fire management within the Pakoon WHA would include conservation measures for desert tortoise as described in Appendix 2.E.			
Vegetation management within the Pakoon DWMA would include conservation measures for desert tortoise as described in the 2004 Land Use Plan Amendment for Fire and Fuels.	Vegetation management within the Pakoon WHA would include conservation measures for desert tortoise as described in Appendix 2.E.			
N/A	Mechanical vegetation treatment would not be authorized in desert tortoise habitat, unless doing so would provide benefits to the species.			
Livestock grazing within the desert tortoise ACECs would include the following decisions: • The Tassi Allotment would continue to be unavailable for livestock grazing. • Portions of the Pakoon, Pakoon Springs, and Mosby-Nay Allotments within the Pakoon DWMA/WHA would unavailable for livestock grazing. Grazing utilization levels would be set at 45% of current year's growth on allotments in desert tortoise habitat.				
Burro management within the Pakoon DWMA/WHA would include the following decisions: • Wild horses and burros would not be authorized on NPS and BLM lands in the planning area. Burros on NPS lands are managed to prescription set by the 1995 Lake Mead NRA Burro Management Plan. • The herd management level for the Tassi-Gold Butte Herd Management Area would be set to zero on BLM lands in the planning area. Burros would be removed rather than destroyed on site.				
Livestock grazing management within the Pakoon DWMA/WHA would include the following decisions: • The Pakoon DWMA/WHA would be closed to grazing. All grazing preferences would be canceled.		Livestock grazing management within the Pakoon DWMA/WHA would include the following decisions: • The portion of the Pakoon Grazing Allotment within the Pakoon WHA (Grand Gulch Wash area) would be closed to livestock grazing from March 15 through October 15.		
Recreation management within the Pakoon DWMA/WHA would include the following decisions:				

TABLE 2.5: SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
• Vehicle camping would be restricted to disturbed areas along designated routes in the Pakoon DWMA/WHA. Mountain biking would be allowed on designated routes throughout the area; back packing and horseback riding would also be allowed, providing desert tortoise or their habitats are not adversely impacted. • Competitive speed events would be prohibited within the Pakoon DWMA/WHA. • Organized non-speed events would be restricted to designated routes within the Pakoon DWMA/WHA. • Activities that could adversely affect the desert tortoise during their active season within tortoise habitat would be limited to the period between October 15 and March 15. The BLM and NPS may restrict season of use, number of visitors, and/or close an area to recreational activities.				
Trails and travel management within the Pakoon DWMA/WHA would include the following decisions: • New paved roads would not be authorized in the Pakoon DWMA/WHA. Temporary upgrading of existing roads and construction of new unpaved roads in the DWMA could be authorized only on BLM lands where positive benefits would result for desert tortoise or their habitat. • The BLM and NPS would maintain or authorize maintenance of existing roads in desert tortoise habitat, except that non-emergency maintenance activities could be conducted from October 15 to March 15. Operators of road graders and other maintenance equipment would be required to attend an educational briefing prior to performing the work. Maintenance activities would be limited to previously disturbed areas, unless cleared by a qualified biologist. • Vehicles associated with agency-authorized projects traveling on unpaved roads in the Pakoon DWMA/WHA would be required to keep speeds at or below 40 mph during the tortoise's active season to protect the species. Speed limits may be less on specific roads through high-density tortoise areas. • Use of roads constructed for specific non-public purposes on BLM lands, such as access routes to communication sites, would be limited to administrative use only. • Temporary access routes in desert tortoise habitat created during project construction would be modified as necessary to prevent further use.				
Other surface disturbing actions within the Pakoon DWMA/WHA would include the following management decisions: • Reclamation would be required for activities that result in loss or degradation of tortoise habitat within DWMA/WHA. Habitat would be restored or reclaimed to as close a pre-disturbance condition as practicable. Mitigation measures may be included in decision documents to offset the loss of quality or quantity of desert tortoise habitat. • Compensation may be required to mitigate residual impacts from authorized actions. • The BLM and NPS would not authorize any military maneuvers within the tortoise DWMA/WHA. • Authorized actions that may result in adverse effects to desert tortoise would require implementation of project stipulations including personnel education programs, pre-construction clearances, defined construction areas, operational restrictions, and procedures for moving tortoises out of harm's way. (See Appendix 2.E for a list of stipulations.) • Proposed actions would be evaluated to ensure they do not contribute to the proliferation of natural predators within desert tortoise habitat. Where proposed water or other developments on BLM lands may lead to adverse effects to the desert tortoise, specific actions would be taken to reduce or eliminate the adverse effects. Such actions include, but are not limited to redesign, incorporation of new features, movement, or abandonment. • Utility lines on BLM lands would be designed, located, and constructed so as to avoid attracting desert tortoise predators.				

TABLE 2.5: SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
Other management actions in desert tortoise habitat would include the following decisions: • No translocations of desert tortoises from private to public lands would occur without completion of a Section 7 consultation or Section 10 (a) habitat conservation plan. • The BLM would cooperate with other agencies and groups to identify areas where uncontrolled dogs are causing desert tortoise mortality. On NPS lands, dogs would be required to be on a leash.				
Arizona Strip FO (See Table 2.16: Special Area Designations for proposed ACEC management.)				
Standardize desert tortoise habitat management throughout its habitat. Management would be consistent with the following documents: • Supplemental Guidance for Desert Tortoise Compensation, IM AZ-99-008 (BLM 1999) • Biological Opinion for the Arizona Strip Resource Management Plan – Mojave Amendment (1998) (AESO 2-21-96-F-132) • Desert Tortoise (Mojave Population) Recovery Plan. (USFWS 1994) • Strategy for Desert Tortoise Habitat Management on Public Lands in Arizona: New Guidance on Compensation for the Desert Tortoise, IM AZ-92-46 (BLM 1992) • Strategy for Desert Tortoise Habitat Management on Public Lands in Arizona, IM AZ-91-16 (BLM 1990) Desert Tortoise Habitat Management on Public Lands: A Rangewide Plan (BLM 1988)				
Fire management in desert tortoise habitat would include conservation measures for desert tortoise as described in the 2004 Land Use Plan Amendment for Fire and Fuels.	Fire management in desert tortoise habitat would include conservation measures for desert tortoise as described in Appendix 2.E.			
Vegetation management in desert tortoise habitat would include conservation measures for desert tortoise as described in the 2004 Land Use Plan Amendment for Fire and Fuels.	Vegetation management in desert tortoise habitat would include conservation measures for desert tortoise as described in Appendix 2.E.			
N/A	Mechanical vegetation treatment would not be authorized in desert tortoise habitat, unless doing so would provide benefits to the species.			
Livestock grazing management in desert tortoise habitat would include the following decisions: • Grazing utilization levels would be set at 45% of current year's growth on allotments in desert tortoise habitat.				
Recreation management in desert tortoise habitat would include the following decisions:				

TABLE 2.5: SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
• Vehicle camping would be restricted to disturbed areas along designated routes in desert tortoise habitat. Mountain biking would be allowed on designated routes throughout the area; back packing and horseback riding would also be allowed, providing desert tortoise or their habitats are not adversely impacted. • Competitive speed events would be prohibited in desert tortoise habitat. • Organized non-speed events would be restricted to designated roads in desert tortoise habitat. • Activities that could adversely affect the desert tortoise during their active season within tortoise habitat would be limited to the period between October 15 and March 15. The BLM and NPS may restrict season of use, number of visitors, and/or close an area to recreational activities.				
Trails and travel management in desert tortoise habitat would include the following decisions: • New paved roads and highways in desert tortoise habitat outside of ACECs or major modifications of existing paved roads through desert tortoise habitat would be fenced with desert tortoise barrier fencing. • Temporary upgrading of existing roads and construction of new unpaved roads in desert tortoise habitat could be authorized only on BLM lands where positive benefits would result for desert tortoise or their habitat. Temporary access routes in desert tortoise habitat created during project construction would be modified as necessary to prevent further use. • The BLM would maintain or authorize maintenance of existing roads in desert tortoise habitat, except that non-emergency maintenance activities could be conducted from October 15 to March 15. Operators of road graders and other maintenance equipment would be required to attend an educational briefing prior to performing the work. Maintenance activities would be limited to previously disturbed areas, unless cleared by a qualified biologist. • Vehicles associated with agency-authorized projects traveling on unpaved roads in desert tortoise habitat would be required to keep speeds at or below 40 mph during the tortoise's active season to protect the species. Speed limits may be less on specific roads through high-density tortoise areas. • Use of roads constructed for specific non-public purposes on BLM lands, such as access routes to communication sites, would be limited to administrative use only.				
Other surface disturbing actions in desert tortoise habitat would include the following management decisions: • Reclamation would be required for activities that result in loss or degradation of tortoise habitat. Habitat would be restored or reclaimed to as close a pre-disturbance condition as practicable. Mitigation measures may be included in decision documents to offset the loss of quality or quantity of desert tortoise habitat. • Compensation may be required to mitigate residual impacts from authorized actions. • The BLM would not authorize any military maneuvers in desert tortoise habitat. • Authorized actions that may result in adverse effects to desert tortoise would require implementation of project stipulations including personnel education programs, pre-construction clearances, defined construction areas, operational restrictions, and procedures for moving tortoises out of harm's way. (See Appendix 2.E for a list of stipulations.) • Proposed actions would be evaluated to ensure they do not contribute to the proliferation of natural predators within desert tortoise habitat. Where proposed water or other developments on BLM lands may lead to adverse effects to the desert tortoise, specific actions would be taken to reduce or eliminate the adverse effects. Such actions include, but are not limited to redesign, incorporation of new features, movement, or abandonment.				

TABLE 2.5: SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
• Utility lines on BLM lands would be designed, located, and constructed so as to avoid attracting desert tortoise predators.				
Other management actions in desert tortoise habitat would include the following decisions: • No translocations of desert tortoises from private to public lands would occur without completion of a Section 7 consultation or Section 10 (a) habitat conservation plan. • The BLM would cooperate with other agencies and groups to identify areas where uncontrolled dogs are causing desert tortoise mortality.				
IV. SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES: NATIVE FISH				
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS – Native Fish				
Arizona Strip FO				
N/A	• Essential habitats, important migration routes, required flows, and water quality would be protected and maintained in lentic and lotic systems in the planning area. • All biologically suitable perennial waters on public lands in the planning areas would be occupied by thriving, self-sustaining populations of native fish, as appropriate. • Populations of woundfin minnow and Virgin chub in the planning area would be recovered and delisted. • Virgin spinedace habitat would support viable populations sufficient to preclude the need for federal listing.			
B. SPECIAL AREA DESIGNATIONS – Native Fish				
Arizona Strip FO				
The Virgin River ACEC for protection of Virgin River fishes and threatened desert tortoise would be maintained at 8,075 acres.	The Virgin River ACEC for protection of Virgin River fishes and threatened desert tortoise would be modified to include only the 100-year floodplain (approx. 2,063 acres). Boundary adjustments would eliminate areas outside of the 100-year floodplain previously included in the ACEC. The ACEC would be managed solely for Virgin River fishes. See Table 2.16: Special Area Designations for proposed ACEC management.			
C. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS – Native Fish				
Vermilion and Arizona Strip FO (See Table 2.16: Special Area Designations for proposed ACEC management.)				
Management of native fish populations was developed from and is consistent with the following documents: • Virgin River Fishes Recovery Plan. (USFWS 1995a) • Virgin River Resource Management and Recovery Program. (USFWS 2000) • Biological Opinion for the Arizona Strip Resource Management Plan – Mojave Amendment (1998) (AESO 2-21-96-F-132) • Biological Opinion for the Arizona Strip Resource Management Plan (1992) (AESO 2-21-88-F-127) Fish and Wildlife 2000: Special Status Fish Habitat Management (BLM 1991)				

TABLE 2.5: SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED
D. ADMISTRATIVE ACTIONS – Native Fish				
Vermilion				
N/A	In cooperation with the USFWS and AGFD, the BLM would continue monitoring native fish populations in the Paria River.			
Arizona Strip FO				
N/A	In cooperation with the USFWS, AGFD, and the Virgin River Fishes Recovery Team, the BLM would assist in monitoring efforts for native Virgin River fish populations.			
IV. SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES: AMPHIBIANS AND AQUATIC INVERTEBRATES				
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS – Amphibians and Aquatic Invertebrates				
Common to all Planning Areas				
N/A	• Essential habitats, important migration routes, required flows, and water quality would be protected and maintained in lentic and lotic systems in the Planning Area. • No net loss would occur in the quality and quantity of suitable habitat for endemic amphibians and aquatic invertebrate species within the Planning Area. • All biologically suitable perennial waters on public lands in the Planning Area would be occupied by thriving, self-sustaining populations of native, endemic amphibians and aquatic invertebrate species, as appropriate. • New introduced (or re-introduced) populations of relict leopard frog would increase to the point of being viable and self-sustaining. • Relict leopard frogs would be recovered and managed in accordance with the Conservation Agreement to maintain viable populations throughout their range.			
B. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS – Amphibians and Aquatic Invertebrates				
Common to All Planning Areas				
N/A	Introductions and/or augmentations of relict leopard frogs could be authorized at suitable habitat locations, such as Pakoon Springs and Tassi Springs. Introductions and augmentations would be coordinated closely with the Relict Leopard Frog Conservation Team, AGFD, USFWS, counties, tribes, and adjacent land owners. Introductions could be made in areas where doing so is not detrimental to viability of populations of other native species.			
Actions that degrade riparian habitat or reduce the potential of the area to support riparian vegetation would be modified, restricted, or prohibited.				
V. SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES: SPECIAL STATUS RAPTORS				
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS				

TABLE 2.5: SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED
Common to All Planning Areas				
N/A	• Special status raptor populations would be healthy and self-sustaining throughout their range. • Habitat areas for special status raptors would provide sufficient forage and cover attributes to support thriving populations of the species. • No net loss would occur in the quality and quantity of suitable habitat for special status raptors within the Planning Area. • Potential roosting and nesting sites would be abundant. • Riparian areas would be in proper functioning condition and be of sufficient quantity and quality to provide adequate foraging areas for bald eagles, peregrine falcon, common black hawk, and other special status raptors. • Rodent populations, as a prey base, within the Planning Area would be abundant. • Bald eagles and Mexican spotted owls would be recovered and delisted. • The experimental non-essential population of California condor would be at or above 150 individuals, viable, and stable to increasing in number. • Peregrine falcon, ferruginous hawks, common black hawks, northern goshawks, and burrowing owls would be sufficiently abundant so that there would be no need to list these species.			
MANAGEMENT ACTIONS – Special Status Raptors				
B. ***Common to All Planning Areas***				
Management of special status raptors was developed from and is consistent with the following documents: • Recovery Plan for the California Condor. (USFWS 1996) • Recovery Plan for the Mexican Spotted Owl (*Strix occidentalis lucida lucida*) (USFWS 1995b) • Southwestern Bald Eagle Recovery Plan. (USFWS 1982) • Biological Opinion for the Arizona Strip Resource Management Plan – Mojave Amendment (1998) (AESO 2-21-96-F-132) • Biological Opinion for the Arizona Strip Resource Management Plan (1992) (AESO 2-21-88-F-127) Fish and Wildlife 2000: Raptor Habitat Management (BLM 1992)				
N/A	Priority special status raptors include bald eagles, California condors, Mexican spotted owls, peregrine falcon, burrowing owls, ferruginous hawks, northern goshawks, and common black hawks.			
Actions that would adversely affect special status raptors during their nesting period could be subject to stipulations, mitigation, or may not be approved.				
Bald Eagle				
Common to All Planning Areas				
N/A	The BLM and NPS would continue to identify roost locations.			
a. N/A	The BLM and NPS could restrict authorized and/or permitted activities within 0.5 miles of active bald eagle wintering roosts.			

TABLE 2.5: SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
N/A	Projects and activities causing disturbance to roosting bald eagles should be avoided from October 15 to April 15.			
N/A	The BLM and NPS would implement conservation measures for protection of bald eagles as defined in Appendix 2.E.			
b. Mexican Spotted Owl				
Common to All Planning Areas				
N/A	Canyon and forest habitats with the potential to support Mexican spotted owl would be managed for maintenance or enhancement of the habitat attributes that make them suitable.			
N/A	The BLM and NPS would implement conservation measures for protection of Mexican spotted owl as defined in Appendix 2.E.			
c. California Condor				
Common to All Planning Areas				
N/A	Restoration of California condor into historic habitats in northern Arizona would be continued in cooperation with the Peregrine Fund, AGFD, USFWS, California Condor Recovery Program, and others. Supplemental releases would be authorized.			
N/A	The population objective for California condor would be to maintain a self-sustaining population with a positive growth rate of at least 150 individuals with at least 15 breeding pairs. Population objectives would be modified or changed in accordance with the recovery plan for the species.			
N/A	California condor foraging habitat would be maintained.			
N/A	The BLM and NPS would identify and, where possible, reduce or eliminate sources of lead contamination for California condors within the planning area.			
N/A	In cooperation with other condor recovery efforts, the BLM and NPS would promote the use of non-lead ammunition in the planning unit.			
N/A	The BLM and NPS would implement conservation measures for protection of California condors as defined in Appendix 2.E.			
d. Peregrine Falcon				
Common to All Planning Areas				
Actions that would adversely affect nesting peregrines between March 1 and August 1 could be subject to stipulations, mitigation, or may not be approved.				
N/A	The BLM and NPS would implement conservation measures for protection of peregrine falcon as defined in Appendix 2.E.			
e. Burrowing Owls				
Parashant				
No species-specific augmentations of burrowing owl would be planned or implemented.		Burrowing owl populations would be augmented by installing artificial nest burrows and releasing owls displaced by surface disturbing activities from other parts of their range. Priority		Same as Alternatives A and B

TABLE 2.5: SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
		sites for release include the Pakoon Basin.		
Arizona Strip FO				
No species-specific augmentations of any migratory bird populations would be planned.		Burrowing owl populations would be augmented by installing artificial nest burrows and releasing owls displaced by surface disturbing activities from other parts of their range. Priority sites for release include the St. George Basin, Clayhole Valley, Lower Hurricane Valley, the area east of Kanab Creek, and House Rock Valley.	Burrowing owl populations would be augmented by installing artificial nest burrows and releasing owls displaced by surface disturbing activities from other parts of their range. Priority sites for release include the St. George Basin, Clayhole Valley, Lower Hurricane Valley, and the area east of Kanab Creek.	Same as Alternative C
C. ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS – Special Status Raptors				
Common to All Planning Areas				
Potential raptor habitat would be inventoried.	The BLM and NPS would continue to survey and/or monitor potential habitat for special status raptors within the Planning Area. The BLM and NPS would continue to maintain a database of raptor observations. The BLM and NPS would cooperate and assist with post-delisting monitoring efforts for peregrine falcon within the planning area.			
BLM-permitted activities within known or occupied nesting areas of endangered or threatened raptors would be restricted.	Within the 10(j) area, the BLM would not restrict authorized and/or permitted activities solely for the benefit of California condors. Persons engaged in authorized or permitted actions that encounter a condor would be requested not to haze the birds, but to notify the BLM or the Peregrine Fund. Administrative or other actions implemented by the BLM could be subject to additional stipulations and conservation measures as described in Appendix 2.E.			
V. SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES: RIPARIAN DEPENDENT SPECIAL STATUS BIRDS				
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS – Riparian-Dependent Special Status Bird Species				
Common to All Planning Areas				
N/A	• No net loss would occur in the quality and quantity of suitable habitat for riparian-dependent special status bird species within			

TABLE 2.5: SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
	the Planning Area. • Riparian areas would be in proper functioning condition and be of sufficient quantity and quality to provide adequate foraging areas for SW flycatcher, Yuma clapper rail, yellow-billed cuckoo, and other special status birds. • SW willow flycatcher, Yuma clapper rail would be recovered and delisted. • Riparian areas that could physically support SW willow flycatcher habitats due to floodplain width and gradient would attain the vegetation structure, plant species diversity, density, and canopy cover to be suitable habitat. • Riparian vegetation would be sufficiently dense and structurally complex to minimize or eliminate the effects of flycatcher predators and preclude brown-headed cowbirds from finding flycatcher nests. • Cattail and dense marsh habitats would be abundant and provide habitat for Yuma clapper rails. • Cottonwood gallery forests would be abundant and provide habitat for yellow-billed cuckoos. • Potential roosting and nesting sites for riparian dependent special status birds would be abundant.			
SPECIAL AREA DESIGNATIONS – Riparian-Dependent Special Status Bird Species				
B. Southwestern Willow Flycatcher				
Arizona Strip FO				
a. N/A	The Kanab Creek ACEC would be designated at 13,146 acres for protection of the endangered SW willow flycatcher and riparian and scenic values. An ACEC plan would be developed for management of this species and associated riparian values consistent with the SW Willow Flycatcher Recovery Plan.	The Kanab Creek ACEC would be designated at 9,211 acres as for protection of the endangered SW willow flycatcher and riparian and scenic values. An ACEC plan would be developed for management of this species and associated riparian values consistent with the SW Willow Flycatcher Recovery Plan.	The Kanab Creek ACEC would not be designated	Same as Alternative B
C. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS				
Common to All Planning Areas				
Management of riparian-dependent special status bird species was developed from and is consistent with the following documents:				

TABLE 2.5: SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
• Southwestern Willow Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*) Final Recovery Plan. (USFWS 2002) • Yuma Clapper Rail Recovery Plan. Prepared by S.H. Anderson February 1983. (USFWS 1985b) • Biological Opinion for the Arizona Strip Resource Management Plan – Mojave Amendment (1998) (AESO 2-21-96-F-132) • Biological Opinion for the Arizona Strip Resource Management Plan (1992) (AESO 2-21-88-F-127)				
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher				
***Common to All Planning Areas* (*See Table 2.16: Special Area Designations for proposed ACEC management.*)**				
Vegetation management within SW willow flycatcher habitat would include the following decisions: **a.** Suitable flycatcher habitat would be managed so that its suitable characteristics are not eliminated or degraded. • Potential flycatcher habitat would be managed to allow natural regeneration (through natural processes) into suitable habitat as rapidly as possible.				
Grazing management within SW willow flycatcher habitat would include the following decisions: • Livestock would be excluded from suitable flycatcher habitat (whether occupied or unoccupied) during the growing season. ▪ Livestock grazing would be not be authorized on the River Pasture of the Lambing Allotment from April 1 through September 1. ▪ Livestock grazing would be not be authorized on the Kanab Creek Allotment from April 15 through September 15.				
Fish and wildlife management within five miles of SW willow flycatcher habitat would include the following decisions: • The BLM would continue to identify and evaluate areas where concentrations of brown-headed cowbirds occur on public lands in the Planning Area. • The BLM would evaluate ways to reduce cowbird concentration areas found.				
N/A	Riparian areas would be maintained in proper functioning condition in accordance with prescriptions described in the vegetation management section of this document (See Table 2.4: Vegetation and Fire and Fuels Management).			
N/A	The BLM and NPS would implement conservation measures for protection of SW willow flycatcher as defined in Appendix 2.E.			
b. Yuma Clapper Rail				
Common to All Planning Areas				
N/A	Riparian areas would be maintained in proper functioning condition in accordance with prescriptions described in the vegetation management section of this document (See Vegetation Management section).			
N/A	BLM would implement conservation measures for protection of Yuma clapper rail as defined in Appendix 2.E.			
c. Yellow-Billed Cuckoo				
Common to All Planning Areas				
N/A	Riparian areas would be maintained in proper functioning condition in accordance with prescriptions described in the vegetation			

TABLE 2.5: SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED
	management section of this document.			
N/A	The BLM would implement conservation measures for protection of yellow-billed cuckoos as defined in Appendix 2.E.			
D. ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS				
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher				
Common to All Planning Areas				
The BLM would continue to maintain updated maps of SW willow flycatcher habitat in the Planning Area, which would include: • Location, size, shape, and spacing of habitat areas • Habitat stage with respect to flycatchers (suitable occupied, suitable unoccupied, suitable unsurveyed, potential or regenerating) • Status of flycatcher surveys for each area of suitable habitat.				
The BLM would continue to maintain a database of SW willow flycatcher observations.				
b. Yuma Clapper Rail				
Common to All Planning Areas				
N/A	The BLM and NPS would continue to maintain updated maps of Yuma clapper rail habitat in the Planning Area, which would include: • Location, size, shape, and spacing of habitat areas • Habitat condition and suitability for clapper rails • Status of rail surveys for each area of suitable habitat			
N/A	The BLM would continue to maintain a database of Yuma clapper rail observations.			
c. Yellow-Billed Cuckoo				
Common to All Planning Areas				
N/A	The BLM and NPS would continue to maintain updated maps of yellow-billed cuckoo habitat in the Planning Area, which would include: • Location, size, shape, and spacing of habitat areas • Habitat condition and suitability for cuckoos • Status of cuckoo surveys for each area of suitable habitat			
N/A	The BLM would continue to maintain a database of yellow-billed cuckoo observations.			

TABLE 2.6: WILD BURROS				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED
I. WILD BURROS				
MANAGEMENT ACTIONS				
B.		***Parashant***		
The Herd Management Level would continue to be set at zero on Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands. (See Table 2.5: Special Status Species). Wild horse and burros would not be authorized on National Park Service (NPS) lands.				

TABLE 2.7: CULTURAL RESOURCES				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED
I. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES				
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS				
Common to All Planning Areas				
• Significant cultural resources would be identified, conserved, protected, stabilized or restored, and maintained in good or better condition to ensure they are available for appropriate uses by present and future generations. • Imminent threats and potential conflicts from natural or human-caused deterioration or potential conflict with other resource uses would be reduced FLPMA Sec. 103, National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA Sections 106 and 110 (a) (2)) by ensuring that all land uses and resource uses initiated or authorized by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) comply with Section 106 of the NHPA in accordance with the BLM's National Cultural Resources Programmatic Agreement and Arizona Protocol. • Geographic and archaeological scientific inventories would be continued based on imminent threats from natural or human-caused deterioration, potential conflict with other resource uses, and the probability for unrecorded significant resources. • Proactive research, protection, and inventories with universities, avocational and service groups, site stewards, tribes, and communities would be used to gain a better understanding of cultural resources for present and future management and protection. • All sites on BLM lands would be managed according to the DFCs of their use allocation(s) (See Appendix 2.J). • Historic structures that do not merit preservation because of minimal significance, advanced deterioration, or excessive cost would be recorded and allowed to deteriorate. Some removal of hazardous elements would be allowed for safety and to avoid an attractive nuisance. • Archives and museum collections would be located, inventoried, and managed to ensure accessibility and use for research, documentation, and public interpretation. • Preservation/restoration would preserve existing original work and maintain it by restoration, replacement, or repair.				
B. SPECIAL AREA DESIGNATIONS				
Areas of Critical Environmental Concerns (ACECs)				
Parashant				
The following ACEC designations would be maintained: • Nampaweap at 535 acres • Witch Pool at 279 acres	The following ACEC designations would be revoked because monument status provides protection of resources: • Nampaweap (535 acres) • Witch Pool (279 acres)			

TABLE 2.7: CULTURAL RESOURCES				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
Arizona Strip FO				
See Special Area Designation Section 2.8l for specific decisions and Appendix 2.K for Values, Relevance, and Importance Criteria for each ACEC.				
Little Black Mountain ACEC would be maintained at 241 acres.				
Johnson Spring ACEC would be maintained at 2,464 acres.	Johnson Spring ACEC would be reduced to 2,058 acres.	Johnson Spring ACEC would be reduced to 1,986 acres.	Johnson Spring ACEC designation would be revoked.	Same as Alternative B
Lost Spring Mtn. ACEC would be maintained at 8,262 acres.	Lost Spring Mtn. ACEC would be increased to 17,744 acres.	Lost Spring Mtn. ACEC would be reduced to 4,431 acres.	Lost Spring Mountain ACEC designation would be revoked.	Same as Alternative B
Moonshine Ridge ACEC would be maintained at 5,095 acres.	Moonshine Ridge ACEC would be increased to 9,231 acres.	Moonshine Ridge ACEC would be reduced to 2,575 acres.	Moonshine Ridge ACEC designation would be revoked.	Same as Alternative B
N/A	Shinarump ACEC would be designated for the protection of cultural res. at 3,619 acres.	Shinarump ACEC would not be designated.		Same as Alternative B
Marble Canyon ACEC would be maintained at 11,012 acres.	Marble Canyon ACEC would be enlarged to 102,141 acres.	Marble Canyon ACEC would be enlarged to 11,926 acres.		Marble Canyon ACEC would be reduced to 9,852 acres.
N/A	Kanab Creek ACEC would be designated for the protection of cultural resources at 13,146 acres.	Kanab Creek ACEC would be designated at 9,211 acres.	Kanab Creek ACEC would not be designated.	Same as Alternative B
N/A	Lone Butte ACEC would be designated for the protection of cultural resources at 1,900 acres.		Lone Butte ACEC would not be designated.	Same as Alternative B
LAND USE ALLOCATIONS				
C. Public Use Sites				
Parashant				
The following sites would continue to be managed for public use. See Appendix 2.J for management emphasis for sites allocated to public use: • Nampaweap • Sawmill Site • Temple Trail • Uinkaret Pueblo • Witch Pool				

TABLE 2.7: CULTURAL RESOURCES				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
• Tassi Ranch • Waring Ranch				
N/A	The following additional sites would be allocated to public use: • Grand Gulch Mine • Pine Well Ranch • Lower Kent Ranch • Oak Grove Cabin			
Vermilion				
The following sites would continue to be managed for public use (See Appendix 2.J): • Honeymoon Trail • West Bench Pueblo • Dominguez/Escalante Trail				
N/A	The following additional sites would be allocated to public use: • Maze Site • Old Spanish National Historic Trail (NHT) • Sun Valley Mine			
Arizona Strip FO				
The following sites would continue to be managed for public use (See Appendix 2.J): • Little Black Mountain • Paiute Cave • Honeymoon Trail • Temple Trail • Dominguez/Escalante Trail				
N/A	The following additional site would be allocated to public use: • Old Spanish NHT			
D. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS				
Parashant				
N/A	Priority geographic and historic areas for new field inventory would include riparian first terrace locations, woodlands, Shivwits Plateau, and wilderness areas.			

TABLE 2.7: CULTURAL RESOURCES				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED
Vermilion				
N/A	Priority geographic and historic areas for new field inventory would include the Paria Canyon, Paria Plateau, House Rock Valley, wilderness areas, and areas with high concentrations of visitors.			
Arizona Strip FO				
N/A	Priority geographic and historic areas for new field inventory would include the first terrace above riparian areas, woodlands, the vicinity of Johnson Springs, Shinarump Plateau, Lost Spring Mountain, Yellowstone Mesa, House Rock Valley, current and potential high visitor use areas, and wilderness areas.			
Common to All Planning Areas				
N/A	Geocache sites would be prohibited in cultural sites including, but not limited to, archaeological sites, alcoves, rock shelters, cultural landscapes, traditional cultural properties, and historic sites.			
E. ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS				
Common to All Planning Areas				
N/A	Science based inventories of cultural resources would continue.			
N/A	Protective measures would be taken to preserve significant sites, such as monitoring through patrol, signing, fencing, data recovery to mitigate vandalism, and stabilizing undamaged deposits and at risk features such as standing walls or historic structures.			
N/A	The Arizona Site Steward Program, service groups, and other volunteers would be supported in order to monitor resource conditions, assist in resource protection, assist in project work, aid in effective land management, and to serve as advocates and stewards of BLM and NPS missions to protect and conserve cultural resources.			
N/A	Non-destructive research proposals such as inventory, intensive site mapping, Historic American Building Survey (HABS)/Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) documentation of historic structures, cultural landscapes, and other significant historic properties, and scaled rock art recording would be pursued through interagency cooperation, grants, contracts, and other funding sources.			
N/A	Properties eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) would be nominated.			
N/A	Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) would be identified and associated socio-cultural values would be documented.			
N/A	Cooperative management agreements would be developed with the neighboring federal agencies, local and regional American Indian tribes and communities, institutions of higher learning, and/or other agencies or groups to improve the efficiency and quality of site management.			

TABLE 2.7: CULTURAL RESOURCES				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED
N/A	Scientific study to gain knowledge on the full array of cultural resources in the Monuments would be allowed in order to fulfill regional research objectives and to fill regional data gaps identified in Altschul and Fairley (1989), when possible. Such studies could include ethnographic and oral histories, historic and landscape studies, archaeological studies, and ethnobotanical and environmental studies			
N/A	Databases, maps, site, and inventory records would be maintained to current professional standards.			
N/A	Databases and finder guides that help to locate, use, and organize archives and museum collections would be established.			
Parashant				
N/A	The Grand Gulch Mine buildings, the Oak Grove Cabin, the Pine Well Ranch, Lower Kent Ranch, and other historic properties would be mapped, stabilized, signed, and interpreted as they are identified, documented, and evaluated.			
F. IMPLEMENTATION DECISIONS				
Common to All Planning Areas				
N/A	All implementation actions would be contingent upon the outcome of Sec 106 consultation with the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and would not proceed until that process was completed.			
N/A	Interpretation of and education about previous human occupation and use of the area would be accomplished using appropriate sites and methods once Section 106 compliance is completed for that site or area.			
Parashant				
N/A	The following implementation actions would occur at Tassi Ranch and Springs: • The irrigation system would be maintained to allow for preservation of Grand Wash Spring snail, an endemic species. • The historic landscape would be managed so that it maintains historic and ecological integrity. (See Table 2.3: Vegetation Management.) • The Tassi Ranch cultural landscape would be nominated for listing on the NRHP. • A cyclic maintenance program would continue.			
N/A	The following implementation actions would occur at Waring Ranch and Regional Cultural Landscape: • The Waring Ranch NRHP listing would be broadened to encompass the entire Kelly Point ranching landscape (Waring Ranch to Kelly Point). • Other features associated with Kelly Point ranching landscape would be examined and assessed for future stabilizing efforts. • Condition assessment and stabilization of outlying cultural resources would continue to be conducted.			

TABLE 2.7: CULTURAL RESOURCES				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED
Vermilion				
N/A	Development of West Bench Pueblo Public Use Site would be pursued and would include stabilization or rerouting of the current road through the site, data recovery efforts, construction of a trail, interpretive signs, and a small parking area for day use only.			
N/A	"The Maze" Rock art site would be developed with a backcountry access trail and off-site interpretive signing.			
N/A	The Sun Valley Mine Public Use Site would be developed for public use, including reconstruction of head frame, construction of a bat gate, and interpretive signing. (See Table 2.4: Fish and Wildlife).			
III. RESOURCES OF TRADITIONAL IMPORTANCE TO AMERICAN INDIANS				
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS				
Common to All Planning Areas				
N/A	• Specific information on ancestral and traditional cultural places on the Arizona Strip would be protected to the extent allowable by law and, when appropriate, interpreted for the public. • A good working relationship would be maintained with the Kaibab Paiutes, the Paiute Tribe of Utah, the Moapa Paiute Tribe, the Las Vegas Paiute Tribe, the San Juan Paiute Tribe, the Hopi Tribe, the Hualapai Tribe, the Havasupai Tribe, and the Navajo Nation, the latter being accomplished particularly through specific affected local chapters (Bodaway/Gap, Cameron, Coalmine, Coppermine, LeChee, and Tuba City). • TCPs of importance and associated with American Indians whose cultural memory, traditions, and lives are closely associated with the Planning Area would be nominated to the NRHP. • American Indians with cultural and historic ties to the Planning Area would have access to and use of sites allocated to traditional use, consistent with laws, regulations, and authorities.			
B. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS				
Common to All Planning Areas				
N/A	Tribes would be consulted to determine limitations for use on sites allocated to Traditional Use areas.			
N/A	Fees would not apply on BLM lands to American Indians for the collection of non-commercial, personal use quantities of herbals, medicines, traditional use items, or items necessary for traditional, religious, or ceremonial purposes.			
C. ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS				
Common to All Planning Areas				
N/A	Tribes and individual members of tribes with cultural and historic ties to the Arizona Strip would be consulted, according to the			

TABLE 2.7: CULTURAL RESOURCES				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
	provisions specified in Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), NHPA, and pertinent Executive Orders.			
N/A	Mutually acceptable methods of protecting and preserving areas of sacred and traditional importance would be adopted.			

TABLE 2.8: VISUAL RESOURCES				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
I. VISUAL RESOURCES				
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS				
Common to All Planning Areas				
• The region's scenic beauty, open space landscapes, and other high-quality visual resources would be maintained within the Planning Area. • Existing cultural landscapes would be maintained.				
N/A	Night sky conditions that are affected primarily by natural light sources would be maintained.			
There are four visual resource management (VRM) classes. These classes would establish the following objectives, standards and guidelines for maintaining or enhancing visual quality and landscapes in the Planning Areas (See Appendix 2.L: VRM Classes). Class 1 - The objective of this class is to preserve the existing character of the landscape. This class provides for natural ecological changes; however, it does not preclude very limited management activity. The level of change of the characteristic landscape should be very low and must not attract attention. Class 2 - The objective of this class is to retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be low. Management activities may be seen, but should not attract the attention of the casual observer. Any changes must repeat the basic elements of form, line, color, and texture found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape. Class 3 - The objective of this class is to partially retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be moderate. Management activities may attract attention but should not dominate the view of the casual observer. Changes should repeat the basic elements found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape. Class 4 - The objective of this class is to provide for management activities that require major modification of the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape can be high. These management activities may dominate the view and be the major focus of viewer attention. However, Every attempt should be made to minimize the impact of these activities through careful location, minimal disturbance and repeating the basic elements.				
B. LAND USE ALLOCATIONS				
Common to All Planning Areas				
The following VRM classes would be assigned under each alternative to support management of the various designations, allocations and scenic or sensitive resources such as designated and proposed wilderness, National Historic Trail segments, primary travel corridors, areas allocated to maintain wilderness characteristics, Virgin River Gorge Recreation Withdrawal, certain special recreation management areas, Great Western and Arizona Trail Corridors, various ACECs, and important watershed and wetland areas.				
(See Map 2.5)	(See Map 2.15)	(See Map 2.25)	(See Map 2.35)	(See Map 2.45)

TABLE 2.8: VISUAL RESOURCES									
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION		ALTERNATIVE B		ALTERNATIVE C		ALTERNATIVE D		ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED	
Parashant									
(BLM lands only)		(BLM and NPS lands)		(BLM and NPS lands)		(BLM and NPS lands)		(BLM and NPS lands)	
Class I:	95,239 acres	Class I:	431,216 acres	Class I:	394,686 acres	Class I:	283,289 acres	Class I:	287,470 acres
Class II:	348,838 acres	Class II:	617,089 acres	Class II:	393,975 acres	Class II:	474,556 acres	Class II:	501,191 acres
Class III:	38,316 acres	Class III:	0 acres	Class III:	259,644 acres	Class III:	290,460 acres	Class III:	259,644 acres
Class IV:	356,820 acres	Class IV:	12 acres	Class IV:	12 acres	Class IV:	12 acres	Class IV:	12 acres
Vermilion									
Class I:	89,829 acres	Class I:	127,274 acres	Class I:	106,205 acres	Class I:	89,829 acres	Class I:	89,829 acres
Class II:	203,859 acres	Class II:	166,406 acres	Class II:	186,847 acres	Class II:	203,850 acres	Class II:	203,850 acres
Class III:	0 acres	Class III:	0 acres	Class III:	625 acres	Class III:	0 acres	Class III:	0 acres
Class IV:	0 acres	Class IV:	12 acres	Class IV:	12 acres	Class IV:	12 acres	Class IV:	12 acres
Arizona Strip FO									
Class I:	82,828 acres	Class I:	91,537 acres	Class I:	80,760 acres	Class I:	80,760 acres	Class I:	80,760 acres
Class II:	573,243 acres	Class II:	437,256 acres	Class II:	202,092 acres	Class II:	164,932 acres	Class II:	322,106 acres
Class III:	374,725 acres	Class III:	1,379,468 acres	Class III:	1,625,409 acres	Class III:	1,656,576 acres	Class III:	1,499,401 acres
Class IV:	950,227 acres	Class IV:	72,803 acres	Class IV:	72,803 acres	Class IV:	78,797 acres	Class IV:	78,797 acres
During the life of the Plan, any areas designated as Wilderness or classified as "wild," as part of a national wild and scenic river designation would, upon designation, be reassigned to VRM Class I.									
C. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS									
Actions to Achieve									
Common to All Planning Areas									
Actions would continue to be implemented to restore and/or maintain natural conditions or appearance in all areas.		To the extent practicable, existing facilities or substantial existing visual contrasts would be brought into VRM class conformance as the need or opportunity arises. Opportunity examples could include right-of-way amendments, mineral material sites, abandoned mines, etc.							
Allowable Uses									
New Projects and Activities									
2. ***Common to All Planning Areas***									
a. N/A		Ecosystem restoration projects may be allowed to temporarily exceed assigned VRM standards when the project would be essential for long term ecosystem health, public safety, or reduction of hazardous fuels buildups.							

TABLE 2.8: VISUAL RESOURCES				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED
b. Night Sky				
Common to All Planning Areas				
N/A	Impacts to night sky would be prevented or reduced through the application of specific mitigation measures identified in activity level planning and NEPA level review.			
Parashant and Vermilion				
N/A	Any facilities authorized would use the best technology available to minimize light emissions.			
Arizona Strip FO				
N/A	Any facilities authorized would use the best technology available to minimize light emissions.		Any facilities authorized should use the best technology available to minimize light emissions.	
D. ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS				
New Projects and Activities				
Common to All Planning Areas				
Activities that would cause adverse long-term impacts to the important visual resources in the following areas would be prohibited or mitigated to the extent practicable: Hurricane Rim, Diamond Butte, Moccasin Mountain, Grama and Kanab Creeks.	New projects and activities would be designed to maintain the assigned VRM Class standard for the project/activity area by using the VRM contrast rating process to identify any measures needed to mitigate unacceptable impacts to visual and landscape character. Mitigation measures could include the use of natural materials, screening, painting, project design, location, or restoration.			

TABLE 2.9: SOUNDSCAPES				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED
I. SOUNDSCAPES				
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS				
Common to All Planning Areas				
N/A	Natural quiet and natural sounds would be preserved or restored, where practicable.			
MANAGEMENT ACTIONS				
B. Actions to Achieve				
Common to All Planning Areas				
N/A	Under any Section 4(f) consultations with the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), BLM would recommend the protection or restoration of natural quiet in and above noise sensitive areas defined as all statutory wilderness areas, National Monuments, and all areas allocated to maintain wilderness characteristics.			
C. ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS				
Parashant				
NPS would continue to consult with the FAA for Section 4(f) issues affecting the protection or restoration of natural quiet in and above NPS lands within the Monument.				
NPS would continue to evaluate how, when, and where motorized equipment is used on NPS lands. Where such use is necessary and appropriate, the least impacting equipment, vehicles, and transportation systems would be used.				

TABLE 2.10: WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED
I. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS				
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS				
Common to All Planning Areas				
N/A	• The following wilderness characteristics would be maintained where they are allocated on both BLM and NPS lands: ▪ High Degree of Naturalness: Lands and resources affected primarily by the forces of nature and where the imprint of human activity is substantially unnoticeable. ▪ Outstanding Opportunities for Solitude: When the sights, sounds, and evidence of other people are rare or infrequent (and) where visitors can be isolated, alone or secluded from others. ▪ Outstanding Opportunities for Primitive and Unconfined Recreation: Where the use of the area would be through non-motorized, non-mechanical means, and where no or minimal developed recreation facilities are encountered. • Areas allocated to maintain wilderness characteristics would be managed to be ecologically sustainable and resilient to natural and human-caused disturbances. (See Table 2.3: Vegetation Management.) • Wildlife populations and habitat are important aspects of the ecosystem and are an important component of naturalness. Wildlife management activities would be consistent with naturalness in areas having wilderness characteristics.			
LAND USE ALLOCATIONS				
Areas allocated to maintain wilderness characteristics would be on the following acres (these acres would not be designated as Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) or proposed for wilderness in this plan):				
Parashant				
N/A	411,256 acres	226,394 acres	140,949 acres	210,564 acres
Vermilion				
N/A	96,796 acres	40,345 acres	0 acres	36,018 acres
Arizona Strip FO				
N/A	46,135 acres	77,575 acres	34,628 acres	34,415 acres

TABLE 2.10: WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED
C. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS				
Actions to Achieve				
Visual Resource Management				
1.		***Parashant***		
a. N/A	Any changes to the characteristic landscape must be very low on 145,084 acres, low on 265,124 acres, could be moderate on 0 acres and high on 10 acres as indicated on Map 2.15.	Any changes to the characteristic landscape must be very low on 97,651 acres, low on 76,210 acres, could be moderate on 52,391 acres and high on 10 acres as indicated on Map 2.25.	Any changes to the characteristic landscape must be very low on 419 acres, low on 98,121 acres, could be moderate on 42,444 acres and high on 2 acres as indicated on Map 2.35.	Any changes to the characteristic landscape must be very low on 4,625 acres, low on 154,091 acres, could be moderate on 51,847 acres and high on 2 acres as indicated on Map 2.45.
		Vermilion		
N/A	Any changes to the characteristic landscape must be very low on 19,973 acres, low on 76,821 acres, could be moderate on 0 acres and high on 0 acres as indicated on Map 2.15.	Any changes to the characteristic landscape must be very low on 15,933 acres, low on 24,408 acres, could be moderate on 0 acres and high on 0 acres as indicated on Map 2.25.	N/A	Any changes to the characteristic landscape must be very low on 50 acres, low on 35,968 acres, could be moderate on 0 acres and high on 0 acres as indicated on Map 2.45.
		Arizona Strip FO		
N/A	Any changes to the characteristic landscape must be very low on 2 acres, low on 42,091 acres, could be moderate on 2,415 acres and high on 1,626 acres as indicated on Map 2.15.	Any changes to the characteristic landscape must be very low on 132 acres, low on 71,255 acres, could be moderate on 3,875 acres and high on 2,292 acres as indicated on Map 2.25.	Any changes to the characteristic landscape must be very low on 132 acres, low on 34,463 acres, could be moderate on 30 acres and high on 1 acre as indicated on Map 2.35.	Any changes to the characteristic landscape must be very low on 132 acres, low on 34,252 acres, could be moderate on 30 acres and high on 1 acre as indicated on Map 2.45.

TABLE 2.10: WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
b. Land Tenure				
Common to All Planning Areas				
N/A	The BLM would seek to acquire non-Federal lands and interests in lands in areas allocated to maintain wilderness characteristics. (See Table 2.11: Lands & Realty.)			
c. Restoration				
Common to All Planning Areas				
N/A	Restoration, vegetation treatments, and other surface disturbing actions could be authorized in areas allocated to maintain wilderness characteristics to achieve DFCs. (See Table 2.3: Vegetation Management).			
Parashant and Vermilion				
N/A	Natural processes would be primarily relied on to restore, over time, locations where human imprints are found.	Natural processes would be primarily relied on to restore, over time, locations where human imprints are found. When natural process would not restore areas within a reasonable timeframe or when resource damage would continue, a mix of chemical, biological, mechanical, and fire tools would be used consistent with DFCs of areas allocated for wilderness characteristics.	Restoration work would be accomplished by the most efficient means available with access modes appropriate to the Primitive TMA.	Same as Alternative C
d. Fire Management				
Common to All Planning Areas				
N/A	Within areas allocated to maintain wilderness characteristics, the BLM would use minimum impact suppression tactics (MIST) to manage fire. Fire management actions would be consistent with DFCs for wilderness characteristics described in the Fire Management Plan. (See 2.8a: Vegetation Management.)			

TABLE 2.10: WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED
Allowable Uses				
Motorized and Mechanized Uses				
2.	***Common To All Planning Areas***			
a. N/A	Within areas allocated to maintain wilderness characteristics, motorized vehicle and mechanized transport use would only be allowed on designated routes, subject to existing private rights and official or authorized uses. (See Table 2.15: Trails and Travel Management)			
Use of non-motorized, wheeled game carriers to retrieve game kills would be allowed in areas allocated to maintain wilderness characteristics.				
b. Competitive Events				
Common to All Planning Areas				
N/A	No competitive events would be authorized where wilderness characteristics would be maintained.		Non-motorized competitive events could be authorized where wilderness characteristics would be maintained provided they are consistent with achieving DFCs and, in Monuments, consistent with the proclamations.	
c. Land Use Authorizations				
Common to All Planning Areas				
N/A	New rights-of-way would not be authorized within areas allocated to maintain wilderness characteristics. On BLM lands, an exception could be granted for communication sites necessary for public safety where no other suitable sites are available. (See Table 2.11: Lands and Realty.) Existing land use authorizations (ROWs, permits, leases, etc.) would be administered within areas allocated to maintain wilderness characteristics in accordance with the terms and conditions of the authorizations.			
d. Leaseable Minerals and Mineral Materials				
Arizona Strip FO				
N/A	Mineral leasing in areas allocated to maintain wilderness characteristics would be subject to no surface occupancy. (See Table 2.13)	Mineral leasing in areas allocated to maintain wilderness characteristics would be subject to standard stipulations. (See Table 2.13: Minerals.)		
N/A	Mineral material sales would not be authorized in areas allocated to maintain wilderness characteristics. (See Table 2.13: Minerals.)			

TABLE 2.11: LANDS AND REALTY				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
I. LANDS AND REALTY				
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS				
Common to All Planning Areas				
The Lands and Realty Program would respond effectively to the needs of external customers (i.e., the public) for the use and enjoyment of current and future generations and to internal customers (i.e., resource programs) for the protection and conservation of resources.				
Arizona Strip FO				
• Public lands would be retained in Federal ownership; unless because of land use planning, it is determined that disposal of a particular parcel would serve the national interest. (See the FLPMA, Section 102(a) (1).) • Lands or interests in lands could be acquired by purchase, exchange, or donation where they complement existing resource values as determined by land use planning. (See FLPMA Section 205.) • Lands or interests in lands that, as a result of land use planning, have been determined to be difficult and uneconomic to manage, were acquired for a specific purpose and are no longer required for federal purposes, or would serve important public objectives could be disposed of or transferred. (See FLPMA Sections 203 and 206.) • Community growth and expansion needs would be supported by making public lands available under the Recreation and Public Purposes (R&PP) Act, as amended. • The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) would strive to increase and diversify our nation's sources of both traditional and alternative energy resources, improve our energy transportation network, and ensure sound environmental management in accordance with the President's National Energy Policy.				
Parashant and Vermilion				
• All federal lands (both BLM and National Park Service (NPS) administered) within Parashant and Vermilion would be retained in accordance with the proclamations. • Lands or interests in lands (both BLM and NPS administered) could be acquired to complement existing resource values and further/enhance the objectives of the proclamations/Monuments.				
MANAGEMENT ACTIONS				
B. Land Tenure Decisions				
i. Acquisitions/Retentions				
Parashant and/or Vermilion				
a. Land or easement acquisitions and land exchanges that would	All BLM and NPS lands and interests in lands (including minerals) would be retained in Federal ownership within the Monuments. Non-federal-administered lands and interests in lands (including legal access to landlocked public land) would be			

TABLE 2.11: LANDS AND REALTY				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
enhance the values of the Monument would be considered.	acquired within the Monuments by BLM/NPS from willing sellers by purchase, exchange, or donation. Interests in land include, but are not limited to, surface and subsurface rights, conservation easements, and water rights.			
Legal vehicle access would be acquired across private and state lands in locations listed in appendix 14 (1992 RMP).This initial list of access needs is subject to additions or deletions.				
Both BLM and NPS lands and interests in lands within the Monuments would, upon acquisition, be reserved and/or managed as a part of the Monuments, wilderness, etc., consistent with planning guidance and objectives.				
Subsurface rights on Shivwits would be acquired.	In split estate situations, a) where the surface estate is in federal ownership and the mineral estate is in non-federal ownership, acquisition of the mineral estate would be pursued on all BLM and NPS lands within the Monuments; and b) where the mineral estate is in federal ownership and the surface estate is in non-federal ownership, acquisition of the surface estate would be pursued on all BLM and NPS lands within the Monuments.			
Subsurface estate would be acquired where BLM manages the surface (see appendix 4 and maps 2 and 2a of 1992 RMP).				
On lands not identified for disposal, BLM would retain the federal subsurface mineral estate and acquire through exchange the non-federal subsurface estate on existing split-estate public lands or on lands proposed for acquisition.				
Arizona Strip FO				
Acquisition of non-federal lands in Virgin River riparian	All lands and interests in lands (including minerals) would be retained in federal ownership within National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) units (e.g., designated wilderness, national historic trails), administratively designated areas			

TABLE 2.11: LANDS AND REALTY				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
areas would be negotiated as opportunities arise.	(e.g., Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs)), areas allocated to maintain wilderness characteristics, eligible and suitable wild and scenic river segments, Desert Wildlife Management Areas (DWMAs), designated or proposed critical habitat, areas having wilderness characteristics, eligible and suitable wild and scenic river segments, important riparian areas, and springs and seeps, etc. The BLM would also retain in federal ownership lands supporting listed or proposed species, except specific parcels of Category 3 desert tortoise habitat outside of DWMAs/ACECs, identified in Appendix 2.M, that do not possess the primary constituent elements required for survival and recovery of the species. The BLM would seek to acquire non-federal lands and interests in lands within the above-identified areas and legal access to landlocked public land from willing sellers by purchase, exchange, or donation. Interests in land include, but are not limited to, surface and subsurface rights, conservation easements, and water rights (See Table 2.5: Special Status Species).			
The BLM would seek to acquire non-Federal lands in the DWMAs/ACECs from willing sellers or through exchange. Acquisitions would include surface and subsurface mineral rights wherever possible.				
Lands with riparian and other high resource values would be acquired when opportunities occur.				
State land in T. 38 N., R. 6 E., sec. 16 would be acquired as part of the Marble Canyon ACEC.				
State and private inholdings would be acquired, if available and in the public interest, in wilderness areas, Paria Plateau and Mt. Trumbull Resource Conservation Areas (RCAs), and in Johnson Spring, Lost Spring Mountain, and Moonshine Ridge ACECs				
The BLM would acquire up to 33,290.91 acres of private land through exchange. (See appendix 4 and maps 2 and 2a				

TABLE 2.11: LANDS AND REALTY				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
of 1992 RMP.)				
Legal vehicle access would be acquired across private and state lands in locations listed in appendix 14 of 1992 RMP. This initial list of access needs is subject to additions or deletions.				
Lands and interests in lands within NLCS units or administratively designated areas would, upon acquisition, be reserved and/or managed as a part of the NLCS unit or administratively designated area. Lands and interests in lands outside NLCS units or administratively designated areas would, upon acquisition, be open to operation of public land laws and mining/mineral laws consistent with planning guidance and objectives, unless specifically modified by the opening order for purchases or donations, or unless a withdrawal or some other form of segregation is established on exchange lands.				
Subsurface estate where BLM manages the surface would be acquired. (See appendix 4 and maps 2 and 2a of 1992 RMP.)				
On lands not identified for disposal, BLM would retain the federal subsurface mineral estate and acquire through exchange the non-federal subsurface estate on existing split-estate public lands or on lands proposed for acquisition.	In split estate situations a) where the surface estate is in federal ownership and the mineral estate is in non-federal ownership, the BLM would seek acquisition of the mineral estate on all lands identified for retention; and b) where the mineral estate is in federal ownership and the surface estate is in non-federal ownership, the BLM would seek acquisition of the surface estate on all lands identified for retention.			
ii. Disposals				
Arizona Strip FO				
Up to 7,335.45 acres would be made available for exchange, sale, or R&PP sale; exchanges would be first priority. These	Up to 23,681 acres of public land would be available for exchange, sale, or R&PP lease/sale with NEPA and	Up to 25,319 acres of public land would be available for exchange, sale, or R&PP lease/sale with NEPA and ESA compliance and consistent with planning guidance and objectives. Approximately 200 acres not listed in Appendix 2.M or identified for specific purposes in these alternatives would be retained in public ownership unless needed for recreation or public		

TABLE 2.11: LANDS AND REALTY				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
same lands plus an additional 17,853.47 acres would be available for exchanges only. (See appendix 3 and maps 2 and 2a of 1992 RMP.)	ESA compliance and consistent with planning guidance and objectives. (See Appendix 2.M and Map 2.19. Also see *Acquisitions/ Retentions* section above for lands exempt from disposals.) Parcels where future development would likely result in appreciable reductions in groundwater flow into the Virgin River or Beaver Dam Wash would not be sold or exchanged. A study of groundwater hydrology or review of existing studies pertinent to the area would be required prior to sale or exchange.	purposes. Disposal proposals under the R&PP Act on lands not identified for disposal would be considered on a case-by-case basis. (See Appendix 2.M and Map 2.29 and 2.39. Also see *Acquisitions/Retentions* section above for lands exempt from disposals.) Parcels where future development would likely result in appreciable reductions in groundwater flow into the Virgin River or Beaver Dam Wash would not be sold or exchanged. A study of groundwater hydrology or review of existing studies pertinent to the area would be required prior to sale or exchange.		
In addition, any land identified for exchange, sale, or R&PP actions, would be evaluated under the requirements of NEPA.				
Exchanges or sales of desert tortoise habitat out of public ownership would be limited to parcels identified in the RMP, except that critical habitat would be retained.				
No Desert-Land Entries, Indian Allotments, or Carey Act Grants (disposals under the agricultural land laws) would be considered.				
b. Land Use Authorizations				
Parashant				
N/A	The unoccupied Lime Kiln Utility Corridor shown on the Western Utility Group priority corridor map beginning at the Navajo McCullough power line on the Arizona Strip FO, crossing through the northern portion of Parashant, and ending on the Arizona Strip FO at the Arizona/Nevada state line would be terminated. A portion of this corridor now lies within the Parashant which precludes use of this segment of the corridor altogether.			
Parashant and/or Vermilion				
Within the Monuments, no new ROWs or ancillary public facilities would be processed, except for ROWs pursuant to	No new ROWs or ancillary facilities would be authorized within the Monuments, except for ROWs pursuant to existing policies and practices and necessary for access to and/or maintenance of private or state inholdings. On BLM land, ROWs may be authorized for needs identified on private or state lands or at public facilities or administrative sites (e.g., access, communication site, utility, maintenance). On BLM lands, ROWs may be authorized within the boundary of existing			

TABLE 2.11: LANDS AND REALTY				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
existing policies and practices and necessary for access to and/or maintenance needs of private or state inholdings. In addition, ROWs may be permitted within the boundary of existing ROWs or designated ROW corridors established by previous land use planning, and where site-specific NEPA analysis determines that impact to the objects or values for which the National Monument was designated would be negligible. Maximum use of existing ROWs, including joint use whenever possible, would be encouraged. Linear ROWs would be placed adjacent or parallel to existing ROWs and share vehicular access. Utilities would be co-located with other utility projects, whenever possible. Where feasible, linear ROWs would be placed underground along existing roads in the Parashant, Mt. Trumbull, and	compatible ROWs established by previous land use planning, and where site-specific NEPA analysis determines that impacts to the objects or values for which the Monuments were designated would be negligible. Mitigation measures may include underground placement of linear ROWs along existing roads and special protection measures for archaeological resources. (See Table 2.5: Special Status Species and Table 2.7: Cultural Resources.)			

TABLE 2.11: LANDS AND REALTY				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
Uinkaret areas. Temporary ROWs would be excluded from underground placement. Above ground ROWs in the Paria Plateau RCA would be discouraged. Landfills or airports would not be authorized in the Pakoon or Virgin Slope ACECs or in the Paria Plateau RCA. Special stipulation would be provided to protect archaeological resources on all roads in Mt. Trumbull area, which are maintained through land use authorizations.				
Physical facilities on Mt. Logan communication site would not be expanded. However, existing ROWs, not yet constructed, would be grandfathered and may be built.	New ROWs requiring new physical facilities (new tower or building) at Mt. Logan, Hudson (West Point), and Fisher Point communication sites would not be allowed. Upgrades to the facilities/site that do not change the existing footprint or esthetics of the site may be allowed on a case-by-case basis, if necessary, to allow additional uses in the existing facilities.			
Any ROWs in wilderness that expire would be evaluated and, if still needed, would be processed under 43 CFR 2920.	On BLM lands, minimum impact permits within the Monuments and areas allocated to maintain wilderness characteristics would be evaluated and authorized on a case-by-case basis with NEPA compliance. In addition, existing ROWs in BLM wilderness areas or areas allocated to maintain wilderness characteristics (i.e., exclusion areas) would be evaluated prior to expiration, and if still needed, would be authorized under 43 CFR 2920.			
Arizona Strip FO				
New ROWs requiring new physical facilities (new tower or building), at Black Rock Mountain communication site would not be allowed. Upgrades to the				

TABLE 2.11: LANDS AND REALTY				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
facilities/site that do not change the existing footprint or esthetics of the site may be allowed on a case-by-case basis, if necessary, to allow additional uses in the existing facilities.				
Other communication sites would be considered on a case-by-case basis. Communication site plans would be required prior to approval of application on all designated sites. BLM policy is to consolidate these sites as much as possible.	Applications for new communication sites, outside designated multi-user sites, would be considered on a case-by-case basis with NEPA analysis, emphasizing co-location and subleasing of existing facilities. Communication site management plans, including multi-user options and designation of the first leaseholder as the site manager, would be required prior to authorization as determined by the BLM authorized officer.			
The Navajo-McCullough ROW corridor would remain one mile wide, except one-half mile wide in the Ferry Swale area and the width of the ROW across the Beaver Dam Slope would be only the width occupied by the existing power lines and a second yet un-built line. Future proposals for power lines across the Beaver Dam Slope would be considered on a case-by-case basis addressing impacts to desert tortoise	The existing utility corridor beginning at the Glen Canyon Dam and ending at the Arizona/Nevada border as shown on the Western Utility Group priority corridor map would remain one mile wide except ½ mile wide in the Ferry Swale area. In addition, the corridor would be designated ½ mile wide in the Beaver Dam Slope ACEC.		The existing utility corridor beginning at the Glen Canyon Dam and ending at the Arizona/Nevada border as shown on the Western Utility Group priority corridor map would be designated one mile wide.	
A ROW planning corridor would be designated via the Rosy Canyon route. The Rosy Canyon portion is confined to the valley bottom, approximately one-half mile	The existing utility corridor shown on the Western Utility Group priority corridor map through Rosy Canyon would be designated beginning at the Utah/Arizona state line and extending to the Navajo McCullough power line, approximately ½ mile wide, confined to the valley bottom.			

TABLE 2.11: LANDS AND REALTY				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
wide.				
A 1-mile wide ROW planning corridor would be designated via the Lime Kiln route.	The unoccupied Lime Kiln Utility Corridor shown on the Western Utility Group priority corridor map beginning at the Navajo McCullough power line on the Arizona Strip FO, crossing through the northern portion of the Parashant, and ending on the Arizona Strip FO at the Arizona/Nevada state line would be terminated. A portion of this corridor now lies within Parashant which precludes use of this segment of the corridor altogether.			
The use of designated ROW corridors/sites and existing ROW use areas would be encouraged to the extent possible but, depending on site specific needs, actual locations may vary. Such variances should be considered consistent with other plan provisions, provided such locations and uses are consistent with the selection criteria, and goals and objectives for ROW corridors and ROW use areas.				
Individual land use authorizations (ROWs, permits, leases easements) would be evaluated on a case-by-case basis in accordance with decisions established in the RMP with NEPA analysis. New ROWs and temporary use permits would be discouraged within the Beaver Dam Slope, Virgin Slope, and Virgin River ACECs and allowed only when no reasonable alternative exists and impacts to tortoises and their habitat can be mitigated. ROWs would be routed away from high-density tortoise populations, and along the edges of DWMAs/ACECs.	Individual land use authorizations (ROWs, permits, leases, easements) would be evaluated on a case-by-case basis in accordance with other plan provisions and NEPA compliance. New land use authorizations would be discouraged within avoidance areas (i.e., ACECs, lands supporting listed species, national historic trails, riparian areas and areas allocated to maintain wilderness characteristics) and allowed in such areas only when no reasonable alternative exists and impacts to these sensitive resources can be mitigated. New ROWs would be routed away from high-density listed species' populations and cultural sites, and along the edges of avoidance areas. In addition, mitigation measures may include underground placement of linear ROWs along existing roads in the House Rock Valley area and special protection measures for archaeological resources. (See Table 2.5: Special Status Species and Table 2.7: Cultural Resources.)			
ROWs in the Pakoon, Marble Can., Grama Can., Kanab Can., Moccasin Mountains, Marble Canyon, or Witch Pool				

TABLE 2.11: LANDS AND REALTY				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
or Nampaweap ACECs would not be authorized.				
ROWs across Johnson Spring, Lost Spring Mountain, and Moonshine Ridge ACECs would be discouraged.				
Landfills or airports would not be authorized in the Marble Canyon, Beaver Dam Slope, Virgin Slope, or Virgin River ACECs.				
New landfills or sewage treatment ponds would not be authorized in desert tortoise DWMAs/ACECs.				
Where feasible, linear ROWs would be placed underground along existing roads in the House Rock Valley area. Temporary ROWs may be excluded from underground placement.				
Existing ROWs in wilderness areas or areas having wilderness characteristics (i.e., exclusion areas) would be evaluated prior to expiration, and if still needed, would be authorized under 43 CFR 2920.				
C. ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS				
Common to All Planning Areas				
Unauthorized dumpsites, abandoned vehicles, etc., on public lands would be identified and cleaned up as funding allows. Regulations	The BLM would attempt to locate the potentially responsible party to remove/clean up any unauthorized use, restore/rehabilitate the public lands back to their original condition, and pay the administrative costs incurred by the BLM to investigate the unauthorized use along with applicable rental/additional fees as provided by BLM Manual 9232 and H-9232-1. Where the potentially responsible party is not found, the BLM would conduct the removal/cleanup as funding allows. However, if the potentially responsible party were later identified, the BLM would seek reimbursement of the costs incurred.			

TABLE 2.11: LANDS AND REALTY				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
pertaining to illegal dumping on public lands would be enforced.				
Land ownership adjustments would not be considered on withdrawn land unless or until the withdrawal has been modified or lifted. Lands that become un-encumbered through the withdrawal review process would then be subject to and managed in accordance with planning guidance and objectives.				
N/A	Existing land use authorizations (ROWs, permits, leases, etc.) would be administered within the Monuments, wilderness, and areas allocated to maintain wilderness characteristics in accordance with the terms and conditions of the authorizations.			
Floodplain occupancy and development would be avoided and base floodplain (100-year) would be retained or protected.				
Parashant				
Existing withdrawals, reservations, or appropriations would not be revoked, but the Monument would remain the dominant reservation.	Existing withdrawals would continue for as long as needed or as statutorily/legislatively established/mandated, which include wilderness areas (95,242 acres) and power site reservation, reclamation, public water reserve (approximately 78,411 acres), administrative site, and other miscellaneous withdrawals (approximately 162 acres).			
No public airstrips would be authorized on NPS lands.				
Authorized airstrips on BLM lands (Pakoon, Imlay, and Whitmore-Bar Ten) would continue to be managed.				
Vermilion				
Existing withdrawals, reservations, or appropriations would not be revoked, but the Monument would remain the dominant reservation.	Existing withdrawals would continue for as long as needed or as statutorily/legislatively established/mandated, which include wilderness areas (89,829 acres) and power site reservation, reclamation, and public water reserve (approximately 8,183 acres).			
N/A	The BLM would work with ADOT to facilitate continued maintenance of existing drainage structures/areas inside the Vermilion and wilderness areas on the north side of Highway 89A to channel flash floods into existing culverts as identified in the Final Wilderness Management Plan for the Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs Wilderness (BLM 1986).			
Arizona Strip FO				
Authorized airstrips (Colorado City, Cliffs Dwellers, and a portion of Mesquite) would continue to be managed.				
The BLM would advise prospective future owners of parcels identified for disposal on the need for ESA compliance. (See Table 2.5: Special Status Species.)				
N/A	The BLM would work with the Washington County Water Conservancy District to determine the best route for the proposed water pipeline from Lake Powell to Sand Hollow Reservoir, Utah, and to authorize use of BLM land for that route and a			

TABLE 2.11: LANDS AND REALTY				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
	portion of the proposed flood control reservoir at Fort Pearce in Utah.			
Existing withdrawals would continue for as long as needed or as statutorily/legislatively established/mandated which include Monuments (approx. 1,342,014 acres), wilderness (approx. 80,797 acres), Grand Canyon Game Preserve (approx. 13, 335 acres, BLM portion), power site reservation, reclamation, public water reserve (approx. 142,442 acres), administrative site, and other miscellaneous withdrawals (approx. 24,261 acres).				
N/A	Development of renewable energy sources would be encouraged on public land including concentrating solar power, photovoltaics, wind, and biomass resources and technologies.			
D. IMPLEMENTATION DECISIONS				
Parashant				
N/A	Nixon Spring Administrative Site withdrawal (PLO 5413, March 21, 1974) would be recommended for termination.			
The hybrid oak withdrawal would be recommended for termination (316 total acres; 162 in Parashant and 154 in Arizona Strip FO).				
Vermilion				
The Vermilion Cliffs Natural Area withdrawal (portions totaling 70,437 acres) would continue.	The Vermilion Cliffs Natural Area withdrawal, now within the Monument, would be recommended for termination (70,437 acres).			
Arizona Strip FO				
Lands would be made available for an airport in the Colorado City area in coordination with city officials, the ADOT, and FAA.	Public land would be made available for airport expansion at the existing Colorado City Airport in coordination with Colorado City officials, Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT), and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).			
The Virgin River Gorge 23,186 acre recreation (scenic) withdrawal would be continued.	Part of the Virgin River Gorge Recreation Lands Withdrawal (PLO 5263) that overlaps statutory wilderness (16,465 acres) would be recommended for revocation. (See Recreation.)			
The hybrid oak (316 total acres; 162 in Parashant and 154 in Arizona Strip FO) and Boulder Canyon withdrawals of the Virgin River Scenic Area would be recommended for termination .				
N/A	Those R&PP classifications that are no longer necessary would be terminated, including AZA-27333 (797.90 acres) and AZA-23352 (80.00 acres).			

TABLE 2.11: LANDS AND REALTY				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
Upon termination or expiration of the two Federal Energy Regulatory Commission withdrawals in Ferry Swale, rights-of-way (ROWs) to authorize the existing power transmission lines would be issued, if still needed.				
Point of Rock and Seegmiller Mountain area would be established as communication sites. Application of a commercial communicator would be encouraged as soon as possible as a means to keep future applicants in one building.	Point-of-Rock, Seegmiller Mountain, and Low Mountain would be designated as multi-user communication sites. Seegmiller Mountain would be the only site allowed for commercial broadcasting with transmitter power levels above 1000 watts effective radiated power. Co-location and subleasing would be encouraged and the preferred option. Communication site management plans would be completed or updated for these sites as funding becomes available. Upgrades to existing facilities may be allowed upon review and approval by the BLM authorized officer.			
The improved road access from the east to Little Black Mountain would be maintained. (See Table 2.7: Cultural Resources.)	An easement across state of Arizona lands from Quail Hill Road to Little Black Mountain ACEC would be acquired to provide legal access from the west.			
N/A	In Ferry Swale, the paved access road, previously used for access to the now closed Page Landfill, would remain in place. The city of Page would not be required to remove the pavement. The locked gate on Glen Canyon National Recreation Area would be removed to allow public access.			
Leasing 12 acres of agriculture land to Hafen, Hemmeter, and Hughes would continue.	Existing agricultural leases to Hafen and Hughes would continue. A lease was not issued to Hemmeter.			

TABLE 2.12: LIVESTOCK GRAZING				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
I. LIVESTOCK GRAZING				
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS				
Common to All Planning Areas				
• Healthy, sustainable rangeland ecosystems would be maintained or improved to meet Arizona's Standards for Rangeland Health (1997; Appendices 2.D and 2.G) and Vital Sign Standards on NPS lands, and produce a wide range of public values such as wildlife habitat, livestock forage, recreation opportunities, clean water, and functional watersheds. • Livestock use and associated management practices would be conducted in a manner consistent with other resource needs and objectives to ensure that the health of rangeland resources is preserved or improved so that they are productive for all rangeland values. Where needed, public rangeland ecosystems would be improved to meet objectives.				
Parashant				
Sensitive resources on National Park Service (NPS) lands selected as Vital Signs would demonstrate no long-term degradation and would respond favorably to livestock grazing management techniques and restoration actions. Monument values would be maintained, protected, and improved.				
Vermilion				
• Monument values would be maintained, protected, and improved.				
B. LAND USE ALLOCATIONS				
Common to All Planning Areas				
On BLM lands, all allotments would continue to be classified as available for grazing by livestock under the principle of multiple use and sustained yield, except where specifically noted.				
Parashant				
The NPS portion of the Parashant Allotment as currently fenced, would continue to be unavailable for livestock grazing.				
The Home Ranch Allotment would continue to be unavailable for grazing (based on 1967 written agreement between NPS and grazing permittee).				
The Tassi Allotment described in the 1998 LUP Amendment would continue to be unavailable for grazing. (See Table 2.5: Special Status Species). The NPS has administratively closed that portion of the Tassi Allotment on NPS lands to grazing.				
The portions of the Mosby-Nay Allotment within the Pakoon DWMA/ACEC would not be	All critical desert tortoise habitat within the Mosby-Nay Allotment would not be	All critical desert tortoise habitat containing the primary constituent elements, within	The portions of the Mosby-Nay Allotment within the Pakoon DWMA would not be available for grazing. (See Table 2.5: Special Status Species.)	

TABLE 2.12: LIVESTOCK GRAZING				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
available for grazing. (See Table 2.5: Special Status Species.)	available for grazing. (See Table 2.5: Special Status Species.)	the Mosby-Nay Allotment would not be available for grazing. (See Table 2.5: Special Status Species.)		
The portions of the Pakoon Springs Allotment within the Pakoon DWMA/ACEC would not be available for grazing. (See Table 2.5: Special Status Species.)	The entire Pakoon Springs Allotment would be closed to livestock grazing.	The portions of the Pakoon Springs Allotment within the Pakoon DWMA would not be available for grazing.	The portions of the Pakoon Springs Allotment within the Pakoon DWMA would not be available for grazing.	The portions of the Pakoon Springs Allotment within the Pakoon DWMA would not be available for grazing.
The portion of the Pakoon Allotment within the Pakoon DWMA (Grand Gulch Wash area) would be **closed** to livestock grazing.	The entire Pakoon Allotment within critical desert tortoise habitat would be **closed** to livestock grazing.	The portion of the Pakoon Allotment within the Pakoon DWMA (Grand Gulch Wash area) would be **closed** to livestock grazing; (see Table 2.5: Special Status Species).	The portion of the Pakoon Allotment within the Pakoon DWMA (Grand Gulch Wash area) would be **open** to livestock grazing; (see Table 2.5: Special Status Species).	The portion of the Pakoon Allotment within the Pakoon DWMA (Grand Gulch Wash area) would be **closed** to livestock grazing from March 15 through October 15 (see Table 2.5: Special Status Species).
Tuweep Allotment would be authorized for yearlong grazing in accordance with the approved AMP.	The Tuweep Allotment would be closed to livestock grazing.	Same as Alternative A		
Vermilion				
The Lees Ferry Allotment would be open to livestock grazing.	The River Pasture of the Lees Ferry Allotment would be closed to livestock grazing, in order to eliminate conflicts between livestock grazing and recreation users.	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative B
Arizona Strip FO				
The Beaver Dam Confluence of the Littlefield Community allotment would continue to be unavailable for grazing.				

TABLE 2.12: LIVESTOCK GRAZING				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
The following livestock grazing allotments with desert tortoise habitat would be open to livestock grazing : Beaver Dam Slope Highway Mormon Well Littlefield Community (Littlefield Slope Pasture only) Mesquite (Littlefield Slope Pasture only)	The following livestock grazing allotments with desert tortoise habitat would be closed to livestock grazing: Beaver Dam Slope Highway Mormon Well Littlefield Community (Littlefield Slope Pasture only) Mesquite (Littlefield Slope Pasture only)	Same as Alternative A		
C. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS				
Common to All Planning Areas				
Changes in kind of livestock from cattle to sheep or goats would not be authorized within or adjacent to occupied desert bighorn sheep habitat unless monitoring studies and research indicate a disease transmission problem would not exist.	Changes in kind of livestock to sheep or goats would not be authorized within nine miles of desert bighorn sheep habitat. Sheep and goats would not be authorized as pack stock within nine miles of desert bighorn sheep habitat. Sheep or goats would not be authorized on NPS lands. (See Table 2.4: Fish and Wildlife.)			
Parashant				
On NPS lands, livestock grazing would be administered within NPS policy, the proclamation, and Lake Mead National Recreation Area (NRA) enabling legislation, within a range of variability, which maintains Vital Sign resources in good condition or improving status. On NPS lands, implementation of standards and guides may be modified to ensure compliance with LAME enabling legislation and applicable laws and policies.				
Animals other than cattle and horses would not be authorized for livestock grazing purposes on NPS lands.				
The BLM portion of the Parashant Allotment would continue to be managed as a forage reserve. Under the forage reserve concept, any livestock use would be on a temporary basis. Livestock grazing use would be at BLM's discretion and would be designed to complement management of other resources and to provide rest and deferment on other allotments undergoing restoration treatments, areas with fire damage, or other actions that establish an AMP or livestock grazing system, and help stabilize the livestock industry.				

TABLE 2.12: LIVESTOCK GRAZING				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
Under the forage reserve concept, the BLM would assume maintenance of those facilities determined to be necessary for orderly protection and management of resources, including existing water developments on land the BLM continues to manage in the Parashant Allotment to ensure availability for wildlife use.				
Existing water developments in desert tortoise habitat would be evaluated to determine the potential to lead to the proliferation of desert tortoise predators. Where problems are identified, the hazards would be redesigned, moved, or otherwise mitigated.	Water developments in listed species habitats could be modified to minimize adverse affects to the species. (See Table 2.5: Special Status Species.)			
Season of use would be yearlong on that portion of the Mosby-Nay Allotment outside of the Pakoon DWMA/ACEC.	Season of use and other management prescriptions consistent with achieving DFC's, would be established on that portion of the Mosby-Nay Allotment outside the critical desert tortoise habitat.	Season of use and other management prescriptions consistent with achieving DFC's, would be established for all areas outside of critical desert tortoise habitat areas containing the primary constituent elements, within the Mosby-Nay Allotment.	Season of use and other management prescriptions consistent with achieving DFC's, would be established on that portion of the Mosby-Nay Allotment outside the Pakoon DWMA/ACEC.	
Season of use would remain yearlong on that portion of the Pakoon Springs Allotment outside of the Pakoon DWMA/ACEC.	N/A	That portion of Pakoon Springs Allotment outside the Pakoon DWMA, would be managed as a forage reserve for livestock grazing. Season of use and other management prescriptions consistent with achieving DFC's, would be established along with a management plan detailing specifics of grazing use.	That portion of the Pakoon Springs Allotment outside the Pakoon DWMA, would be reallocated and/or reconfigured for livestock grazing. Season of use and other management prescriptions consistent with achieving DFC's, would be established along with a management plan detailing specifics of grazing use.	That portion of the Pakoon Springs Allotment outside the Pakoon DWMA, would be managed as a forage reserve for livestock grazing. Season of use and other management prescriptions consistent with achieving DFC's, would be established along with a management plan detailing specifics of grazing use.

TABLE 2.12: LIVESTOCK GRAZING				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
		Under the forage reserve concept, any livestock use would be on a temporary basis. Livestock grazing use would be at BLM's discretion to complement management of desert tortoise habitat, both inside this allotment and other allotments with desert tortoise habitat, and to provide rest and deferment on other allotments undergoing restoration treatments, areas with fire damage, or other actions that establish an AMP or livestock grazing system. Specifics relative to this decision can be found Table 2.5: Special Status Species.		Under the forage reserve concept, any livestock use would be on a temporary basis. Livestock grazing use would be at BLM's discretion and would be designed to complement management of desert tortoise habitat, both inside this allotment and other allotments with desert tortoise habitat, and to provide rest and deferment on other allotments undergoing restoration treatments, areas with fire damage, or other actions that establish an AMP or livestock grazing system. The option to reconfigure the allotment or any portion of the allotment to protect other priority resource values by exchanging for other grazing areas with equal or larger land base and AUM preference would be allowed. See Table 2.5: Special Status Species.
N/A	BLM would assume maintenance of those facilities determined to be necessary for orderly protection and	Under the forage reserve concept, the BLM would assume maintenance of those facilities determined to be	N/A	Under the forage reserve concept, the BLM would assume maintenance of those facilities determined to be

TABLE 2.12: LIVESTOCK GRAZING				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
	management of resources, including existing water developments on land the BLM continues to manage in the Pakoon Springs Allotment to ensure availability for wildlife use.	necessary for orderly protection and management of resources, including existing water developments on land the BLM continues to manage in the Pakoon Springs Allotment to ensure availability for wildlife use.		necessary for orderly protection and management of resources, including existing water developments on land the BLM continues to manage in the Pakoon Springs Allotment to ensure availability for wildlife use.
Season of use on that portion of the Pakoon Grazing Allotment, outside of the Pakoon DWMA/ACEC, would be November 1 through June 15.	N/A	Season of use on that portion of the Pakoon Grazing Allotment, outside of the Pakoon DWMA/ACEC, would be October 15 through April 15. Ephemeral extensions would be authorized on the Pakoon Allotment to May 15 when conditions outlined in Guideline 3-5, of the Arizona Standards for Rangeland Health are met.	The season of use for the entire Pakoon Allotment would be October 15 through May 15. Ephemeral extensions would be authorized on the Pakoon Grazing Allotment to June 1 when conditions outlined in Guideline 3-5, of the Arizona Standards for Rangeland Health are met.	In order to restrict grazing use between March 15 and October 15 within the Pakoon DWMA portion (Grand Gulch Wash area) of the Pakoon Allotment, fencing at Eds' Pond would be required (see Table 2.5: Special Status Species). Season of use for the remainder of the Pakoon Allotment would be October 15 through April 15 Ephemeral extensions could be authorized on the open portion of the Pakoon Allotment to June 1 when conditions outlined in Guideline 3-5, of the Arizona Standards for Rangeland Health are met.
Tuweep Allotment would be authorized for yearlong grazing in accordance with the approved AMP.	N/A	The Tuweep Allotment would be managed as a forage reserve allotment and opportunities would be evaluated to	All or parts of the Tuweep Allotment would be reallocated or reconfigured.	Tuweep Allotment would be managed as a forage reserve allotment with livestock grazing being at the BLM's

TABLE 2.12: LIVESTOCK GRAZING				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
		reconfigure the allotment with other available areas having priority resource values. The option to reconfigure any portion of the allotment land base and preference in exchange for other grazing areas with equal or larger land base and AUM preference would be allowed. Under the forage reserve concept, any livestock use would be on a temporary basis. All livestock grazing use on the Tuweep Allotment would be temporarily assigned at the discretion of BLM.	The livestock grazing preference on the Tuweep Allotment would be available for reallocation through application by qualified applicants. The applicant may apply for all or parts of the active preference, and if qualified, that preference may be re-allocated to another permittee. Tuweep would be reconfigured by assigning parts of the allotment, such as pastures and their AUMs to other active, neighboring allotments. Reconfiguration would eliminate Tuweep as an individual allotment.	discretion, consistent with achieving DFCs. Under the forage reserve concept, any livestock use would be on a temporary basis. The option to reconfigure the allotment or any portion of the allotment protect other priority resource values by exchanging for other grazing areas with equal or larger land base and AUM preference would be allowed.
N/A	BLM would assume maintenance of those facilities determined to be necessary for orderly protection and management of resources, including existing water developments on land the BLM continues to manage in the Tuweep Allotment to ensure availability for wildlife use.	Under the forage reserve concept, the BLM would assume maintenance of those facilities determined to be necessary for orderly protection and management of resources, including existing water developments on land the BLM continues to manage in the Tuweep Allotment to ensure availability for wildlife use.	N/A	Under the forage reserve concept, the BLM would assume maintenance of those facilities determined to be necessary for orderly protection and management of resources, including existing water developments on land the BLM continues to manage in the Tuweep Allotment to ensure availability for wildlife use.

TABLE 2.12: LIVESTOCK GRAZING				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
N/A		Acquired lands would be incorporated into the management scheme for the Tuweep Allotment.	N/A	Acquired lands would be incorporated into the management scheme for the Tuweep Allotment.
N/A		Livestock grazing use on the Tuweep Allotment would be managed to complement current and future forest restoration research, and to provide rest and deferment on other allotments undergoing restoration treatments, areas with fire damage, or other actions that establish an AMP or livestock grazing system.	N/A	Livestock grazing use on the Tuweep Allotment would be managed to complement current and future forest restoration research, and to provide rest and deferment on other allotments undergoing restoration treatments, areas with fire damage, or other actions that establish an AMP or livestock grazing system.
Vermilion				
Season of use on the Lees Ferry Allotment would be limited to November 1 through April 15, for two consecutive years and rested completely the third year. Use in the River Pasture would be limited to November 1 through January 31 during the scheduled, two-year period.	N/A	The River Pasture of the Lees Ferry Allotment would be managed as a forage reserve for livestock grazing, with a season of use November 15 through March 1. The River Pasture would not be used more than two years in five.	The River Pasture of the Lees Ferry Allotment would be managed as a forage reserve for livestock grazing, with a season of use November 1 through April 15. The River Pasture would not be used more than three years in five.	N/A
On Glen Canyon NRA lands, livestock grazing would be administered within GCNRA policy and enabling legislation. On GCNRA lands, implementation of standards and guides may be modified to ensure compliance with GCNRA enabling legislation and applicable laws and policies.				
Arizona Strip FO				
Existing water developments in desert tortoise habitat would be	Water developments in listed species habitats could be modified to minimize adverse affects to the species. (See Table 2.5: Special Status Species.)			

TABLE 2.12: LIVESTOCK GRAZING				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
evaluated to determine the potential to lead to the proliferation of desert tortoise predators. Where problems are identified, the hazards would be redesigned, moved, or otherwise mitigated.				
Season of use on the following livestock grazing allotments with desert tortoise habitat would be from October 15 through March 15, with no authorization of ephemeral extensions (see Table 2.5 Special Status Species): • Beaver Dam Slope • Highway • Mormon Well • Littlefield Community (Littlefield Slope Pasture only) • Mesquite (Littlefield Slope Pasture only)	N/A	Same as Alternative A	Season of use on the following livestock grazing allotments with desert tortoise habitat would be from October 15 through March 15 with the option of authorizing ephemeral extensions to May 15 when conditions outlined in Guideline 3-5, of the Arizona Standards for Rangeland Health are met: • Beaver Dam Slope • Highway • Mormon Well • Littlefield Community (Littlefield Slope Pasture only) • Mesquite (Littlefield Slope Pasture only)	Same as Alternatives A & C
Season of use would remain yearlong on the portions of the Mesquite and Littlefield Community Allotments outside the Littlefield Slope pastures.	Season of use on the Littlefield Community, excluding the Littlefield Slope Pasture would be October 15 through June 15 and Mesquite Allotment, excluding the Littlefield Slope	Season of use and other management prescriptions consistent with achieving DFC's, as identified through the rangeland Health Assessment process, would be	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative C

TABLE 2.12: LIVESTOCK GRAZING				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
	Pasture, would be October 15 through May 15.	established, along with a management plan detailing specifics of grazing use, on the remaining portions of Littlefield Community and Mesquite Allotments, outside the Littlefield Slope Pastures.		
Season of use for livestock grazing on the Cedar Wash Allotment would be from October 15 through March 15. Ephemeral extensions to May 15 would be authorized when production exceeds 280 lbs/acre.	Season of use for livestock grazing on the Cedar Wash Allotment would be from October 15 through March 15. Ephemeral extensions would not be authorized.	Season of use for livestock grazing on the Cedar Wash Allotment would be from October 15 through March 15. Ephemeral extensions to May 15 would be authorized when conditions outlined in Guideline 3-5 of the Arizona Standards for Rangeland Health are met.	Season of use for livestock grazing on the Cedar Wash Allotment would be from October 15 through May 15.	Same as Alternative C
On the Kanab Creek Wildband and Lambing Allotments, permittee would graze livestock between September 1 and April 15 by agreement with the BLM to comply with the SW willow flycatcher recovery plan.	The following livestock grazing allotments with SW willow flycatcher habitat would be open for grazing during the non-growing season. Conservative grazing guidelines would be used consistent with the SW willow flycatcher recovery plan. The growing season would be defined as bud break to leaf drop. Monitoring would be used to ensure compliance with utilization levels and to determine actual growing season and livestock grazing would not be authorized later than April 15 in the following portions of livestock grazing allotments (see Table 2.5: Special Status Species); • Clearwater portion (suitable habitat) of the Kanab Creek Allotment • Clearwater portion (suitable habitat) of the Wildband Allotment • The river portion of the Lambing Allotment with SW willow flycatcher habitat			
D. ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS				
Common to All Planning Areas				
Implementing the Arizona Standards for Rangeland Health would continue on all grazing allotments in accordance with established schedules and congressional requirements. The Arizona Standards for Rangeland Health and guidelines for grazing management would apply to all livestock grazing activities on BLM and NPS lands consistent with the appropriate enabling legislation. These guidelines address management practices at the grazing allotment management plan (AMP) level and are intended to maintain desirable conditions or improve undesirable rangeland conditions within reasonable time frames. (See Appendix 2.D)				

TABLE 2.12: LIVESTOCK GRAZING				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
The interdisciplinary allotment evaluation process would continue to be used to provide specific guidance and actions for managing livestock grazing. Existing AMPs and other activity plans would be consistent with achieving the DFCs and standards for rangeland health. They would contain the site-specific management objectives, as well as actions, methods, tools, and appropriate monitoring protocols.				
Existing management practices and levels of use on grazing allotments would be reviewed and evaluated on a priority basis to determine if they meet or are making progress toward meeting the Arizona Standards for Rangeland Health on BLM and NPS lands and Vital Sign standards on NPS lands. Appropriate and timely actions would be implemented to deal with those areas not meeting the standards.				
The allotment management categorization process would continue to be used to define the level of management needed to properly administer livestock grazing according to management needs, resource conflicts, potential for improvement, and BLM funding/staffing constraints. The allotment categories are Custodial (C), managed custodially to protect resource conditions and values; Maintain (M), managed to maintain current satisfactory resource conditions and are actively managed to ensure that the condition of resource values do not decline; and Improve (I), actively managed to improve unsatisfactory resource conditions.				
The category of grazing allotments would be changed as objectives are accomplished and/or conditions change. See Appendix 2.N for current specific allotment category assignments, grazing systems, preference, etc.				
Certified weed-free feed would be required.				

TABLE 2.13: MINERALS				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED
I. MINERALS MANAGEMENT				
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS				
Arizona Strip FO				
• Saleable materials would continue to be available to local communities in a timely and orderly manner consistent with environmental constraints. • Extraction of mineral resources would proceed consistent with protection of sensitive resources and achieving DFCs (See Appendices 2.I, 2.O, and 2.P).				
B. LAND USE ALLOCATIONS				
Arizona Strip FO				
Fluid Mineral Leasing				
Desert tortoise ACECs would remain open to leasing subject to seasonal restrictions and subject to a waivable no surface occupancy stipulation (WNSO). Surface disturbing activity would be limited to the period from October 15 to March 15 under a seasonal restriction. Surface occupancy could be allowed by a BLM authorized officer after consultation with USFWS on the authorization.				
1. Fluid Mineral leasing categories would be designated as follows: Category 1, open to lease subject to standard lease terms and conditions and appropriate special stipulations; Category 2, open with special terms and conditions or seasonal restrictions; Category 3, no surface occupancy or other surface disturbance; and, Category 4, withdrawn from minerals leasing.				
• Category 1: 1,616,106 acres Open • Category 2: 185,807 acres Open • Category 3: 98,375 acres Open • Category 4: 80,710 acres Closed	• Category 1: 1,476,698 acres Open • Category 2: 377,275 acres Open • Category 3: 46,175 acres Open • Category 4: 80,864 acres Closed	• Category 1: 1,617,786 acres Open • Category 2: 204,868 acres Open • Category 3: 77,492 acres Open • Category 4: 80,871 acres Closed	• Category 1: 1,651,747 acres Open • Category 2: 213,829 acres Open • Category 3: 34,541 acres Open • Category 4: 80,902 acres Closed	• Category 1: 1,629,522 acres Open • Category 2: 236,288 acres Open • Category 3: 34,336 acres Open • Category 4: 80,870 acres Closed
Locatable Minerals				
The following designations would apply to the Arizona Strip FO with regard to locatable minerals:				
2. Open to the operation of mining laws • 1,528,946 acres Open	Open to the operation of mining laws • 1,385,350 acres Open	Open to the operation of mining laws • 1,516,824 acres Open	Open to the operation of mining laws • 1,518,372 acres Open	Open to the operation of mining laws • 1,494,403 acres Open

TABLE 2.13: MINERALS				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
• 152,356 acres Open with restrictions • 198,824 acres Open with plan of operation Withdrawn to mining location subject to valid existing rights • 100,896 acres	• 117,933 acres Open with restrictions • 376,837 acres Open with plan of operation Withdrawn to mining location subject to valid existing rights • 100,896 acres	• 156,146 acres Open with restrictions • 207,151 acres Open with plan of operation Withdrawn to mining location subject to valid existing rights • 100,896 acres	• 155,833 acres Open with restrictions • 205,917 acres Open with plan of operation Withdrawn to mining location subject to valid existing rights • 100,896 acres	• 150,691 acres Open with restrictions • 235,030 acres Open with plan of operation Withdrawn to mining location subject to valid existing rights • 100,896 acres
Saleable Minerals				
Parashant and Vermilion				
Existing material sites on BLM lands would continue to be used for BLM, NPS, and county road maintenance. New sites could be authorized on BLM lands, for BLM or county road maintenance, provided the use would be consistent with Plan objectives and protection of Monument objects.				
Parashant				
NPS lands within Parashant are closed to mineral entry (Lake Mead NRA Minerals Management Plan, 1986).				
Arizona Strip FO				
The following designations would apply to the planning area with regard to mineral material sales:				
• 1,111,627 acres Open subject to standard stipulations • 658,657 acres Open with restrictions • 210,748 acres Closed to mineral material disposals	• 858,746 acres Open subject to standard stipulations • 716,930 acres Open with restrictions • 405,353 acres Closed to mineral material disposals	• 1,147,409 acres Open subject to standard stipulations • 613,648 acres Open with restrictions • 219,929 acres Closed to mineral material disposals	• 1,179,230 acres Open subject to standard stipulations • 603,409 acres Open with restrictions • 198,390 acres Closed to mineral material disposals	• 932,048 acres Open subject to standard stipulations • 803,152 acres Open with restrictions • 245,822 acres Closed to mineral material disposals
C. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS				
Arizona Strip FO				
New reclamation stipulations for exploration and development plans directed toward maintaining naturalness and unique features and/or remoteness on the Arizona Strip FO would be developed and would be added to or replace the existing stipulations. These stipulations would be applied to site-specific proposals. (See Appendix 2.O)				
Locatable Minerals				
Special mitigation would continue to be required in	Special mitigation would be required in mining plans of operation to avoid impacts to cultural resources, special status species, and/or other sensitive resources in ACECs (See Table 2.16: Special Area Designations).			

TABLE 2.13: MINERALS				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
mining plans of operation to avoid impacts to: *Pediocactus bradyi* in Marble Canyon ACEC; *Pediocactus Sileri* in Johnson Spring, Lost Spring Mountain, and Moonshine Ridge ACECs; desert tortoise in Beaver Dam Slope, Virgin Slope, Pakoon, and Virgin River ACECs; cultural resources in Johnson Spring, Lost Spring Mountain, Moonshine Ridge, Witch Pool, and Nampaweap ACECs.				
Saleable Minerals				
Mineral material disposal would continue to not be allowed in Marble Canyon, Virgin River, Virgin Slope, Little Black Mountain, or Fort Pearce ACECs. Only hand picking of rocks within 100 feet of roadways would be permitted within the Beaver Dam and Virgin Slope ACEC's.	New mineral material sites would not be allowed in ACECs. Existing material sites would be evaluated for retention. Permits could continue to be issued for noncommercial, hand collection of rock within 100 feet of designated open roads in the Beaver Dam and Virgin Slope ACEC's.			
Free use permits would continue to be issued to Federal and State agencies and to local communities.				
Material disposal in VRM Class II areas would not be allowed if reasonable alternative sources are available.				
Mineral material removal would continue to be authorized (see Appendix 2.Q for current mineral material sites).				

TABLE 2.14: RECREATION AND VISITOR SERVICES/INTERPRETATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED
I. RECREATION MANAGEMENT				
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS				
General Recreation DFCs				
Common to All Planning Areas				
• A range of recreation settings would be provided where traditional, backcountry, extensive recreation activities such as camping, hunting, and sightseeing are possible and the experience opportunities for such activities as defined by the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) are high. • Recreation management direction would include: 1. Accommodation of current uses, protection of cultural values, and complementing wilderness management plans where appropriate and 2. Providing visitor information. • A majority of BLM lands would be managed for extensive (dispersed) recreation while maintaining its naturalness/remoteness. The	• Recreation and visitor services would be managed to provide both: 1. Structured recreation opportunities that offer a range of specific benefits, activities, and experiences within outdoor settings (special recreation management areas) and/or, 2. Dispersed, unstructured recreation opportunities that focus only on visitor health and safety, user conflict and resource protection issues (extensive areas). • Information needed to plan, prepare, and choose safe, enjoyable and appropriate uses of the Arizona Strip region would be available to the public. • The NPS and BLM would work to provide seamless service to the public and use their resources accordingly			

TABLE 2.14: RECREATION AND VISITOR SERVICES/INTERPRETATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
exception to this would be the Cedar Pockets campground.				
• In Management Area A, emphasis on recreation opportunities associated with motorized vehicle use such as exploring backcountry roads, vehicle camping, sightseeing, picnicking, and mountain biking opportunities on existing roads would be maintained. • In Extensive Recreation Management Area A, shifting in ROS classes from semi-primitive, non-motorized to semi-primitive, motorized as a guide (not to exceed 1 percent per year) or from semi-primitive, motorized to rural natural as a guide (not to exceed 2 percent per year) where deemed necessary to meet recreation needs or other resource development would be allowed for.	• In Rural TMAs, a wide variety of recreation opportunities associated with near-urban settings, such as walking, OHV play, equestrian, rock crawling, mountain biking, and viewing events, could be maintained/enhanced, provided they would be compatible with the protection of sensitive resource values. (See Table 2.15 for a complete description of TMAs.) • Existing opportunities for visitors to enjoy sightseeing and viewing wildlife in the Backways TMAs would be maintained/enhanced. • The excellent opportunities that exist to experience near-primitive settings that provide moderate challenge and solitude in the Specialized TMAs would be maintained/enhanced. • In Backways and Specialized TMAs, recreation opportunities associated with somewhat remote settings, such as exploring backcountry roads, vehicle camping, sightseeing, and picnicking would be emphasized as well as mountain biking opportunities on existing roads, provided they would be compatible with the protection and enhancement of sensitive resource values and Monument objects, where appropriate.			
• In Management Area B, emphasis on recreation opportunities associated more with non-motorized uses such as camping, sightseeing,	• In the Primitive TMA, high quality recreation opportunities associated more with primitive recreation experiences and non-motorized uses such as camping, sightseeing, hiking, horseback riding, and hunting, would be maintained/enhanced, provided they would be compatible with the protection and enhancement of sensitive resource values and Monument objects, where appropriate.			

TABLE 2.14: RECREATION AND VISITOR SERVICES/INTERPRETATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
hiking, horseback riding, hunting, and rockhounding would be maintained, provided they are compatible with the protection and enhancement of natural and cultural values. Vehicle exploring and backcountry travel are recreational components of this area. • Within Management Area B, opportunities for high quality, backcountry recreation experience would be enhanced through a variety of methods including rehabilitation and re-vegetation of disturbed sites, non-promotion, and continued current roads conditions.				
Parashant				
NPS lands would be managed primarily for their wilderness and values, and in accordance with Primitive TMA objectives.				
Arizona Strip FO				
N/A	The Virgin River Gorge Recreation Lands Withdrawal (PLO 5263) would be managed for the values listed in the withdrawal application (A-6451)			
Specific Recreation Management Area DFCs				
Two types of Recreation Management Areas (RMAs) would be identified in the land use plan for BLM lands; Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMA) and Extensive Recreation Management Areas (ERMAs). In the Parashant only, Special Management Areas (SMAs) would be identified on NPS lands. Section A.2. describes the specific DFCs for each SRMA. Those conditions would be targeted under for a given SRMA under any alternative where it would be allocated. Each SRMA would target a distinct, primary recreation-tourism market as well as a corresponding and distinguishing recreation management				

TABLE 2.14: RECREATION AND VISITOR SERVICES/INTERPRETATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED

strategy, such as Community, Destination, or Undeveloped (see Glossary). In identifying SRMAs and prescribing the management regime for each, a benefits-based management (BBM) approach would be utilized. BBM or "beneficial outcomes" focuses on the desired outcomes of recreation and leisure activities (DFCs that are tied to experiences and benefits).

Within each SRMA, one or more potential Recreation Management Zones would be identified, with each zone providing for a particular recreation niche (see Glossary) within the overall SRMA. (See Maps 2.7, 2.17, 2.27, 2.27a, 2.37, 2.37a, and 2.37b for SRMAs with RMZs). Each RMZ would be characterized by a description of its DFCs in the form of outcomes (management objective(s), benefits, experiences, activities) and setting prescriptions (physical, social, and administrative conditions required to produce the outcomes.[see Appendix 3.H, Natural Resource Recreation Settings]). Some SRMA components, such as "primary market-based strategy", "recreation niche", and "benefits" are conspicuously absent from Alternative A and B because current management does not utilize a beneficial outcomes approach.

National Park Service SMAs typically involve the NPS proposed wilderness areas, as well as any areas allocated to maintain wilderness characteristics. SMA management would be blended with SRMA management in the Parashant where appropriate.

Any area in a planning area not delineated as a SRMA would be identified as an ERMA. ERMAs would receive only custodial management of visitor health and safety, user conflict and resource protection issues with no activity level planning. Therefore, actions within ERMAs would generally be implemented directly from land use plan decisions.

Refer to Table 2.14a for DFCs for each RMA proposed by one or more alternative.

LAND USE ALLOCATIONS

RMAs (both Special and Extensive), accompanying Recreation Management Zones (RMZs) within each SRMA, and NPS SMAs would be identified as follows (See Appendix 2.R for more information about RMAs):

Parashant	
Mount Trumbull and Parashant RCAs/SRMAs	
Mt Trumbull: 102,307 acres Parashant RCA: 39,868 acres	0 acres
Recreation Management Zones	
Mt Trumbull: 102,307 acres Parashant RCA: 39,868 acres	0 acres

a.

TABLE 2.14: RECREATION AND VISITOR SERVICES/INTERPRETATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
Mount Trumbull Wilderness, Mount Logan Wilderness, Grand Wash Cliffs Wilderness, and Paiute Wilderness SRMAs				
Mount Trumbull Wilderness SRMA: 8,000 acres Mount Logan Wilderness SRMA: 14,632 acres Grand Wash Cliffs Wilderness SRMA: 37,276 acres Paiute Wilderness SRMA: 35,334 acres		0 acres		
Recreation Management Zones				
a. Mount Trumbull Wilderness SRMA: 8,000 acres Mount Logan Wilderness SRMA: 14,632 acres Grand Wash Cliffs Wilderness SRMA: 37,276 acres Paiute Wilderness SRMA: 35,334 acres		0 acres		
3. Parashant SRMA/NPS SMA				
N/A		BLM SRMA: 839,237 acres		
NPS SMA: 188,121 acres		NPS SMA: 209,084 acres		
Recreation Management Zones				
a. BLM SRMA: 0 acres		Shivwits Frontier RMZ: 307,871 acres Parashant Wildlands RMZ 740,446 acres	Shivwits Frontier RMZ: 361,080 acres Parashant Wildlands RMZ 687,237 acres	Shivwits Frontier RMZ: 352,730 acres Parashant Wildlands RMZ 695,587 acres
Parashant ERMA (EXTENSIVE)				
ERMA A: 529,914 acres ERMA B: 214,099 acres	764,840 acres	0 acres		
Vermilion				
Canyons & Plateaus Of The Paria RCA/SRMA				
293,689 acres	0 acres			
Recreation Management Zones				
293,689 acres	0 acres			

a.

TABLE 2.14: RECREATION AND VISITOR SERVICES/INTERPRETATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED
Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs Wilderness SRMA				
89,829 acres		0 acres		
Recreation Management Zones				
89,829 acres		0 acres		
Gateways SRMA				
a. 0 acres		814 acres		
Recreation Management Zones				
0 acres		Vermilion Cliffs RMZ: 269 acres House Rock RMZ: 545 acres		
Sand Hills SRMA				
0 acres		265,109 acres		
Recreation Management Zones				
0 acres		Uplands RMZ (197,031 acres) Cliffs & Rims RMZ (68,078 acres)		
Paria SRMA				
0 acres		27,741 acres		
Recreation Management Zones				
0 acres		Coyote Buttes RMZ (14,576 acres) Paria Canyon RMZ (13,165 acres)		
Vermilion ERMA (Extensive)				
0 acres	203,863 acres	0 acres		
Arizona Strip FO				
Mount Trumbull RCA/SRMA				
13,652 acres	0 acres			

TABLE 2.14: RECREATION AND VISITOR SERVICES/INTERPRETATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED
Recreation Management Zones				
13,652 acres	0 acres			
Canyons & Plateaus Of The Paria RCA/SRMA				
a. 23,484 acres	0 acres			
Recreation Management Zones				
23,484 acres	0 acres			
13. Virgin River Corridor ACEC/SRMA				
a. 8,078 acres	0 acres			
Recreation Management Zones				
8,078 acres	0 acres			
Little Black Mountain ACEC/SRMA				
a. 241 acres	0 acres			
Recreation Management Zones				
241 acres	0 acres			
15. Beaver Dam Mountains Wilderness, Cottonwood Point Wilderness, Kanab Creek Wilderness, and Paiute Wilderness SRMAs				
Beaver Dam Mountains Wilderness SRMA: 14,928 acres Cottonwood Point Wilderness SRMA: 6,575 acres Kanab Creek Wilderness SRMA: 6,804 acres Paiute Wilderness SRMA: 52,491 acres	0 acres			
Recreation Management Zones				
a. Beaver Dam Mountains Wilderness SRMA: 14,928 acres Cottonwood Point Wilderness SRMA: 6,575 acres Kanab Creek Wilderness SRMA: 6,804 acres Paiute Wilderness SRMA: 52,491 acres	0 acres			

TABLE 2.14: RECREATION AND VISITOR SERVICES/INTERPRETATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED
St. George Basin SRMA				
0 acres		141,024 acres		
Recreation Management Zones				
0 acres		St. George Basin Rural Park RMZ: 104,113 acres Canyons and Mesas RMZ: 36,911acres		
Virgin River SRMA				
0 acres		4,955 acres		
Recreation Management Zones				
a. 0 acres		Virgin River RMZ: 1,788 acres Virgin River Gorge Scenic Gateway RMZ: 135 acres The Motorways: 3,033 acres		
Virgin Ridge SRMA				
0 acres			23,033 acres	
Recreation Management Zones				
a. 0 acres			Lime Kiln/Elbow Canyons RMZ: 7,738 acres Lime Kiln Cliffs RMZ (1,749 acres Virgin Ridge RMZ: 13,547 acres)	Lime Kiln/Elbow Canyons RMZ: 7,684 acres Lime Kiln Cliffs RMZ (1,746 acres Virgin Ridge RMZ: 13,604 acres)
Fredonia SRMA				
0 acres			15,932 acres	
Recreation Management Zones				
a. 0 acres			Fredonia Rural Park RMZ: 6,816 acres Shinarump Cliffs RMZ: 3,965 acres The Badlands RMZ: 5,151 acres	

TABLE 2.14: RECREATION AND VISITOR SERVICES/INTERPRETATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
Arizona Strip ERMA (Extensive)				
ERMA A: 1,698,520 acres ERMA B: 201,701 acres	1,900,304 acres	1,831,306 acres	1,792,341 acres	
C. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS				
Actions to Achieve				
Recreation Management Actions				
i. Resources				
Common to All Planning Areas				
a. The generally natural, "remote" settings that exist throughout the resource area through mitigation of new projects and implementing restoration projects as necessary would continue to be restored and/or maintained.	To the extent practicable, the natural or "remote" settings in Backroads and Outback Management Units would be restored and/or maintained using natural processes as the need or opportunity arises.	To the extent practicable, the natural or "remote" settings in Backroads and Outback Management Units would be restored and/or maintained using a combination of projects and natural processes as the need or opportunity arises.		
N/A	Geocache sites would be removed if, through monitoring, it were determined that important resources would be at risk of unacceptable change due to use of the site.		Geocache sites would be relocated with help from local geocachers if, through monitoring, it were determined that important resources would be at risk of unacceptable change due to use of the site.	
ii. Signing and Facilities				
Common to All Planning Areas				
Few, if any, visitor facilities such as directional, interpretive, or safety signing; interpretive sites; or kiosks would be installed in Management Area B. Those	• Sign material and design would be unobtrusive in order to blend with local landscape settings and retain the natural and/or historic integrity of the site. • Facilities would be ensured appropriate to management unit goals. • Minor new facilities (i.e. toilets, information kiosks, directional signs, fire pits) could be considered if they would protect or enhance important resources. • Facility development and maintenance would be limited in listed species and other sensitive habitats. (See Table 2.5: Special			

TABLE 2.14: RECREATION AND VISITOR SERVICES/INTERPRETATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
few that might be needed would be designed to blend in with the surrounding landscape. The majority of visitor management facilities, such as directional, interpretive, or safety signing, interpretive sites, or kiosks, would be installed in the roaded natural areas of Extensive Recreation Management Area B and would be designed to blend in with the landscape.	Status Species and Table 2.3: Vegetation Management.)			
N/A	Major visitor facilities (visitor center or contact stations) would not be built by the BLM.	Any major visitor facilities (visitor center or contact stations) built by the BLM would be located near communities.	Major visitor facilities (visitor center or contact stations) would be collaborative efforts within nearby communities, with the exception of the Virgin River SRMA where a small contact facility could be considered.	
Arizona Strip FO				
	• The major emphasis areas for signing and/or recreation facility placement in the Arizona Strip FO would be in the Rural and Backways TMAs. • Generally, signing in the ERMA would be the minimum necessary to provide for public safety and information or when minimum necessary to control unauthorized use.			
c. Recreation Marketing Actions				
i. Promotion				
Common to All Planning Areas				
N/A	Sensitive areas where increased visitation could create unacceptable changes or impacts to natural or cultural resources would not be publicly promoted. Public information would be provided only for those cultural sites designated for public use.			

TABLE 2.14: RECREATION AND VISITOR SERVICES/INTERPRETATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
ii. Interpretation and Environmental Education				
Common to All Planning Areas				
(See Table 2.14: Recreation and Visitor Services for Interpretation and Environmental Education decisions)				
d. Recreation Monitoring Actions				
i. Inventory and Monitoring				
Common to All Planning Areas				
Recreation management direction, which includes the use of various methods to acquire visitor use data, maintenance of a system of traffic counters, monitoring results monthly and field verifying results annually, and conducting compliance patrols by law enforcement rangers, would be maintained.	Where appropriate, a framework for establishing carrying capacities for intensive use areas and primary recreation activity types would be established.	A Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) framework would be used to establish acceptable resource and social and managerial settings conditions using appropriate indicators and standards.	Resource and social impacts would be mitigated on a case-by-case basis.	Same as Alternative C
Allowable Uses				
Recreation Administration Actions				
i. Visitor Limits and Regulations				
Common to All Planning Areas				
a. Recreational activities could be limited in special status species and other sensitive habitats. (See Table 2.5: Special Status Species and Table 2.3: Vegetation Management.)				
Management responses to unacceptable resource and/or social conditions would range from least restrictive methods (e.g., information and education) to most restrictive (e.g., visitor limits, supplemental rules, or restrictions). Where feasible, the least restrictive methods would be the first priority.				
No person or persons should occupy one area on BLM lands within the Arizona Strip District for longer than 14 consecutive days in any 28-day period. Any site on public land within 30		No person or persons should occupy one area on BLM lands within the Planning Area for longer than 14 consecutive days in any 28-day period; however, extensions beyond the 14-day length of stay could be authorized for permitted uses on a case-by-case basis. Any site on public		

TABLE 2.14: RECREATION AND VISITOR SERVICES/INTERPRETATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
air miles constitutes the same area for the purpose of this rule. Persons occupying a regular campsite within the Virgin River Canyon Recreation Area are exempt from this rule. To protect resources, for public safety, or for other administrative purposes, an authorized officer may, by posting notification, close a given site to occupancy. (As Amended.)		land within 30 air miles constitutes the same area for the purpose of this rule. Persons occupying a regular campsite within the Virgin River Canyon Recreation Area are exempt from this rule. To protect resources, for public safety, or for other administrative purposes, an authorized officer may, by posting notification, close a given site to occupancy. (As Amended.)		
Camping could be limited in listed species and other sensitive habitats. (See Table 2.5: Special Status Species and Table 2.3: Vegetation Management.)				
N/A	Camping could be restricted or limited to protect cultural and/ or natural resources through campsite monitoring and limits of acceptable change.			
Certified weed-free feed would be required for all recreation stock use. (See Table 2.3: Vegetation Management.)				
Recreational stock use could be limited in listed species and other sensitive habitats or in the vicinity of cultural properties. (See Table 2.5: Special Status Species, Table 2.4: Fish and Wildlife, Table 2.3: Vegetation Management, and Table 2.7: Cultural Resources.)				
On BLM lands, collection of antlers or other unregulated animal parts would be allowed. (See Table 2.15: Trails and Travel for access decisions, and Table 2.4: Fish and Wildlife and Table 2.5: Special Status Species for animal parts.) On NPS lands, no collection of antlers or animal parts would be allowed.				
Recreational shooting on BLM lands would be allowed except where public health is jeopardized and subject to state and local laws. (See Table 2.5: Special Status Species and Table 2.17: Public Health for specific decisions.) Use of non-lead ammunition would be encouraged. Recreational shooting would not be allowed on NPS lands.				
• Geocache sites in archeological sites, alcoves, rock shelters, threatened and endangered species habitat, and raptor nesting sites would be prohibited or where identified Monument objects would be at risk. • Where geocaches are allowed, they could remain so long as acceptable resource and social conditions would be maintained. • On-the-ground placement of geocaches would be prohibited in designated and NPS proposed wilderness areas.				
Parashant				
The institution and/or adjusting of visitor limits, regulations, or restrictions in the resource area, only when monitoring of resource and social conditions indicates a trend toward unacceptable change to desired	Visitor limits, supplemental rules, or restrictions would be managed when carrying capacities are exceeded.	Visitor limits, supplemental rules, or restrictions would be based on LAC.	Visitor limits, supplemental rules, or restrictions would be managed on a case-by-case basis.	Visitor limits, supplemental rules, or restrictions would be based on LAC. Carrying capacities may be established as wilderness management plans and activity plans are completed.

TABLE 2.14: RECREATION AND VISITOR SERVICES/INTERPRETATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
recreation settings brought about by such use, would continue.				
Parashant and Vermilion				
N/A	Vehicle camping along designated routes would be allowed in designated sites only.	Vehicle camping along designated routes would be allowed in existing sites or disturbed areas only.		
Non-motorized, dispersed camping would be allowed subject to Trail and Travel Management decisions, except for the Coyote Buttes Fee Area.				
Recreational collecting of Monument resources, such as rocks, mineral specimens, petrified wood, fossils, or plants would be prohibited. (See Table 2.15: Trails and Travel Management for access decisions and Table 2.3: Vegetation Management for collection of plants.)				
Collection of dead and down wood for campfires would continue to be allowed where fires are allowed.	Collection of dead and down wood for campfires would not be allowed.	Collection of dead and down wood for campfires would be allowed, subject to fire restrictions.		
Vermilion				
The current group sizes and visitor use limits required for use in Paria Canyon, Buckskin Gulch, Wire Pass, and Coyote Buttes could continue, subject to adaptive management decisions deemed necessary through monitoring and evaluation of resource and social conditions.				
All recreational and commercial horseback riding and pack stock use would continue to be prohibited in Coyote Buttes.				
Commercial use of horses and pack stock would continue to be prohibited in Paria Canyon upstream from Bush Head Canyon.	Commercial use of horses and pack stock would be prohibited in Paria Canyon.	Same as Alternative A	Commercial use of horses and pack stock would be allowed in Paria Canyon from Whitehouse to Big Spring and from Lee's Ferry to Bush Head Canyon.	Same as Alternatives A & C
Vermilion and Arizona Strip FO				
Visitor limits, regulations, or restrictions in the resource area would be instituted and/or adjusted only when monitoring	Visitor limits, supplemental rules, or restrictions would be managed when carrying capacities are exceeded.	Visitor limits, supplemental rules, or restrictions would be based on LAC.	Visitor limits, supplemental rules, or restrictions would be managed on a case-by-case basis.	Same as Alternative C

TABLE 2.14: RECREATION AND VISITOR SERVICES/INTERPRETATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
of resource and social conditions indicates a trend toward unacceptable change to desired recreation settings brought about by such use.				
Arizona Strip FO				
N/A	In developed campgrounds, camping outside designated campsites would be prohibited.			
Dispersed camping would be allowed, subject to Trail and Travel Management decisions.				
N/A	Reasonable limits for collecting petrified wood for personal use would be defined as no more than 25 pounds per person per day (plus one piece of petrified wood) up to a total of 250 pounds per person per year.			
N/A	The recreational collecting of plants and dead and down firewood would be allowed. (See Table 2.3: Vegetation Management for specific decisions.)			
ii. Permits and Fees				
Common to All Planning Areas				
Visitor limits, regulations, or restrictions could be instituted and/or adjusted when monitoring of resource and social conditions indicate a trend toward unacceptable resource and social changes brought about by such use.				
N/A	Recreation activities requiring use authorization could be limited in listed species and other sensitive habitats. (See Table 2.5: Special Status Species and Table 2.3 Vegetation Management.)			
Authorizations would continue to be considered on a case-by-case basis upon receipt of application. Commercial recreation permits would be issued to the extent that their cumulative impacts are consistent with the overall objectives of this Plan and in the public interest.	SRP administration would operate on a calendar year. Applications, operating plans, renewals, post-use reports, and fee payments would only be submitted between January 1 and February 1.	SRP administration would operate on a calendar year. Applications, operating plans, renewals, post-use reports, and fee payments would only be submitted between January 1 and April 1.	No changes would be made to existing SRP administration.	Same as Alternative C

TABLE 2.14: RECREATION AND VISITOR SERVICES/INTERPRETATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
No competitive events would be authorized in ACECs, wilderness, or NPS proposed wilderness.			No competitive events would be authorized in wilderness or NPS proposed wilderness.	Same as Alternatives A, B, & C
Parashant and Vermilion				
N/A	No motorized speed events would be authorized in the Monuments.			
Parashant				
N/A	Commercial operations may be permitted throughout the Monument in compliance with management objectives and other plan provisions. Commercial services in designated or proposed wilderness should meet guidelines for commercial activities within wilderness.			
Vermilion				
The current special area permit and fee requirements for Paria Canyon, Buckskin Gulch, Wire Pass, and Coyote Buttes could continue, subject to adaptive management decisions deemed necessary through monitoring and evaluation of resource and social conditions.				
N/A	No new commercial SRPs would be authorized in Coyote Buttes North and the existing permits would be allowed to expire.	No new commercial SRPs would be authorized in Coyote Buttes North but existing permits would continue.	Commercial SRPs would be considered on a case-by-case basis in Coyote Buttes North	Commercial SRPs would be considered on a case-by-case basis in Coyote Buttes North. A limit may be established as conditions dictate.
Arizona Strip FO				
Current recreation use permit and fee program required for use in the Virgin Gorge Recreation Area would continue, subject to adaptive management decisions deemed necessary through monitoring, evaluation, and further planning.				
The annual Rhino Rally motorcycle race in the Arizona Strip FO would be allowed, but restricted primarily to roads and washes and limited to 300 entrants.	No motorized speed events would be authorized.	Motorized speed events would only be authorized in the Motorized speed event area (See OHV Event Area in Figure 2.23) in the St. George Basin and would be limited to 300 entrants.	Motorized speed events could be authorized on a case-by-case basis.	Same as Alternative C

TABLE 2.14: RECREATION AND VISITOR SERVICES/INTERPRETATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
D. ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS				
Recreation Management Actions				
i. Resources				
Common to All Planning Areas				
Wilderness management objectives as expressed in individual wilderness management plans would be complemented by recreation management activities adjacent to wilderness areas.				
ii. Signing and Facilities				
Common to All Planning Areas				
All facilities and signs would be made consistent with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1973, Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968.				
Sign plans that address present and future needs involving road information, interpretation, and public safety, and coordinate the plans with the Arizona Strip visitor map would be written. Generally, signing would be the minimum necessary to provide for public safety and information.	A sign plan for each planning area that addresses present and future needs involving road information, interpretation, and public safety would be written. The plans would be coordinated with the development of maps and access guides for all three planning areas.			
Parashant				
N/A	BLM and NPS sign standards would be incorporated to create a joint identity and sign design for the Monument.			
c. Recreation Marketing Actions				
i. Visitor Services and Information				
Common to All Planning Areas				
Accurate information regarding recreation opportunities, interpretation of natural and human history, and specific rules and regulations pertaining to their use of BLM/NPS lands would be provided to visitors.				

TABLE 2.14: RECREATION AND VISITOR SERVICES/INTERPRETATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
N/A	• The Interagency Information Center and existing partnerships with cooperating associations would continue to be used to distribute resource information to the public. • The BLM Arizona Strip Visitor Center and outlying visitor contact facilities (not necessarily BLM) would sell or provide free, maps, resource brochures, and safety information so that visitors would have a safe and enjoyable experience. A web site would continue to be maintained for remote inquiries.			
Parashant				
N/A	The comprehensive interpretive plan developed in the Interpretation and Environmental Education section would also include: • Travel, orientation, and safety information, as appropriate to each TMA. • A variety of driving tour route guides would be developed to enhance motorized sightseeing.			
Recreation Administration Actions				
i. Permits and Fees				
Common to All Planning Areas				
Public input would be sought prior to instituting any new permit or fee programs.				
N/A	Annual training would be provided to outfitters and guides concerning appropriate use ethics.		Appropriate land-use ethics publications and materials would be provided to outfitters and guides.	Same as Alternatives B & C
Parashant				
N/A	BLM and NPS permitting processes would be consolidated to provide the public with a simplified procedure for obtaining permits.			
Vermilion				
Public input would continue to be sought prior to instituting any new permit or fee programs.				
II. INTERPRETATION AND EDUCATION				
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS				
Common to All Planning				
N/A	• The Arizona Strip's interpretation and environmental education program would be grounded in ▪ Arizona Strip natural and cultural resources, including Monument objects in Parashant and Vermilion			

TABLE 2.14: RECREATION AND VISITOR SERVICES/INTERPRETATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED
	▪ Themes related to both Monuments' purpose, significance, and mission statements and Arizona Strip FO significance and mission statements, and ▪ BLM and NPS missions and goals • The public would understand and appreciate the purposes and significance of the Monuments and their resources for this and future generations. • The public would understand the importance of natural and cultural resources in the Planning Area through interpretive, watchable wildlife, and other environmental education programs.			
MANAGEMENT ACTIONS				
B. Actions to Achieve				
Common to All Planning				
N/A	Outreach efforts would be established, such as field institutes or elderhostels to focus on interpretive and environmental educational niches not previously addressed.			
N/A	Visitors would be provided with environmental educational opportunities that are appropriate to the management unit, allowing them to experience the challenges that are presented when visiting remote areas.			
Parashant				
N/A	"Views," a program that provides multimedia based educational experiences available through visitor centers and internet access portals, would be created.			
C. ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS				
Common to All Planning				
N/A	Arizona Strip and Monument staff would seek partnerships with other state and federal agencies, educational institutions, and other organizations to enrich interpretation and environmental educational opportunities			
N/A	Outreach programs would be developed through organizations, schools, and partnerships to build emotional, intellectual, and recreational ties with the area and its cultural and natural heritage.			
N/A	Education and outreach programs like Tread Lightly and Leave No Trace would continue to be supported.			
N/A	Monument and Arizona Strip staff would remain informed of changing visitor demographics to better tailor interpretive media to visitor needs and desires.			

TABLE 2.14: RECREATION AND VISITOR SERVICES/INTERPRETATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
Parashant				
N/A	A comprehensive interpretive plan (CIP) that meets the needs of the BLM and NPS would be completed, creating a long-range vision and basis for decision-making related to interpretation and education of the Monument.			
N/A	The CIP would address: • Goals, objectives, and associated management actions necessary for interpreting themes to target audiences. • Goals, objectives and associated management actions specific to interpretation should specifically meet the needs of the public as identified in SRMA activity level planning. • Interpretive publications would be developed for public use. • Outreach environmental education programs (interactive computer, workshop, and classroom) would be developed to enhance knowledge of natural and cultural resources and promote stewardship. • Partnerships with other state, national parks, educational institutions, and other organizations to enrich interpretation and environmental education opportunities would be developed.			

TABLE 2.14a: SPECIFIC RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
Parashant	
A. Mount Trumbull and Parashant RCAs/SRMAs (Alternative A only)	
Primary Market-Based Strategy	None defined
Recreation Management Zones	None identified
Recreation Niche	None defined
Recreation Management Objectives (Mt. Trumbull RCA/SRMA)	Recreation would be managed to meet the objectives of the RCA and ACECs. Conservation of natural and human resource values would be promoted through various means in the Mt. Trumbull RCA for the purposes of education, scientific study, and recreational opportunities. (See Mt. Trumbull RCA Plan for more specific objectives)
Recreation Management Objectives (Parashant RCA/SRMA)	The area would be managed in coordination with the NPS Lake Mead NRA to ensure continued public use and enjoyment for a variety of recreational activities, which do not impair the natural values of the area. Visitor services would be improved related to information, interpretation, facility development and maintenance, and safety. Remote characteristics would be protected. (See Parashant RCA Plan for more specific objectives.)
Primary Activities	Recreation opportunities associated with motorized vehicle use in roaded natural settings, such as exploring backcountry roads, vehicle camping, sightseeing, picnicking, aircraft use. Recreation opportunities associated with non-motorized use in semi-primitive non-motorized settings, such as primitive camping, backpacking, hiking, horseback riding, mountain bike riding, hunting, photography.
Experiences	In roaded natural settings, there would be about equal probability to experience affiliation with other user groups and for isolation from the sights and sounds of humans. There would be opportunity to have a high degree of interaction with the natural environment. Challenge and risk opportunities associated with more primitive type of recreation would be not very important. Practice and testing of outdoor skills might be important. Opportunities for both motorized and non-motorized forms of recreation would be possible. In semi-primitive non-motorized settings, there would be a high, but not extremely high, probability of experiencing isolation from the sights and sounds of humans, independence, closeness to nature, tranquility, and self-reliance through the application of woodsman and outdoor skills in an environment that offers a high degree of challenge and risk.
Benefits	None defined
Setting Character Conditions	The RCA/SRMA would be managed to provide recreation opportunities in settings generally ranging from Roaded Natural to Semi-Primitive, Non-Motorized. (See Appendix 2.R for setting descriptions)

B. Mount Trumbull and Mount Logan Wilderness, Grand Wash Cliffs Wilderness, and Paiute Wilderness SRMAs (Alternatives A and B only)	
Primary Market-Based Strategy	None defined
1. No Recreation Management Zone Identified	
Recreation Niche	None defined
Recreation Management Objectives	Complement wilderness management plans where appropriate - See Wilderness Section (See Mt. Trumbull/Mt. Logan Wilderness, Grand Wash Cliffs Wilderness, and Paiute-Beaver Dam Mountains Wilderness Management Plans for more specific objectives.)
Primary Activities	Recreation opportunities associated with non-motorized use such as primitive camping, backpacking, hiking, horseback riding, hunting, photography.
Experiences	Extremely high probability of experiencing isolation from the sights and sounds of humans, independence, closeness to nature, tranquility, and self-reliance through the application of woodsman and outdoor skills in an environment that offers a high degree of challenge and risk.
Benefits	None defined
Setting Character Conditions	The SRMAs would be managed to provide recreation opportunities in Primitive physical, social, and administrative settings. (See Appendix 2.R for setting descriptions; see Table 2.15: Trails and Travel Management Section for decisions regarding access for administrative uses.)
C. Parashant SRMAs/NPS SMA (Alternatives C, D, & E)	
Primary Market-Based Strategy	The primary strategy for the Parashant SRMA/NPS SMA would be to target demonstrated undeveloped recreation-tourism market demand for distinctive kinds of dispersed recreation produced by the vast size and largely open, undeveloped character of public land recreation settings. (See Appendix 2.R for more information.)
1. Shivwits Frontier Recreation Management Zone	
Recreation Niche	Remote sustainable motorized access for scenic, natural, open-space appreciation, and departure for self-directed, primitive-mode challenge and exploration recreation adventure into Grand Canyon Wildlands RMZ.
Recreation Management Objectives	By the year 2010, this zone would be managed to provide opportunities for visitors to engage in sustainable scenic, motorized and mechanized access to front country and middle country settings for both day and overnight recreation, providing no less than 75% of responding visitors and affected community residents at least a "moderate" realization of these benefits (i.e., 3.0 on a probability scale where 1=not at all, 2=somewhat, 3=moderate, 4=total realization).
Primary Activities	Off-Highway Vehicle, ATV, motorcycle, camping, hunting, primitive hiking, scenic overlooks.
Experiences	Seek challenge and adventure; develop outdoor skills; escape from the urban environment; enjoy scenery; wander in extensive open space
Benefits	• *Personal*: Restored mind from unwanted stress; greater cultivation of outdoor oriented lifestyle; improved outdoor knowledge, skills, and self-confidence; greater environmental awareness and sensitivity; more well-informed and responsible visitors

	• *Household & Community*: Improved cultivation of aesthetics appreciation for the area and an outdoor-oriented lifestyle • *Economic*: Positive contributions to local-regional economic stability • *Environmental*: Increased stewardship and protection of public land resources; Greater retention of distinctive natural landscape features
Setting Character Conditions	The RMZ to would be managed to provide recreation opportunities in the following essential settings(See Appendix 2.R for setting descriptions): • *Physical*: Semi-Primitive Motorized to Roaded Natural. • *Social*: Primitive to Semi-Primitive Motorized. May spike to Rural-like setting during special use activities with regard to group size along primary routes. • *Administrative*: Primarily primitive to semi-primitive non-motorized; (See Table 2.15: Trails and Travel Management Section for decisions regarding access for administrative uses.)
2. Parashant Wildlands Recreation Management Zone	
Recreation Niche	Extreme, world class, deep wilderness trekking in remote and rugged Grand Canyon country.
Recreation Management Objectives	By the year 2010, this zone would be managed to provide opportunities for visitors to engage in extreme wilderness and primitive types of recreation adventure through rugged, limestone canyons and cliffs, sweeping bajadas dotted with Joshua forests, broad sandstone terraces adjacent to Grand Canyon, providing no less than 75% of responding visitors and affected community residents at least a "moderate" realization of these benefits (i.e., 3.0 on a probability scale where 1=not at all, 2=somewhat, 3=moderate, 4= total realization). A separate NPS wilderness management plan would be developed to address resource conditions and visitor experience in NPS proposed wilderness areas.
Primary Activities	Hiking, Backpacking, Hunting, Photography, Camping, Canyoneering, Overlooks.
Experiences	Seek challenge and adventure; develop outdoor skills; practice primitive living skills; seek spiritual revival; explore artistic expression; wander in extensive open space; experience natural environments; get outdoor exercise; seek solitude and natural quiet; seek total freedom.
Benefits	• *Personal*: Improved physical fitness; better health maintenance; improved outdoor knowledge, skills, and self-confidence; closer relationship with the natural world; renewed human spirit. • *Household & Community*: Heightened sense of community pride and satisfaction. • *Environmental*: Increased stewardship and protection of public land resources; Greater retention of distinctive natural landscape features.
Setting Character Conditions	The RMZ would be managed to provide recreation opportunities in the following essential settings (See Appendix 2.R for setting descriptions): • *Physical*: Primitive to Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized • *Social*: Primitive to Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized regard to group size/evidence of use; Primitive regard to contacts • *Administrative*: Primitive to Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized (See Table 2.15: Trails and Travel Management Section for decisions regarding access for administrative uses.)

Vermilion	
D. Canyons & Plateaus of the Paria RCA/SRMA (Alternative A only)	
Primary Market-Based Strategy	None defined
1. No Recreation Management Zone Identified	
Recreation Niche	None defined
Recreation Management Objectives	Manage the RCA in a manner that would 1) ensure, through various means, continued opportunities in the Canyons and Plateaus of the Paria RCA for the public to engage in a variety of backcountry, recreational activities, and for the possibility of scientific studies and 2) provide visitors to the Canyons and Plateaus of the Paria RCA with accurate information regarding recreation opportunities, interpretation of natural and human history, and specific rules and regulations pertaining to their use of the area.
Primary Activities	Recreation opportunities associated with non-motorized use in semi-primitive non-motorized settings, such as primitive camping, backpacking, hiking, horseback riding, hunting, and sightseeing. However, vehicle exploring and limited off-highway travel (RN) would be recognized as essential components of most activities and, while being activities in and of themselves, they would be not promoted in these areas.
Experiences	In roaded natural settings, there would be about equal probability to experience affiliation with other user groups and for isolation from the sights and sounds of humans. There would be opportunity to have a high degree of interaction with the natural environment. Challenge and risk opportunities associated with more primitive type of recreation would be not very important. Practice and testing of outdoor skills might be important. Opportunities for both motorized and non-motorized forms of recreation would be possible. In semi-primitive non-motorized settings, there would be a high, but not extremely high, probability of experiencing isolation from the sights and sounds of humans, independence, closeness to nature, tranquility, and self-reliance through the application of woodsman and outdoor skills in an environment that offers a high degree of challenge and risk.
Benefits	None defined
Setting Character Conditions	The RCA/SRMA would be managed to provide recreation opportunities in settings generally ranging from Roaded Natural to Semi-Primitive, Non-Motorized. (See Appendix 2.R for setting descriptions.)
E. Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs Wilderness SRMA (Alternatives A and B only)	
Primary Market-Based Strategy	None defined
1. No Recreation Management Zone Identified	
Recreation Niche	None defined
Recreation Management Objectives	Complement wilderness management plans where appropriate - See Wilderness Section (See Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs Wilderness Management Plan for more specific objectives.)
Primary Activities	Recreation opportunities associated with non-motorized use such as primitive camping, backpacking, hiking, horseback riding, hunting, photography.

Experiences	Extremely high probability of experiencing isolation from the sights and sounds of humans, independence, closeness to nature, tranquility, and self-reliance through the application of woodsman and outdoor skills in an environment that offers a high degree of challenge and risk.
Benefits	None defined
Setting Character Conditions	The SRMAs would be managed to provide recreation opportunities in Primitive physical, social, and administrative settings. (See Appendix 2.R for setting descriptions.)
E. Gateways SRMA (Alternatives C, D, & E)	
Primary Market-Based Strategy	The primary strategy for Gateways SRMA would be to target demonstrated destination recreation-tourism market demand for specific activity, experience, and benefit opportunities. These opportunities would be produced through maintenance of prescribed natural resource setting character and by structuring and implementing management, marketing, monitoring, and administrative actions accordingly. (See Appendix 2.R for more information.)
1. Vermilion Cliffs RMZ	
Recreation Niche	Old scenic highway driving and roadside access to interpretation., short hiking trails for cultural/nat. history appreciation.
Recreation Management Objectives	By the year 2009, manage this zone to provide opportunities for visitors to engage in scenic highway driving and roadside natural/cultural history appreciation and education-type recreation, providing no less than 75% of responding visitors and affected community residents at least a "moderate" realization of these benefits (i.e., 3.0 on a probability scale where 1=not at all, 2=somewhat, 3=moderate, 4=total realization)
Primary Activities	Visiting historic sites, viewing interpretive exhibits, viewing scenic vistas, walking and light hiking, photography, driving for pleasure, lodging, participating in organized events
Experiences	Enjoying going exploring on my/our own; learning more about things here; enjoying closeness of family; relishing group affiliation & togetherness; enjoying participating in group outdoor events; escaping everyday responsibilities for awhile; enjoying the artistic expression of nature; enjoying having easy access to natural landscapes; just knowing this attraction is near my community; feeling good about how natural resources and facilities are being managed; savoring the total sensory—sight, sound, and smell—experience of a natural landscape
Benefits	• *Personal*: Improved mental and/or physical well-being; confirmation/development of my own values; improved skills for outdoor enjoyment with others; stronger ties with my family and friends; greater sensitivity to/respect for other visitors; greater understanding of the importance of recreation and tourism to our community; enlarged sense of personal accountability for acting responsibly on public lands; greater cultivation of natural resource stewardship ethic; greater respect for private property and local lifestyles • *Household & Community*: Greater family bonding; enlarged sense of community dependency on public lands • *Economic*: Increased tourism and tax revenue; increased local job opportunities; maintenance of communities distinctive recreation-tourism market niche or character • *Environmental*: Maintenance of distinctive recreation setting character; greater community ownership and stewardship of recreation and natural resources; maintenance of distinctive small-town atmosphere

Setting Character Conditions	The RMZ would be managed to provide recreation opportunities in the following essential settings (See Appendix 2.R for more information.): • *Physical*: Roaded Natural to Rural. • *Social*: Generally Rural, with settlement areas Urban-like at times. • *Administrative*: Roaded Natural to Rural (See Table 2.15: Trails and Travel Management Section for decisions regarding access for administrative uses.)
2. House Rock RMZ	
Recreation Niche	Back road driving and roadside access for cultural/natural history appreciation and interpretation and hiking trails access.
Recreation Management Objectives	By the year 2008, manage this zone to provide opportunities for visitors to engage in "back road" driving, roadside natural/cultural history appreciation and education-type recreation, providing no less than 75% of responding visitors and affected community residents at least a "moderate" realization of these benefits (i.e., 3.0 on a probability scale where 1=not at all, 2=somewhat, 3=moderate, 4=total realization)
Primary Activities	Visiting historic sites, viewing interpretive exhibits, viewing scenic vistas/California condors, hiking, photography.
Experiences	Enjoying going exploring on my/our own; enjoying a risk-taking adventure; gaining a greater sense of self-confidence; learning more about things here; enjoying closeness of family; relishing group affiliation & togetherness; escaping everyday responsibilities for awhile; enjoying the artistic expression of nature; enjoying having easy access to natural landscapes; feeling good about how natural resources and facilities are being managed; savoring the total sensory—sight, sound, and smell—experience of a natural landscape.
Benefits	• *Personal*: Improved mental and/or physical well-being; confirmation/development of my own values; improved skills for outdoor enjoyment with others; stronger ties with my family and friends; greater sensitivity to/respect for other visitors; greater understanding of the importance of recreation and tourism to our community; enlarged sense of personal accountability for acting responsibly on public lands; greater cultivation of natural resource stewardship ethic; greater respect for private property and local lifestyles • *Household & Community*: Greater family bonding; enlarged sense of community dependency on public lands • *Economic*: Increased tourism and tax revenue; increased local job opportunities; maintenance of communities distinctive recreation-tourism market niche or character • *Environmental*: Maintenance of distinctive recreation setting character; greater community ownership and stewardship of recreation and natural resources; maintenance of distinctive small-town atmosphere
Setting Character Conditions	The RMZ would be managed to provide recreation opportunities in the following essential settings (See Appendix 2.R for more information.): • *Physical*: Semi-Primitive Motorized to Roaded Natural. • *Social*: Generally Roaded Natural, with settlement areas Rural-like for special activities. • *Administrative*: Semi-Primitive Motorized to Roaded Natural (See Table 2.15: Trails and Travel Management Section for decisions regarding access for administrative uses.)

F. Sand Hills SRMA (Alternatives C, D, & E)	
Primary Market-Based Strategy	The primary strategy for the Sand Hills SRMA would be to target demonstrated undeveloped recreation-tourism market demand for distinctive kinds of dispersed recreation produced by the vast size and largely open, undeveloped character of public land recreation settings. (See Appendix 2.R for more information.)
1. The Uplands RMZ	
Recreation Niche	Close-to-town sustainable motorized access for scenic, natural, open-space appreciation and departure for self-directed, primitive-mode challenge and exploration recreation adventure.
Recreation Management Objectives	By the year 2012, manage this zone to provide limited and sustainable motorized access for visitors to engage in day-use non-motorized exploration and challenge recreation in an urban back-yard setting of colorful sandstone abutting the wilderness, providing no less than 75% of responding visitors and affected community residents at least a "moderate" realization of these benefits (i.e., 3.0 on a probability scale where 1=not at all, 2=somewhat, 3=moderate, 4= total realization).
Primary Activities	Hiking and scrambling; canyoneering; rock climbing; photography; viewing scenic vistas; off highway vehicle driving
Experiences	Escape from nearby urban environment; seek technical challenges and outdoor adventure; enjoy muscle-powered exploration; challenge physical and mental limits; take physical risks through technical scrambling, canyoneering and rock climbing; enjoy scenery and outdoor environment through viewing and photography
Benefits	• *Personal*: Greater cultivation of self-sufficiency in primitive setting; improved technical competence for muscle-powered travel in difficult terrain; greater environmental awareness and sensitivity; become well-informed and responsible outdoor visitors; attain higher fitness levels and improved health; develop appreciation for canyon terrain through viewing and photography • *Household & Community*: Improved appreciation for the area and an outdoor-oriented lifestyle; improved interpersonal relations with family and friends through shared adventures; higher fitness levels contribute to a healthier population • *Economic*: Contributions to local-regional economy through equipment purchases; contributions to local-regional economy through new guiding operations • *Environmental*: Increased stewardship and protection by local community
Setting Character Conditions	The RMZ would be managed to provide recreation opportunities in the following essential settings (See Appendix 2.R for more information.): • *Physical*: Generally Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized to Semi-Primitive Motorized with Roaded Natural at the western edges. • *Social*: Generally Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized to Semi-Primitive Motorized with Primitive conditions away from roads . • *Administrative*: Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized to Semi-Primitive Motorized (See Table 2.15: Trails and Travel Management Section for decisions regarding access for administrative uses.)

1. Cliffs & Rims RMZ	
Recreation Niche	Remote, self-directed primitive-mode recreation adventure, challenge, exploration in rugged, natural terrain.
Recreation Management Objectives	By the year 2012, manage this zone to provide opportunities for local/regional visitors to engage in primitive-mode recreation adventure through natural-appearing shallow valleys and sandstone mesas, pinnacles, and slick rock erosion features, providing no less than 75% of responding visitors and affected community residents at least a "moderate" realization of these benefits (i.e., 3.0 on a probability scale where 1=not at all, 2=somewhat, 3=moderate, 4= total realization). Other management objectives would continue to be established through the Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs Wilderness Management plan as amended by this Plan.
Primary Activities	Hiking and scrambling; canyoneering; backpacking; rock climbing; hunting; outdoor photography; viewing scenic vistas, wilderness exploration
Experiences	Seek challenge and adventure; develop outdoor skills; practice primitive living skills; seek spiritual revival; explore artistic expression; wander in extensive open space; experience natural environments; get outdoor exercise.
Benefits	• *Personal*: Greater cultivation of self-sufficiency in a primitive setting; improved technical competence for primitive, multi-day, muscle-powered travel; greater environmental awareness and sensitivity; become well-informed and responsible outdoor visitors; develop appreciation for canyon terrain through viewing and photography • *Household & Community*: Improved appreciation for the area and an outdoor-oriented lifestyle; improved interpersonal relations with family and friends through shared adventures; higher fitness levels contribute to a healthier population • *Economic*: Contributions to local-regional economy through equipment purchases; contributions to local-regional economy through new guiding operations • *Environmental*: Increased stewardship and protection of public land resources; greater retention of distinctive natural landscape features
Setting Character Conditions	The RMZ would be managed to provide recreation opportunities in the following essential settings (See Appendix 2.R for more information.): • *Physical*: Mostly Primitive to Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized. • *Social*: Mostly Primitive to Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized. • *Administrative*: Mostly Primitive to Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized (See Table 2.15: Trails and Travel Management Section for decisions regarding access for administrative uses.)
G. Paria SRMA (Alternatives C, D, & E)	
Primary Market-Based Strategy	The primary strategy for the Paria SRMA would be to target demonstrated destination recreation-tourism market demand for specific activity, experience, and benefit opportunities. These opportunities would be produced through maintenance of prescribed natural resource setting character and by structuring and implementing management, marketing, monitoring, and administrative actions accordingly. (See Appendix 2.R for more information.)

1. Coyote Buttes RMZ	
Recreation Niche	Unique, world-class primitive adventure recreation viewing unique upland geologic features.
Recreation Management Objectives	By the year 2007, manage this zone to provide opportunities for visitors to engage in world-class, wilderness day-hiking in a spectacular geologic showcase of colorful cliffs and eroded formations, while preserving it's wilderness character, providing no less than 75% of responding visitors and affected community residents at least a "moderate" realization of these benefits (i.e., 3.0 on a probability scale where 1=not at all, 2=somewhat, 3=moderate, 4= total realization). Other management objectives would continue to be established through the Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs Wilderness Management plan as amended by this Plan.
Primary Activities	Hiking and scrambling; outdoor photography; viewing scenic vistas; wilderness exploration.
Experiences	Explore artistic expression; thinking about and shaping my own spiritual values; savoring the total sensory—sight, sound, and smell—experience of a natural landscape; testing your endurance; developing your skills and abilities; enjoying exploring on my own; enjoying risk-taking adventure; relishing group/family affiliation & togetherness; enjoying getting some needed physical exercise; escaping everyday responsibilities for awhile; enjoying having easy access to natural landscapes; feeling good about how natural resources are being managed.
Benefits	• *Personal*: Improved physical fitness and health maintenance; improved skills for outdoor enjoyment; restored mind from unwanted stress; enhanced awareness and understanding of nature; enlarged sense of personal accountability for acting responsibly on public lands; greater self-reliance; improved outdoor knowledge, skills, and self-confidence; improved appreciation for nature's splendor; closer relationship with the natural world; renewed human spirit • *Household & Community*: Enlarged sense of community dependency on public lands; greater family/group bonding • *Economic*: Contributions to local-regional economy through equipment purchases; contributions to local-regional economy through new guiding operations • *Environmental*: Increased awareness and protection of natural landscapes; reduced negative human impacts such as litter, vegetation trampling, and unplanned trails
Setting Character Conditions	The RMZ would be managed to provide recreation opportunities in the following essential settings (See Appendix 2.R for more information.): • *Physical*: Mostly Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized with regard to remoteness and naturalness, but Primitive with regard to facilities. • *Social*: Mostly Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized with regard to group sizes and evidence of use, but Primitive with regard to contacts. • *Administrative*: Mostly Primitive with regard to mechanized/motorized use and visitor services, but Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized with regard to management controls (See Table 2.15: Trails and Travel Management Section for decisions regarding access for administrative uses.)

2. Paria Canyon RMZ	
Recreation Niche	World-class wilderness trekking adventure viewing deeply entrenched slick rock canyon and associated slot canyon features.
Recreation Management Objectives	By the year 2007, manage this zone to provide opportunities for visitors to engage in world-class, long-distance wilderness trekking in a spectacular geologic showcase of colorful, deep canyons, cliffs and narrow slots, while preserving it's wilderness character, providing no less than 75% of responding visitors and affected community residents at least a "moderate" realization of these benefits (i.e., 3.0 on a probability scale where 1=not at all, 2=somewhat, 3=moderate, 4= total realization) Other management objectives would continue to be established through the Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs Wilderness Management plan as amended by this Plan.
Primary Activities	Hiking and scrambling; backpacking; canyoneering; hunting; outdoor photography; camping, viewing scenic vistas, viewing cultural sites, wilderness exploration
Experiences	Explore artistic expression; thinking about and shaping my own spiritual values; savoring the total sensory—sight, sound, and smell—experience of a natural landscape; testing your endurance; developing your skills and abilities; enjoying going exploring on my/our own; enjoying risk-taking adventure; relishing group/family affiliation & togetherness; enjoying getting some needed physical exercise; escaping everyday responsibilities for awhile; enjoying having easy access to natural landscapes; feeling good about how natural resources are being managed.
Benefits	• *Personal*: Improved physical fitness and health maintenance; improved skills for outdoor enjoyment; restored mind from unwanted stress; enhanced awareness and understanding of nature; enlarged sense of personal accountability for acting responsibly on public lands; greater self-reliance; improved outdoor knowledge, skills, and self-confidence; improved appreciation for nature's splendor; closer relationship with the natural world; renewed human spirit • *Household & Community*: Enlarged sense of community dependency on public lands; greater family/group bonding • *Economic*: Contributions to local-regional economy through equipment purchases; contributions to local-regional economy through new guiding operations *Environmental*: Increased awareness and protection of natural landscapes; reduced negative human impacts such as litter, vegetation trampling, and unplanned trails
Setting Character Conditions	The RMZ would be managed to provide recreation opportunities in the following essential settings (See Appendix 2.R for more information.): • *Physical*: Mostly Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized, but Primitive away from trails with regard to naturalness and facilities. • *Social*: Mostly Semi-Primitive Motorized with regard to group sizes and contacts, but Primitive to Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized with regard to evidence of use. • *Administrative*: Mostly Primitive with regard to mechanized/motorized use and visitor services, but Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized with regard to management controls (See Table 2.15: Trails and Travel Management Section for decisions regarding access for administrative uses.)

Arizona Strip FO	
A. Mount Trumbull RCA/SRMA (Alternative A only)	
See DFCs for this SRMA in the discussion under Parashant (table Section A above)	
B. Canyons & Plateaus of the Paria RCA/SRMA (Alternative A only)	
See DFCs for this SRMA in the discussion under Vermilion (table Section D above)	
C. Virgin River Corridor ACEC/SRMA (Alternative A only)	
Primary Market-Based Strategy	None defined
1. No Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) Identified	
Recreation Niche	None defined
Recreation Management Objectives	Recreation would be managed to meet the objectives of the ACEC. Ensure greater recreation emphasis and investment. Provide a variety of visitor uses in the Virgin River Campground and surrounding areas including longer term visitor use, tent and self-contained camping, river running and recreation and wilderness use.
Primary Activities	River floating, viewing wildlife, geology, hiking, camping
Experiences	In rural settings, chances of experiencing affiliation with individuals and groups would be common, as would convenience of sites and opportunities. This would generally be more important than physical environment setting. Opportunities for wildland challenges, risk-taking/testing of outdoor skills would generally be unimportant except for specific activities like competitive/spectator events. In roaded natural settings, there would be about equal chance to experience affiliation with other user groups and isolation from human sights and sounds. There would be opportunity for a high degree of interaction with natural environment. Challenge/risk opportunities associated with more primitive recreation would not be important. Practice/testing outdoor skills might be important. Opportunities for both motorized and non-mot. recreation possible.
Benefits	None defined
Setting Character Conditions	The SRMA would be managed to provide recreation opportunities ranging from Roaded Natural to Rural settings. (See Appendix 2.R for setting descriptions.)
D. Little Black Mountain ACEC/ SRMA (Alternative A only)	
Primary Market-Based Strategy	None defined
1. No Recreation Management Zone Identified	
Recreation Niche	None defined
Recreation Management Objectives	Recreation would be managed to meet the objectives of the Cultural ACEC. Ensure greater recreation emphasis and investment. This site would be targeted for public involvement in research, interpretation, and tours.
Primary Activities	Viewing cultural sites
Experiences	None defined
Benefits	None defined
Setting Character Conditions	None defined

E. Paiute Wilderness and Beaver Dam Mountains Wilderness, Cottonwood Point Wilderness, and Kanab Creek Wilderness SRMAs (Alternatives A & B)	
Primary Market-Based Strategy	None defined
1. No Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) Identified	
Recreation Niche	None defined
Recreation Management Objectives	Complement wilderness management plans where appropriate - See Wilderness Section (See Paiute-Beaver Dam Mountains and Cottonwood Point Wilderness Management Plans for more specific objectives.)
Primary Activities	Recreation opportunities associated with non-motorized use such as primitive camping, backpacking, hiking, horseback riding, hunting, photography.
Experiences	Extremely high probability of experiencing isolation from the sights and sounds of humans, independence, closeness to nature, tranquility, and self-reliance through the application of woodsman and outdoor skills in an environment that offers a high degree of challenge and risk.
Benefits	None defined
Setting Character Conditions	The SRMAs would be managed to provide recreation opportunities in Primitive physical, social, and administrative settings. (See Appendix 2.R for setting descriptions; see Table 2.15: Trails and Travel Management Section for decisions regarding access for administrative uses.)
F. St. George Basin SRMA (Alternatives C, D, & E)	
Primary Market-Based Strategy	The primary strategy for the St. George Basin SRMA would be to target demonstrated recreation-tourism market demand by local communities dependent on public lands recreation and/or related tourism use, growth, and/or development for specific activity, experience, and benefit opportunities. These opportunities would be produced through maintenance of prescribed natural resource setting character and by structuring and implementing management, marketing, monitoring, and administrative actions accordingly. (See Appendix 2.R for more information.)
1. St. George Basin Rural Park RMZ	
Recreation Niche	Quick, easy access from town to sustainable day-use adventure, challenge, exercise, social, and outdoor recreation.
Recreation Management Objectives	By the year 2009, manage this zone to provide opportunities for community residents and seasonal, regional visitors to engage in sustainable, easy urban access for primarily day-use motorized, mechanized, and non-mechanized recreation, providing no less than 75% of responding visitors and affected community residents at least a "moderate" realization of these benefits (i.e., 3.0 on a probability scale where 1=not at all, 2=somewhat, 3=moderate, 4=total realization).
Primary Activities	OHV driving, ATV and motorcycle riding, rock climbing, rock crawling, mountain biking, hiking, equestrian, vehicle exploring, participating in and/or viewing competitive/organized events, radio-control aircraft, fitness activity (i.e., walking, running)

Experiences	Testing your endurance; developing your skills and abilities; enjoying going exploring on my/our own; enjoying risk-taking adventure; enjoying closeness of family; relishing group affiliation & togetherness; enjoying participating in group outdoor events; enjoying getting some needed physical exercise; enjoying having access to close-to-home outdoor amenities; escaping everyday responsibilities for awhile; enjoying having easy access to natural landscapes; just knowing this attraction is near my community; seeing visitors get excited about this area; feeling good about how natural resources and facilities are being managed
Benefits	• *Personal*: Improved mental and/or physical well-being; restored mind from unwanted stress; confirmation/development of my own values; improved skills for outdoor enjoyment with others; stronger ties with my family and friends; greater sensitivity to/respect for other visitors; greater understanding of the importance of recreation and tourism to our community; enlarged sense of personal accountability for acting responsibly on public lands; greater freedom from urban living; greater cultivation of natural resource stewardship ethic; greater respect for private property and local lifestyles • *Household & Community*: Greater family bonding; enlarged sense of community dependency on public lands; increased nurturance/tolerance of others • *Economic*: Increased tourism and tax revenue; increased local job opportunities; maintenance of communities distinctive recreation-tourism market niche or character; increased desirability as a place to live or retire • *Environmental*: Maintenance of distinctive recreation setting character; greater community ownership and stewardship of recreation and natural resources; improved care for community aesthetics
Setting Character Conditions	The RMZ would be managed to provide recreation opportunities in the following essential settings (See Appendix 2.R for more information.): • *Physical*: Ranges from Semi-Primitive Motorized to Rural. • *Social*: Ranges from Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized in more remote areas during lower-use seasons to Roaded Natural in urban interface areas and during higher-use seasons. May spike to Urban-like setting during special use activities. • *Administrative*: Mostly Semi-Primitive Motorized to Rural. May spike to Urban-like setting during special use activities or for protection of listed species (See Table 2.15: Trails and Travel Management Section for decisions regarding access for administrative uses.)
1. Canyons and Mesas RMZ	
Recreation Niche	Quick, easy access from town to self-directed primitive-mode recreation adventure, challenge, exploration in rugged, natural terrain.
Recreation Management Objectives	By the year 2010, manage this zone to provide for primarily day-use recreation opportunities for community resident and regional visitors to engage in primitive recreation adventure through rugged, natural limestone canyons and cliffs, sweeping bajadas, and basalt-capped mesas, providing no less than 75% of responding visitors and affected community residents at least a "moderate" realization of these benefits (i.e., 3.0 on a probability scale where 1=not at all, 2=somewhat, 3=moderate, 4= total realization).

Primary Activities	Hiking, hunting; outdoor photography; viewing nature, sightseeing.
Experiences	Seek challenge and adventure; develop outdoor skills; practice primitive living skills; seek spiritual revival; explore artistic expression; wander in extensive open space; experience natural environments; get outdoor exercise.
Benefits	• *Personal*: Improved physical fitness; better health maintenance; improved outdoor knowledge, skills, and self-confidence; closer relationship with the natural world; renewed human spirit; improved understanding of how this community's rural-urban interface impacts its quality of life • *Household & Community*: Heightened sense of community pride and satisfaction; greater family/group bonding • *Environmental*: Increased stewardship and protection of public land resources; greater retention of distinctive natural landscape features
Setting Character Conditions	The RMZ would be managed to provide recreation opportunities in the following essential settings (See Appendix 2.R for more information.): • *Physical*: Mostly Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized to Semi-Primitive Motorized with regard to remoteness and Primitive to Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized with regard to naturalness and facilities. • *Social*: Mostly Primitive with regard to contacts and evidence of use, but Primitive to Semi-Primitive Motorized with regard to group size. • *Administrative*: Mostly Primitive to Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized (See Table 2.15: Trails and Travel Management Section for decisions regarding access for administrative uses.)
G. Virgin River SRMA (Alternatives C, D, & E)	
Primary Market-Based Strategy	The primary strategy for the Virgin River SRMA would be to target demonstrated destination recreation-tourism market demand for specific activity, experience, and benefit opportunities. These opportunities would be produced through maintenance of prescribed natural resource setting character and by structuring and implementing management, marketing, monitoring, and administrative actions accordingly. (See Appendix 2.R for more information.)
1. Virgin River RMZ	
Recreation Niche	White-water and climbing adventures recreation amidst rugged and stunning geologic features.
Recreation Management Objectives	By the year 2009, manage this zone to provide opportunities for visitors to engage in white-water boating adventure for social group affiliation, water-play for family affiliation, and challenging rock climbing within a naturally-appearing 'mini Grand Canyon' landscape, providing no less than 75% of responding visitors and affected community residents at least a "moderate" realization of these benefits (i.e., 3.0 on a probability scale where 1=not at all, 2=somewhat, 3=moderate, 4= total realization).
Primary Activities	Kayaking, river floating, water play, viewing wildlife, geology, rock climbing, hiking.
Experiences	Developing your skills and abilities; gaining a greater sense of self-confidence; relishing group affiliation being in control of things that happen; enjoying risk-taking; enjoying going exploring on my/our own; experiencing a greater sense of independence.

Benefits	• *Personal*: Improved mental well-being; greater self-reliance; greater sensitivity to/awareness of outdoor aesthetics, nature's art and its elegance; stronger ties with family and friends; a more outdoor-oriented lifestyle; greater cultivation of natural resource stewardship ethic • *Household & Community*: Greater family bonding; enhanced lifestyle; enlarged sense of community dependency on public lands; improved group cooperation • *Economic*: Increased local tax and tourism revenue; increased local job opportunities • *Environmental*: Reduced wildlife harassment by recreation users; greater protection of fish/wildlife/plant habitat from growth, development, and public use impacts
Setting Character Conditions	The RMZ would be managed to provide recreation opportunities in the following essential settings (See Appendix 2.R for more information.): • *Physical*: Ranges from Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized to Rural, with regard to remoteness and naturalness; no Rural with regard to facilities. • *Social*: Ranges from Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized in more remote areas and during lower-use seasons to Rural where adjacent to interstate highway, with regard to contacts. Group size and evidence of use may spike to Roaded Natural-like setting in more remote segments during special use activities or higher-use periods. • *Administrative*: Mostly Roaded Natural, with regard to management controls and visitor services, but Primitive, with regard to mechanized uses. (See Table 2.15: Trails and Travel Management for decisions regarding administrative uses.)
2. Virgin River Gorge Scenic Gateway RMZ	
Recreation Niche	Self-sustaining, recreation gateway nestled within a 'Grand Canyon-like' landscape.
Recreation Management Objectives	By the year 2008, collaborating with a cooperating association or concession lessee, manage this zone to provide safe day-use and overnight opportunities for community residents and regional and national travelers at the Cedar Pockets Exit to engage in access to geologic and riparian resource appreciation and education recreation, providing no less than 75% of responding visitors and affected community residents at least a "moderate" realization of these benefits (i.e., 3.0 on a probability scale where 1=not at all, 2=somewhat, 3=moderate, 4=total realization).
Primary Activities	Camping, picnicking, roadside rest, water play, nature study, viewing geology, hiking/walking, viewing education presentations
Experiences	Enjoying the closeness of family; enjoying participating in group outdoor events; learning more about things here; experience natural environments; enjoying being more contemplative; savoring the total sensory—sight, sound, and smell—experience of a natural landscape; enjoying having easy access to natural landscapes; enjoying having access to close-to-home outdoor amenities; enjoying an air of excitement, discovery and opportunity; being near more considerate people; having others nearby who could help you if needed.
Benefits	• *Personal*: Greater sensitivity to/awareness of outdoor aesthetics, nature's art and its elegance; closer relationship with the natural world

	• *Household & Community*: Enlarged sense of community dependency on public lands; greater family bonding; greater household awareness of and appreciation for our natural and cultural heritage; greater interaction with visitors from different cultures • *Economic*: Increased local tax and tourism revenue; increased local job opportunities; greater fiscal capacity to maintain essential infrastructure and services • *Environmental*: Maintenance of distinctive recreation setting character; improved maintenance of physical facilities; reduced wildlife harassment by recreation users; greater sense of ownership and involvement in trying to protect natural resources.
Setting Character Conditions	The RMZ would be managed to provide recreation opportunities in the following essential settings (See Appendix 2.R for more information.): • *Physical*: Mostly Rural with Urban-like facilities. • *Social*: Ranges from Semi-Primitive Motorized to Rural, with regard to contacts with other groups and evidence of use; Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized to Rural, with regard to group size. May spike to Urban-like setting during special use activities. • *Administrative*: Rural, with visitor services more Urban (See Table 2.15: Trails and Travel Management Section for decisions regarding access for administrative uses.)
3. The Motorways RMZ	
Recreation Niche	Respites for travelers at pull-out sites along primary highways.
Recreation Management Objectives	By the year 2012, collaborating with ADOT and Mohave County, manage this zone to provide safe day-use opportunities for primarily regional and national travelers along Interstate Highway 15 and community residents along Old Highway 91 to engage in roadside access to geologic and riparian resource appreciation and education recreation, providing no less than 75% of responding visitors and affected community residents at least a "moderate" realization of these benefits (i.e., 3.0 on a probability scale where 1=not at all, 2=somewhat, 3=moderate, 4=total realization).
Primary Activities	Viewing Geology, viewing wildlife, view riverine resources.
Experiences	Releasing or reducing some built-up mental tensions; enjoying getting some needed physical rest; enjoy scenery; socialize with family and friends; experience natural environments; enjoy scenery and outdoor environment through viewing and photography; enjoy wildlife.
Benefits	• *Personal*: Enhanced awareness and understanding of nature; restored mind from unwanted stress; improved appreciation of nature's splendor; greater appreciation for my wildland & parkland heritage and how managers care for it • *Household & Community*: Greater family bonding; enlarged sense of community dependency on public lands; increased nurturance/tolerance of others • *Economic*: Increased local tourism and tax revenue • *Environmental*: Increased awareness and protection of natural landscapes

Setting Character Conditions	The RMZ would be managed to provide recreation opportunities in the following essential settings (See Appendix 2.R for more information.): • *Physical*: Rural • *Social*: Mostly Rural, but with regard to group size as low as Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized. • *Administrative*: Rural (See Table 2.15: Trails and Travel Management Section for decisions regarding access for administrative uses.)
H. Virgin Ridge SRMA (Alternatives D, & E)	
Primary Market-Based Strategy	The primary strategy for the Virgin Ridge SRMA would be to target demonstrated recreation-tourism market demand by local communities dependent on public lands recreation and/or related tourism use, growth, and/or development for specific activity, experience, and benefit opportunities. These opportunities would be produced through maintenance of prescribed natural resource setting character and by structuring and implementing management, marketing, monitoring, and administrative actions accordingly. (See Appendix 2.R for more information.)
1. Lime Kiln/Elbow Canyons RMZ	
Recreation Niche	Close-to-home sustainable motorized adventure for scenic, natural and historic appreciation.
Recreation Management Objectives	By the year 2008, manage this zone to provide opportunities for visitors to engage in "close-to-home" access to front/middle country sustainable day/overnight, motorized/mechanized adventure recreation, providing no less than 75% of responding visitors and affected community residents at least a "moderate" realization of these benefits (i.e., 3.0 on a probability scale where 1=not at all, 2=somewhat, 3=moderate, 4=total realization)
Primary Activities	Off-Highway vehicle, ATV, motorcycle, mountain bike riding, primitive camping, hunting, hiking.
Experiences	Escape from urban environments; enjoy scenery; enjoying exploration; socialize with friends and family; seek challenge, adventure and self-reliance.
Benefits	• *Personal*: Restored mind from unwanted stress; greater cultivation of outdoor oriented lifestyle; improved outdoor knowledge, skills, and self-confidence; greater environmental awareness and sensitivity; more well-informed and responsible visitors • *Household & Community*: Improved cultivation of aesthetics appreciation for the area and an outdoor-oriented lifestyle • *Economic*: Increased tourism and tax revenue; increased desirability as a place to live or retire • *Environmental*: Maintenance of distinctive recreation setting character; greater community ownership and stewardship of recreation and natural resources; improved care for community aesthetics
Setting Character Conditions	The RMZ would be managed to provide recreation opportunities in the following essential settings (See Appendix 2.R): • *Physical*: Ranges from Semi-Primitive Motorized to Roaded Natural. • *Social*: Ranges from Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized in more remote areas and during lower-use seasons to Roaded Natural in urban interface areas and during higher-use seasons. • *Administrative*: Ranges from Semi-Primitive Motorized to Roaded Natural (See Table 2.15: Trails and Travel Management Section for decisions regarding access for administrative uses.)

21. Lime Kiln Cliffs RMZ	
Recreation Niche	Easy, quick access from town to sustainable world class rock climbing in natural settings.
Recreation Management Objectives	By the year 2008, manage this zone to provide opportunities for visitors to engage in easy-to-access, world class rock climbing, providing no less than 75% of responding visitors and affected community residents at least a "moderate" realization of these benefits (i.e., 3.0 on a probability scale where 1=not at all, 2=somewhat, 3=moderate, 4=total realization)
Primary Activities	Climbing, primitive camping, photography, guided climbing.
Experiences	Seek challenge and adventure; develop outdoor skills; being in control of things that happen; enjoying having easy access to natural landscapes; enjoying strenuous physical exercise; enjoying an escape from crowds of people.
Benefits	• *Personal*: Improved physical fitness; better health maintenance; improved outdoor knowledge, skills, and self-confidence; improved ability to think things through and solve problems; enhanced sense of personal freedom • *Household & Community*: Improved group cooperation; increased nurturance/tolerance of others • *Economic*: Increased tourism and tax revenue; increased desirability as a place to live or retire • *Environmental*: Maintenance of distinctive recreation setting character; greater retention of distinctive natural landscape features
Setting Character Conditions	The RMZ would be managed to provide recreation opportunities in the following essential settings (See Appendix 2.R for more information.): • *Physical*: Ranges from Semi-Primitive Motorized to Roaded Natural. • *Social*: Ranges from Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized in more remote areas and during lower-use seasons to Semi-Primitive Motorized in less remote areas and during higher-use seasons. • *Administrative*: Roaded Natural (See Table 2.15: Trails and Travel Management for administrative use access.)
3. Virgin Ridge RMZ	
Recreation Niche	Easy access from town to self-directed primitive-mode recreation adventure, challenge, exploration in rugged, natural terrain.
Recreation Management Objectives	By the year 2010, manage this "close-to-town" zone to provide for primarily day-use opportunities for community resident and regional visitors to engage in primitive recreation adventure through rugged, natural limestone canyons and cliffs, sweeping bajadas, and broad foothills of pre-Cambrian rock, providing no less than 75% of responding visitors and affected community residents at least a "moderate" realization of these benefits (i.e., 3.0 on a probability scale where 1=not at all, 2=somewhat, 3=moderate, 4= total realization)
Primary Activities	Hiking, backpacking, hunting, primitive camping, photography.
Experiences	Seek challenge and adventure; develop outdoor skills; practice primitive living skills; seek spiritual revival; explore artistic expression; wander in extensive open space; experience natural environments; get outdoor exercise.
Benefits	• *Personal*: Improved physical fitness; better health maintenance; improved outdoor knowledge, skills, and self-confidence; closer relationship with the natural world; renewed human spirit

	• *Household & Community*: Heightened sense of community pride and satisfaction • *Economic*: Increased tourism and tax revenue; increased desirability as a place to live or retire • *Environmental*: Increased stewardship and protection of public land resources; maintenance of distinctive recreation setting character; greater retention of distinctive natural landscape features
Setting Character Conditions	The RMZ would be managed to provide recreation opportunities in the following essential settings (See Appendix 2.R for more information.): • *Physical*: Mostly Primitive and Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized with regard to naturalness and facilities, but Semi-Primitive Motorized with regard to remoteness. • *Social*: Ranges from Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized in more remote areas and during lower-use seasons to Semi-Primitive Motorized in less remote areas and during higher-use seasons with regard to contacts and group size. Evidence of use is mainly Primitive to Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized. • *Administrative*: Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized, except mechanized use, which is Primitive (See Table 2.15: Trails and Travel Management Section for decisions regarding access for administrative uses.)
I. Fredonia SRMA (Alternatives D, & E)	
Primary Market-Based Strategy	The primary strategy for the Fredonia SRMA would be to target demonstrated recreation-tourism market demand by local communities dependent on public lands recreation and/or related tourism use, growth, and/or development for specific activity, experience, and benefit opportunities. These opportunities would be produced through maintenance of prescribed natural resource setting character and by structuring and implementing management, marketing, monitoring, and administrative actions accordingly. (See Appendix 2.R for more information.)
1. Fredonia Rural Park RMZ	
Recreation Niche	Quick, easy access from town to sustainable day-use adventure, challenge, exercise, social, and outdoor recreation.
Recreation Management Objectives	By the year 2008, manage this zone to provide opportunities for community residents and regional visitors to engage primarily in sustainable, "next-to-town" day-use motorized, mechanized, and non-mechanized recreation along Woodhill Road, providing no less than 75% of responding visitors and affected community residents at least a "moderate" realization of these benefits (i.e., 3.0 on a probability scale where 1=not at all, 2=somewhat, 3=moderate, 4=total realization).
Primary Activities	OHV driving, ATV and motorcycle riding, rock crawling, mountain biking, hiking, equestrian, vehicle exploring, participating in and/or viewing competitive/organized events, radio-control aircraft, fitness activity (i.e., walking, running), BMX riding, target shooting.
Experiences	Testing your endurance; developing your skills and abilities; enjoying going exploring on my/our own; enjoying risk-taking adventure; enjoying closeness of family; relishing group affiliation & togetherness; enjoying participating in group outdoor events; enjoying getting some needed physical exercise; enjoying having access to close-to-home outdoor amenities; escaping everyday responsibilities for awhile; enjoying having easy access to natural landscapes; just knowing this attraction is near my community; seeing visitors get excited about this area; feeling good about how natural resources and facilities are being managed.

Benefits	• *Personal*: Improved mental and/or physical well-being; restored mind from unwanted stress; confirmation/ development of my own values; improved skills for outdoor enjoyment with others; stronger ties with my family and friends; greater sensitivity to/respect for other visitors; greater understanding of the importance of recreation and tourism to our community; enlarged sense of personal accountability for acting responsibly on public lands; greater freedom from urban living; greater cultivation of natural resource stewardship ethic; greater respect for private property and local lifestyles • *Household & Community*: Greater family bonding; enlarged sense of community dependency on public lands; increased nurturance/tolerance of others • *Economic*: Increased tourism and tax revenue; increased local job opportunities; maintenance of communities distinctive recreation-tourism market niche or character; increased desirability as a place to live or retire • *Environmental*: Maintenance of distinctive recreation setting character; greater community ownership and stewardship of recreation and natural resources; improved care for community aesthetics.
Setting Character Conditions	The RMZ would be managed to provide recreation opportunities in the following essential settings (See Appendix 2.R): • *Physical*: Ranges from Semi-Primitive Motorized to Rural. • *Social*: Ranges from Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized in more remote areas and during lower-use seasons to Roaded Natural in urban interface areas and during higher-use seasons. May spike to Urban-like setting during special use activities. • *Administrative*: Mostly Semi-Primitive Motorized to Rural. May spike to Urban-like setting during special use activities or for protection of listed species (See Table 2.15: Trails and Travel Management Section for decisions regarding access for administrative uses.)
2. Shinarump Cliffs RMZ	
Recreation Niche	Close-to-home sustainable motorized adventure for scenic, natural and historic appreciation.
Recreation Management Objectives	By the year 2009, manage this zone to provide opportunities for visitors to engage in "close-to-home" access to front/middle country sustainable day/overnight, motorized/mechanized adventure recreation, providing no less than 75% of responding visitors and affected community residents at least a "moderate" realization of these benefits (i.e., 3.0 on a probability scale where 1=not at all, 2=somewhat, 3=moderate, 4=total realization).
Primary Activities	Off-highway vehicle; ATV, motorcycle; mountain bike riding; primitive camping; hunting; primitive hiking.
Experiences	Escape from urban environments; enjoy scenery; enjoying exploration; socialize with friends and family; seek challenge, adventure and self-reliance.
Benefits	• *Personal*: Restored mind from unwanted stress; greater cultivation of outdoor oriented lifestyle; improved outdoor knowledge, skills, and self-confidence; greater environmental awareness and sensitivity; more well-informed and responsible visitors • *Household & Community*: Improved cultivation of aesthetics appreciation for the area and an outdoor-oriented lifestyle • *Economic*: Positive contributions to local-regional economic stability • *Environmental*: Increased stewardship and protection of public land resources

Setting Character Conditions	The RMZ would be managed to provide recreation opportunities in the following essential settings (See Appendix 2.R): • *Physical*: Ranges from Semi-Primitive Motorized to Roaded Natural. • *Social*: Ranges from Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized to Semi-Primitive Motorized. May spike to Rural-like setting during special use activities. • *Administrative*: Semi-Primitive Motorized (See Table 2.15: Trails and Travel Management Section for decisions regarding access for administrative uses.)
3. The Badlands RMZ	
Recreation Niche	Quick, easy access from town to self-directed primitive-mode recreation adventure, challenge, exploration in rugged, natural terrain.
Recreation Management Objectives	By the year 2012, manage this "close-to-town" zone to provide primarily day-use recreation opportunities for community resident and regional visitors to engage in primitive recreation adventure highly eroded and colorful formations, providing no less than 75% of responding visitors and affected community residents at least a "moderate" realization of these benefits (i.e., 3.0 on a probability scale where 1=not at all, 2=somewhat, 3=moderate, 4= total realization).
Primary Activities	Hiking, hunting; outdoor photography; viewing scenic vistas.
Experiences	Thinking about and shaping my own spiritual values; savoring the total sensory-sight, sound, and smell-experience of a natural landscape; testing endurance; developing skills and abilities; enjoying going exploring on own; enjoying risk-taking adventure; relishing group/family affiliation & togetherness; enjoying some needed physical exercise; escaping everyday responsibilities for awhile; enjoying easy access to natural landscapes.
Benefits	• *Personal*: Improved physical fitness; better health maintenance; improved outdoor knowledge, skills, and self-confidence; restored mind from unwanted stress; enhanced awareness and understanding of nature; enlarged sense of personal accountability for acting responsibly on public lands; greater self-reliance; improved outdoor knowledge, skills, and self-confidence; improved appreciation for nature's splendor; closer relationship with the natural world; renewed human spirit • *Household & Community*: Enlarged sense of community dependency on public lands; greater family/group bonding • *Economic*: Increased local tourism and tax revenue • *Environmental*: Increased awareness and protection of natural landscapes; reduced negative human impacts such as litter, vegetation trampling, and unplanned trails
Setting Character Conditions	The RMZ would be managed to provide recreation opportunities in the following essential settings (See Appendix 2.R): • *Physical*: Mostly Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized to Semi-Primitive Motorized with regard to remoteness and Primitive to Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized with regard to naturalness and facilities. • *Social*: Mostly Primitive with regard to contacts and evidence of use, but Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized with regard to group size. • *Administrative*: Mostly Primitive to Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized (See Table 2.15: Trails and Travel Management Section for decisions regarding access for administrative uses.)

TABLE 2.15: TRAILS AND TRAVEL MANAGEMENT				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED
I. TRAILS AND TRAVEL MANAGEMENT				
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS				
Common to All Planning Areas				
• The region's remoteness, scenic beauty, open spaces, and national Monument objects would be maintained by careful trails and travel management. • Existing access would be maintained, where needed, to meet public and administrative needs. • Compatible traditional, current, and future use of the land would be sustained by establishing a trails and travel management system that contributes to protection of sensitive resource, promotes dispersed recreation, and minimizes user conflicts. • Public access, resource management, regulatory needs, and national Monument objects would be considered through trails and travel management planning, incorporating consideration of access needs, the effects of, and interactions among all forms of travel including motorized, mechanized, non-motorized/non-mechanized, equestrian and other livestock, walking, mountain biking, and other travel modes.				
Specific Desired Future Conditions for Travel Management Areas				
Common to All Planning Areas				
N/A	Where TMAs would be delineated, DFCs would be described more specifically as follows:			
N/A	**Rural TMA** **Objectives:** The Rural Travel M.A. would provide the widest variety of motorized, non-motorized, and mechanical access to serve existing and future recreational, traditional, casual, commercial, educational, and private access needs adjacent to communities, but not to the detriment or exclusion of the protection of resources. It would also facilitate linking existing and future regional trail and road corridors to local communities. **Primary Travelers:** The Rural TMA would serve the day-to-day needs of those with permits for the use of resources, such as grazing, fuelwood and mineral materials, as well as private, state, and other land ownership access needs and a variety of local, state, and federal agency resource management access needs. It would also serve the "after work and on weekends" motorized and non-motorized access needs of local and regional visitors engaged in activities such as viewing scenery and cultural resources, exploring, camping, picnicking, hunting, studying nature, and participating in organized events. **Setting Characteristics:** Settings would be maintained within the Rural Travel M.A. that typically provide for community growth and development and widest variety of recreation opportunities in near-urban, moderately developed areas with motorized and mechanized use. Physical Setting Character - Natural-appearing landscapes could be moderately to substantially modified to enhance and direct recreation opportunities, support community needs and resource uses, or provide for public safety. Modification should complement visual elements of the surrounding landscape. Management of visual resources would range from			

TABLE 2.15: TRAILS AND TRAVEL MANAGEMENT				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED
	retaining the existing character of the landscape and scenic backdrops or settings for communities to providing for management activities that require major modification of the existing character of the landscape. Social Setting Character - Users could experience the highest frequency of interaction with other people, with the sights, sounds, and uses of other people readily evident much of the time. This area would primarily provide fairly structured, near-urban recreation opportunities oriented around day-use, family and group activities, events, sightseeing, visitor facilities, resource education and interpretation, and easy access while co-existing with other resource users in the area. Challenge and risk would not typically be hallmarks of this zone; however, certain activities, such as competition or testing outdoor skills, would find suitable settings here. Administrative - Trail and travel management system routes would generally be managed at the highest maintenance levels and frequencies. Both basic and highly specialized facilities may be provided. Public access-related facilities serving intensive use areas would be of a high standard, providing for a wide variety of user types and focusing on hardened sites to reduce impacts to important resources. They would provide for user comfort, safety, and convenience for larger numbers of people, and would be often provided for special activities. Public facilities for intensified motorized use and parking would be available. Greater regimentation of users would accompany the greater variety and numbers of users in the area.			
N/A	**Backways TMA** **Objectives:** The Backways Travel M.A. would provide a variety of motorized, non-motorized, and mechanical access to serve existing and future recreational, traditional, casual, commercial, educational, and private access needs, but not to the detriment or exclusion of the protection of resources. It would also supply the primary travel routes that would provide public access from communities to the more remote and semi-primitive TMAs. **Primary Travelers:** The Backways TMA would serve the day-to-day needs of those with permits for the use of resources, such as grazing, fuelwood, and mineral materials, as well as private, state, and other land ownership access needs and a variety of local, state, and federal agency resource management access needs. It would also serve the motorized and non-motorized access needs of local, regional, national, and international visitors engaged in activities such as viewing scenery, visiting cultural resources and interpretive sites, exploring by vehicle, camping, picnicking, hunting; studying nature, and participating in organized events. It would also provide the best opportunities for day-use recreation activities related to motor touring. **Setting Characteristics:** Settings would be maintained within the Backways TMA that typically provide access to more remote areas, interpretive developments, and administrative facilities in mostly natural-appearing areas with motorized and mechanized use. Physical Setting Character - Predominantly natural-appearing landscapes would be common, with some modifications to the landscape occurring to enhance recreation activities, maintain vegetation cover and soil for resource protection and use, or for public safety, but not to the exclusion of the protection of visual, natural, and cultural resources and uses. Such			

TABLE 2.15: TRAILS AND TRAVEL MANAGEMENT				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED
	modifications would usually blend with the surrounding landscape. Management of visual resources would retain the existing character of the landscape. Social Setting Character - Users could experience a low to moderate frequency of interaction with other people, with the sights, sounds, and uses of other people usually evident. Natural appearing landscapes and open spaces contribute to a high quality visitor experience. These areas would provide a somewhat self-directed rustic experience, oriented around sightseeing, exploring, and visiting attraction sites with resource education and interpretation, family and group activities, and fairly simple access. Opportunities for risk and challenge would be low to moderate because signing and regularly maintained road conditions provide for a relatively safe visit Administrative - Trail and travel management system routes would generally be managed at the highest maintenance levels and frequencies. The primary focus for this area would be to provide and maintain access, visitor controls, and facilities appropriate for resource and visitor use and protection. Basic public access-related facilities, such as waysides, trailheads, and overlooks would focus on resource protection, visitor safety, and education of visitors about resources. These facilities would be rustic, providing for a variety of user types, and focused on hardening sites to reduce impacts to important resources. They would provide for user safety and convenience for low numbers of users at-one-time. Greater regimentation of users would accompany the greater numbers of users in the area.			
N/A	**Specialized TMA** **Objectives:** The Specialized Travel M.A. would provide a variety of motorized, non-motorized, and mechanical access to serve existing and future recreational, traditional, casual, commercial, and private access needs in remote, rustic settings, but not to the detriment or exclusion of the protection of resources. It would also be characterized by low to moderate densities of secondary and tertiary route corridors that would provide public access from Backways corridors to the more remote Primitive Travel Management Areas. **Primary Travelers:** The Specialized TMA would serve the day-to-day needs of those with permits for the use of resources, such as grazing, fuelwood, and mineral materials, as well as private, state, and other land ownership access needs and a variety of local, state, and federal agency resource management access needs. It would also serve the motorized and non-motorized access needs of primarily local, regional, and national visitors engaged in activities such as viewing scenery and cultural resources, exploring, camping, hiking, picnicking, hunting, gathering, and studying nature. **Setting Characteristics:** Settings would be maintained within the Specialized TMA that typically provide motorized and mechanized access to the most remote areas on lower standard, unpaved routes with few and widely scattered, rustic developments in mostly natural-appearing areas. Rudimentary facilities could be present when necessary to protect resources or educate visitors.			

TABLE 2.15: TRAILS AND TRAVEL MANAGEMENT				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED
	Physical Setting Character - Predominantly natural or natural-appearing landscapes of moderate to large size would be common, with some modifications to the landscape occurring for resource protection and use, to direct human use, or for public safety, but tempered by the need to protect important resources. Such modifications could be evident, but would usually replicate the basic elements found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape. Management of visual resources could range from retaining the existing character of the landscape and scenic backdrops or settings for communities, to providing for management activities that require major modification of the existing character of the landscape. Social Setting Character - Users would usually experience lower frequencies of interaction with other people, with moderate probabilities of experiencing isolation from the sights, sounds, and uses of other people that could often be evident. Natural appearing landscapes and open spaces would contribute to a high quality visitor experience. This area would provide good opportunities for somewhat primitive, solitary, and self-directed experiences in large and fairly remote landscapes while accommodating motorized and mechanical access on authorized routes. Typical recreation experiences would be oriented around sightseeing, exploring, and some family and group activities with simple to more challenging access. Opportunities for risk, challenge, and interaction with the natural environment would be moderate to high because less signing, general road conditions, and a less modified landscape would require a greater degree of self-reliance and knowledge of outdoor skills. Administrative - Trail and travel management system routes would generally be managed at low to moderate maintenance levels and frequencies. The primary focus for this area would be to maintain basic access, visitor controls, and facilities necessary for resource use and protection. Rustic and rudimentary public and administrative facilities would be rare and provided only where essential for protection of important resources or public safety. They would provide for low numbers of users at-one-time. Less regimentation of users would accompany the fewer numbers of users in the area.			
N/A	**Primitive TMA** **Objectives:** The Primitive Travel M.A. would provide adequate, but limited motorized access to serve existing and future traditional, casual, some commercial, private, and emergency access needs and non-motorized, non-mechanized access to serve existing and future recreational access needs in the most remote, rustic settings, for the enhancement and protection of important resource values. It would also range from large areas containing no routes to areas characterized by low densities of tertiary access routes that would provide administrative access to authorized management facilities. **Primary Travelers:** The Primitive TMA would serve the occasional needs of those with permits for the use of resources, such as grazing or research, as well as private, state, and other land ownership access needs and a variety of local, state, and federal agency resource management access needs. It would also serve the non-motorized/non-mechanized access needs of primarily			

TABLE 2.15: TRAILS AND TRAVEL MANAGEMENT				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED
	local, regional, and national visitors engaged in activities such as viewing scenery and cultural resources, backcountry exploring, and hunting. **Setting Characteristics:** Settings would be maintained within the Primitive TMA that provide for limited motorized administrative access on a small number of low standard, unpaved routes in the most remote areas. Few and widely scattered, rustic management facilities could be present in mostly natural-appearing areas where they would be necessary to protect and/or administer important resources. Remote settings, natural landscapes, solitude, and opportunities for primitive recreation would be minimally impacted by human activity. Physical Setting Character - The lowest level of landscape modification, characterized by essentially natural or natural-appearing landscapes of moderate to large size, would predominate. Some modifications to the landscape could occur for resource protection or use, or for the enhancement of important resources. Management of visual resources could range from preserving the existing character of the landscape and scenic backdrops or settings for communities to providing for partial retention of the existing character of the landscape. Social Setting Character - Users would generally experience the lowest frequencies of interaction with other people, with high probabilities of experiencing isolation from the sights, sounds, and uses of other people that may be seldom evident. Natural appearing landscapes and open spaces would contribute to a high quality visitor experience. This area would provide outstanding opportunities for undeveloped, primitive, self-directed, solitary experiences in large and generally remote landscapes. Typical recreation experiences would be oriented around sightseeing, exploring, hiking, camping, viewing scenery, studying nature, and canyoneering with the most challenging access. The highest degree of challenge, risk, solitude, independence, closeness to nature, and tranquility would be the hallmark of this area because the mostly primitive, least modified nature of the landscape and non-motorized/non-mechanized modes of access would require the highest degree of self-reliance and knowledge of outdoor skills. Administrative - Trail and travel management system routes for occasional administrative uses would generally be managed at the lowest maintenance levels and frequencies. The primary focus for this area would be to maintain or enhance primitive conditions while providing for administrative motorized/mechanized access. Rustic and rudimentary administrative facilities would be rare and provided only where they would be essential for protection of important resources or public safety. Minimum on-site controls and restrictions could be present, but would be subtle. Regimentation of recreation use would be the minimum necessary to protect sensitive resources, emphasizing off-site methods.			
LAND USE ALLOCATIONS				
B. Travel Management Areas				
The following TMAs would be delineated as follows (see Appendix 2.S):				

TABLE 2.15: TRAILS AND TRAVEL MANAGEMENT				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
Parashant				
N/A	• Backways 90,965 ac. 9% • Specialized 43,477 ac. 4% • Primitive 913,875 ac. 87%	• Backways 91,103 ac. 9% • Specialized 204,703 ac. 19% • Primitive 752,510 ac. 72%	• Backways 91,024 ac. 9% • Specialized 259,620 ac. 25% • Primitive 697,673 ac.66%	• Backways 90,934 ac. 9% • Specialized 249,537 ac. 24% • Primitive 707,846ac.67%
Vermilion				
N/A	• Rural 0 ac. 0% • Backways 5,855 ac. 2% • Specialized 35,893 ac. 12% • Primitive 251,940 ac. 86%	• Rural 27 ac. >1% • Backways 817 ac. 2% • Specialized 89,804 ac. 31% • Primitive 198,040 ac. 67%	• Rural 27 ac. 1% • Backways 5,829 ac. 2% • Specialized 95,078 ac. 32% • Primitive 192,754 ac. 66%	• Rural 27 ac. >1% • Backways 5,829 ac. 2% • Specialized 90,324 ac. 31% • Primitive 197,508 ac. 67%
Arizona Strip FO				
N/A	• Rural 169,832 ac. 9% • Backways 86,450 ac. 14% • Specialized 801,742 ac. 40% • Primitive 723,030 ac. 37%	• Rural 227,584 ac. 11% • Backways 274,624 ac. 14% • Specialized 796,178 ac. 40% • Primitive 682,678 ac. 35%	• Rural 227,584 ac. 11% • Backways 274,627 ac. 14% • Specialized 804,083 ac 41% • Primitive 674,771 ac.34%	• Rural 227,584 ac. 11% • Backways 274,636 ac. 14% • Specialized 796,341 ac. 40% • Primitive 682,504 ac.35%
Planning Area				
N/A	• Rural 169,832 ac. 5% • Backways 383,270 ac.12% • Specialized 881,112 ac.26% • Primitive 1,888,846 ac.57%	• Rural 227,611 ac. 7% • Backways 371,545 ac. 11% • Specialized1,090,685ac.33% • Primitive 1,633,228 ac.49%	• Rural 227,611 ac. 7% • Backways 371,480 ac. 11% • Specialized 1,158,780ac35% • Primitive 1,565,197ac.47%	• Rural 227,611 ac. 7% • Backways 371,399 ac. 11% • Specialized1,136,202ac.34% • Primitive 1,587,857 ac48%
Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) Area Designations				
The following OHV area (polygons) designations would be subject to valid existing rights and administrative purposes (See Glossary). They are required land use plan decisions and cover area (polygon) designations. Specific route designations are implementation level decisions and can be found in Section 2.b. below, Route Designations.				
Parashant				
On BLM and NPS land, 283,616 acres would be **closed to** motorized and mechanized vehicle use, which includes BLM designated wilderness and NPS proposed wilderness.				
Motorized and mechanized vehicle use would be **limited** to designated roads and trails on 764,744 acres on BLM and NPS land.				
Vermilion				
On BLM land, 89,828 acres would be **closed** to motorized and mechanized vehicle use, which includes designated wilderness.				

TABLE 2.15: TRAILS AND TRAVEL MANAGEMENT				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
Motorized and mechanized vehicle use would be **limited** to designated roads and trails on 203,859 acres of BLM land.				
Arizona Strip FO				
Motorized and mechanized vehicle use would be **closed** on 123,184 acres, which includes designated wilderness and Marble Canyon ACEC, St. George basin area soils and ACEC, Grama Canyon, Kanab Creek	Motorized and mechanized vehicle use would be **closed** on 92,775 acres, which includes designated wilderness and Marble Canyon ACEC (See Maps 2.13, 2.23, 2.33, and 2.43).			
Motorized and mechanized vehicle use would be **limited to designated** roads and trails on 281,993 acres of BLM land.	Motorized and mechanized vehicle use would be **limited to designated** roads and trails on 1,888,250 acres of BLM land.	Motorized and mechanized vehicle use would be **limited to designated** roads and trails on 682,153 acres of BLM land.	Motorized and mechanized vehicle use would be **limited to designated** roads and trails on 369,582 acres of BLM land.	Motorized and mechanized vehicle use would be **limited to designated** roads and trails on 1,888,154 acres of BLM land.
Motorized and mechanized vehicle use would be **limited to existing** roads and trails on 1,575,042 acres of BLM land.	No areas **limited to existing** roads and trails would be designated.	Motorized and mechanized vehicle use would be **limited to existing** roads and trails on 1,204,782 acres of BLM land.	Motorized and mechanized vehicle use would be **limited to existing** roads and trails on 1,511,652 acres of BLM land.	Same as Alternative B
Motorized and mechanized vehicle use would be **open** on 803 acres of BLM lands, which includes an area east of Fredonia	No **open** areas would be designated	Motorized and mechanized vehicle use would be **open** on 1,481 acres of BLM land (following archeological survey and Section 106 compliance), which includes 2 small areas south of St. George and 1 small area south of Fredonia.	Motorized and mechanized vehicle use would be **open** on 7,180 acres of BLM land (following archeological survey and Section 106 compliance), which includes 1 larger area south of St. George and 1 small area south of Fredonia.	
An OHV event area would be designated on 179,551 acres	No motorized speed event areas would be designated. Motorized speed events would not be authorized.	A motorized speed event area would be designated on 151,161 acres (following archeological survey and Section 106 compliance).	No motorized speed event areas would be designated but would be authorized on a case-by-case basis.	Same as Alternative C

TABLE 2.15: TRAILS AND TRAVEL MANAGEMENT				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED
C. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS				
Actions to Achieve				
Designated Trails and Travel Management System				
(See Section II (Transportation Facilities) in this table for prescriptions related to the management of the potential travel management system.)				
b. Preliminary Route Network Management				
(See Section II (Transportation Facilities) in this table for prescriptions related to the management of preliminary route network.).				
Allowable Uses				
Conditions of Access and Travel				
Common to All Planning Areas				
State of Arizona traffic law statutes would continue to apply to all motorized vehicle use on State, County, BLM, and NPS routes. Motor vehicle 'registration requirement would not apply on lands under BLM jurisdiction to an all-terrain vehicle or an off-road recreational motor vehicle operating on a dirt road that is located in an unincorporated area of this state. For the purposes of this paragraph, "dirt road" means an unpaved or ungraveled road that is not maintained by this state or a city, town or county of this state.' (ARS 28-2153, D)				
N/A	Motorized, mechanized, or non-motorized/non-mechanized use of routes that are potentially designated as "limited" would be restricted to the specific users, seasons, or vehicle types as identified on a route-by-route evaluation and designation. (See Potential Route Designations and Appendix 2.T)			
N/A	Use of potential administrative routes would be subject to the terms of an appropriate authorization instrument, such as ROW, permit, lease, maintenance agreement, or transportation plan that specifies the authorized administrative user, routes, destinations, potential frequencies, and acceptable levels and types of route maintenance (See Appendix 2.S).			
N/A	Motorized or mechanized use of potential administrative routes in "closed" areas would be the minimum necessary for the administration of the area or the exercise of the right or permitted use (See Glossary for definition of "administrative routes").			
Parashant and Vermilion				
All vehicular travel in the Monuments would be allowed only on designated routes. For the purpose of protecting the objects identified in the proclamations, no areas would be authorized for cross-country, off-road vehicular use except for authorized administrative and emergency purposes.				
Specific requests and approval by the authorized officer would be required prior to most off-road vehicle use on BLM lands. Use of vehicles off-road	In areas allocated as "limited" in National Monuments and along national trails, motorized use would keep within the designated route with reasonable use of the shoulder and immediate roadside, allowing for vehicle passage, emergency stopping, or parking, unless otherwise posted.			

TABLE 2.15: TRAILS AND TRAVEL MANAGEMENT				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
would be prohibited on NPS lands. Vehicle parking must be within 50 feet of the designated roads on BLM lands, and only in currently existing disturbed areas on NPS lands within the wilderness setback.				
For routes or roads that are potentially authorized as open, management discretion would be exercised where necessary through emergency closure to protect Monument objects.				
Use of non-motorized, wheeled game carriers to retrieve game kills would be allowed in all areas of the Monument except designated and NPS proposed wilderness.				
Parashant				
N/A	On NPS lands, per the 1979 Wilderness Proposal and the 1986 General Management Plan (GMP), designated routes would be cherry-stemmed thru proposed wilderness.			
	Routes identified for administrative use only would allow only the minimum motorized or mechanized use necessary for the administration of the area or the exercise of the right or permitted use.			
N/A	On roads adjacent to NPS proposed wilderness, visitors could park only in currently existing disturbed areas within the wilderness boundary setback.			
Arizona Strip FO				
All authorized public land users that hold a permit or license (i.e., grazing permittees; ROW holders; persons with wood permits, hunting license, mining claims; etc.) would be allowed to continue to drive off-road, if necessary, in order to fulfill requirements of their permit or license (in a limited to existing roads and trails area). Specific	All cross-country (off-transportation system) motorized or mechanized travel would be prohibited, with the following exceptions: • Any designated open OHV areas. • Minimum necessary for administration of the area. • For emergency purposes. • Minimum necessary for the exercise of a valid existing right or authorized use; • In Areas allocated as "limited," motorized-vehicles may be allowed to pull off a designated route 100 feet either side of centerline. This use shall be monitored on a continuing basis. If monitoring results show effects that exceed limits of acceptable change, motorized vehicles would not be allowed to pull off a designated route 100 feet either side of centerline.			

TABLE 2.15: TRAILS AND TRAVEL MANAGEMENT				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED
requests and approval by the authorized officer would continue to be required prior to most off-road vehicle use in these (limited to designated roads and trails) areas. Hunters would not be able to use motorized vehicles off the designated roads to retrieve an animal.				
Use of non-motorized, wheeled game carriers to retrieve game kills would be allowed in all areas except designated wilderness.				
Use of non-motorized, mechanized vehicles (including bicycles) would be prohibited in designated wilderness.	Use of non-motorized, mechanized vehicles (including bicycles) would be prohibited in designated wilderness, ACECs designated for cultural or listed species values, and areas allocated for wilderness characteristics.	Use of non-motorized, mechanized vehicles (including bicycles) would be prohibited off the transportation system in ACECs designated for cultural or listed species values and in designated wilderness.		
D. ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS				
Actions to Achieve				
Designated Trails and Travel Management System				
1.	***Common to All Planning Areas***			
N/A	A route inventory database would be maintained using standard collection and information storage methods.			
a. N/A	The areas would be monitored to detect unauthorized route creation.			
b. Preliminary Route Network Management				
Arizona Strip FO				
N/A	A variety of funding mechanisms, partnerships, standard data collection, and storage methods would be used to complete route inventories.			

TABLE 2.15: TRAILS AND TRAVEL MANAGEMENT				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
POTENTIAL IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS				
Actions to Achieve				
Potential Route Designations (See Maps 2.2, 2.11, 2.21, 2.31, 2.41)				
Common to All Planning Areas				
Routes would be designated as follow (See Route Evaluation Reports© and Sub-region Maps on CD version of the DEIS): • ***O***: ***open*** *to motorized/mechanized travel by the public* • ***MO***: ***open*** *to motorized/mechanized travel by the public, but having* ***special mitigating measures*** *designed to ensure Monument objects or other sensitive or important resources are protected. (See Appendix 2.T: Transportation)* • ***ML, L***: ***administrative use*** *only (see Glossary for definition of administrative users)* • ***NM***: ***non-motorized*** *uses only, such as mechanized vehicles, horseback, or foot* • ***C***: ***closed****, with an objective of future natural and/or project rehabilitation* • ***T***: ***temporary*** *roads related to mineral exploration*				
Parashant				
• ***O***: *1700 miles* • ***MO:*** *NA* • ***ML, L***: *26 miles* • ***NM***: *30 miles* • ***C***: *60 miles*	• ***O***: *65 miles* • ***MO***: *562 miles* • ***ML, L***: *703 miles* • ***NM***: *49 miles* • ***C***: *444 miles*	• ***O***: *134 miles* • ***MO***: *1162 miles* • ***ML, L***: *255 miles* • ***NM***: *49 miles* • ***C***: *222 miles*	• ***O***: *421 miles* • ***MO***: *1103 miles* • ***ML, L***: *92 miles* • ***NM***: *49 miles* • ***C***: *158 miles*	• ***O***: *205 miles* • ***MO***: *1192 miles* • ***ML, L***: *185 miles* • ***NM***: *49 miles* • ***C***: *191 miles*
On NPS lands, 163 miles of roads were designated as open in the GMP (1986), consistent with the 1979 Wilderness Proposal. All other roads were closed to the public.				
Vermilion				
• ***O***: *444 miles* • ***MO***: *NA* • ***ML, L***: *13 miles* • ***NM***: *71 miles* • ***C***: *105 miles*	• ***O***: *1 miles* • ***MO***: *211 miles* • ***ML, L***: *174 miles* • ***NM***: *76 miles* • ***C***: *171 miles*	• ***O***: *33 miles* • ***MO***: *341 miles* • ***ML, L***: *72 miles* • ***NM***: *82 miles* • ***C***: *104 miles*	• ***O***: *127 miles* • ***MO***: *293 miles* • ***ML, L***: *43 miles* • ***NM***: *83 miles* • ***C***: *87 miles*	• ***O***: *35 miles* • ***MO***: *349 miles* • ***ML, L***: *66 miles* • ***NM***:*82 miles* • ***C***: *102 miles*
Arizona Strip FO (Littlefield & Ferry Swale Sub-regions Only)				
• ***O***: *492 miles*	• ***O***: *39 miles*	• ***O***: *46 miles*	• ***O***: *68 miles*	• ***O***: *48 miles*

TABLE 2.15: TRAILS AND TRAVEL MANAGEMENT				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
• ***MO***: *NA* • ***ML, L***: *9 miles* • ***NM***: *41 miles* • ***C***: *20 miles*	• ***MO***: *215 miles* • ***ML, L***: *176 miles* • ***NM***: *40 miles* • ***C***: *90 miles*	• ***MO***: *327 miles* • ***ML, L***: *99 miles* • ***NM***: *40 miles* • ***C***: *48 miles*	• ***MO***: *371 miles* • ***ML, L***: *50 miles* • ***NM***: *40 miles* • ***C***: *31 miles*	• ***MO***: *330 miles* • ***ML, L***: *96 miles* • ***NM***: *40 miles* • ***C***: *47 miles*
Arizona Strip FO (St. George Basin Sub-region Only- Reasonable Foreseeable Designations)				
Based on a preliminary evaluation of approximately 547 miles of route inventory data, it is reasonable and foreseeable to estimate that future route designations could be made for the St. George Basin Sub-Region within the following ranges:				
• ***O***: *533 miles* • ***MO***: *N/A miles* • ***ML, L***: *13 miles* • ***NM***: *72 miles* • ***C***: *108 miles*	• ***O***: *60 to 70 miles* • ***MO***: *180 to 220 miles* • ***ML, L***: *160 to 200 miles* • ***NM***: *60 to 80 miles* • ***C***: *90 to 110 miles*	• ***O***: *70 to 90 miles* • ***MO***: *310 to 380 miles* • ***ML, L***: *60 to 80 miles* • ***NM***: *60 to 80 miles* • ***C***: *50 to 60 miles*	• ***O***: *160 to 200 miles* • ***MO***: *260 to 320 miles* • ***ML, L***: *30 to 40 miles* • ***NM***: *70 to 90 miles* • ***C***: *40 to 50 miles*	
b. Potential Trail System Designations				
Parashant				
State Trails System: Mt. Trumbull Trail would continue to be managed as an Arizona State Trail System component.				
Vermilion				
State Trails System: Paria Canyon Trail would continue to be managed as an Arizona State Trail System component.				
Parashant and Arizona Strip FO				
State Trails System: Temple Trail (lower section) would continue to be managed as an Arizona State Trail System component.				
Vermilion and Arizona Strip FO				
State Trails System: Old Arizona Road/Honeymoon Trail and Old Spanish Trail would continue to be managed as Arizona State Trail System components.				
National Historic Trails: Old Spanish Trail would continue to be managed as a National Historic Trail. (See Table 2.16: Special Area Designations)				
Arizona Strip FO				
State Trails System: Virgin River Interpretive Trail, Little Black Mountain Trail, Mokaac Trail (main segment and upper loop), Arizona Trail (Segment 34), and Paiute Wilderness Trails would continue to be managed as Arizona State Trail System components.				
Millennium Trails: Arizona Trail (Millennium Legacy Trail) and Great Western Trail (National Millennium Trail) would continue to be managed as Millennium Trails.				
Other: Vermilion Cliffs Highways would continue to be managed as a multi-partner interpretation and education transportation initiative.				

TABLE 2.15: TRAILS AND TRAVEL MANAGEMENT				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
c. Preliminary Route Network by Travel Management Area				
Arizona Strip FO (Undesignated Sub-regions Only)				
In the Colorado City, Main Street, Uinkaret, Yellowstone Mesa, Kanab Plateau, Grama Canyon, Buckskin, White Sage, and House Rock sub-regions, a preliminary route network would be based on existing routes as documented by the Arizona Strip RMP and 1992 aerial photography.	Until such time as route designations would be completed for the Arizona Strip FO, a preliminary route network would be based on existing routes in the Colorado City, Main Street, Uinkaret, Yellowstone Mesa, Kanab Plateau, Grama Canyon, Buckskin, White Sage, House Rock sub-regions, as documented by the combination of completed route inventory and 2002 aerial photography.			
N/A	Any existing vehicle type and size restrictions or seasonal limitations would remain in effect pending final route designations that may alter or remove such restrictions and/or limitations.			
• **O**: 4353 miles • **MO**: 8 miles • **ML, L**: 7 miles • **NM**: 329 miles • **C**: 229 miles				
MO: 8 miles of the higher elevation segment of the Black Rock Road would remain closed to vehicle use each year from approximately December 1 to March 15 for public safety and to prevent resource and road damage during the heavy rainfall/snowfall period in the winter.	**MO**: 13 miles of the higher elevation segment of the Black Rock Road would remain closed to vehicle use each year from approximately December 1 to March 15 for public safety and to prevent resource and road damage during the heavy rainfall/snowfall period in the winter.			

TABLE 2.15: TRAILS AND TRAVEL MANAGEMENT				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED
The improved road access from the east to Little Black Mountain would be maintained. (See Table 2.7: Cultural Resources.)	An easement across state of Arizona lands from Quail Hill Road to Little Black Mountain ACEC would be acquired to provide legal access from the west. (See Table 2.11: Lands and Realty.)			
II. TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES				
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS				
Common to All Planning Areas				
The building of new roads, or altering or upgrading of existing roads, would be minimized to the greatest extent possible, except as needed to protect natural resources on public lands or support achieving other resource management objectives identified in this Plan.				
Arizona Strip FO				
Existing trails and travel route locations, types, conditions, and maintenance levels for a preliminary route network would be maintained until formal route designations would be completed.				
Specific Desired Future Travel Management Area Conditions				
Common to All Planning Areas				
N/A	Transportation facilities that would be available, suitable and appropriate in the Planning Area would vary by TMA. See the beginning of this table for Specific DFCs for TMAs.			
Parashant				
MANAGEMENT ACTIONS				
Actions to Achieve				
Management of Transportation Facilities				
Common to All Planning Areas				
a. N/A	Installations/structures (e.g., unobtrusive barriers, gates, signs) on or along routes would be allowed when they would be the minimum necessary to control unauthorized use and when consistent with TMA objectives.			
N/A	Roads causing resource damage or with safety concerns would be rerouted, and natural	Roads causing resource damage or with safety concerns could be rerouted and/or reclaimed.		

TABLE 2.15: TRAILS AND TRAVEL MANAGEMENT				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
	processes would be allowed to rehabilitate the original route.			
N/A	Rehabilitation of closed routes would only occur after completion of NEPA and Section 106.			
Newly constructed (i.e., temporary) access would be reclaimed after termination of the specific need.				
No new roads would be allowed in BLM designated wilderness areas (265,869 acres) or on NPS lands (188,121 acres).				
N/A	Roads authorized for administrative use only may be designated as trails for non-motorized public use.			
Parashant and Vermilion				
N/A	Trail construction (non-motorized) would be authorized only when needed to protect sensitive resources.	Trail construction (non-motorized) would be the minimum necessary to achieve Plan provisions.	Trail construction (non-motorized) would occur to support protection and/or enhancement of Monument objects and/or ensure public safety and recreation opportunities and benefits.	
Existing material sites on BLM lands would continue to be used for BLM, NPS, and county road maintenance. New sites could be authorized on BLM lands provided the use would be consistent with Plan objectives and protection of Monument objects.				
Activities that maintain, as opposed to enhance, existing roads may be permissible. In general, improvements should be minimal and designed solely to correct those conditions that are unsafe or hazardous. Management discretion should be exercised, where necessary, through emergency closures or other actions to protect Monument resources.	Route maintenance would occur only within the existing disturbed surface area as of the dates of the proclamation. No widening, passing lanes, realignments, or travel surface upgrades could occur.	Route maintenance would occur within standard widths based on route type. Widening, passing lanes, realignments, or travel surface upgrades could occur if they were needed for resource protection or public safety.	Route maintenance would occur within standard widths based on route type. Widening, passing lanes, realignments, or travel surface upgrades could occur if: • Protection and/or enhancement of Monument objects would be ensured • They would be needed to achieve route standards. • They would be consistent with Table 2.15 and Appendix 2.S: Appropriate Route Construction and Maintenance Standards by TMA • They would be needed for public safety.	
Parashant				
Existing roads where no public or administrative need exists would be closed and rehabilitated.	Existing roads would be closed and rehabilitated where public or administrative needs cease to exist or where there would be unacceptable impacts to resources/Monument objects.			

<table>
<tr><th colspan="5">TABLE 2.15: TRAILS AND TRAVEL MANAGEMENT</th></tr>
<tr><th>ALTERNATIVE A
NO ACTION</th><th>ALTERNATIVE B</th><th>ALTERNATIVE C</th><th>ALTERNATIVE D</th><th>ALTERNATIVE E
PREFERRED</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">New permanent routes would not be constructed adjacent to or within designated wilderness or NPS proposed wilderness.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">On NPS lands, travel corridors would be restricted to existing routes established according to the Lake Mead NRA GMP (1986).</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">No new permanent motorized route construction would be authorized.</td><td>New permanent motorized route construction on BLM lands would be the minimum necessary to achieve Plan provisions and to enhance recreation opportunities and benefits if protection and/or enhancement of Monument objects would be ensured. However, new permanent roads would not be constructed on 226,394 acres of areas allocated for wilderness characteristics</td><td>New permanent motorized route construction on BLM lands would be the minimum necessary to achieve Plan provisions and to enhance recreation opportunities and benefits if protection and/or enhancement of Monument objects would be ensured.</td><td>Same as Alternative C</td></tr>
<tr><td>N/A</td><td colspan="4">On NPS lands, routes would be maintained only within the existing disturbed travel surface. If needed for resource protection and/or visitor safety, minor modifications outside of existing corridors may occur with appropriate documentation and compliance.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Vermilion</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">No new permanent motorized route construction would be authorized.</td><td>New permanent motorized route construction would be the minimum necessary to achieve Plan provisions.</td><td colspan="2">New permanent motorized route construction would be the minimum necessary to achieve Plan provisions and to enhance recreation opportunities and benefits if protection and/or enhancement of Monument objects would be ensured.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Parashant and Arizona Strip FO</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">For route maintenance in desert tortoise habitat, see Table 2.5: Special Status Species.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Arizona Strip FO</td></tr>
<tr><td>N/A</td><td>No new permanent motorized route construction would be authorized in listed species habitat.</td><td colspan="3">New permanent motorized route construction on BLM lands would be the minimum necessary to achieve Plan provisions.</td></tr>
</table>

TABLE 2.15: TRAILS AND TRAVEL MANAGEMENT				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
N/A	Trail construction (non-motorized) would be authorized only when needed to protect sensitive resources.	Trail construction (non-motorized) would be the minimum necessary to achieve Plan provisions.	Trail construction (non-motorized) would occur to support public use.	
Route maintenance would occur for existing transportation plan routes only, using existing route types, maintenance levels, and frequencies.	Route maintenance would occur within standard widths based on route type. Widening, passing lanes, realignments, or travel surface upgrades could occur if needed to achieve route standards consistent with Appendix 2.S, TMAs, Appropriate Route Construction and Maintenance Standards by TMA or for public safety.			
N/A	In ACECs (see Table 2.5: Special Status Species): • Some rerouting of existing roads may occur. • Criteria must be met for modifications to existing roads. • Establishment of new permanent roads and/or upgrades may be restricted. • Speed limits may apply.			
b. Management of Preliminary Route Network				
Arizona Strip FO				
Existing trails and travel route locations, types, conditions, and maintenance levels for a preliminary route network would be maintained until formal route designations would be completed.				
D. ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS				
Management of Transportation Facilities				
Common to All Planning Areas				
A trails and travel management plan would be developed and maintained that supports resource protection and uses identified in this Plan. (See Appendix 2.S, TMAs for transportation plan contents).				
N/A	Routes created by unauthorized use would be immediately obscured and rehabilitated.			

TABLE 2.15: TRAILS AND TRAVEL MANAGEMENT				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
Parashant and Vermilion				
N/A		New routes on BLM lands, once constructed, would become part of the designated transportation system; closed routes would be removed from the transportation plan.		
Arizona Strip FO				
N/A	New routes and road/trail rights-of-way (ROWs), once authorized, would become part of the designated transportation system; closed routes would be removed from the transportation plan.			
b. Management of Preliminary Route Network				
N/A	Maps and portal signing would be developed and installed to inform public land users of the preliminary route network.			

TABLE 2.16: SPECIAL AREA DESIGNATIONS				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED
I. CONGRESSIONAL DESIGNATED WILDERNESS (BLM) AND PROPOSED WILDERNESS (NPS)				
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS				
Goals				
Common To All Planning Areas				
• The first and dominant goal would be to provide for the long-term protection and preservation of the areas' wilderness character under a principle of non-degradation. The areas' natural condition, opportunities for solitude, opportunities for primitive and unconfined types of recreation, and any ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value present would be managed so that they remain unimpaired. • The second goal would be to manage the wilderness areas for the use and enjoyment of visitors in a manner that leave the areas unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness. The wilderness resource would be a dominant factor in all management decisions where a choice must be made between preservation of wilderness character and visitor use. • The third goal would be to manage the areas using the minimum tools, equipment, and/or structures necessary to accomplish the objective successfully, safely, and economically. The chosen tools, equipment, or structures would be the ones that least degrade wilderness values temporarily or permanently. Management would seek to preserve spontaneity of use and as much freedom from regulation as possible. • The fourth goal would be to manage non-conforming but accepted uses permitted by the Wilderness Act and subsequent laws in a manner that would prevent unnecessary or undue degradation of the areas' wilderness character. Nonconforming uses are the exception rather than the rule; therefore, emphasis would be placed on maintaining wilderness character.				
Objectives				
Common To All Planning Areas				
The wilderness character of the eight designated BLM wilderness areas and seven NPS Proposed Wilderness would be protected and enhanced. Wilderness character is defined by (from Section 2(c), Wilderness Act): • Naturalness: An area which generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable. • Outstanding Opportunities for Solitude: Superior or excellent condition favorable for avoiding the sights, sounds, and evidence of other people in the area or for attaining a state of being alone or remote from others. A lonely or secluded place. • Outstanding Opportunities for Primitive and Unconfined Recreation: Superior or excellent situations favorable for non-motorized, non-mechanical (except as provided by law), and undeveloped types of recreation activities. Provides dispersed, undeveloped recreation, either through the diversity in the number of primitive and unconfined recreational activities possible in the area or the outstanding quality of a singular opportunity. • Supplemental Values: Ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.				

TABLE 2.16: SPECIAL AREA DESIGNATIONS				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED
BLM wilderness areas and NPS proposed wilderness would be managed to be ecologically sustainable and resilient to natural and human-caused perturbations. (See Table 2.3: Vegetation and Fire and Fuels Management.) • The NPS and BLM would strive to preserve or restore the natural quiet and natural sounds associated with the physical and biological resources of designated and proposed wilderness.				
N/A	Ecological DFCs would be adopted as objectives for wilderness areas. (See Table 2.3: Vegetation and Fire and Fuels Management.)			
MANAGEMENT ACTIONS				
B. Actions to Achieve				
Wilderness Management				
1. *Common To All Planning Areas*				
a. N/A	• Lands within BLM wilderness areas and NPS proposed wilderness could be restored where ecological integrity is outside the range of natural variability and where compatible with wilderness objectives. (See Table 2.3: Vegetation Management.) • The Minimum Requirement Decision Guide would be used by the BLM in all decisions, giving greatest weight to accomplishing objectives via natural processes and non-mechanized/non-motorized means. • When fire would be managed in designated BLM wilderness areas or NPS proposed wilderness, minimum impact suppression tactics (MIST) would be used. Fire management actions would be consistent with the wilderness management objectives and guidelines described in the BLM and Lake Mead Fire Management Plans.			
Parashant				
NPS proposed wilderness would be as described and delineated in the Lake Mead National Recreation Area 1979 Wilderness Proposal.				
Per NPS Management Policies and Wilderness Management Policies (Director's Order 41), proposed wilderness would continue to be managed as designated wilderness, allowing no actions that would diminish its wilderness characteristics until the legislative process of wilderness designation has been completed.				
N/A	The Minimum Requirement Decision Guide (Arthur Carhart National Wilderness Training Center, 2004 Revision) would be used in all decisions.			
Subsurface mineral rights would be acquired from willing sellers on NPS lands where NPS manages the surface estate.				
b. Wilderness Restoration				
Common To All Planning Areas				
N/A	• Prescribed fire and fire use would be used in areas classified as Wildland Fire Use within BLM wilderness areas and NPS proposed wilderness to achieve DFCs and wilderness area management objectives described in each agency's Fire Management Plan. Vegetation could also be treated manually if minimum tool requirements are met.			

TABLE 2.16: SPECIAL AREA DESIGNATIONS				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
Portions of the Cottonwood Point and Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs Wilderness Areas that exist in an unacceptable condition due to past human activities would be restored to a natural condition, where restoration is feasible and where natural processes would not be likely to succeed.	Natural processes would be relied upon to restore wilderness conditions where they are degraded.	Natural processes would be primarily relied on to restore areas of pre-existing human imprints in BLM wilderness and NPS proposed wilderness. Where proactive restoration of wilderness conditions is desirable, BLM and NPS would require the minimum requirement standards and may require restoration plans to address restoration of pre-existing human impacts.		
Rehabilitation project plans would be developed for areas documented as unacceptable in the Cottonwood Point and Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs Wilderness Areas.	Only fire (natural and prescribed) would be used to restore ecological functions and structure in BLM wilderness areas and NPS proposed wilderness.	Using the minimum requirement standard for BLM and NPS wilderness areas or proposed wilderness, the best mix of mechanical means, with fire and natural processes, would be determined in order to restore ecological functions and wilderness values.	Using the minimum requirement standard for BLM wilderness areas and NPS proposed wilderness, the best mix of chemical, biological, or mechanical means, with fire and natural processes, would be determined in order to restore ecological functions and structure in wilderness.	
c. Visual Resources				
Common To All Planning Areas				
Any changes to the characteristic landscape must be very low on all BLM wilderness and NPS proposed wilderness acres. (See Table 2.8: Visual Resources.)				
d. Natural Quiet				
Common To All Planning Areas				
BLM and NPS would manage for the protection or restoration of natural quiet (See Table 2.9: Soundscapes) and natural soundscapes.				
Allowable Uses				
Motorized and Mechanized Uses				
2. ***Common To All Planning Areas***				
All motorized vehicles, motorized equipment, aircraft landing, and other forms of mechanical transport (including mountain bikes and wheeled game carriers) would be prohibited. Exceptions may be authorized per the Wilderness Act Section 4(d) when it is:				

TABLE 2.16: SPECIAL AREA DESIGNATIONS				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
• Necessary to meet minimum requirements for the administration of the area; • Required in emergencies involving the health and safety of persons within the areas; or • For the exercise of a private existing right or other special provision.				
b. Visitor Use Management				
Vermilion				
Existing Paria Canyon-Coyote Buttes visitor use management prescriptions would remain in place.	Existing Paria Canyon-Coyote Buttes visitor use management prescriptions for the Paria Canyon-Coyote Buttes permit area could be modified as needed to facilitate changes in visitor use management that may result from the evaluation of monitoring data.		Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternatives B & C
C. ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS				
Wilderness Management				
Common To All Planning Areas				
N/A	A monitoring program would be developed to assess the condition and long-term trends of wilderness resources and provide a basis for future management actions.			
Wilderness Management Plans				
Common To All Planning Areas				
The BLM wilderness areas would continue to be managed in accordance with their existing wilderness management plans.	Existing BLM wilderness management plans would be revised to place higher emphasis or dependence on allowing natural processes to maintain or restore natural conditions.	Existing BLM wilderness management plans would be evaluated and amended where necessary to conform to new management direction where appropriate, such as Monument proclamations, DFCs, or listed species recovery plans.		
Parashant				
A wilderness management plan would be developed to guide the preservation, management, and use of NPS wilderness resources (NPS-WD-3).				
Arizona Strip FO				
A joint BLM/US. Forest Service (USFS) wilderness management plan would be written with the North Kaibab Ranger District for Kanab Creek Wilderness.				

TABLE 2.16: SPECIAL AREA DESIGNATIONS				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED
II. WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS (ADMINISTRATIVE DESIGNATION)				
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS				
1. Wild and Scenic Rivers Interim Management				
Vermilion and Arizona Strip FO				
The viability of wild and scenic river candidates for Congressional consideration would be ensured through effective interim management. Until Congress acts to designate or release from further consideration rivers determined to be eligible and suitable through the previous RMP process and the subsequent AZ Statewide W&SR LEIS, the following desired conditions would be maintained: • Preservation of the stream's free-flowing nature. • Preservation, protection, and, to the greatest extent practicable, enhancement of identified outstandingly remarkable values. ▪ Paria River: scenic, recreational, geologic, riparian, fish and wildlife, and cultural values. ▪ Virgin River: scenic, geologic, aquatic and riparian values • Preservation of characteristics that establish the potential classifications as Wild, Scenic, or Recreational: ▪ Wild: free of impoundments, generally inaccessible except by trail, with shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. ▪ Scenic: free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail. However, shoreline disturbance from highway construction is apparent at several points. ▪ Recreational: several access points and noticeable human developments.				
2. Potential Congressional Designation				
Vermilion				
If congressionally designated, water quality would be maintained or improved. (LEIS)				
Congressional Release				
Vermilion and Arizona Strip FO				
Should Paria River and Virgin River study area lands not be included by Congress in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System but instead be released from further consideration and/or interim management, those lands would be managed by the BLM using the goals, guidance and prescriptions described for the corresponding Management Unit. (LEIS)				
SPECIAL AREA DESIGNATIONS				
B. Wild and Scenic River Suitability Recommendation				
Vermilion				
The Paria River, including the portion through the Glen Canyon Recreation Area to the confluence of the Colorado River, would continue to be tentatively classified as Wild and Scenic.				

TABLE 2.16: SPECIAL AREA DESIGNATIONS				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED
The entire 27-mile Paria River study area (BLM portion) would continue to be recommended for designation as wild. (LEIS)				
The Paria River study area would continue to be determined as suitable for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. (WR04)(LEIS)				
Arizona Strip FO				
The Virgin River would retain its tentative classification as wild from the Utah state line to the first I-15 bridge; scenic from the I-15 bridge to the Virgin River Campground; and recreational from the campground to the Nevada state line.				
The Virgin River would retain its designation as the Virgin River Corridor ACEC to protect important wild and scenic river characteristics.				
The Virgin River study area would retain its suitability determination for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. (LEIS)				
The Virgin River study area would retain its recommendation for designation as a Study River under Section 5(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (PL 90-542). (LEIS)				
C. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS				
1. Actions to Achieve				
Vermilion & Arizona Strip FO				
Implementation of the recommendations for Paria River and Virgin River would continue the protective status (interim management) associated with the eligibility findings defined in the AZ Strip District RMP until Congress makes a decision about W&SR designations.				
Vermilion				
Wild and scenic river designation would continue to require certain management actions to be initiated in connection with the designation of the Paria River study area as wild. Where wild and scenic river management actions overlap ongoing management actions, the more stringent action would be implemented. (LEIS)				
Arizona Strip FO				
The Virgin River would be studied in conjunction with Utah and Nevada to determine suitability under the Wild and Scenic River Act.				
The recommendation for designation the Virgin River study area to be designated as a study river would preclude there being any wild and scenic river management actions associated with implementation. (LEIS)				
Allowable Uses				
Restrictions of Uses from a Potential Congressional Designation				
2. ***Vermilion***				
Developed campgrounds, interpretive centers, or administrative headquarters within the river corridor would continue to be prohibited. Simple comfort and convenience facilities could be permitted. (LEIS)				
New transmission lines, natural gas lines, and water lines would continue to be prohibited. (LEIS)				

TABLE 2.16: SPECIAL AREA DESIGNATIONS				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
Woodcutting would continue to not be permitted except when needed to clear trails, for visitor safety, or to control fire. (LEIS)				
Livestock grazing would continue to be managed to protect outstandingly remarkable values within the area. (LEIS)				
Instream flows would continue to be quantified and protected. An instream flow assessment would continue to be made in order to secure instream flow water rights for applicable outstandingly remarkable values. (LEIS)				
No new flood control dams, levees, or other water works would be permitted. (LEIS)				
Hydroelectric power facilities would continue to be prohibited. (LEIS)				
All water supply dams and major diversions would continue to be prohibited. (LEIS)				
Construction of new roads or trails for motorized travel would continue to be prohibited. (LEIS)				
b. Restrictions on Uses Under Interim Management				
Arizona Strip FO				
Potential actions that may affect Virgin River wild and scenic values would be subject to interim protection. Management activities would not be allowed to damage the existing eligibility, classification, or suitability. The free-flowing characteristics of the river segment cannot be modified.				
III. NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL (CONGRESSIONAL DESIGNATION)				
The Old Spanish Trail Recognition Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-325) designated approximately 3,000 miles of trail routes from Santa Fe, New Mexico to Los Angeles, California (December 4, 2002).				
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS (Old Spanish NHT Interim Management)				
Vermilion and Arizona Strip FO				
The following DFCs would apply to the Old Spanish NHT: • Visitors seeking to experience the NHT would understand and appreciate the trail's history and significance • Visitors would appreciate and respect the rights of landowners in the area. • High-potential NHT segments and historic sites would be protected from over-use, inappropriate use, and vandalism. • Scenic values related to historical resources would be protected. • The viability of NHT resources for comprehensive planning would be ensured through effective interim management. • Maximum protection of historic and prehistoric properties within the trail corridor would be provided. • The trail would be managed using the interim provisions of this Plan until a Comprehensive Management Plan/EIS is produced by the Old Spanish NHT planning team.				

TABLE 2.16: SPECIAL AREA DESIGNATIONS				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED
MANAGEMENT ACTIONS				
B. 1. Actions to Achieve				
Visitor Information and Education				
Vermilion and Arizona Strip FO				
The BLM and local partners would: • Provide a supply of existing interpretive and educational materials about the Old Spanish NHT and NHT system. • Provide, to the extent feasible, trip-planning and other information about the trail to support visitation to trail-related sites. • Work with the Old Spanish Trail Association to provide brochures at regional visitor centers and museums to promote education about the trail.				
a. b. Resource Protection				
Vermilion and Arizona Strip FO				
Where significant trail corridor segments and associated sites are documented, viewsheds, as observed from these areas, would be maintained.				
When high potential trail sites and/or trail segments on BLM lands are documented, existing routes that may adversely affect these resources may be limited or closed.				
Any changes to the characteristic landscape must be low in the Old Spanish NHT corridor on public lands. (See Table 2.8: Visual Resources.)				
Recreational development of the trail would not occur prior to the development of the Comprehensive Management Plan/EIS.				
2. Allowable Uses				
Vermilion and Arizona Strip FO				
Valid existing rights and existing land use authorizations would be recognized on public lands.				
C. ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS				
Trail resources (natural, cultural, and historical) would be identified, recorded, and protected on federal land. The BLM would gather new information on known or additional high-potential historic sites and segments and cooperate with other federal managers, trail associations, trail scholars, and state historic preservation offices in adding, deleting, or modifying the list of sites and trail segments.				
The following criteria, based on the NRHP and the National Trails System Act, would be used to begin to identify high-potential sites or high-potential route segments resources on public lands: • Significance to the trail (based on documentation and/or archeological research). • Integrity of the physical remains. • Integrity and quality of the setting including scenic quality and relative freedom from intrusion. • Opportunity for high-quality recreation evoking the historic trail experience. • Opportunity to interpret the primary period of trail use.				

TABLE 2.16: SPECIAL AREA DESIGNATIONS				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
Scheduled site monitoring of significant sites and trail segments on BLM lands would be provided.				
IV. RESOURCE CONSERVATION AREAS (RCAs; ADMINISTRATIVE DESIGNATION)				
A. LAND USE ALLOCATION				
Parashant				
Mt. Trumbull RCA would retain its designation at 102,307 acres to protect wilderness, wildlife habitat, livestock grazing, recreation, ponderosa forest, cultural resources, scenic values, and watershed resources.	The Mt. Trumbull RCA (102,307 acres) designation would be revoked because the Monument provides adequate protection of resources.			
Parashant RCA would retain its designation at 39,868 acres to protect wildlife habitat, livestock grazing, recreation, and watershed resources.	The Parashant RCA (39,868 acres) designation would be revoked because the Monument provides adequate protection of resources.			
Vermilion				
Canyons/Plateaus of the Paria RCA would retain its designation at 293,689 acres to protect cultural resources, recreation, scenic values, wilderness, recreation, and wildlife habitat.	The Canyons/Plateaus of the Paria RCA (293,689 acres) designation would be revoked because the Monument provides adequate protection of resources.			
V. AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN (ACEC) (ADMINISTRATIVE DESIGNATION)				
ACECs would be designated where special management is needed to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, fish or wildlife, and plant resources and their context or habitat. See Table 2.7: Cultural Resource and Table 2.5: Special Status Species for specific ACEC designations proposed. See Appendix 2.K for specific ACEC values, relevance and importance criteria.				

TABLE 2.16: SPECIAL AREA DESIGNATIONS				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
A. Desired Future Conditions				
Arizona Strip FO				
ACECs would provide protection for special status plant and animal species, scenic values, riparian values, wilderness characteristics allocations, and significant cultural resources.				
ACECs would be managed for information, protection, conservation, interpretation, and education.				
Special Area Designations				
B. ***Parashant***				
Nampaweap ACEC				
Nampaweap ACEC would be maintained at 535 acres to protect cultural resources.	Nampaweap ACEC would be revoked because Monument status provides additional protection of resources beyond ACEC designation.			
Witch Pool ACEC				
Witch Pool ACEC would be maintained at 279 acres to protect cultural resources	Witch Pool ACEC would be revoked because Monument status provides additional protection of resources beyond ACEC designation.			
Pakoon ACEC				
The Pakoon Desert Wildlife Management Area (DWMA)/ ACEC would be maintained at 76,014 acres for protection of the threatened desert tortoise and Mojave Desert Ecological Zone values. Activities administered by the Arizona Strip on Lake Mead National Recreation Area (NRA) and on public lands in Nevada would be managed in accordance with DWMA/ACEC prescriptions.	The Pakoon ACEC for protection of the threatened desert tortoise and Mojave Desert Ecological Zone values would be revoked. The same 76,014-acre area would continue to be managed for protection of desert tortoise as the Pakoon (DWMA). Activities administered by the Arizona Strip on Lake Mead NRA and on public lands in Nevada would be managed in accordance with DWMA prescriptions.		The Pakoon ACEC for protection of the threatened desert tortoise and Mojave Desert Ecological zone values would be revoked. The same area, minus the Grand Gulch Wash portion, would continue to be managed for protection of desert tortoise as the Pakoon DWMA (69,083 acres). Activities on NPS lands and on public lands in Nevada would be managed in accordance with DWMA prescriptions.	Same as Alternatives B and C

TABLE 2.16: SPECIAL AREA DESIGNATIONS				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
Arizona Strip FO				
1. Beaver Dam Slope ACEC				
The Beaver Dam Slope ACEC would be maintained at 51,197 acres to protect of threatened desert tortoise and Mojave Desert Ecological Zone values.	The Beaver Dam Slope ACEC would be enlarged to 52,753 acres to protect threatened desert tortoise and Mojave Desert Ecological Zone values. Boundary adjustments would incorporate areas of critical habitat and lower quality habitat not previously included in the ACEC.	The Beaver Dam Slope ACEC would be enlarged to 51,984 acres to protect threatened desert tortoise and Mojave Desert Ecological Zone values. Boundary adjustments would incorporate areas of critical habitat and lower quality habitat not previously included in the ACEC.		
2. Little Black Mountain ACEC				
Little Black Mountain ACEC would be maintained at 241 acres to protect cultural resources.				
3. Marble Canyon ACEC				
Marble Canyon ACEC would be maintained at 11,012 acres to protect Brady pincushion cactus.	Marble Canyon ACEC would be enlarged to 102,141 acres to protect Brady pincushion cactus.	Marble Canyon ACEC would be enlarged to 11,926 acres to protect Brady pincushion cactus.		Marble Canyon ACEC would be reduced to 9,852 acres to protect Brady pincushion cactus.
4. Virgin River Corridor ACEC				
The Virgin River ACEC would be maintained at 8,075 acres to protect Virgin River fishes and threatened desert tortoise.	The Virgin River ACEC would be modified to include only the 100-year floodplain (approx. 2,063 acres) to protect Virgin River fishes. Boundary adjustments would eliminate areas outside of the 100-year floodplain previously included in the ACEC. The ACEC would include habitat for the SW willow flycatcher.			
5. Virgin Slope ACEC				
The Virgin Slope ACEC would be maintained at 39,931 acres to protect threatened desert tortoise and Mojave Desert Ecological Zone values.	The Virgin Slope ACEC would be enlarged to 40,287 acres to protect threatened desert tortoise and Mojave Desert Ecological Zone values.	The Virgin Slope ACEC would be enlarged to 40,206 acres to protect threatened desert tortoise and Mojave Desert Ecological Zone values. Boundary adjustments would incorporate areas of critical habitat and lower quality habitat not previously included in the ACEC.		

TABLE 2.16: SPECIAL AREA DESIGNATIONS				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
	Boundary adjustments would incorporate areas of critical habitat and lower quality habitat not previously included in the ACEC.			
6. Fort Pearce ACEC				
Fort Pearce ACEC would be maintained at 916 acres to protect threatened Siler pincushion cactus	Fort Pearce ACEC would be enlarged to 5,498 acres to protect threatened Siler pincushion cactus.		Fort Pearce ACEC designation would be revoked.	Same as Alternative B
7. Johnson Spring ACEC				
Johnson Spring ACEC would be maintained at 2,464 acres to protect threatened Siler pincushion cactus.	Johnson Spring ACEC would be reduced to 2,058 acres, but would include protection of threatened Siler pincushion cactus as well as cultural resources.	Johnson Spring ACEC would be reduced to 1,986 acres, but would include resources and threatened Siler pincushion cactus as well as cultural resources	Johnson Spring ACEC designation would be revoked.	Same as Alternative B
8. Lost Spring Mountain ACEC				
Lost Spring Mountain ACEC would be maintained at 8,262 acres to protect threatened Siler pincushion cactus.	Lost Spring Mountain ACEC would be increased to 17,744 acres for protection of cultural resources and threatened Siler pincushion cactus.	Lost Spring Mountain ACEC would be reduced to 4,431 acres, but would include protection of threatened Siler pincushion cactus as well as cultural resources.	Lost Spring Mountain ACEC designation would be revoked.	Same as Alternative B
9. Moonshine Ridge ACEC				
Moonshine Ridge ACEC would be maintained at 5,095 acres to protect threatened Siler pincushion cactus.	Moonshine Ridge ACEC would be increased to 9,231 acres to protect threatened Siler pincushion cactus and cultural resources.	Moonshine Ridge ACEC would be reduced to 2,575 acres, but would include protection of threatened Siler pincushion cactus as well as cultural resources	Moonshine Ridge ACEC designation would be revoked.	Same as Alternative B

TABLE 2.16: SPECIAL AREA DESIGNATIONS				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
10. Black Knolls ACEC				
N/A	The Black Knolls ACEC would be designated at 80 acres to protect endangered Holmgren milkvetch.	The Black Knolls ACEC would be designated at 80 acres to protect endangered Holmgren milkvetch.	N/A	Same as Alternative B
11. Kanab Creek ACEC				
N/A	The Kanab Creek ACEC would be designated at 13,146 acres to protect endangered SW willow flycatcher and riparian, cultural, and scenic values. An ACEC plan would be developed for management of this species and associated riparian values consistent with the SW Willow Flycatcher Recovery Plan.	The Kanab Creek ACEC would be designated at 9,211 acres to protect endangered SW willow flycatcher and riparian, cultural, and scenic values. An ACEC plan would be developed for management of this species and associated riparian values consistent with the SW Willow Flycatcher Recovery Plan.	N/A	Same as Alternative B
12. Coyote Valley ACEC				
N/A	The Coyote Valley ACEC would be designated at 776 acres to protect endangered Paradine plains cactus.	N/A		Same as Alternative B
13. Lone Butte ACEC				
N/A	Designate Lone Butte ACEC would be designated at 1,900 acres to protect cultural resources, scenic resources, and the threatened Jones cycladenia.		N/A	Same as Alternative B
14. Shinarump ACEC				
N/A	Shinarump ACEC would be designated at 3,619 acres to	N/A		Same as Alternative B

TABLE 2.16: SPECIAL AREA DESIGNATIONS				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED
	protect cultural resources.			
15. Buckskin ACEC				
N/A	Buckskin ACEC would be designated at 160 acres to protect the rare Gierisch mallow.	N/A		
16. Clayhole ACEC				
N/A	Clayhole ACEC would be designated at 7,362 acres to protect the rare Fickeisen plains cactus.	N/A		
17. Grey Points ACEC				
N/A	Grey Points ACEC would be designated at 12,881 acres to protect desert bighorn sheep.	N/A		
18. Hurricane Cliffs ACEC				
N/A	Hurricane Cliffs ACEC would be designated at 23,464 acres to protect desert bighorn sheep and riparian values.	N/A		
19. Lime Kiln/Hatchet Canyon ACEC				
N/A	Lime Kiln/Hatchet Canyon ACEC would be designated at 11,731 acres to protect desert bighorn sheep.	N/A		
20. Twist Hills ACEC				
N/A	Twist Hills ACEC would be designated at 1,255 acres to	N/A		

TABLE 2.16: SPECIAL AREA DESIGNATIONS				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED
	protect the rare Fickeisen plains cactus.			
C. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS				
Arizona Strip FO				
1. Beaver Dam Slope, Little Black Mountain, Marble Canyon, Virgin River Corridor, and Virgin Slope ACECs (General Management Decisions; also apply to all new ACECs under the alternatives they are proposed)				
• The BLM would seek to acquire non-Federal lands and interests in lands within the ACECs, from willing sellers by purchase, exchange, or donation. Acquisitions would include surface and subsurface rights, and water rights, whenever possible. • The BLM would retain the ACECs in public ownership. • New land use authorizations would be discouraged within ACECs and would be authorized only when no reasonable alternative exists and impacts to cultural resources or listed species and their habitat can be mitigated with special terms and conditions. New rights-of-way would be routed away from high-density listed species' populations, and along the edges of avoidance areas. • ACECs would remain open to locatable mineral exploration and development. A Mining Plan of Operation with special mitigation measures would be required to avoid impacts to critical resources or proposed or designated critical habitat. • ACECs would remain open to leasable mineral exploration and development. Special mitigation would be required to avoid impacts to special status species and proposed or designated critical habitat and cultural resources. • New mineral material disposal sites in ACECs would not be authorized. Existing material sites would be evaluated and closed, if found to be impacting significant resources. • The BLM would authorize only temporary upgrading of existing roads. • The BLM would not authorize or renew material site rights-of-way in ACECs • New roads would be authorized on a temporary basis only or when beneficial for relevant resources. • Vegetation diversity would be maintained or improved in accordance with ecosite guides. • ACECs would be closed to all vegetative product sales. • ACECs designated for the protection of plants would be closed to the collection of vegetative materials. • Collection of dead and down wood would be allowed for personal campfire use only, subject to fire restrictions. • OHV restrictions would apply. T/E plant ACEC's would be closed. Motorized and mechanized vehicle use in ACECs with cultural or listed species values would be limited to designated or existing roads or trails (See Table 2.15: Trails and Travel Management).				
2. Beaver Dam Slope and Virgin Slope ACECs (Desert Tortoise Management)				
Trails and travel management actions within the desert tortoise ACECs would include the following decisions: • New paved roads would not be authorized in desert tortoise ACECs. Temporary upgrading of existing roads, and construction of new unpaved roads in				

TABLE 2.16: SPECIAL AREA DESIGNATIONS				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
ACECs could be authorized only where positive benefits would result for desert tortoise or their management. • The BLM would maintain or authorize maintenance of existing roads in desert tortoise habitat, except that non-emergency maintenance activities would be conducted from October 15 to March 15. Operators of road graders and other maintenance equipment would be required to attend an education class prior to performing the work. Maintenance activities would be limited to previously disturbed areas, unless cleared by a qualified biologist. • Vehicles associated with BLM-authorized projects traveling on unpaved roads in ACECs would be required to keep speeds at or below 40 mph during the active season to protect desert tortoises. Speed limits may be less on specific roads through high-density tortoise areas. Fire management within the desert tortoise ACECs would include the following decisions: • Full fire suppression activities would be initiated in desert habitat, including the Beaver Dam Slope, Virgin Slope, and Virgin River ACECs. Fires would be suppressed with minimal surface disturbance. • Burning out of unburned fingers and islands of desert tortoise habitat would not be permitted. • Use of foam or fugitive retardant would be authorized in desert tortoise habitat. • Camps, staging areas, and helispots would be surveyed for desert tortoises prior to use whenever feasible; camps would be established within previously disturbed areas whenever practicable. Livestock grazing within the desert tortoise ACECs would include the following decisions: • Seasonal grazing only would be authorized in the Beaver Dam Slope, Virgin Slope ACECs, and in the Virgin River ACEC below the mouth of the Virgin River Gorge from October 15 - March 15 of each year to protect desert tortoise habitat. • Grazing utilization levels would be set at 45% of current year's growth on allotments in desert tortoise habitat. Recreation management within the desert tortoise ACECs would include the following decisions: • Vehicle camping would be restricted to disturbed areas within 50 feet of designated roads in the desert tortoise ACECs. Backpacking, horseback riding, and mountain biking would be allowed throughout the area, providing tortoise habitats or populations are not adversely impacted. • Competitive speed events would be prohibited within the desert tortoise ACECs. • Organized non-speed events would be restricted to designated roads within the desert tortoise ACECs. • Activities that could adversely affect the desert tortoise during their active season within tortoise habitat may be limited to the period between October 15 and March 15. The BLM may restrict season of use, number of visitors, and/or close an area to recreational activities. Minerals management within the desert tortoise ACECs would include the following decisions: • ACECs would remain open to mineral entry under the mining laws. • Mineral material disposals would not be authorized within the desert tortoise ACECs. • Special mitigation would be required in mining plans of operation to avoid impacts to desert tortoise within the desert tortoise ACECs. • ACECs would be closed to authorization or renewal of material site rights-of-way. • Desert tortoise ACECs would remain open to leasing subject to seasonal restrictions and subject to a waivable no surface occupancy stipulation (WNSO).				

TABLE 2.16: SPECIAL AREA DESIGNATIONS

ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED
Surface disturbing activity would be limited to the period from October 15 to March 15 under a seasonal restriction. • Non-commercial hand collection of rocks within 100 feet of designated open roads would be permitted in desert tortoise ACECs. Vegetation management within the desert tortoise ACECs would include the following management: • No mechanical treatment or conversion would be allowed unless the project benefits or improves tortoise management and condition of habitat. • Habitat restoration in desert tortoise habitat would not include planting or seeding of nonnative plants. • Desert tortoise ACECs would be closed to live vegetation harvest, except salvage in areas where surface disturbance has been authorized. • Collection of dead and down wood would be allowed for personal camp use only. Other surface disturbing actions within the desert tortoise ACECs would include the following decisions: • Reclamation would be required for activities that result in loss or degradation of tortoise habitat within ACECs. Habitat would be restored or reclaimed to as close a pre-disturbance condition as practicable.				
The BLM would not authorize any land uses under the R&PP Act within the desert tortoise ACECs. Landfills, airports, or sewage treatment ponds would not be authorized within the desert tortoise ACECs. Unauthorized dumpsites would be cleaned up as funding allows.	Lands and Realty management within the desert tortoise ACECs would include the following decisions: • No new land use authorizations would be allowed within the desert tortoise ACECs, except within designated ROW corridors/sites and existing right of way use areas.			
3. Beaver Dam Slope and Virgin Slope ACECs (Desert Tortoise Management)				
Minerals management within the desert tortoise ACECs would include the following decisions: • Would be open to fluid mineral leasing subject to seasonal restrictions. • Non-commercial hand collection of rocks within 100 feet of designated open roads would be permitted in desert tortoise ACECs. Trails and travel management actions within the desert tortoise ACECs would include the following decisions: • Temporary access routes in desert tortoise habitat created during project construction would be modified as necessary to prevent further use. • Motorized and mechanized travel would be limited to designated roads and trails. Surface disturbing activities in desert tortoise habitat would be managed as follows: • Reclamation would be required for activities that result in loss or degradation of tortoise habitat within DWMA/WHA. Habitat would be restored or reclaimed to as close a pre-disturbance condition as practicable. Mitigation measures may be included in decision documents to offset the loss of quality or quantity of				

TABLE 2.16: SPECIAL AREA DESIGNATIONS				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
desert tortoise habitat. • Compensation may be required to mitigate residual impacts from authorized actions. • The BLM would not authorize any military maneuvers within special status species ACECs. • Authorized actions that may result in adverse effects to desert tortoises would require implementation of project stipulations including personnel education programs, pre-construction clearances, defined construction areas, operational restrictions, and procedures for moving tortoises out of harm's way. (See Appendix 2.E for a list of stipulations.) • Proposed actions would be evaluated to ensure they do not contribute to the proliferation of natural predators within desert tortoise habitat. Where proposed waters or other developments may lead to adverse effects to the desert tortoise, specific actions would be taken to reduce or eliminate the adverse effects. Such actions include, but are not limited to redesign, incorporation of new features, movement, or abandonment. • Utility lines would be designed, located, and constructed so as to avoid attracting desert tortoise predators. • Surface disturbing activities would be limited to the period from October 15 through March 15. Other management actions in desert tortoise habitat would include the following: • The BLM would cooperate with agencies and private land owners on a case-by-case basis to relocate tortoises from previously conveyed federal lands within the planning area that are slated for development to public lands. No translocations of desert tortoises from private to public lands would occur without completion of a Section 7 consultation or Section 10 (a) habitat conservation plan. • The BLM would cooperate with other agencies and groups to identify areas where uncontrolled dogs are causing desert tortoise mortality.				
Fire management in desert tortoise habitat within the ACECs would include conservation measures for desert tortoise as described in the 2004 Land Use Plan Amendment for Fire and Fuels.	Fire management in desert tortoise habitat within the ACECs would include conservation measures for desert tortoise as described in Appendix 2.E.			
Vegetation management in desert tortoise habitat within the ACECs would include conservation measures for desert tortoise as described in the 2004 Land Use Plan Amendment for Fire and Fuels.	Vegetation management in desert tortoise habitat within the ACECs would include conservation measures for desert tortoise as described in Appendix 2.E.			

TABLE 2.16: SPECIAL AREA DESIGNATIONS				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
4. Virgin River Corridor ACEC				
Same as C-2 (Desert Tortoise Management)	The Virgin River Corridor ACEC would not be managed for desert tortoises as no desert tortoise habitat would be included in the ACEC.			
• The Virgin River Gorge Scenic Withdrawal area (6,736 acres) would continue on lands outside wilderness. • The Virgin River Gorge Scenic Withdrawal area would continue to be closed to mineral entry, otherwise plan of operation required. • Would be open to fluid mineral leasing subject to no surface occupancy in the Virgin River Gorge Scenic Withdrawal area and subject to standard terms and conditions in other areas. • Rest from grazing during the growing season of willows and cottonwoods would be implemented. • Seasonal rest from cattle grazing would be implemented from April 1 through September 15. • The ACEC would be closed to OHV travel. • Maximum utilization limits of 35% on key species would be implemented in accordance with SW willow flycatcher recovery plan (USFWS 2002)				
Native Fishes Management				
a. N/A	The BLM would coordinate with the Virgin River Fishes Recovery Team in implementing the following recovery action items: • Non-native fish barriers would be established at suitable locations on the Virgin River. • Non-native fish populations would be reduced or eradicated. • Habitat improvement projects to benefit native fish species would be implemented. • Instream flow water rights would be acquired and protected.			
N/A	In cooperation with the USFWS, AGFD, and the Virgin River Fishes Recovery Team, BLM would assist with construction and installation of habitat improvement projects to benefit native fish species. BLM would assist in location and construction of non-native fish barriers at suitable locations along the Virgin River in the Planning Area.			
N/A	In cooperation with the USFWS, AGFD, and the Virgin River Fishes Recovery Team, BLM would assist in efforts to reduce or eradicate non-native fish populations.			
N/A	BLM would acquire and protect instream flow water rights.			
Fire management within the Virgin River Corridor ACEC would include conservation measures for native fishes as described in the 2004 Land Use Plan Amendment for Fire and Fuels.	Fire management within the Virgin River Corridor ACEC would include conservation measures for native fishes as described in Appendix 2.E.			

TABLE 2.16: SPECIAL AREA DESIGNATIONS				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
Vegetation management within the Virgin River Corridor ACEC would include conservation measures for native fishes as described in the 2004 Land Use Plan Amendment for Fire and Fuels.	Vegetation management within the Virgin River Corridor ACEC would include conservation measures for native fishes as described in Appendix 2.E.			
N/A	Stream bank alteration due to recreational activities and livestock grazing within the Virgin River Corridor ACEC would be limited to 25% annually.			
N/A	Utilization levels of native riparian trees within the Virgin River Corridor ACEC would be limited to 30% of the apical stems per growing season.			
Land exchanges or disposals would be managed so that future developments would not adversely affect flows in the Virgin River.				
Actions that degrade riparian habitat or reduce the potential of the area to support riparian vegetation would be modified, restricted, or prohibited.				
b. Southwestern Willow Flycatcher				
Vegetation management within SW willow flycatcher habitat would include the following decisions: • Suitable flycatcher habitat would be managed so that its suitable characteristics are not eliminated or degraded. • Potential flycatcher habitat would be managed to allow natural regeneration (through natural processes) into suitable habitat as rapidly as possible.				
Grazing management within SW willow flycatcher habitat would include the following decisions: • Livestock would be excluded from suitable flycatcher habitat (whether occupied or unoccupied) during the growing season. • Livestock grazing would not be authorized on the River Pasture of the Lambing Allotment from April 1 through September 1.				
Fish and wildlife management within five miles of SW willow flycatcher habitat would include the following decisions: • The BLM would continue to identify and evaluate areas where concentrations of brown-headed cowbirds occur on public lands in the Planning Area. • The BLM would evaluate ways to reduce cowbird concentration areas found.				
N/A	Riparian areas would be maintained in proper functioning condition in accordance with prescriptions described in the vegetation management section of this document (See Vegetation Management section).			
N/A	The BLM would implement conservation measures for protection of SW willow flycatcher as defined in Appendix 2.E.			
5. Little Black Mountain ACEC				
The ACEC would be closed to OHV travel.				

TABLE 2.16: SPECIAL AREA DESIGNATIONS				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
6. Marble Canyon ACEC				
The ACEC would be closed to OHV travel.	Motorized and mechanized travel would be limited to existing roads and trails (temporary).			
• Existing material sites would be evaluated for retention. • The ACEC plan would be updated to insure that management of Brady pincushion cactus is consistent with the recovery plan.				
7. Fort Pearce, Johnson Springs, Lost Spring Mountain, and Moonshine Ridge ACECs				
Same as C-1 (General Management Decisions), with the following additions: • No new corrals or water developments would be authorized or constructed within the ACEC boundary. • The feasibility of relocating existing corrals or water developments outside the ACEC boundary would be considered. • The ACEC would be closed to OHV travel.			N/A	Same as Alts A-C
8. Johnson Spring, Lost Spring Mountain, and Moonshine Ridge ACECs				
Motorized and mechanized travel would be limited to existing roads and trails (temporary).			N/A	Same as Alts A-C
9. Black Knolls and Kanab Creek ACECs				
N/A	Same as C-1 (General Management Decisions), with the following addition: The ACEC would be closed to OHV travel		N/A	Same as Alts B & C
10. Kanab Creek ACEC				
b. Southwestern Willow Flycatcher				
N/A	Vegetation management within SW willow flycatcher habitat would include the following decisions: • Suitable flycatcher habitat would be managed so that its suitable characteristics are not eliminated or degraded. • Potential flycatcher habitat would be managed to allow natural regeneration (through natural processes) into suitable habitat as rapidly as possible.		N/A	Same as Alts B & C
N/A	Grazing management within SW willow flycatcher habitat would include the following decisions:		N/A	Same as Alts B & C

TABLE 2.16: SPECIAL AREA DESIGNATIONS				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
	• Livestock would be excluded from suitable flycatcher habitat (whether occupied or unoccupied) during the growing season. • Livestock grazing would not be authorized on the Kanab Creek Allotment from April 15 through September 15. • Maximum utilization limits of 35% would be implemented on key species in accordance with SW willow flycatcher recovery plan. • No new corrals or water developments would be authorized or constructed within the ACEC boundary. • The feasibility of relocating existing corrals or water developments outside the ACEC boundary would be considered.			
N/A	Fish and wildlife management within five miles of SW willow flycatcher habitat would include the following decisions: • The BLM would continue to identify and evaluate areas where concentrations of brown-headed cowbirds occur on public lands in the Planning Area. • The BLM would evaluate ways to reduce cowbird concentration areas found.		N/A	Same as Alts B & C
N/A	• Riparian areas would be maintained in proper functioning condition in accordance with prescriptions described in the vegetation management section of this document (See Vegetation Management section). • The BLM would implement conservation measures for protection of SW willow flycatcher as defined in Appen 2.E.			Same as Alts B & C
14. Coyote Valley ACEC				
N/A	Same as C-1 (General Man. Decisions) with this addition: The ACEC would be closed to OHV travel.	N/A	Same as Alternative B	

TABLE 2.16: SPECIAL AREA DESIGNATIONS				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED
15. Lone Butte and Shinarump ACECs				
N/A	Same as C-1 (General Man. Decisions), with this addition: • The ACEC would be closed to OHV travel.	N/A		Same as Alternative B
16. Shinarump ACEC				
N/A	• No new corrals or water developments would be authorized or constructed within the ACEC boundary. • Motorized and mechanized travel would be limited to existing roads and trails (temporary). • The feasibility of relocating existing corrals or water developments outside the ACEC boundary would be considered.	N/A		Same as Alternative B
11. Buckskin, Clayhole, Grey Points, Hurricane Cliffs, Lime Kiln/Hatchet Canyon, and Twist Hill ACECs				
N/A	Same as C-1 (General Man. Decisions), with this addition: • Motorized travel would be limited to existing roads and trails (temporary)	N/A		
12. Clayhole and Twist Hill ACECs				
N/A	No new corrals or water developments would be authorized or constructed within the ACEC boundary.	N/A		

TABLE 2.16: SPECIAL AREA DESIGNATIONS				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
13. Clayhole ACEC				
N/A	The feasibility of relocating existing corrals or water developments outside the ACEC boundary would be considered.	N/A		
D. ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS				
Arizona Strip FO				
1. Beaver Dam Slope, Little Black Mountain, Marble Canyon, Virgin River Corridor, and Virgin Slope ACECs (General Administrative Actions; also apply to all new ACECs under the alternatives they are proposed)				
Site Steward patrols would be implemented in all ACECs with cultural values. Opportunities for scientific research would be sought and encouraged for all ACECs. Protective measures would be taken to protect cultural resources in ACECs from further damage because of natural or human causes.				
Virgin River Corridor ACEC				
Native Fishes				
N/A	In cooperation with the USFWS, AGFD, and the Virgin River Fishes Recovery Team, BLM would assist in monitoring efforts for native Virgin River fish populations.			
a. b. Southwestern Willow Flycatcher				
The BLM would continue to maintain updated maps of SW willow flycatcher habitat in the Planning Area, which would include: • Location, size, shape, and spacing of habitat areas • Habitat stage with respect to flycatchers (suitable occupied, suitable unoccupied, suitable unsurveyed, potential or regenerating) • Status of flycatcher surveys for each area of suitable habitat.				
The BLM would continue to maintain a database of SW willow flycatcher observations.				
3. Fort Pearce, Johnson Spring, Lost Spring Mountain, and Moonshine Ridge ACECs				
Same as D-1 (General Administrative Actions)			N/A	Same as Alternative B
4. Johnson Spring, Lost Spring Mountain, and Moonshine Ridge ACECs				
• These ACECs would be inventoried for cultural resources at Class II or III level, as funding allows.			N/A	Same as Alternative B

TABLE 2.16: SPECIAL AREA DESIGNATIONS				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
• Upon completion of cultural resource inventories, boundary adjustments may be refined, if appropriate, based on acquired data.				
5. Black Knolls and Kanab Creek ACECs				
N/A	Same as D-1 (General Administrative Actions)		N/A	Same as Alternative B
6. Kanab Creek ACEC				
N/A	• This ACEC would be inventoried for cultural resources at a Class II or III level, as funding allows. • Upon completion of cultural resource inventories, boundary adjustments may be refined, if appropriate, based on acquired data.		N/A	Same as Alternative B
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher				
a. N/A	The BLM would continue to maintain updated maps of SW willow flycatcher habitat in the Planning Area, which would include: • Location, size, shape, and spacing of habitat areas • Habitat stage with respect to flycatchers (suitable occupied, suitable unoccupied, suitable unsurveyed, potential or regenerating) • Status of flycatcher surveys for each area of suitable habitat.		N/A	Same as Alternative B
N/A	The BLM would continue to maintain a database of SW willow flycatcher observations.		N/A	Same as Alternative B
7. Coyote Valley ACEC				
N/A	Same as D-1 (General Administrative Actions)	N/A	Same as Alternative B	
8. Lone Butte and Shinarump ACECs				
N/A	Same as D-1 (Gen Admin Act.)	N/A		Same as Alternative B
N/A	• These ACECs would be inventoried for cultural resources at a Class II or III	N/A		Same as Alternative B

TABLE 2.16: SPECIAL AREA DESIGNATIONS				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED
	level, as funding allows. • Upon completion of cultural resource inventories, boundary adjustments may be refined, if appropriate, based on acquired data.			
9. Buckskin, Clayhole, Grey Points, Hurricane Cliffs, Lime Kiln/Hatchet Canyon, and Twist Hill ACECs				
N/A	Same as D-1 (General Administrative Actions)	N/A		
10. Hurricane Cliffs ACEC				
N/A	New cooperative water development would be provided for livestock and bighorn sheep on the cliffs above Cottonwood and Rock Canyon.	N/A		
E. IMPLEMENTATION DECISIONS				
1. Beaver Dam Slope ACEC				
A signing and fencing plan would be developed. Signing and fencing would occur as funding allows.				
2. Marble Canyon ACEC				
Rock or similar barriers to off-road vehicle travel would be installed in areas where cacti are adjacent to canyon rim overlooks.				
3. Virgin River Corridor and Virgin River ACECs				
These ACECs would be signed and fenced as funding allows.				

TABLE 2.17: PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED
I. PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY				
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS				
Common to All Planning Areas				
• All hazardous or potentially hazardous sites and situations, including hazardous materials, hazardous or solid wastes, abandoned mine sites, abandoned well sites, and other potential hazards on public lands, would be mitigated or eliminated. • The potential for intentional or accidental releases of hazardous materials or wastes and solid waste onto BLM and NPS lands would be minimized or eliminated.				
B. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS				
Common to All Planning Areas				
Areas known to have hazardous materials, hazardous wastes, or solid wastes, including abandoned mine lands, would be cleaned up, restored, or corrected.				
N/A	Responsible parties would be actively sought to reimburse hazardous materials cleanup costs.			
N/A	Public access to abandoned mine and well sites would be controlled by providing warning signage and barriers, as appropriate.			
N/A	On BLM lands, recreational shooting would be allowed within the context of the law. Recreational shooting would not be authorized on NPS lands.			
N/A	As funding allows, abandoned mines would be identified and prioritized for cleanup, restoration, or corrections as follows: • Those that are public safety hazards • Those that may contain high levels of heavy metals in waste rock or tailings • Those that may be degrading water quality			
C. ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS				
Common to All Planning Areas				
The Arizona Strip District Hazardous Material Response Plan would continue to be followed on BLM lands.				
N/A	Hazardous sites or locations that affect or could affect public health or safety would be inventoried and monitored.			
N/A	All authorized or permitted activities would adhere to hazardous materials regulations for storage, use, and disposal.			

TABLE 2.18: SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED
I. SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH				
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS				
Common to All Planning Areas				
Approved scientific research would contribute to management of natural and cultural resources and achieving DFCs.				
B. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS				
Parashant and Vermilion				
The collection of any objects in the Monuments would not be authorized except by permit for scientific research or use.				
Common to All Planning Areas				
Permits would be required for approved scientific research to insure compatibility and reporting of results.				

IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

IMPLEMENTATION

Land use plan decisions are generally implemented or become effective upon approval of the plan and signing of the Record of Decision (ROD). These decisions include the effective date of land health standards and desired future or resource condition decisions, land use allocation decisions, and all special area designations such as ACECs.

Management actions that require additional site-specific project planning, as funding becomes available, would require further environmental analysis. Potential implementation-level decisions in this Draft Plan/DEIS, such as areas designated open for OHV use or for motorized speed events, are contingent upon and would be deferred until completion of Section 106 compliance for cultural resources. Decisions to implement site-specific projects would be subject to administrative review at the time such decisions are made.

The BLM and NPS would continue to involve and collaborate with the public during implementation of this Plan. Opportunities to become involved in plan implementation and monitoring would include development of partnerships and community-based citizen working groups. The BLM and NPS invite citizens and user groups within the planning area to become actively involved in the implementation of plan decisions. The BLM, NPS, and citizens can collaboratively develop site-specific goals and objectives that mutually benefit public land resources, local communities, and the people who live, work, or play on the public lands.

MONITORING

Monitoring of actions related to implementing land use plans is an important part of adaptive management. Tracking the progress of actions and measuring changes resulting from these activities is important in either determining success or the need for a different management approach.

Parashant, Vermilion, and the Arizona Strip FO all monitor many activities and events. Grazing utilization and vegetation trends are measured to support decisions on allotment Standards and Guideline evaluations. OHV events are monitored to determine that permit stipulations are followed and needed site rehabilitation is taken. This Draft Plan/DEIS recognizes many monitoring needs that would require further effort to design and plan. Public participation in developing effective monitoring and evaluation plans and in conducting the monitoring is invited and would be sought when these plans are developed and monitoring occurs.

ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS AND INTERRELATIONSHIPS

REQUIREMENTS FOR FURTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

The Draft Plan/DEIS is an environmental document describing the impacts of implementing the proposed decisions and associated management actions to resources, resource uses, and human elements within the Planning Area. Draft Plan/DEIS decisions that are implemented upon approval of the EIS do not require any further environmental analysis or documentation.

Land use plans and planning decisions are the basis for every on-the-ground action the BLM and NPS undertake. Land use plans are guiding documents that present both land use plan decisions as well as implementation or activity level decisions. They address resources and values to be protected, uses, and public health issues within the Planning Area and must be consistent with resource management objectives, activities of the area, and environmental laws and regulations. Whenever implementation or activity level plans (e.g., wilderness plans, HMPs, etc.) are prepared, additional environmental analysis and documentation would be required. Environmental analysis of site-specific projects at the watershed, project, or activity level may analyze specific proposed actions or management.

Site-specific environmental analyses and documentation (including the use of categorical exclusions and determinations of NEPA adequacy, where appropriate) may be prepared for one or more individual projects, in accordance with management objectives, DFCs, and decisions established in the approved land use plan. In addition, the BLM and NPS will ensure that the environmental review process includes evaluation of all critical elements. Cultural resources and threatened and endangered species will be identified and considered in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA and Section 7 of the ESA, respectively.

Interdisciplinary impact analysis will be based on this and other applicable environmental documents. The BLM and/or NPS may be required to draft a new EA or EIS, or supplement to an existing EIS, if the analysis prepared for site-specific projects finds potential for significant impacts not already described in an existing EA or EIS.

Upon providing public notice of a decision, supporting environmental documentation will be sent to all affected interests and made available to others upon request. Decisions to implement site-specific projects are subject to administrative review at the time such decisions are made.

INTERRELATIONSHIPS

The BLM and NPS coordinate their management activities with the actions of related Federal and State agencies responsible for land or resource management. This Draft Plan/DEIS is a collaborative effort between the Arizona Strip BLM District and the NPS portion of Parashant and Lake Mead NRA. It also includes participation by the BLM in Utah and Nevada; Kaibab National Forest (North Ranger District); Grand Canyon National Park; Pipe Spring National

Monument; Glen Canyon NRA; USFWS; Federal Highway Administration: Kaibab Paiute Tribe; counties in Arizona and Utah; communities in Arizona, Utah, and Nevada; State agencies; AGFD; ADOT; and Arizona State Land Department.

As part of the planning process, the BLM and NPS is conducting ESA Section 7 informal and formal consultation with the USFWS on potential impacts to federally listed, proposed, and candidate species and designated or proposed critical habitat. In April 2003, the BLM and USFWS finalized a Consultation Agreement to establish an effective and cooperative ESA Section 7 consultation process. The Agreement defines the process, products, actions, schedule, and expectations of the BLM and USFWS regarding project consultation. The Agreement also considers effects to, and management for, candidate species. A biological assessment (BA) was prepared and submitted to determine the effect of the preferred alternative on all relevant listed, proposed, and candidate species, and associated critical habitat. All anticipated environmental effects, conservation actions, mitigation, and monitoring were disclosed in the BA, including analysis of all direct, indirect, and cumulative effects of the Draft Plan/DEIS.

The Draft Plan/DEIS will also be provided to the Arizona SHPO to comply with Sections 106 and 110 of the NHPA. The BLM and NPS actions will also comply with other Federal environmental legislation and land use plans, such as the Clean Air Act, and the CWA, and with applicable State and local government regulations, such as the Sikes Act (16 U.S. Code. 670 et seq., as amended; see Section 1.4 and Appendix 1.D: Relevant Laws, Executive Orders, and Memorandums). The Sikes Act authorizes the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with State agencies responsible for administering fish and game laws, to plan, develop, maintain, and coordinate programs for conserving and rehabilitating wildlife, fish, and game on public lands within its jurisdiction. The plans must conform to overall land use and management plans for the lands involved. The plans could include habitat improvement projects and related activities, and adequate protection for species of fish, wildlife, and plants considered endangered or threatened. BLM must also coordinate with the appropriate State agencies in managing State-listed plant and animal species when the State has formally made such designations.

The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for management of wildlife habitats on public lands, while the AGFD is responsible for managing wildlife populations and game harvest. Efforts will continue to be made to coordinate with AGFD during development of management plans and on opportunities to enhance wildlife habitat, species diversity, riparian health and other activities to achieve the optimum health of wildlife species and populations. Currently, coordination efforts are conducted consistent with a statewide Memorandum of Understanding between the agencies. In addition, a Memorandum of Understanding has been signed giving AGFD cooperating agency status on BLM Resource Management planning efforts in Arizona.

SUMMARY OF IMPACTS

Table 2.19 provides a summary of the impacts that would occur from implementing the No Action and four action alternatives. Chapter 4 provides a more detailed impact analysis.

TABLE 2.19 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
I. RESOURCES				
IMPACTS TO AIR QUALITY				
From Trails and Travel Negligible to minor impacts would occur from travel on unpaved roads, and would be localized and short-term **From Vegetation Mgnt.** Minor to moderate impacts from vegetation treatments in Parashant and Arizona Strip FO. Short-term impacts would occur from smoke and dust; long-term impacts would be the reduced chance of wildfire and associated air quality impacts	**From Trails and Travel** Negligible to minor impacts would continue because of travel on unpaved roads, more miles of roads would be closed and rehabilitated. Least impact among the alternatives **From Vegetation Mgnt.** Minor impacts from vegetation treatments in Parashant and Arizona Strip FO; less intense short-term impacts than Alts A, C-E due to fewer treatments. Greatest potential for long-term impacts from wildfire	**From Trails and Travel** Negligible impacts area-wide but could be minor to moderate along specific routes. More miles of roads closed and rehabilitated compared to Alt. A **From Vegetation Mgnt.** Minor to moderate impacts from vegetation treatments in Parashant and Arizona Strip FO; more intense short-term impacts than Alt B due to more acres and treatment methods allowed, but potential for long-term impacts would be reduced	**From Trails and Travel** More impacts from fugitive dust compared to Alts. B and C because more miles of unpaved roads and less closed roads. Impacts minor to moderate along specific routes **From Vegetation Mgnt.** Minor to moderate impacts from vegetation treatments in Parashant and Arizona Strip FO; more intense short-term impacts than Alts B and C due to more acres and treatment methods allowed, but potential for long-term impacts would be reduced	**From Trails and Travel** More impacts from fugitive dust compared to Alts. B and C but less than Alt. D. Impacts would be minor to moderate along specific routes **From Vegetation Mgnt.** Minor to moderate impacts from vegetation treatments in Parashant and Arizona Strip FO; more intense short-term impacts than Alt B due to more acres and treatment methods allowed, but long-term impacts reduced. Short- and long-term impacts would be similar to Alts C or D, depending upon ecological zone
IMPACTS TO WATER RESOURCES				
From Trails and Travel Minor to moderate impacts in monuments from road closures and no new permanent roads contributing to water quality protection	**From Trails and Travel** Minor to moderate impacts; road closures/rehabilitation would contribute most to water quality protection among the alternatives	**From Trails and Travel** Minor to moderate impacts; road closures/rehabilitation would contribute more to water quality protection than Alt A, but less than Alt B	**From Trails and Travel** Minor to moderate impacts; road closures/rehabilitation would contribute more to water quality protection that Alt A, but less than Alts B and C	**From Trails and Travel** Minor to moderate impacts, road closures/rehabilitation would contribute more to water quality protection that Alt A and D but less than Alts B and C in the monuments and more

TABLE 2.19 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
				than Alts A, C-D but less than B in the Arizona Strip FO
From Vegetation Mgnt. Minor to moderate impacts from vegetation treatments in Parashant and Arizona Strip FO. Short-term impacts would occur from erosion and runoff; long-term impacts would be the reduced chance of wildfire and associated water quality impacts	**From Vegetation Mgnt.** Minor to moderate impacts from vegetation treatments in Parashant and Arizona Strip FO; less intense short-term impacts than Alts A, C-E due to fewer treatments. Greatest potential for long-term impacts from wildfire	**From Vegetation Mgnt.** Minor to moderate impacts from vegetation treatments in Parashant and Arizona Strip FO; more intense short-term impacts than Alt B due to more acres and treatment methods allowed, but potential for long-term impacts would be reduced	**From Vegetation Mgnt.** Minor to moderate impacts from vegetation treatments in Parashant and Arizona Strip FO; more intense short-term impacts than Alts B and C due to more acres and treatment methods allowed, but potential for long-term impacts would be reduced	**From Vegetation Mgnt.** Minor to moderate impacts from vegetation treatments in Parashant and Arizona Strip FO; more intense short-term impacts than Alt B as more acres and treatment methods allowed, but long-term impacts reduced. Short- and long-term impacts would be similar to Alts C or D, depending upon ecological zone
From Livestock Grazing Minor to moderate impacts resulting from water quality improvements in areas closed for grazing and season of use restrictions	**From Livestock Grazing** Minor to moderate impacts; greatest potential for water quality improvements among the alternatives due to more acres closed to grazing and longer season of use restrictions	**From Livestock Grazing** Minor to moderate impacts. Shorter season of use in some allotments would improve water quality compared to Alt A, while ephemeral extensions in some allotments would decrease water quality in other allotments	**From Livestock Grazing** Minor to moderate impacts. Least potential for water quality improvements due to fewest acres closed to grazing and shortest season of use restrictions among the alternatives	**From Livestock Grazing** Minor to moderate impacts, similar impacts to Alt C in some allotments and similar to Alt D in others
IMPACTS TO SOILS				
From Trails and Travel Minor to moderate impacts from road closures and no new, permanent roads contributing to protection of soils	**From Trails and Travel** Minor to moderate impacts; road closures/rehabilitation would contribute most among the alternatives to protection of soils	**From Trails and Travel** Minor to moderate impacts; road closures/rehabilitation would contribute more to water quality protection than Alt A, but less than Alt B	**From Trails and Travel** Minor to moderate impacts, road closures/rehabilitation would contribute more to water quality protection that Alt A, but less than Alts B and C	**From Trails and Travel** Minor to moderate impacts, road closures/rehabilitation would contribute more to water quality protection than Alts A, C-D, but less than Alt B

TABLE 2.19 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
From Vegetation Mgnt. Minor to moderate impacts from vegetation treatments in Parashant and Arizona Strip FO. Short-term impacts would occur from compaction and erosion; long-term impacts would be the reduced chance of wildfire and associated impacts to soils	**From Vegetation Mgnt.** Minor to moderate impacts from vegetation treatments in Parashant and Arizona Strip FO; less intense short-term impacts than Alts A, C-E due to fewer treatments. Greatest potential for long-term impacts from wildfire	**From Vegetation Mgnt.** Minor to moderate impacts from vegetation treatments in Parashant and Arizona Strip FO; more intense short-term impacts than Alt B due to more acres and treatment methods allowed, but potential for long-term impacts would be reduced	**From Vegetation Mgnt.** Minor to moderate impacts from vegetation treatments in Parashant and Arizona Strip FO; more intense short-term impacts than Alts B and C due to more acres and treatment methods allowed, but potential for long-term impacts would be reduced	**From Vegetation Mgnt.** Minor to moderate impacts from vegetation treatments in Parashant and Arizona Strip FO; more intense short-term impacts than Alt B as more acres and treatment methods allowed, but long-term impacts reduced. Short- and long-term impacts similar to Alts C or D, depending upon ecolog. zone
From Livestock Grazing Minor to moderate impacts resulting from improvements to soils in areas closed for grazing and season of use restrictions	**From Livestock Grazing** Minor to moderate impacts; greatest potential for water quality improvements among the alternatives due to more acres closed to grazing and longer season of use restrictions	**From Livestock Grazing** Minor to moderate impacts. Shorter season of use in some allotments would improve water quality compared to Alt A, while ephemeral extensions in other allotments would decrease water quality	**From Livestock Grazing** Minor to moderate impacts. Least potential for water quality improvements due to fewest acres closed to grazing and shortest season of use restrictions among the alternatives	**From Livestock Grazing** Minor to moderate impacts, similar impacts to Alt C in some allotments and similar to Alt D in others
IMPACTS TO GEOLOGY AND PALEONTOLGY				
From Trails and Travel Minor to moderate impacts due to damage by motorized/ mechanized travel along open roads and OHV use	**From Trails and Travel** Negligible to minor impacts due to damage by motorized/ mechanized travel and OHV use; least impacts among the alternatives	**From Trails and Travel** Negligible to minor impacts due to damage by motorized/ mechanized travel and OHV use; less intensive than Alt A, but more intensive than Alt B	**From Trails and Travel** Minor to moderate impacts, more intensive than Alts B-C & E but less than Alt A due to miles of open roads, and most impacts due to OHV use	**From Trails and Travel** Minor impacts due to damage by motorized/ mechanized travel and OHV use, less intense than Alts A, C - D, more intense than Alt B
IMPACTS TO VEGETATION				
From Trails and Travel Minor to moderate short-term impacts due to loss of	**From Trails and Travel** Minor to moderate short-term impacts from loss of vegetation	**From Trails and Travel** Minor to moderate short-term impacts from loss of vegetation	**From Trails and Travel** Minor to moderate short-term impacts from loss of vegetation	**From Trails and Travel** Minor to moderate short-term impacts from loss of vegetation

TABLE 2.19 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
vegetation from new, temporary roads. Moderate short- and long-term impacts from rehabilitation of closed roads, mainly beneficial **From Livestock Grazing** Minor to major short- and long-term impacts damaging/altering vegetation in areas where grazing occurs, more widespread among Alts due to fewest allotment closures/ seasonal restrictions	from new, temporary roads, similar to Alt A. Moderate short- and long-term impacts from rehabilitation of closed roads, most among Alts **From Livestock Grazing** Minor to major impacts damaging/altering vegetation in areas where grazing occurs, least widespread among Alts due to most allotment closures/seasonal restrictions	from new, temporary roads, similar to Alt A. Moderate short- and long-term impacts from rehabilitation of closed roads, more than Alt A but less than Alt B **From Livestock Grazing** Minor to major impacts damaging/altering vegetation in areas where grazing occurs, less widespread than Alt A due to more allotment closures/ seasonal restrictions, but more widespread than Alt. B	from new, temporary roads, similar to Alt A. Moderate short- and long-term impacts from rehabilitation of closed roads, more than Alt A but less than Alts B, C & E **From Livestock Grazing** Minor to major impacts damaging/altering vegetation in areas where grazing occurs, less widespread than Alt A due to more allotment closures/ seasonal restrictions, but more widespread than Alt. B & C	from new, temporary roads, similar to Alt A. Moderate short- and long-term impacts from rehabilitation of closed roads, more than Alts A & D but less than Alts B & C **From Livestock Grazing** Minor to major impacts damaging/altering vegetation in areas where grazing occurs, similar than Alternative D, although slightly less widespread
IMPACTS TO FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT				
From Vegetation Mgnt. Moderate impacts as treated areas would burn less intensely **From Visual Resource Mgnt.** Negligible to minor impacts in Parashant due to restrictions from VRM class assignments. Moderate in Arizona Strip FO **From Wilderness Characteristics** N/A	**From Vegetation Mgnt.** Moderate impacts, less than other Alts as fewer acres would be treated **From Visual Resource Mgnt.** Major impacts in Parashant due to restrictions from VRM class assignments. Moderate impacts in Arizona Strip FO **From Wilderness Character.** Moderate impacts in Parashant and Arizona Strip FO due to fuel management restrictions	**From Vegetation Mgnt.** Moderate impacts, more intense than Alt B as more acres treated, less intense than Alt D, similar to Alt E **From Visual Resource Mgnt.** Moderate impacts in Parashant due to restrictions from VRM class assignments. Moderate in Arizona Strip FO **From Wilderness Character.** Moderate impacts in Parashant and Arizona Strip FO due to fuel management restrictions	**From Vegetation Mgnt.** Moderate impacts, more intense than Alts B, C, & E as most acres would be treated **From Visual Resource Mgnt.** Moderate in Parashant due to restrictions from VRM class assignments. Minor in Arizona Strip FO **From Wilderness Character.** Minor in Parashant and Arizona Strip FO due to fuel management restrictions	**From Vegetation Mgnt.** Moderate impacts, similar to Alt C, depending upon ecological zone **From Visual Resource Mgnt.** Moderate in Parashant due to restrictions from VRM class assignments. Moderate in Arizona Strip FO **From Wilderness Character.** Minor in Parashant and Arizona Strip FO due to fuel management restrictions

TABLE 2.19 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
IMPACTS TO FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES				
From Trails and Travel Moderate impacts from road rehabilitation and/or construction, resulting in disturbance, displacement, loss of habitat, injury, or death	**From Trails and Travel** Moderate impacts, similar to Alternative A, less widespread than other Alts	**From Trails and Travel** Moderate impacts, similar to Alternative A	**From Trails and Travel** Moderate impacts, similar to Alternative A	**From Trails and Travel** Moderate impacts, similar to Alternative A
From Vegetation Mgnt. Minor to moderate impacts from reclamation actions that injures or kills individual animals. Minor to moderate impacts from vegetation use and/or sale due to disturbance, loss of habitat, or death. Minor to major impacts from wildlife inventories from disturbance	**From Vegetation Mgnt.** Minor to moderate impacts from reclamation actions, vegetation use and/or sale, and noxious weed management, similar to Alt A but not as widespread due to limits of techniques used and acres managed	**From Vegetation Mgnt.** Minor to moderate impacts from reclamation actions, vegetation use and/or sale, and noxious weed management, similar to Alt A but not as widespread. More widespread than Alt B	**From Vegetation Mgnt.** Minor to moderate impacts from reclamation actions, vegetation use and/or sale, and noxious weed management, similar to Alt A, either more, less, or similarly widespread, depending upon ecological zone. More widespread than Alt B and C	**From Vegetation Mgnt.** Minor to moderate impacts from reclamation actions, vegetation use and/or sale, and noxious weed management, most similar to Alt D, with a few exceptions in Parashant in some ecological zones
From Fish and Wildlife Mgnt Minor to major impacts due to disturbance from wildlife inventories. Minor impacts due to disturbance from existing Watchable Wildlife area (Parashant only)	**From Fish and Wildlife Mgnt** Minor to major impacts from wildlife inventories, same as Alt. A. Minor impacts from existing Watchable Wildlife area (Parashant only), same as Alt A	**From Fish and Wildlife Mgnt** Minor to major impacts from wildlife inventories, same as Alt. A. Minor to moderate impacts from disturbance due to additional Watchable Wildlife areas	**From Fish and Wildlife Mgnt** Minor to major impacts from wildlife inventories, same as Alt. A. Minor to moderate impacts from additional Watchable Wildlife areas, same as Alt C	**From Fish and Wildlife Mgnt** Minor to major impacts from wildlife inventories, same as Alt. A. Minor to moderate impacts from additional Watchable Wildlife areas, same as Alt C
From Recreation Minor to moderate impacts from disturbance, habitat alteration, litter, etc., due to camping	**From Recreation** Minor to moderate impacts caused by camping, same as Alt A	**From Recreation** Minor to moderate impacts caused by camping, same as Alt A	**From Recreation** Minor to moderate impacts caused by camping, same as Alt A	**From Recreation** Minor to moderate impacts caused by camping, same as Alt A

TABLE 2.19 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
IMPACTS TO SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES				
From Trails and Travel Negligible to moderate short-term impacts to desert tortoises caused by injury, death, or displacement from road construction, maintenance, and rehabilitation	**From Trails and Travel** Moderate impacts to desert tortoise, greater magnitude than other Alts	**From Trails and Travel** Moderate impacts to desert tortoise, greater magnitude than Alt B	**From Trails and Travel** Moderate impacts to desert tortoise, greater magnitude than Alts B, C and E	**From Trails and Travel** Moderate impacts to desert tortoise, greater magnitude than Alts B and C
From Vegetation Mgnt. Negligible to moderate short-term impacts from noxious weed treatments affecting non-target, special status species	**From Vegetation Mgnt.** Negligible to moderate short-term impacts from noxious weed treatments, same as Alt A	**From Vegetation Mgnt.** Negligible to moderate short-term impacts from noxious weed treatments, same as Alt A	**From Vegetation Mgnt.** Negligible to moderate short-term impacts from noxious weed treatments, same as Alt A	**From Vegetation Mgnt.** Negligible to moderate short-term impacts from noxious weed treatments, same as Alt A
From Soil, Water, and Air Minor to moderate impacts to desert tortoise from watershed restoration projects. Moderate impacts to California Condor	**From Soil, Water, and Air** No impacts from watershed restoration projects as none would occur	**From Soil, Water, and Air** Minor to moderate impacts from watershed restoration projects, less than Alt A	**From Soil, Water, and Air** Minor to moderate impacts from watershed restoration projects, less than A, but more than Alt C	**From Soil, Water, and Air** Minor to moderate impacts from watershed restoration projects, same as Alt D
From Special Status Species N/A	**From Special Status Species** Minor to moderate short-term impacts on special status birds due to introducing relict leopard frogs	**From Special Status Species** Minor to moderate short-term impacts from introducing relict leopard frogs, similar to Alt B but more intense	**From Special Status Species** Minor to moderate short-term impacts from introducing relict leopard frogs, same as Alt C	**From Special Status Species** Minor to moderate short-term impacts from introducing relict leopard frogs, same as Alt C
From Livestock Grazing Minor to moderate impacts on sensitive plants and desert tortoise from trampling. Most impacts among the Alts	**From Livestock Grazing** Minor to moderate impacts on sensitive plants and desert tortoise, least among the Alts	**From Livestock Grazing** Minor to moderate impacts on sensitive plants and desert tortoise, greater than Alt B but less than Alts A, D &E	**From Livestock Grazing** Minor to moderate impacts on sensitive plants and desert tortoise, greater than Alt B, D & E, but less than Alt A	**From Livestock Grazing** Minor to moderate impacts on sensitive plants and desert tortoise, greater than Alts B & C, less than Alts A & D

TABLE 2.19 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
From Recreation Minor to moderate impacts from vehicles colliding with desert tortoise during competitive events	**From Recreation** Minor to moderate impacts, same as Alt A	**From Recreation** Minor to moderate impacts, same as Alt A	**From Recreation** Minor to moderate impacts, same as Alt A	**From Recreation** Minor to moderate impacts, same as Alt A
IMPACTS TO WILD BURROS				
N/A	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**
IMPACTS TO CULTURAL RESOURCES				
From Trails and Travel Moderate impacts from motorized vehicle use on/near sites and access for vandalism. Most intense among Alts	**From Trails and Travel** Moderate impacts from motorized vehicle, least intense and widespread among the Alts	**From Trails and Travel** Moderate impacts from motorized vehicle, less intense than Alt A but more than Alt B	**From Trails and Travel** Moderate impacts from motorized vehicle, less intense than Alt A but more than all other Alts	**From Trails and Travel** Moderate impacts from motorized vehicle, less intense than Alt A & D but more than Alts B & C
From Wilderness Character. N/A	**From Wilderness Character**. Moderate impacts due to protection from access and damage, most intense and widespread among Alts	**From Wilderness Character**. Minor impacts, less intense and widespread than Alt B	**From Wilderness Character**. Moderate impacts, less intense and widespread than Alts B & C, similar to Alt E	**From Wilderness Character**. Moderate impacts, less intense and widespread than Alts B & C, similar to Alt E
From Vegetation Mgnt. Negligible to moderate impacts from fire and fuels mgnt and vegetative treatments	**From Vegetation Mgnt.** Minor impacts from fire and fuels mgnt, least among Alts. Moderate impacts from Pakoon Springs restoration	**From Vegetation Mgnt.** Minor impacts from fire and fuels mgnt. Moderate impacts in Parashant from Pakoon Springs restoration	**From Vegetation Mgnt.** Moderate impacts in Parashant and Arizona Strip FO. Minor impacts in Vermilion	**From Vegetation Mgnt.** Similar to Alt C
From Visual Minor impacts due to protection offered by VRM Class 1 and II	**From Visual** Minor impacts from VRM Class 1 and II in monuments, minor in Arizona Strip FO, most protection among Alts	**From Visual** Minor impacts from VRM Class 1 and II in monuments, minor in Arizona Strip FO, less than Alt B, more than Alt A	**From Visual** Minor impacts from VRM Class 1 and II, less than Alt B, more than Alt A	**From Visual** Moderate impacts from VRM Class 1 and II in monuments, same as B, minor impacts in AZ Strip FO, same as Alt D

TABLE 2.19 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
From Minerals Management Moderate impacts in Arizona Strip FO from ground disturbance	**From Minerals Management** Moderate impacts in Arizona Strip FO, least among the Alts	**From Minerals Management** Moderate impacts in Arizona Strip FO, same as Alt A	**From Minerals Management** Moderate impacts in Arizona Strip FO, most intense among Alts	**From Minerals Management** Moderate impacts in Arizona Strip FO
From Recreation Moderate impacts overall, major impacts in Arizona Strip FO due to public access affecting the integrity of specific sites/areas	**From Recreation** Moderate impacts, least intense among Alts	**From Recreation** Moderate to major impacts, similar to Alt A	**From Recreation** Moderate impacts overall, major impacts in Arizona Strip FO, similar to Alt A but more intense/widespread	**From Recreation** Same as Alt. A
From Special Designations Moderate impacts in Arizona Strip FO due to protection afforded by ACECs	**From Special Designations** Moderate impacts in Arizona Strip FO due to larger ACECs, more acreage than other Alts	**From Special Designations** Moderate impacts in Arizona Strip FO, less ACEC acreage than Alt B	**From Special Designations** Moderate impacts in Arizona Strip FO, least ACEC protection among the Alts	**From Special Designations** Moderate impacts in Arizona Strip FO, similar to Alt B
From Lands & Realty Moderate impacts from land disposals and use authorizations	**From Lands & Realty** Moderate impacts, similar to Alt A	**From Lands & Realty** Moderate impacts, similar to Alt A	**From Lands & Realty** Moderate impacts, similar to Alt A	**From Lands & Realty** Moderate impacts, similar to Alt A
IMPACTS TO VISUAL RESOURCES				
From Trails and Travel Negligible to moderate short-term impacts from dust. Minor to moderate from road maintenance. Negligible to moderate impacts from new material sites. Moderate short-term impacts to night skies from roadwork	**From Trails and Travel** Impacts from dust, road maintenance, and material sites, and to night skies similar to Alt A, but less intense. Moderate to major impacts from reduced viewing opportunities. Negligible to moderate impacts from vehicles pulling off roads	**From Trails and Travel** Impacts from dust, road maintenance, and material sites, and to night skies similar to Alt A. Minor to moderate impacts from reduced viewing opportunities, less intense than Alt B. Minor to moderate impacts from OHV open areas	**From Trails and Travel** Impacts from dust, road maintenance, and material sites, and to night skies similar to Alt A. Minor to moderate impacts from reduced viewing opportunities, less intense than Alts B, C & E. Minor to major impacts from open OHV areas and speed events	**From Trails and Travel** Impacts from dust, road maintenance, and material sites, and to night skies similar to Alt A. Minor to moderate impacts from reduced viewing opportunities, less intense than Alts B, C but more intense than Alt D. Impacts from OHV closed areas same as Alt A

TABLE 2.19 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
From Vegetation Mgnt. Minor to moderate impacts from treatments creating visual changes. Potential for major impacts if entire planning area is treated. Minor to moderate impacts from reducing human-caused fire. Minor to moderate impacts from post fire rehabilitation, wildland fires, and prescribed burns	**From Vegetation Mgnt.** Minor impacts from treatments, less intense/ widespread than all other Alts. Potential for major impacts from total treated areas eliminated. Impacts from fire reduction, post-fire rehabilitation, wildland fires, and prescribed fires same as Alt A	**From Vegetation Mgnt.** Minor impacts from treatments, less intense than Alt A, more intense than Alt B. Potential for major impacts from total treated areas reduced. Minor to moderate impacts from Pakoon Springs restoration. Impacts from fire reduction, post-fire rehabilitation, wildland fires, and prescribed fires same as Alt A	**From Vegetation Mgnt.** Minor impacts from treatments, less intense than Alt A, more intense than Alt B & C. Potential for major impacts from total treated areas reduced. Im pacts from Pakoon Springs restoration same as Alt C, with additional minor to moderate impacts from facility development. Impacts from fire reduction, post-fire rehab, wildland fires, and prescribed fires same as Alt A	**From Vegetation Mgnt.** Impacts same as Alt D
From Soil, Water, and Air Moderate to major impacts protecting visual resources due to restrictions on surface disturbing activities	**From Soil, Water, and Air** Impacts similar to Alt A from surface disturbing activities	**From Soil, Water, and Air** Impacts similar to Alt A from surface disturbing activities	**From Soil, Water, and Air** Impacts similar to Alt A from surface disturbing activities	**From Soil, Water, and Air** Impacts similar to Alt A from surface disturbing activities
From Fish and Wildlife Minor to moderate impacts from water developments	**From Fish and Wildlife** Impacts from wildlife water developments similar to Alt A	**From Fish and Wildlife** Impacts from wildlife water developments similar to Alt A	**From Fish and Wildlife** Impacts from wildlife water developments similar to Alt A	**From Fish and Wildlife** Impacts from wildlife water developments similar to Alt A
From Special Status Species Minor to Moderate impacts from restoration efforts. Negligible to moderate impacts from reduced public access/ viewing opportunities	**From Special Status Species** Impacts from restoration same as Alt A. Minor to moderate impacts from reduced public access/ viewing opportunities, most intense among Alts	**From Special Status Species** Impacts from restoration efforts and reduced public access/viewing opportunities similar to Alt A	**From Special Status Species** Impacts from restoration efforts and reduced public access/viewing opportunities similar to Alt A	**From Special Status Species** Impacts from restoration efforts and reduced public access/viewing opportunities similar to Alt A

TABLE 2.19 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
From Visual Resource Mgnt. Major impacts in Parashant threatening visual resources by managing Class II & II lands under Class IV standards. Major impacts in Vermilion protecting visual resources by managing Class III & IV lands under Class II standards	**From Visual Resource Mgnt.** Major impacts in Parashant protecting visual resources by managing Class III & IV lands under Class I & II standards. Moderate impacts in Vermilion protecting visual resources by managing Class III & IV lands under Class I & II standards	**From Visual Resource Mgnt.** Minor to moderate impacts in Parashant protecting visual resources by managing Class III lands under Class I & II standards. Moderate impacts in Vermilion, but less intense than Alt B	**From Visual Resource Mgnt.** Minor to moderate impacts in Parashant protecting visual resources by managing Class III lands under Class I & II standards, less intense than Alt C. Moderate impact in Vermilion from Class IV assignments	**From Visual Resource Mgnt.** Impacts in Parashant and Vermilion from Class assignments similar to Alt C
.**From Special Designations** Major to moderate impacts protecting BLM wilderness visual resources through Class I assignment	**From Special Designations** Major to moderate impacts, same as Alt A, but would also apply to NPS proposed wilderness	**From Special Designations** Impacts similar to Alt B in wilderness areas	**From Special Designations** Impacts similar to Alt B in wilderness areas	**From Special Designations** Impacts similar to Alt B in wilderness areas
From Livestock Grazing Negligible to moderate impacts in areas under heavy utilization/high grazing concentrations. Minor to moderate impacts from using BLM Standards and Guidelines and NPS Vital Signs	**From Livestock Grazing** Negligible to moderate impacts from grazing, same as Alt A but the least widespread among the Alts. Impacts from Stands and Guides/Vial Signs same as Alt A	**From Livestock Grazing** Negligible to moderate impacts from grazing, slightly less than Alt A but more widespread than Alt B. Impacts from Stands and Guides/Vial Signs same as Alt A	**From Livestock Grazing** Impacts similar to Alt A in Parashant and Alt C in Arizona Strip FO and Vermilion. Impacts from Stands and Guides/Vial Signs same as Alt A	**From Livestock Grazing** Impacts similar to Alt A in Parashant and Alt C in Arizona Strip FO and Vermilion. Impacts from Stands and Guides/Vial Signs same as Alt A
From Recreation Minor impacts from recreation management. Negligible to minor impacts from marketing	**From Recreation** Minor to moderate impacts from recreation management and marketing	**From Recreation** Negligible to moderate impacts from recreation management. Impacts from recreation marketing same as Alt B	**From Recreation** Impacts from recreation management same as Alt C. Impacts from recreation marketing same as Alt B	**From Recreation** Impacts from recreation management same as Alt C. Impacts from recreation marketing same as Alt B

TABLE 2.19 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
From Lands and Realty Minor to moderate impacts from land-use authorizations in monuments. Potential major impacts from land disposals in Arizona Strip FO	**From Lands and Realty** Impacts same as Alt A for Parashant and Arizona Strip FO. Minor to moderate impacts in Vermilion from ADOT drainage area/structures	**From Lands and Realty** Impacts similar to Alt A for Parashant and Arizona Strip FO. Impacts similar to Alt B for Vermilion	**From Lands and Realty** Impacts similar to Alt A for Parashant and Arizona Strip FO. Impacts similar to Alt B for Vermilion	**From Lands and Realty** Impacts similar to Alt A for Parashant and Arizona Strip FO. Impacts similar to Alt B for Vermilion
IMPACTS TO LANDS WITH WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS				
From Trails and Travel Moderate impacts from vehicle traffic degrading wilderness characteristics	**From Trails and Travel** Negligible impacts from vehicle traffic degrading wilderness characteristics Major impact in monuments from route closures enhancing wilderness characteristics	**From Trails and Travel** Minor to moderate impacts from vehicle traffic degrading wilderness characteristics. Minor to moderate impacts from route closures enhancing wilderness characteristics	**From Trails and Travel** Similar impacts to Alt C, although less widespread/ intense	**From Trails and Travel** Minor impacts from vehicle traffic degrading wilderness characteristics. Minor to moderate impacts from route closures enhancing wilderness characteristics
From Vegetation Mgnt. Minor to moderate impacts from restoration degrading wilderness characteristics	**From Vegetation Mgnt.** Minor impacts from restoration degrading wilderness characteristics	**From Vegetation Mgnt.** Minor to moderate impacts from restoration degrading wilderness characteristics	**From Vegetation Mgnt.** Impacts same as Alt C	**From Vegetation Mgnt.** Impacts same as Alt C
From Visual Resources Minor to major impacts in Parashant and Arizona Strip FO from VRM Class III and IV designation threatening wilderness characteristics	**From Visual Resources** Negligible to minor impacts in Parashant and Arizona Strip FO from VRM Class I and II designation threatening wilderness characteristics	**From Visual Resources** Minor to moderate impacts in Parashant FO from VRM Class III designation threatening wilderness characteristics. Impacts in Arizona Strip FO same as Alt B	**From Visual Resources** Impacts would be similar to Alt C, although more widespread/intense.	**From Visual Resources** Impacts in Parashant same as Alt C. Impacts in Arizona Strip FO same as Alt B.
From Livestock Grazing Minor to moderate impacts threatening wilderness characteristics from presence	**From Livestock Grazing** Impacts similar to Alt A but less widespread due to allotment closures/restrictions.	**From Livestock Grazing** Impacts similar to Alt A but less widespread due to allotment closures/restrictions,	**From Livestock Grazing** Impacts similar to Alt A but less widespread due to allotment closures/restrictions,	**From Livestock Grazing** Impacts similar to Alt A, C & D but less widespread due to allotment closures/restrictions,

TABLE 2.19 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
of livestock and construction/ maintenance of livestock fence and water structures **From Recreation** Moderate to major impacts from natural restoration	Least impacts among Alts **From Recreation** Impacts from restoration projects same as Alt A	more widespread than Alt B **From Recreation** Impacts from restoration projects same as Alt A	more widespread than Alt B & C **From Recreation** Impacts from restoration projects same as Alt A	more widespread than Alt B **From Recreation** Impacts from restoration projects same as Alt A
II. RESOURCE USES				
IMPACTS TO VEGETATION PRODUCTS				
Negligible				
IMPACTS TO LANDS AND REALTY				
From Trails and Travel Negligible impacts to public access **From Special Status Species** Moderate impacts limiting community growth, ROWs, and affecting land values **From Visual Resources** Negligible to minor impacts in Parashant, least limitations among Alts. Minor in Arizona Strip FO due to limitations **Special Designations** Minor to moderate along NHT affect landowners. Moderate	**From Trails and Travel** Moderate impacts to public access, most intense among the Alts **From Special Status Species** Moderate in Arizona Strip FO, most intense among Alts **From Visual Resources** Moderate impacts in Parashant and Arizona Strip FO, most limitations among Alts **Special Designations** Impacts from NHT same as Alt A. Moderate impacts from	**From Trails and Travel** Moderate impacts, more widespread than Alt A but widespread than Alt B **From Special Status Species** Moderate in Arizona Strip FO, less intense than Alts A and B **From Visual Resources** Minor impacts in Parashant and Arizona Strip FO, more limitations than Alt A but less than Alt B **Special Designations** Impacts from NHT and ACECs same as Alt A	**From Trails and Travel** Minor impacts, least among the Alts except Alt A **From Special Status Species** Moderate impacts, similar to Alt C **From Visual Resources** Minor impacts in Parashant and Arizona Strip FO, similar to Alt C **Special Designations** Impacts from NHT same as Alt A. Moderate impacts from	**From Trails and Travel** Minor impacts, less intense than Alts A and D, more intense than Alts B and C **From Special Status Species** Same as Alt D **From Visual Resources** Same as Alt D **Special Designations** Same as Alt D

TABLE 2.19 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
impacts from ACECs adding stipulations/restrictions **Lands and Realty** Minor to moderate impacts from land acquisitions, use authorizations, and disposals	ACECs, most widespread of any Alt **Lands and Realty** Minor impacts from ROW compliance	**Lands and Realty** Impacts from land acquisitions, use authorizations, and disposals same as Alt A. Impacts from ROW compliance same as Alt B	ACEC, less than Alts A-C **Lands and Realty** Impacts from land acquisitions, use auth., and disposals same as Alt A. Minor impacts from ROW compliance, less limiting than Alt B	**Lands and Realty** Same as Alt D
IMPACTS TO LIVESTOCK GRAZING				
From Trails and Travel Moderate impacts to livestock operations – Alt A would cause the fewest impacts **From Vegetation Mgnt.** Moderate short-term and long-term impacts **From Wilderness Character.** N/A	**From Trails and Travel** Moderate to major impacts to livestock operations from number of roads closed to motorized access and limited road maintenance – Alt B would cause the most impacts **From Vegetation Mgnt.** Moderate to major impacts to livestock operators because of fewer acres restored/treated **From Wilderness Character.** Minor impacts to livestock operations	**From Trails and Travel** Moderate to major impacts to livestock operations from number of roads closed to motorized access and limited road maintenance – Alt C impacts would be less than Alt B but more than Alts A, D, E. **From Vegetation Mgnt.** Moderate impacts to livestock operators – more vegetation and fuels treatments allowed **From Wilderness Character.** Minor to moderate impacts to livestock operations	**From Trails and Travel** Moderate to major impacts to livestock operations from number of roads closed to motorized access and limited road maintenance – Alt D impacts would be less than Alts B, C and E. **From Vegetation Mgnt.** Minor to moderate impacts to livestock operations; most number of acres allowed for vegetation treatments **From Wilderness Character.** Minor to moderate impacts to livestock operations	**From Trails and Travel** Similar to Alt C **From Vegetation Mgnt.** Impacts to livestock operators similar to Alts B&C in Monuments; Alt D in Arizona Strip FO **From Wilderness Character.** Moderate impacts to livestock operations in the Monuments; Minor to moderate in Arizona Strip FO

TABLE 2.19 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
From Special Status Species Minor to moderate impacts overall. Major impact in Parashant in desert tortoise ACECs/DWMAs closed to grazing. Major impacts in Arizona Strip FO in areas closed seasonally for desert tortoise	**From Special Status Species** Greater and higher intensity impacts than any other alternative, ranging from minor to major impacts	**From Special Status Species** Fewer and less intense impacts than Alt B, ranging from minor to major impacts	**From Special Status Species** Fewer and less intense impacts than Alts B and C, ranging from minor to major impacts	**From Special Status Species** In Parashant similar to Alts C and D; in Vermilion same as Alt A; in Arizona Strip FO same as Alt D
From Visual Resources Negligible to moderate; least impacting alternative	**From Visual Resources** Negligible to moderate; more intensive impacts than any other alternative	**From Visual Resources** Negligible to moderate; less intense than Alt B and E	**From Visual Resources** Negligible to moderate; less intense than B, C, or E	**From Visual Resources** Negligible to moderate; in Monuments similar intensity as Alt C; In Arizona Strip FO, similar intensity to Alt B
From Special Designations Moderate to major impacts; more impacts than Alt D, fewer than Alts B,C, and E	**From Special Designations** Moderate to major impacts; most impacting alternative to due to largest number of acreage of proposed ACECs	**From Special Designations** Moderate to major impacts; less impacting than Alts B and E	**From Special Designations** Moderate to major impacts; least impacting alternative to livestock grazing due to fewest acreage proposed for ACECs	**From Special Designations** Moderate to major impacts; fewer impacts than Alt B, more then Alts A, C and D
From Recreation Moderate impacts	**From Recreation** Moderate to major impacts; most intense among alternatives	**From Recreation** Moderate to major impacts, less intense than Alt B	**From Recreation** Moderate to major impacts, less intense than Alts B, C and E	**From Recreation** Similar to Alt C
IMPACTS TO MINERALS				
From Special Status Species Minor to moderate impacts to seasonal restrictions may limit oil & gas exploration/ development. Major impacts	**From Special Status Species** Impacts similar to Alt A, except fewer seasonal restrictions for fluid leasable minerals	**From Special Status Species** Impacts similar to Alt B	**From Special Status Species** Impacts similar to Alt B	**From Special Status Species** Impacts similar to Alt B

TABLE 2.19 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
from mineral material disposal closures				
From Soil, Air, and Water Moderate impacts on locatable minerals from dust control expenses	**From Soil, Air, and Water** Impacts same as Alt A	**From Soil, Air, and Water** Impacts same as Alt A	**From Soil, Air, and Water** Impacts same as Alt A	**From Soil, Air, and Water** Impacts same as Alt A
From Visual Resources Moderate to major impacts to fluid mineral leasing from no surface occupancy restrictions	**From Visual Resources** No impacts to fluid mineral leasing	**From Visual Resources** No impacts to fluid mineral leasing	**From Visual Resources** No impacts to fluid mineral leasing	**From Visual Resources** No impacts to fluid mineral leasing
From Minerals Management Negligible to major impacts due to restrictions from fluid mineral leasing categories, locatable mineral land classifications, and mineral material land classifications	**From Minerals Management** Impacts similar to Alt A, with restrictions generally more widespread	**From Minerals Management** Impacts similar to Alt A	**From Minerals Management** Impacts similar to Alt A	**From Minerals Management** Impacts similar to Alt A
From Special Designations Negligible to major to fluid leasable minerals from ACECs. Moderate to major to fluid leasable minerals from Virgin River Withdrawal. Major impacts to locatable minerals from Virgin River Withdrawal and Grand Canyon Game Preserve Moderate to major impacts to	**From Special Designations** Minor to moderate to fluid leasable minerals from ACECs. Impacts to fluid leasable minerals from Virgin River Withdrawal same as Alt A. Impacts to locatable minerals from Virgin River Withdrawal and Grand Canyon Game Preserve Same as Alt A. Impacts to mineral materials in	**From Special Designations** Impacts to fluid leasable minerals and mineral materials from ACEC similar to Alt B, but less widespread. Impacts to fluid leasable minerals from Virgin River withdrawal same as Alt A. Impacts to locatable minerals from Virgin River Withdrawal and Grand Canyon Game Preserve same as Alt A	**From Special Designations** Impacts to fluid leasable minerals and mineral materials from ACEC similar to Alt B, but less widespread than Alts B and C. Impacts to fluid leasable minerals from Virgin River withdrawal same as Alt A. Impacts to locatable minerals from Virgin River Withdrawal and Grand Canyon Game	**From Special Designations** Similar to Alt D

TABLE 2.19 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
mineral materials in ACECs	ACECs same as Alt A		Preserve same as Alt A	
From Wilderness Character. N/A	**From Wilderness Character.** Moderate to major on fluid leasable minerals from no surface occupancy	**From Wilderness Character** Moderate to major on fluid leasable minerals, more widespread than Alt B.	**From Wilderness Character.** Moderate to major on fluid leasable minerals, less widespread than Alts B and C	**From Wilderness Character.** Impacts same as Alt D
From Lands and Realty Minor to moderate impacts from land acquisitions and disposals	**From Lands and Realty** Impacts similar to Alt A	**From Lands and Realty** Impacts similar to Alt A	**From Lands and Realty** Impacts similar to Alt A	**From Lands and Realty** Impacts similar to Alt A
IMPACTS TO RECREATION				
From Trails and Travel Negligible impacts limiting OHV use and moderate impacts degrading experiences for non-motorized users from OHV and route designations	**From Trails and Travel** Major impacts limiting OHV use and increasing non-motorized opportunities from route designations	**From Trails and Travel** Minor to moderate impacts limiting OHV use and minor impacts increasing non-motorized opportunities from route designations	**From Trails and Travel** Impacts in monuments same as Alt A. Moderate impacts in Arizona Strip FO protecting OHV use and decreasing non-motorized opportunities	**From Trails and Travel** Negligible impacts limiting OHV use and minor to moderate impacts decreasing non-motorized opportunities from route designations
From Wilderness Character. N/A	**From Wilderness Character.** Major impacts protecting settings and opportunities in the Monuments	**From Wilderness Character.** Impacts similar to Alt B but not as widespread	**From Wilderness Character.** Moderate impacts protecting setting and opportunities in the Monuments	**From Wilderness Character.** Impacts similar to Alt C
From Vegetation Mgnt. Negligible to moderate impacts from vegetation treatments affecting recreation settings	**From Vegetation Mgnt.** Negligible to moderate impacts from vegetation treatments affecting recreation settings	**From Vegetation Mgnt.** Minor to moderate impacts from vegetation treatments affecting recreation settings	**From Vegetation Mgnt.** Minor to moderate impacts from vegetation treatments affecting recreation settings	**From Vegetation Mgnt.** Impacts similar to Alt. D
From Fish and Wildlife Negligible to moderate impacts from vegetation treatments	**From Fish and Wildlife** Same as Alt. A	**From Fish and Wildlife** Similar to Alt. A	**From Fish and Wildlife** Similar to Alt A	**From Fish and Wildlife** Similar to Alt A

TABLE 2.19 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
affecting recreation settings. Negligible to moderate impacts from increased game/wildlife				
From Visual Resources Minor to major impacts from VRM Class III or IV degrading recreation settings in Parashant and Arizona Strip FO	**From Visual Resources** Negligible to minor impacts from VRM Class I & II in Monuments. Impacts same as Alt A in Arizona Strip FO	**From Visual Resources** Minor to major impacts from VRM Class III degrading recreation settings in Parashant and Arizona Strip FO, less intense than Alt A	**From Visual Resources** Impacts same as Alt. C	**From Visual Resources** Impacts similar to Alt C in Parashant. Impacts similar to Alt B in Arizona Strip FO, though slightly less protective
From Cultural Resources Major impacts providing recreation opportunities from public use sites	**From Cultural Resources** Impacts similar to Alt. A, but more widespread from additional public use sites	**From Cultural Resources** Impacts same as Alt. B	**From Cultural Resources** Impacts same as Alt. B	**From Cultural Resources** Impacts same as Alt. B
From Livestock Grazing Minor to moderate impacts degrading recreation settings, most widespread among Alts	**From Livestock Grazing** Minor to moderate impacts degrading recreation settings, least widespread among Alts. Moderate to major impacts improving recreation settings from allotment closures in Coyote Buttes and Paria Canyon.	**From Livestock Grazing** Impacts similar to Alt B, except that Coyote Buttes and Paria Canyon (Vermilion) only closed seasonally to grazing, reducing beneficial impacts to moderate	**From Livestock Grazing** Impacts similar to Alt B, except for major impacts from removing seasonal restrictions from Coyote Buttes and Paria Canyon (Vermilion)	**From Livestock Grazing** Impacts similar to Alt B Impacts in Paria Canyon similar to Alt B; impacts in Coyote Buttes similar to Alt D
From Recreation Minor to moderate impacts from SRMAs benefiting recreation opportunities and experiences. Minor to moderate impacts	**From Recreation** Minor to major impacts from SRMAs. Impacts from signing, marketing, visitor limits/ regulations and permits/fees similar to Alt. A.	**From Recreation** Minor to major impacts from SRMAs. Impacts from signing, marketing, visitor limits/ regulations and permits/fees similar to Alt. A.	**From Recreation** Impacts from SRMAs, recreation marketing actions, and interpretation and education similar to Alt. B. Impacts from signing,	**From Recreation** Impacts from SRMAs, recreation marketing actions, and interpretation and education similar to Alt. B. Impacts from signing,

TABLE 2.19 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
protecting recreation settings and opportunities from signing, recreation marketing actions, visitor limits and regulations, and permit and fees. Moderate impacts from SRPs that could limit opportunities. No Interpretation and education decision made. Minor impacts from camping restrictions	Moderate impacts from SRPs enhancing efficiency and effectiveness. Moderate impacts from Interpretation and Education. Moderate to major impacts from camping restrictions reducing opportunities	Moderate impacts from SRPs enhancing efficiency and effectiveness. Moderate impacts from Interpretation and Education. Moderate to major impacts from camping restrictions reducing opportunities	marketing, visitor limits/ regulations and camping similar to Alt. C. Impacts from Permit and Fees and SRPs similar to Alt A	marketing, visitor limits/ regulations, SRPs, and camping similar to Alt. C. Impacts from Permit and Fees similar to Alt A
IMPACTS TO TRAILS AND TRAVEL				
From Trails and Travel Moderate to major long-term impacts in Monuments along designated roads from increases in traffic and conflicts among users. Minor to moderate long-term impacts in Arizona Strip FO due to increases in traffic and conflicts among users, Moderate impacts to OHV users in Arizona Strip FO from limited open areas	**From Trails and Travel** Moderate impacts in the short-term and major impacts in the long term from concentrating increasing public use on fewer roads, most intense impacts among Alts. Major long-term impacts in Arizona Strip FO due to increases in traffic and conflicts among users, most among Alts. Major impacts to OHV users in Arizona Strip FO from no open areas	**From Trails and Travel** Moderate long-term impacts in Monuments along designed roads from closed roads and increased traffic. Moderate long-term impacts in Arizona Strip FO. Minor impacts to OHV users in Arizona Strip FO due to additional open areas increasing OHV-use opportunities.	**From Trails and Travel** Minor to moderate impacts long-term in Monuments along designed roads from closed roads and increased traffic. Moderate long-term impacts in Arizona Strip FO. Moderate impacts to OHV users in Arizona Strip FO due to additional open areas increasing OHV-use opportunities.	**From Trails and Travel** Moderate long-term impacts in Monuments along designed roads from closed roads and increased traffic, slightly more intense than Alt C. Moderate long-term impacts in Arizona Strip FO. Impacts to OHV users in Arizona Strip FO same as Alt D.
From Fish and Wildlife No impacts	**From Fish and Wildlife** Negligible to major impacts in Monuments from reduced motorized access for hunting and wildlife watching	**From Fish and Wildlife** Impacts same as Alt B	**From Fish and Wildlife** Impacts same as Alt B	**From Fish and Wildlife** Impacts same as Alt B

TABLE 2.19 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
From Recreation Minor impacts from existing SRMAs constricting travel	**From Recreation** Minor to moderate localized impacts to public access from designations of new SRMAs	**From Recreation** Impacts same as Alt B	**From Recreation** Impacts same as Alt B	**From Recreation** Impacts same as Alt B
III. SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS				
IMPACTS TO WILDERNESS AREAS				
From Wilderness Character. N/A	**From Wilderness Character.** Moderate to major impacts protecting wilderness character	**From Wilderness Character.** Impacts similar to Alt. B, somewhat reduced in Parashant	**From Wilderness Character.** Impacts similar to Alt B in Arizona Strip FO. Impacts minor to moderate in Parashant. N/A in Vermilion	**From Wilderness Character.** Impacts similar to Alt B in Arizona Strip FO. Impacts similar to Alt C in Parashant. Impacts minor in Vermilion
From Vegetation Mgnt. Minor to moderate short-term impacts threatening wilderness character. Minor to moderate long-term impacts improving naturalness	**From Vegetation Mgnt.** Impacts similar to Alt A, except long-term impacts may not be successful	**From Vegetation Mgnt.** Impacts same as Alt. A	**From Vegetation Mgnt.** Impacts same as Alt. A	**From Vegetation Mgnt.** Impacts same as Alt. A
From Fish and Wildlife Moderate impacts from construction/maintenance of water developments in Parashant and Arizona Strip FO. Moderate to major impacts in Vermilion.	**From Fish and Wildlife** Impacts same as Alt. A.	**From Fish and Wildlife** Impacts same as Alt. A	**From Fish and Wildlife** Impacts same as Alt. A	**From Fish and Wildlife** Impacts same as Alt. A
From Livestock Grazing Minor to moderate impacts from livestock affecting wilderness character	**From Livestock Grazing** Impacts similar to Alt A, least widespread among Alts	**From Livestock Grazing** Impacts similar to Alt A	**From Livestock Grazing** Impacts similar to Alt	**From Livestock Grazing** Impacts similar to Alt

TABLE 2.19 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
IMPACTS TO WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS				
No moderate or major impacts to Wild and Scenic Rivers				
IMPACTS TO NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAILS				
From Visual Minor to moderate impacts from VRM Class III assignments allowing some visual intrusions **From Cultural** N/A **From Recreation** Minor to moderate impacts from off-road trails **From Lands and Realty** Moderate impacts from ROW compromising historic setting	**From Visual** Minor impacts protecting the NHT from VRM Class II. Minimal moderate to major impacts from VRM Class IV **From Cultural** Minor to moderate impacts affecting site integrity from Public Use Site designation **From Recreation** Impacts same as Alt A **From Lands and Realty** Impacts same as Alt A	**From Visual** Moderate to major impacts from VRM Class III and IV assignments allowing visual intrusions **From Cultural** Impacts same as Alt. B **From Recreation** Impacts same as Alt A **From Lands and Realty** Impacts same as Alt A	**From Visual** Impacts same as Alt C **From Cultural** Impacts same as Alt. B **From Recreation** Impacts same as Alt A **From Lands and Realty** Impacts same as Alt A	**From Visual** Impacts same as Alt B **From Cultural** Impacts same as Alt. B **From Recreation** Impacts same as Alt A **From Lands and Realty** Impacts same as Alt A
IMPACTS TO AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN				
From Special Designations Parashant: 77,339 total acres Arizona Strip FO: 127,193 total acres	**From Special Status Species** Parashant: no ACECs Arizona Strip FO: 308,393 total acres, most among Alts	**From Special Status Species** Parashant: no ACECs Arizona Strip FO: 132,102 total acres	**From Special Status Species** Parashant: no ACECs Arizona Strip FO: 110,574 total acres, least among Alts	**From Special Status Species** Parashant: no ACECs Arizona Strip FO: 158,400 total acres
IMPACTS TO RESOURCE CONSERVATION AREAS				
From Special Designations Parashant: 159,000 total acres	**From Special Designations** Parashant: No RCAs	**From Special Designations** Parashant: No RCAs	**From Special Designations** Parashant: No RCAs	**From Special Designations** Parashant: No RCAs

TABLE 2.19 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**	**ALTERNATIVE D**	**ALTERNATIVE E PREFERRED**
Vermilion: 227,000 total acres	Vermilion: No RCAs	Vermilion: No RCAs	Vermilion: No RCAs	Vermilion: No RCAs
IV. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS				
IMPACTS TO SOCIOECONOMICS				
From Trails and Travel Minor to moderate impact to local economies from increased recreation opportunities/travel on roads	**From Trails and Travel** Minor to moderate impact to local economies from decreased recreation opportunities	**From Trails and Travel** Impacts similar to Alternative A	**From Trails and Travel** Impacts similar to Alt A	**From Trails and Travel** Impacts similar to Alt A
From Livestock Grazing Negligible impacts area-wide from closed allotments/ seasonal restrictions, minor impacts to specific ranchers.	**From Livestock Grazing** Negligible impacts from closed allotments/ seasonal restrictions, minor to moderate impacts to specific ranchers.	**From Livestock Grazing** Impacts similar to Alt A	**From Livestock Grazing** Impacts similar to Alt A	**From Livestock Grazing** Impacts similar to Alt A
From Recreation Negligible impacts overall from recreation decisions	**From Recreation** Minor to moderate long-term impacts due to restrictions and limits placed on recreation	**From Recreation** Minor to moderate long-term impacts due to recreation decisions increasing visitation	**From Recreation** Impacts similar to Alt C	**From Recreation** Impacts similar to Alt C
From Lands and Realty Minor to moderate impacts in FO from land disposals benefiting local economies	**From Lands and Realty** Impacts similar to Alt A	**From Lands and Realty** Impacts similar to Alt A	**From Lands and Realty** Impacts similar to Alt A	**From Lands and Realty** Impacts similar to Alt A
IMPACTS TO ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE				
No moderate or major impacts to Environmental Justice				
IMPACTS TO HEALTH AND SAFETY				
No moderate or major impacts to Health and Safety				