

CHAPTER 2: THE PLAN

INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes desired future conditions (DFCs) and actions to fulfill the management direction discussed in Chapter 1. It is arranged under the headings of Management Units, Management Decisions, Decision Tables (the decisions), Administrative Actions, Environmental Analysis and Interrelationships, and Public Involvement. The management units described below were used to guide development of the management decisions made in the Arizona Strip Field Office (FO).

MANAGEMENT UNITS

Management units are geographic areas with similar resource management goals (see Map 2.1). Four management units (Community, Corridors, Back Roads, and Outback) guide land use plan decisions in specific geographic areas with similar landscapes, resources, and resource uses in the Arizona Strip FO.

The polygons that outline the location of the four management units are identical to the travel management areas (TMAs; see Map 2.18). The corresponding TMAs for each management unit are shown below in parentheses after the management unit name. Travel Management Areas, however, describe areas delineated 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 assisted in better understanding the differing areas and associated uses and resources in the Arizona Strip FO.

Improvements (facilities or projects) associated with valid, existing rights and permitted uses can 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, and kiosks. Projects can include, but are not limited to corrals, catchments, pipelines, fences, wells, and troughs.

COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT UNIT (RURAL TRAVEL MANAGEMENT AREA)

Public lands within the Community Management Unit provide room for community growth and development. These lands also offer the widest variety of recreation opportunities, such as viewing scenery and activities, riding motorcycles/off-highway vehicles (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, will not be to the detriment or exclusion of the protection of resources upon

Map 2.1. Management Units

which the natural environment and recreation experiences depend. Visitors to this management unit will experience the highest frequency of interaction with other people.

These areas will 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 will 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 will be readily evident.

Eleven percent of public lands in the Arizona Strip FO are found within the Community Management Unit. These areas are concentrated along the northern border of the Arizona Strip FO, primarily around the communities of Beaver Dam, Littlefield, Scenic, Colorado City, Fredonia, and Marble Canyon, as well as south of the Arizona/Utah border near St. George.

CORRIDORS MANAGEMENT UNIT (BACKWAYS TRAVEL MANAGEMENT AREA)

Lands within the Corridors Management Unit occur along major travel routes, providing, among other things, access to the Back Roads and Outback management units. They 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 occur with a moderate frequency of interaction with other people. These areas also provide the most opportunities for short-term or day-use recreation activities related to vehicle touring.

Predominantly natural-appearing environments with moderate evidences of the sights and sounds and uses of others characterize the Corridors Management Unit. Some modifications to the landscape can occur, but not to the exclusion of the protection of visual, natural, and cultural resources and uses. Fourteen percent of public lands in the Arizona Strip FO are found in the Corridors Management Unit.

BACK ROADS MANAGEMENT UNIT (SPECIALIZED TRAVEL MANAGEMENT AREA)

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

While concentration of users will be low, evidence of other users will 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.

Lands identified within the Back Roads Management Unit are 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 contribute to high-quality visitor experiences. Some modifications to the landscape may be expected, but will be tempered by the need to protect important resources. Approximately 41 percent of public lands in the Arizona Strip FO are within the Back Roads Management Unit.

OUTBACK MANAGEMENT UNIT (PRIMITIVE TRAVEL MANAGEMENT AREA)

Lands within the Outback Management Unit 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 is low and evidence of other users is minimal.

Lands classified as within the Outback Management Unit are characterized by predominantly natural or natural-appearing environments of moderate to large size. The lowest level of landscape modifications is expected compared to the other management units. Remote settings, natural landscapes, solitude, and opportunities for primitive recreation are minimally impacted by human activity. Approximately 34 percent of public lands in the Arizona Strip FO are within the Outback Management Unit.

MANAGEMENT DECISIONS

This section of the Approved Resource Management Plan (RMP) presents the goals, DFCs, special designations, land use allocations, management actions, and implementation decisions established for public lands within the Arizona Strip FO.

The goals for the Arizona Strip FO are as follows:

1. The variety of remote natural and social settings will be managed to preserve essentially natural appearing landscapes. Visitors will have the opportunity to experience adventure, beautiful vistas, retreat from the pressures of modern life, and a sense of discovery through a variety of appropriate and sustainable outdoor recreation activities and travel modes.

2. The Arizona Strip FO lands will be managed to balance protection of the natural and cultural resources with recreational, community, commercial, scientific, and social interests and needs.
3. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) will provide long-term protection and sustain the health and diversity of the public lands and resources that they manage for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.
4. The BLM will work cooperatively with local, regional, state, county, and Federal agencies; tribes; communities; user groups; universities; researchers; and the interested public to achieve the above goals.

LAND USE PLAN DECISIONS

Land use plan decisions represent the desired outcomes and the actions needed to achieve them. Development of these decisions used the planning process found in 43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1600, which guide future land management actions and subsequent site-specific implementation decisions.

Many land use plan decisions are implemented or become effective upon approval of the management plan and may include DFCs, land use allocation, or designation decisions such as OHV-area designations, and all special designations such as Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (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. The BLM will continue to involve and collaborate with the public during implementation of this RMP.

Desired Future Conditions

Land use plans express DFCs or desired outcomes in terms of specific goals, standards, and objectives for resources and/or uses. They direct the BLM actions in most effectively meeting legal mandates, numerous regulatory responsibilities, national policy, BLM state director guidance, and other resource or social needs. The allocations or designations, actions to achieve the DFCs, restrictions on uses, allowable uses, and special designations are the decisions that allow the BLM to work toward achieving the DFCs.

Special Designations

Special 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 (e.g., designating ACECs or watchable wildlife viewing sites) are also considered special designations and can be made in the land use plan.

Allowable Uses (Land Use Allocations)

Allowable uses or 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, lands available or not for livestock grazing, or where OHV-designated areas are necessary. Allocations have geographic boundaries and are represented by polygons on maps in the land use plan. The management of allocated resources is described through the decisions identified later in this chapter. 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. Management actions are categorized as actions to achieve desired outcomes, including actions to maintain, restore, or improve land health.

IMPLEMENTATION DECISIONS

Implementation decisions are management actions tied to a specific location. For the BLM, these are decisions that take action to implement land use plan decisions and are generally appealable to the Interior Board of Land Appeals (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 National Environmental Policy Act (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, BLM implementation decisions are not subject to protest under the planning regulations. Instead, implementation decisions are subject to various administrative remedies, particularly appeals to the IBLA.

DECISION TABLES

The management decisions (DFCs, special designations [SDs], land use allocations [LAs], and management actions [MAs]) and implementation decisions (IMPLs) under the Approved RMP for the Arizona Strip FO are presented in the following decision tables (Tables 2.1 –2.17). Each

decision is numbered and arranged by specific resources and resource uses, and is assigned one of the following codes:

- AC = Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs)
- CL = Cultural Resources
- FM = Wildland Fire/Fire and Fuels Management
- GL = Geology and Paleontology
- GM = Livestock Grazing
- HM = Public Health and Safety
- LR = Lands and Realty
- MI = Minerals
- RR = Recreation and Visitor Services/Interpretation and Environmental Education
- RP = Riparian Ecological Zone
- HT = National Historic Trail (NHT)
- SN = Soundscapes
- SR = Scientific Research
- TE = Special Status Species
- TM = Travel Management
- VM = Vegetation
- VR = Visual Resources
- WC = Wilderness Characteristics
- WF = Wildlife and Fisheries
- WM = Wilderness
- WR = Wild and Scenic Rivers (W&SRs)
- WS = Air, Water, and Soils

Area and length figures referenced in Tables 2.1 – 2.17 and throughout this document are based on the best available Geographic Information System (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 for Vegetation and Fire and Fuels Management decisions 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, SOILS (WATERSHED: WS)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
AIR MANAGEMENT	
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-WS-01	Federal and State air quality standards will be maintained within the Arizona Strip FO.
B. MANAGEMENT ACTION	
MA-WS-01	Impacts to air quality will be prevented or reduced through the application of specific mitigation measures identified in activity level planning and NEPA review.
WATER MANAGEMENT	
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-WS-02	All surface water will meet Arizona State water quality standards.
DFC-WS-03	Surface water availability at seeps and springs will be appropriate for the soil type, climate, and landform.
DFC-WS-04	Ecological functions and processes will be intact at all seeps and springs.
DFC-WS-05	Flowing water systems will provide continuous flowing water and associated riparian vegetative cover, where possible.
DFC-WS-06	The natural hydrologic functions of all watersheds will be intact.
B. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
MA-WS-02	Impacts to water quality will be prevented or reduced through the application of specific mitigation measures identified in activity level planning and NEPA review.
MA-WS-03	The BLM will 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, subject to funding/staffing constraints.
MA-WS-04	Natural values associated with floodplains and wetlands will be restored and preserved by avoiding floodplain occupancy and development. If development or occupancy is necessary, impacts will be mitigated through consulting and permitting with appropriate agencies.
MA-WS-05	The BLM will continue to work with appropriate state authorities to ensure that necessary water resources will be available.
SOIL MANAGEMENT	
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-WS-07	Soils will exhibit infiltration, permeability, and erosion rates appropriate for the soil type, climate, and landform.
DFC-WS-08	Physical soil crusts will show an increase in organic cover including cryptobiotic colonies, moving them towards being organic crusts.
B. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
MA-WS-06	Surface disturbance and reclamation activities will proceed consistent with current permits and subject to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arizona Standards for Rangeland Health will be followed to maintain or improve soil conditions. (See Grazing Management decisions).

TABLE 2.1. AIR, WATER, SOILS (WATERSHED: WS)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities will be the minimum necessary to accomplish the task. • Reclamation will be required for road realignments. • Measures to stabilize soils and minimize surface water runoff will be required, both during project activities and following project completion. • Reclamation of all surface disturbances will be initiated during or immediately upon completion of the authorized project. Reclamation can 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 will be closed and reclaimed immediately upon completion of the project. Reclaimed roads can be barricaded or signed until reclamation objectives are achieved. • Facilities or improvements no longer necessary will be removed and the sites will be reclaimed, provided no historic properties are affected.
MA-WS-07	Restoration and reclamation actions will be consistent with vegetation management decisions for each Ecological Zone.
MA-WS-08	Emphasis for management of all grazing allotments in Watershed Condition Class IV will be to reduce erosion and improve the watershed condition class. Evaluations will be completed through the Arizona Standards for Rangeland Health (see Grazing Management decisions). More detailed assessments of watershed conditions will be done in priority watersheds, subject to funding/staffing constraints in the watershed program.
MA-WS-09	The following watersheds will be priority for assessment, treatments, and/or restrictions on use to reduce erosion, control flooding, and reduce salt contributions to the Colorado River: Upper Lang's Run, Black Rock Mountain, Lower Hurricane Valley, Fort Pearce Salinity Area, Clayhole Flood Control Structures Area, and Wild Band Valley

TABLE 2.2. GEOLOGY AND PALEONTOLOGY (GL)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-GL-01	Paleontological resources will be managed for their scientific, educational, and recreational values.
DFC-GL-02	Vertebrate and uncommon invertebrate paleontological resources will be protected.
B. LAND USE ALLOCATIONS	
LA-GL-01	<p>Areas will be classified according to their potential to contain vertebrate fossils or noteworthy occurrences of invertebrate or plant fossils. These Paleontological Sensitivity Classes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	
MA-GL-01	The BLM will identify and protect significant fossils and allow for scientific research at paleontological sites, in accordance with permitting procedures.
MA-GL-02	Should paleontological resources be discovered within the Arizona Strip FO, the sites will be evaluated for sensitivity. The sites will then be classified and managed consistent with the land use allocation classifications described in Table 2.3.
MA-GL-03	Prior to authorizing land uses in any Class 4 areas, a records search and paleontological survey and/or monitoring will be required so that impacts to vertebrate fossils and/or uncommon invertebrate fossils can be minimized or mitigated.
MA-GL-04	Adverse impacts to vertebrate and/or uncommon invertebrate paleontological resources will be mitigated.
CAVE AND KARST RESOURCES	
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-GL-03	Significant cave and karst resources will be protected.
B. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
MA-GL-05	All caves and karst features will be considered significant, if they meet the criteria defined in 43 CFR Part 37.

TABLE 2.2. GEOLOGY AND PALEONTOLOGY (GL)

Decision No.	Decision Text
MA-GL-06	Cave and karst resources will be evaluated to determine proper and needed protective measures to ensure their continued viability. Protective measures may include restricting surface disturbing activities, limiting fire suppression, controlling visitor use, and restricting management actions.

TABLE 2.3. VEGETATION AND FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT (VM, FM, RP)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
ALL ECOLOGICAL ZONES (See Map 2.2)	
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-VM-01	All watersheds will meet, or will be progressing towards meeting, the Standards for Rangeland Health (See Appendix B).
DFC-VM-02	Native vegetative communities will be protected. A mosaic of native perennial and non-invasive annual vegetative communities will be present across the landscape with diversity of species, canopy, density, and age class reflecting its local ecological site potential and naturally occurring habitat conditions.
DFC-VM-03	Vegetative communities will 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.
DFC-VM-04	Ecological processes and functions will 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.
DFC-VM-05	Invasive plant species will be contained, controlled, or eliminated and native species restored to meet desired plant community (DPC) objectives.
DFC-VM-06	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.
Wildland Fire	
DFC-FM-01	Loss of key ecosystem components to wildfire will be minimized.
DFC-FM-02	Fire return intervals and natural disturbances will be appropriate for the ecological site.
DFC-FM-03	Fire is recognized as a natural process in fire-adapted ecosystems and is used to achieve objectives for other resources.
DFC-FM-04	Fuels in Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) areas are maintained at non-hazardous levels to provide for public and fire fighter safety.
DFC-FM-05	Prescribed fire activities comply with Federal and State air quality regulations.
B. LAND USE ALLOCATIONS	
Wildland Fire Use Areas (See Map 2.3)	
LA-FM-01	In <u>Wildland Fire Use: Areas Suitable for Wildland Fire Use for Resource Management Benefit</u> where fuel loading is high and current conditions constrain the use of fire (prescribed fire and fire use), prevention and mitigation programs will 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 land use allocations, naturally ignited wildland fire, prescribed fire, and a combination of mechanical, manual, chemical, and biological treatments will 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, BLM Fire Management Plan).

TABLE 2.3. VEGETATION AND FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT (VM, FM, RP)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
LA-FM-02	<u>Wildland Fire Use</u> areas will 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 will only be considered in areas where riparian restoration is planned, where fire use will help meet restoration objectives (e.g., reduce exotic vegetation), and where subsequent restoration work will be implemented (e.g., planting native vegetation).
Non-Wildland Fire Use Areas (See Map 2.3)	
LA-FM-03	In <u>Non Wildland Fire Use: Areas Not Suitable for Wildland Fire Use for Resource Management Benefit</u> , programs to reduce unwanted ignitions will be implemented, and prevention, detection, and rapid suppression response techniques will be emphasized. Where fuel loading is high, mechanical, manual, chemical, or biological treatments and prescribed fire will be used to maintain non-hazardous levels of fuels and meet resource objectives.
LA-FM-04	<u>Non Wildland Fire Use</u> areas will 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).
Fire Suppression	
LA-FM-05	Appropriate Management Response (AMRs) for managing wildland fires will be used (as identified in the BLM Fire Amendment, BLM Fire Management Plan). 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. AMRs will be used in areas classified as Wildland Fire Use and Non Wildland Fire Use.
LA-FM-06	Firefighter and public safety will 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 will be based on the values to be protected, human health and safety, and costs of protection.
LA-FM-07	Education, enforcement, and administrative fire prevention mitigation measures will continue to be provided to reduce unplanned human-caused fires.
LA-FM-08	Prescribed fire and fire use will be used in areas classified as Wildland Fire Use within designated wilderness areas to achieve DFCs and wilderness area management objectives described in the BLM's Fire Management Plan. Vegetation may also be treated manually if minimum tool requirements are met.
LA-FM-09	Minimum impact suppression tactics will be used in designated wilderness.
LA-FM-10	Conservation measures described in Appendix F will be implemented for all fire suppression, restoration and rehabilitation, fuels treatments, prescribed burning, and other fire related actions in special status species habitats (See Special Status Species decisions and Appendix F).

TABLE 2.3. VEGETATION AND FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT (VM, FM, RP)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
LA-FM-11	Suppression tactics that limit damage or disturbance to sensitive vegetation, soils, and wildlife habitat will be used. The use of heavy equipment, such as dozers, will require approval from the BLM authorized officer.
LA-FM-12	Prescribed fire and fire use may be used within designated 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 wilderness will be consistent with minimum tool requirements and non-impairment standards.
C. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
Desired Plant Community Objectives	
MA-VM-01	Seasonal restrictions, temporary reductions, or elimination of authorized activities will be implemented in conjunction with vegetation treatment projects to protect sensitive resources and/or ensure attainment of DPC objectives.
Vegetative and Restoration Treatments	
MA-VM-02	Restoration and vegetation treatments will be authorized where protection of sensitive resources is ensured. Priority areas for restoration or vegetative treatment projects will be defined by ecological zone and major vegetation type and based on the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
MA-VM-03	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 may be used where native species: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are not available, • Are not economically feasible, • Cannot achieve DFCs, DPCs, or other ecological objectives as well as non-native species, and/or • Cannot compete with already established non-native species. Non-native forbs and perennial grasses can be used in preference to monocultures of non-native annuals.
	The development of site-specific DPC objectives, in accordance with ecological site potential, will continue. DPC objectives will be achieved through vegetation treatments and management of resource uses. DPC objectives will be included in all appropriate activity plans, including AMPs (allotment management plans).

TABLE 2.3. VEGETATION AND FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT (VM, FM, RP)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
MA-VM-04	Treatment methods and tools appropriate to the land use allocation will be authorized to achieve DFCs and DPCs. Treatment methods may include, but are not limited to mechanical, chemical, biological and fire, or any combination thereof. Vegetation treatments and uses will be monitored as part of an adaptive management process. Seed priming and other enhancement techniques may be used to increase germination rates. Treatments will be designed so that they do not encourage an increase in any invasive species (See Appendix E for a list of potential methods and tools).
Sale or Use of Vegetation Products	
MA-VM-05	No areas will be allocated to sustained yield timber harvest.
MA-VM-06	Fees or permits will not apply for the collection of pinyon pine seeds (pine nuts) for non-commercial, personal use.
MA-VM-07	Collection of listed, proposed, or candidate plant species will not be authorized.
MA-VM-08	Fees may not apply for non-commercial, personal use quantities of items necessary for traditional, religious, or ceremonial purposes, such as herbals, medicines or traditional use items.
MA-VM-09	Gathering of dead and downed wood for campsite use will be authorized in areas where campfires are allowed.
MA-VM-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sale, collection, or use of vegetative materials (e.g. native seed, medicinals, landscape mulch, posts, fuel wood, Christmas trees, etc.) will require a permit. Permits will be authorized only for those areas where resource management objectives have been developed. Interested parties will need to check with the BLM office concerning specific locations, stipulations, fees, and other requirements. • Collection of vegetative materials in ACECs will be restricted unless it meets specific resource management objectives.
Salvage of Vegetation	
MA-VM-11	<p>Salvage of vegetation that will be destroyed through surface disturbing activities may be authorized where doing so will assist in achieving DPCs. Salvage and use will be allowed in the following priority (may require a permit from the State of Arizona):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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).
Noxious Weeds	
MA-VM-12	Implementation of ongoing noxious weed and invasive species control actions will continue as per national guidance and the Weed Management Area Plan. Integrated weed management will continue using available tools to control noxious weeds consistent with vegetation management decisions for each Ecological Zone and as appropriate to the land use allocation and in order to protect resources.
MA-VM-13	Certified weed-free feed, mulch, and seed will be required for all permitted uses to limit the spread of noxious weeds and other undesirable species (See Grazing Management and Recreation decisions).
MA-VM-14	Construction equipment, fire vehicles, and/or vehicles from outside the Arizona Strip FO used to implement authorized projects and/or uses will be required to be cleaned (using air, low pressure/high volume, or high-pressure water) prior to initiating the project. BLM

TABLE 2.3. VEGETATION AND FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT (VM, FM, RP)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
	vehicles will also be cleaned after being used within any infested area. As national policy is developed, the more stringent will be implemented. Vehicles leaving the area and later returning to continue the project will require re-cleaning.
RIPARIAN ECOLOGICAL ZONE (See Map 2.2)	
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-RP-01	Riparian areas (see Map 2.2) will consist of a diversity of vertical and horizontal structures, vegetative age classes, and endemic species.
DFC-RP-02	Riparian areas will 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 Arizona Standards for Rangeland Health.
DFC-RP-03	Ecological functions and processes will be intact with vegetative species composition and cover appropriate to the site.
DFC-RP-04	Where sites have the potential for over-story vegetation, the canopy cover of over-story and under-story vegetation will be at or approaching maximum density.
DFC-RP-05	All riparian areas will be in, or moving towards, proper functioning condition.
DFC-RP-06	All surface water will meet, or be improving towards, Arizona State water quality standards.
DFC-RP-07	Flowing water systems will provide contiguous water and associated riparian vegetative cover, where possible.
DFC-RP-08	Availability of surface water at seeps and springs will be appropriate for the soil type, climate, and landform and will support a diverse population of endemic plant and wildlife species.
DFC-RP-09	A sufficient quantity of water with safe access for wildlife will be available, where appropriate.
DFC-RP-10	Riparian communities will provide habitat for common species such as rush, cottonwood, willow, and yellow-breasted chat, as well as rare species such as southwestern willow (SW) flycatcher, common black hawk, Lucy's warbler, and speckled dace where consistent with site potential.
DFC-RP-11	Invasive plants and animals such as tamarisk, Russian olive, and brown-headed cowbird will be reduced or eliminated.
B. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
MA-RP-01	Habitat conditions at priority riparian areas will be maintained or improved. Priority riparian areas meet two or more of the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

TABLE 2.3. VEGETATION AND FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT (VM, FM, RP)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distance to adjacent riparian areas greater than three miles.
MA-RP-02	The Riparian Ecological Zone will be managed for a mixture of herbaceous and woody vegetation in accordance with agencies' policies on native and non-native species.
MA-RP-03	Vegetation treatments can be used in the Riparian Ecological Zone to enhance vegetative diversity, restore native plant communities, maintain or increase wildlife habitat, and reduce or eliminate hazardous fuels. Treatment priority areas will be where riparian areas are non-functional, functioning at risk with a downward trend, or dominated by invasive plant species.
MA-RP-04	A combination of wildland fire, fire use, prescribed fire, chemical, mechanical, and biological treatment methods may be used as appropriate within land use allocations and areas managed to maintain wilderness characteristics.
MA-RP-05	Prior to conducting vegetation treatments in the Riparian Ecological Zone, the area's ability to serve as habitat for special status species will be evaluated. Treatments will not be authorized in occupied SW flycatcher habitat unless such treatments will provide long-term benefits to the species or its habitat, will reduce fire frequency or intensity, or will provide replacement habitat of a higher quality than that removed.
MA-RP-06	Up to 5,000 acres of Riparian Ecological Zone can be treated over the life of this RMP (approx. 63% of available habitat).
Wildland Fire	
MA-FM-01	Based on total acres burned by wildland fires from 1984-2003, approximately 37 acres of wildland fires are anticipated during the life of the RMP. Because the size of individual wildland fires and the number of annual fires can vary greatly, this estimate can be exceeded. It is unknown how proposed vegetation treatments will affect total acres burned by wildland fires.
MA-FM-02	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. IMPLEMENTATION DECISION	
Virgin River Invasive Plant Species Removal	
IMPL-RP-01	Mechanical, chemical, and biological treatment methods will 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 Mountains Wilderness, non-motorized hand tools (such as clippers, axes and pulaskis) will be used to cut and remove invasive species, after which a hand chemical treatment will be used on any resprouting.
PONDEROSA PINE ECOLOGICAL ZONE (See Map 2.2)	
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-VM-07	The Ponderosa Pine Ecological Zone (see Map 2.2) will 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.

TABLE 2.3. VEGETATION AND FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT (VM, FM, RP)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
DFC-VM-08	Ponderosa pine vegetation communities will be resilient to natural or human-caused disturbances, and losing key wildlife habitat components to wildfire will be minimized.
DFC-VM-09	There will 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 will not preclude restoration, rehabilitation, or related management actions.
DFC-VM-10	Patches of old and/or large trees and standing and fallen dead trees will be maintained and protected.
B. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
MA-VM-15	Vegetation treatments can be used in the Ponderosa Pine Ecological Zone to enhance vegetative diversity, restore native plant communities, maintain or increase wildlife habitat, and reduce or eliminate hazardous fuels. Treatment objectives in ponderosa pine vegetation communities will focus on restoring natural disturbance processes such as fire; increasing vegetative ground cover of native grasses, forbs, and shrubs; enhancing forest structure, function, and composition; and removing invasive, non-native species.
MA-VM-16	Stands of ponderosa pine will be managed for a balanced mosaic between tree, shrub, and perennial grass cover to support a healthy ecosystem while providing habitat for Merriam’s turkey, Kaibab squirrel, and mule deer. The mosaics will include stands of old-growth ponderosa to support white-breasted nuthatch; 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 hawk, northern goshawk, Coopers hawk, American kestrel, and red-tailed 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 Fish and Wildlife decisions).
MA-VM-17	Up to 3,800 acres of Ponderosa Pine Ecological Zone will be treated over the life of this RMP (approx. 100% of available habitat).
Wildland Fire	
MA-FM-03	Based on total acres burned by wildland fires from 1984-2003, approximately 301 acres of wildland fires are anticipated during the life of the RMP. Because the size of individual wildland fires and the number of annual fires can vary greatly, this estimate can be exceeded. It is unknown how proposed vegetation treatments would affect total acres burned by wildland fires.
MA-FM-04	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.
GREAT BASIN ECOLOGICAL ZONE (SAGEBRUSH COMMUNITIES; See Map 2.2)	
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-VM-11	Sagebrush (primarily <i>Artemisia tridentata</i>) communities will 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.

TABLE 2.3. VEGETATION AND FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT (VM, FM, RP)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
DFC-VM-12	There will 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 will not preclude restoration, rehabilitation, or related management actions.
DFC-VM-13	Treatment objectives in sagebrush communities will 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.
DFC-VM-14	Existing stands of sagebrush will 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 will 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.
DFC-VM-15	Sagebrush communities will include small, grassy openings to support long-billed curlews and burrowing owls.
DFC-VM-16	Sagebrush communities will 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.
DFC-VM-17	Sagebrush communities will include openings of short vegetation surrounded by sagebrush for ground foraging by sage thrashers, loggerhead shrikes, Brewer's sparrows, and sage sparrows.
DFC-VM-18	Sagebrush communities will include openings of short vegetation (2 to 8 in.) with wide visibility to provide breeding habitat for long-billed curlews, and burrowing owls.
DFC-VM-19	Sagebrush communities will 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 will be at or above 10%. Native forb composition will be at or above 5%.
DFC-VM-20	Fragmentation of sagebrush habitat will be less than 50% of the treatment area.
B. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
MA-VM-18	Vegetation treatments can be used in the Great Basin Ecological Zone to enhance vegetative diversity, restore native plant communities, maintain or increase wildlife habitat, and reduce or eliminate hazardous fuels. Treatment priority areas will be where sagebrush canopy cover exceeds 20%, perennial grasses and forbs are less than 5%, and bare ground exceeds 40%.
MA-VM-19	A combination of wildland fire, fire use, prescribed fire, and chemical treatment methods will be used in preference to, but not to the exclusion of, other available tools in the Great Basin Ecological Zone sagebrush communities.
MA-VM-20	Up to 200,000 acres of sagebrush habitat can be treated over the life of this RMP (approx. 30% of available habitat).
Wildland Fire (See Map 2.3)	
MA-FM-05	Based on total acres burned by wildland fires from 1984-2003, approximately 19,168 acres of wildland fires are anticipated during the life of this RMP. 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.

TABLE 2.3. VEGETATION AND FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT (VM, FM, RP)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
MA-FM-06	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.
GREAT BASIN ECOLOGICAL ZONE (PINYON-JUNIPER COMMUNITY (See Map 2.2))	
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-VM-21	Healthy, diverse woodland communities will consist of a mosaic of trees, shrubs, grasses, and forbs. Mosaic patches can include stands of young and old pinyon-juniper, openings, wet meadows, seeps, and other interspersed shrub habitats. The communities will be composed of a variety of different height structures and age classes, with a thriving understory community of native grasses, forbs, and shrubs.
DFC-VM-22	To reduce the threat of catastrophic fire, ladder fuels and downed woody debris will be limited or not present. Woody debris will be present to stabilize soil and enhance vegetation recovery in restoration areas.
DFC-VM-23	Treatment objectives in the pinyon-juniper vegetation communities will focus on restoring the natural disturbance regime; increasing vegetative ground cover of native grasses, forbs, and shrubs; and removing non-native invasive species.
DFC-VM-24	Stands of pinyon-juniper will include a balance between tree, shrub, and perennial grass cover to support pinyon jay and mule deer. This mosaic will 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 hawk, northern goshawk, Coopers hawk, American kestrel, and red-tailed hawk; and areas of sparse to dense tree canopy cover to support pinyon jay.
DFC-VM-25	Individual old growth trees will be present and will be protected during treatment implementation.
B. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
MA-VM-21	Vegetation treatments can be used in the Great Basin Ecological Zone to enhance vegetative diversity, restore native plant communities, maintain or increase wildlife habitat, and reduce or eliminate hazardous fuels. Treatment priority areas will be where juniper canopy cover exceeds 40%, perennial grasses and forbs are less than 5%, and bare ground exceeds 50%.
MA-VM-22	Treatment preferences will be to use a combination of wildland fire, fire use, prescribed fire, mechanical, and chemical methods.
MA-VM-23	Up to 100,000 acres of pinyon-juniper habitat can be treated over the life of this RMP (approx. 50% of available habitat).
Wildland Fire (See Map 2.3)	
MA-FM-07	Based on total acres burned by wildland fires from 1984-2003, approximately 1,421 acres of wildland fires are anticipated during the life of this RMP. 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 will affect total acres burned by wildland fires.
MA-FM-08	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.

MOJAVE DESERT ECOLOGICAL ZONE (See Map 2.2)	
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-VM-26	Endemic plant species and associated communities such as creosote bush, Joshua tree, Mojave yucca and cacti, will be present along with other shrubs, grasses, and wildflowers. These communities can include stands of young and old shrubs, sparse vegetation, scattered to larger expanses of creosote bush or Joshua trees, seeps, healthy streamside (riparian) vegetation, and other interspersed grassland and shrub habitats.
DFC-VM-27	Endemic animal species such as desert tortoise and chuckwalla will be present and thriving with more than adequate food, water, and cover resources.
DFC-VM-28	There will 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 will not preclude restoration, rehabilitation, or related management actions.
DFC-VM-29	Treatment emphasis will be to reduce the proliferation of non-indigenous annual plant species, reduce fire intensity and frequency, and improve tortoise structural and forage habitat components.
B. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
MA-VM-24	Vegetation treatments can be used in the Mojave Desert Ecological Zone to enhance vegetative diversity, restore native plant communities, maintain or increase wildlife habitat, and reduce or eliminate hazardous fuels. Treatment priority areas will be where desert tortoise habitat has been burned and/or converted to invasive annual grass communities.
MA-VM-25	Treatment preference will be to use chemical methods. Prescribed fire and mechanical treatment methods will only be authorized where doing so will 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.
MA-VM-26	Up to 10,000 acres will be treated in the Mojave Desert Ecological Zone over the life of this RMP (approx. 6% of available habitat). Up to 500 acres may be treated with prescribed fire if associated with scientific research.
Wildland Fire (See Map 2.3)	
MA-FM-09	Based on total acres burned by wildland fires from 1984-2003, approximately 3,794 acres of wildland fires are anticipated during the life of this RMP. 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 will affect total acres burned by wildland fires.
MA-FM-10	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.

MOJAVE-GREAT BASIN TRANSITION ECOLOGICAL ZONE (See Map 2.2)	
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-VM-30	Endemic plant species and associated communities such as black brush, Joshua tree, Mojave yucca, and cacti will be present along with other shrubs, grasses, and wildflowers. These communities can 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.
DFC-VM-31	Endemic animal species such as desert tortoise, chuckwalla, and desert bighorn sheep will be present and thriving with more than adequate food, water, and cover resources.
DFC-VM-32	Priority plant species and associated communities such as black brush, Joshua tree, Mojave yucca, and cacti will be present along with other shrubs, grasses, and wildflowers. These communities can 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.
DFC-VM-33	There will 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 will not preclude restoration, rehabilitation, or related management actions.
DFC-VM-34	Management of Mohave-Great Basin Transition Ecological Zone plant communities will focus on removing invasive non-native plants, especially cheatgrass, Sahara mustard, and red brome, and preventing habitat degradation due to wildfire.
B. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
MA-VM-27	Prescribed fire and mechanical treatment methods will only be authorized where doing so will reduce invasive plant species or fire frequency and/or intensity by removing hazardous fuels, or will be done for research.
MA-VM-28	Vegetation treatments can be used in the Mojave-Great Basin Transition Ecological Zone to enhance vegetative diversity, restore native plant communities, maintain or increase wildlife habitat, and reduce or eliminate hazardous fuels. Treatment priority areas will be for protection of unburned desert tortoise habitat and restoration and rehabilitation of habitat previously burned and/or converted to invasive, annual grass communities.
MA-VM-29	Chemical treatment methods will be used in preference to, but not to the exclusion of, other available tools in the Mojave-Great Basin Transition Ecological Zone.
MA-VM-30	Up to 30,000 acres of Mojave-Great Basin Transition Ecological Zone can be treated over the life of this RMP (approx. 23% of available habitat). Up to 500 acres may be treated with prescribed fire if associated with scientific research.
Wildland Fire (See Map 2.3)	
MA-FM-11	Based on total acres burned by wildland fires from 1984-2003, approximately 3,561 acres of wildland fires are anticipated during the life of the RMP. 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.
MA-FM-12	Up to 3,561 acres of post-fire rehabilitation are anticipated to meet DFCs. Additional post-fire rehabilitation may be implemented if wildland fires exceed the estimated acreage.

COLORADO PLATEAU TRANSITION ECOLOGICAL ZONE (See Map 2.2)	
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-VM-35	Endemic plant species and associated communities such as fourwing saltbush, shadscale, and black brush, will be present along with other shrubs, grasses, and forbs. These communities can include stands of young and old shrubs, sparse vegetation, scattered to larger expanses of fourwing and black brush.
DFC-VM-36	Endemic animal species such as House Rock Valley chisel-toothed kangaroo rat, peregrine falcon, and desert bighorn sheep will be present and thriving with more than adequate food, water, and cover resources.
DFC-VM-37	There will 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 will not preclude restoration, rehabilitation, or related management actions.
DFC-VM-38	Management of the Colorado Plateau Transition Ecological Zone plant communities will focus on removing invasive non-native plants, especially cheatgrass and red brome, and preventing habitat degradation.
B. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
MA-VM-31	Vegetation treatments can be used in the Colorado Plateau Ecological Zone to enhance vegetative diversity, restore native plant communities, maintain or increase wildlife habitat, and reduce or eliminate hazardous fuels. No treatment priority criteria will be established for this Ecological Zone.
MA-VM-32	All available treatment methods can be used, alone or in combination, to achieve DFCs as defined for adjacent ecological zones.
MA-VM-33	Up to 30,000 acres of Colorado Plateau Transition Ecological Zone can be treated over the life of this RMP (approx. 23% of available habitat).
Wildland Fire (See Map 2.3)	
MA-FM-13	Based on total acres burned by wildland fires from 1984-2003, less than one acre of wildland fire is anticipated during the life of the RMP. Because the size of individual wildland fires and the number of annual fires can vary greatly, this estimate can be exceeded. It is unknown how proposed vegetation treatments will affect total acres burned by wildland fires.
MA-FM-14	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.
INTERIOR CHAPARRAL ECOLOGICAL ZONE (See Map 2.2)	
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-VM-39	The Interior Chaparral Ecological Zone will consist of diverse populations of endemic vegetative species, particularly shrubs, and a mosaic of age class distributions of these species.
DFC-VM-40	Endemic plant species and associated communities such as manzanita, silk tassel, and live oak will be present, along with other shrubs,

	grasses, and forbs.
DFC-VM-41	Endemic animal species such as black-chinned sparrow and mule deer will be present and thriving with more than adequate food, water, and cover resources.
DFC-VM-42	There will 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 will not preclude restoration, rehabilitation, or related management actions.
B. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
MA-VM-34	Vegetation treatments can be used in the Interior Chaparral Ecological Zone to enhance vegetative diversity, restore native plant communities, maintain or increase wildlife habitat, and reduce or eliminate hazardous fuels. Treatment objectives will focus on providing for shrub regeneration, wildlife access for cover and browse, and exclusion of invasive non-native plants.
MA-VM-35	Mechanical or chemical treatment methods will be used to create openings and to achieve DFCs, in preference to, but not to the exclusion of, other available tools
MA-VM-36	Up to 5,000 acres of Interior Chaparral Ecological Zone will be treated over the life of this RMP (approx. 21% of available habitat).
Wildland Fire (See Map 2.3)	
MA-FM-15	Based on total acres burned by wildland fires from 1984-2003, approximately 846 acres of wildland fires are anticipated during the life of this RMP. 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 will affect total acres burned by wildland fires.
MA-FM-16	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.
PLAINS-GRASSLAND ECOLOGICAL ZONE (See Map 2.2)	
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-VM-43	Endemic plant species and associated communities such as galleta, sand dropseed, Indian ricegrass, blue grama, black grama, needle and thread grass, four-wing saltbush, shadscale, winterfat, and Mormon tea will be present, along with other shrubs, grasses, and forbs.
DFC-VM-44	Endemic animal species such as pronghorn antelope, Cassin's sparrow, and Brewer's sparrow will be present and thriving with more than adequate food, water, and cover resources.
DFC-VM-45	Grassland plant communities will be managed for no net loss (i.e., long-term or permanent removal from the landscape).
DFC-VM-46	A no net loss objective will not preclude restoration, rehabilitation, or related management actions.
DFC-VM-47	The Plains-Grassland Ecological Zone habitats will 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.

B. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
MA-VM-37	Vegetation treatments can be used in the Plains-Grassland Ecological Zone to enhance vegetative diversity, restore native plant communities, maintain or increase wildlife habitat, and reduce or eliminate hazardous fuels. Treatment emphasis will be to reduce the proliferation of non-indigenous, annual plants and improve pronghorn antelope habitat consistent with site potential (see Fish and Wildlife decisions).
MA-VM-38	The following plant and priority wildlife species will be managed as indicators of the condition of Plains-Grassland Ecological Zone habitat condition: Fickeisen plains cactus, four-wing saltbush, needle and thread grass, grama species, pronghorn antelope, and Brewer's sparrow (see Fish and Wildlife decisions).
MA-VM-39	Use of prescribed fire will be authorized where doing so will benefit priority species or their habitat or will reduce fire frequency or intensity by removing hazardous fuels, consistent with land use allocations and minimum tool requirement for designated wilderness.
MA-VM-40	Treatment priority areas in the Plains-Grassland Ecological Zone will be where grasses and forbs are less than 5% and bare ground exceeds 45%.
MA-VM-41	Mechanical, chemical, or biological treatment methods will be used in preference to, but not to the exclusion of, other available tools in the Plains-Grassland Ecological Zone.
MA-VM-42	Up to 100,000 acres of Plains-Grassland Ecological Zone can be treated over the life of this RMP (approx. 13% of available habitat).
Wildland Fire (See Map 2.3)	
MA-FM-17	Based on total acres burned by wildland fires from 1984-2003, approximately 4,496 acres of wildland fires are anticipated during the life of this RMP. Because the size of individual wildland fires and the number of annual fires can vary greatly, this estimate can be exceeded. It is unknown how proposed vegetation treatments will affect total acres burned by wildland fires.
MA-FM-18	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.

Map 2.2. Ecological Zones

Map 2.3. Wildland Fire Use Allocations

TABLE 2.4. WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES (WF)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
GENERAL WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES	
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-WF-01	Ecological conditions will be within the range of natural variability and will be functional for dependant animal species.
DFC-WF-02	Native wildlife communities will be protected. A complete range of diverse, healthy, and self-sustaining populations of native animal species will occupy all available suitable habitats.
DFC-WF-03	Forage, water, cover, and space will be available to wildlife of sufficient quantity and quality to support productive and diverse wildlife populations.
DFC-WF-04	All waters will be safely accessible to wildlife.
DFC-WF-05	Fences will be the minimum necessary for effective livestock control or other administrative purposes. Fences will be wildlife passable, consistent with the species found in the area.
DFC-WF-06	Habitat connectivity and wildlife movement between ecological zones will be maintained.
DFC-WF-07	Adverse impacts to wildlife and wildlife resources will be avoided or mitigated.
DFC-WF-08	Predators will be recognized as an important component of plant and animal communities.
DFC-WF-09	Human/wildlife conflicts will be avoided, resolved, or mitigated.
DFC-WF-10	Management of game and nongame species by Arizona Game and Fish Department (AGFD) will be consistent with AGFD Strategic Plans and other appropriate guidelines.
DFC-WF-11	The natural biological diversity of fish, wildlife, and plant species will be maintained or, where necessary and feasible, restored throughout the Arizona Strip FO. Habitats will be managed on an ecosystem basis, ensuring that all parts of the ecosystem and natural processes are functional.
B. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
Priority Species and Habitats	
MA-WF-01	<p>Management emphasis and priority will be given to priority species and habitats in conflict resolution. Priority species include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 sensitive list. • All species of migratory birds known or suspected to occur within the Arizona Strip FO.

TABLE 2.4. WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES (WF)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Priority habitats include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • All bighorn sheep habitat areas, including the Virgin Mountains, Hurricane Cliffs, and Kanab Creek Wildlife Habitat Management Area (WHA; see Map 2.4). • House Rock Valley. The only known habitat for an endemic kangaroo rat and includes several special status plant species.
MA-WF-02	Decisions and specific actions from this RMP intended to benefit fish and wildlife resources will be implemented through the development and implementation of three interdisciplinary wildlife Habitat Management Plans (HMPs). These plans will be developed and maintained cooperatively with AGFD, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and other interested participants. HMP area boundaries will follow AGFD Game Management Units 12B, 13A, and 13B. Implementation accomplishments will be monitored and reviewed annually and documented in HMP files. The HMPs will be amended or revised, as necessary, and will incorporate existing and new BLM and state strategies as applicable.
MA-WF-03	Activities that adversely affect breeding, feeding, or sheltering activities of priority wildlife species may be modified, mitigated, or otherwise restricted to minimize disturbance to the species.
MA-WF-04	Recreational collecting of animals or animal parts (e.g. antlers, skulls, feathers) in ecologically non-sensitive areas will be allowed, assuming compliance with AGFD regulations.
MA-WF-05	Access to public lands with fish and wildlife hunting and viewing opportunities will be maintained as determined in the route evaluation/designation process. Access to public lands with sensitive wildlife and/or fisheries resources can be closed or limited, where determined necessary through monitoring of resource conditions.
Wildlife Transplants and Augmentations	
MA-WF-06	Reintroductions, transplants, capture operations, and supplemental stockings (augmentations) of native wildlife populations into historic habitats will be carried out in collaboration with the AGFD and/or the USFWS where consistent with achieving DFCs, and within

TABLE 2.4. WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES (WF)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
	applicable agencies policies. Restoration of native wildlife will be for the following purposes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 but are not limited to the following: pronghorn antelope, mule deer, desert bighorn sheep, Merriam’s turkey, Kaibab squirrel, and special status species.
Wildlife Enhancement Projects	
MA-WF-07	Construction of wildlife habitat improvement projects, including water developments and vegetation treatments, may be authorized to meet DFCs, assuming compliance with NEPA, the Endangered Species Act (ESA), and other applicable laws, regulations, and policies. DPC objectives for wildlife will be incorporated into all habitat improvement projects including restoration and vegetation treatment projects. Specific projects will be listed in HMPs.
MA-WF-08	Existing vegetation treatment projects that benefit wildlife can be maintained.
MA-WF-09	Existing water developments will be modified to ensure wildlife have safe access to water. Existing water developments will be maintained to ensure reliability of the water. Maintenance of existing waters will generally take priority over new construction. Development of cooperative waters for livestock and wildlife will be encouraged where doing so benefits wildlife, is consistent with achieving DFCs, and is economically efficient.
MA-WF-10	Escape ramps will continue to be maintained and, where needed, installed at all waters accessible to wildlife to minimize drowning hazards.
Animal Damage Control	
MA-WF-11	No members of the pig family (Suidae) will be authorized.
MA-WF-12	The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service-Wildlife Services (APHIS-WS) will conduct predator control efforts in the Arizona Strip FO on an as needed basis. The BLM will request proactive control to benefit priority species, protect livestock, or enhance the success of planned wildlife transplants or augmentations.
Watchable Wildlife	
MA-WF-13	The following areas will be identified, nominated, and managed as Watchable Wildlife areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Black Rock • Beaver Dam Confluence • Lime Kiln Pass • Buckskin Mountains • House Rock Valley

TABLE 2.4. WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES (WF)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
MULE DEER	
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-WF-12	Mule deer habitat will provide the necessary forage, water, and shelter components for healthy, self-sustaining populations within the range of natural variability.
DFC-WF-13	Mule deer populations will be at or near maximum levels sustainable for the habitat.
DFC-WF-14	Forage in crucial summer mule deer habitat will 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.
DFC-WF-15	Forage in crucial winter mule deer habitat will include at least 30% palatable browse species CBW at all key areas, where consistent with site potential.
DFC-WF-16	Mule deer habitat in pinyon-juniper woodland sites will include a healthy diverse mosaic of trees, shrubs, grasses, and forbs.
DFC-WF-17	Water sources within mule deer habitat will be safely accessible to deer and other wildlife.
DFC-WF-18	Water sources within mule deer habitat will be spaced no more than 3 miles apart.
DFC-WF-19	All fences in mule deer habitat will be deer passable.
B. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
MA-WF-14	Self-sustaining mule deer populations will be enhanced or maintained in Game Management Units 12B, 13A, and 13B. Initial or supplemental transplants may be authorized on a case-by-case basis. Existing habitat areas can be expanded and new habitat areas may be added where consistent with protection of Management Unit objectives.
MA-WF-15	Crucial summer mule deer habitat will 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 will be managed to include at least 30% palatable browse species, where consistent with site potential. Palatable browse species will be maintained and enhanced through vegetation conversion. Palatable browse species can include, but are not limited to cliffrose, bitterbrush, ceanothus, four-wing saltbush, desert holly, Mormon tea, and mountain mahogany.
MA-WF-16	Mule deer will be managed for healthy, self-sustaining populations in accordance with population goals and objectives established in the AGFD Strategic Plan for the species.
MA-WF-17	A HMP will be developed and implemented for mule deer habitat in Game Management Units 12B, 13A, and 13B, consistent with the AGFD Strategic Plan. Site-specific management actions will be included. The RMP will be amended or revised as necessary. Implementation accomplishments will be monitored annually.

TABLE 2.4. WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES (WF)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
PRONGHORN ANTELOPE	
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-WF-20	Pronghorn habitat will provide the necessary forage, water, and shelter components for healthy, self-sustaining populations within the range of natural variability.
DFC-WF-21	Pronghorn antelope populations will be at or near maximum levels sustainable for the habitat.
DFC-WF-22	Forage composition in pronghorn antelope habitat will include at least 20% grasses and forbs, and 20% palatable shrub species CBW at all key areas, where consistent with site potential.
DFC-WF-23	Where consistent with site potential, the shrub component will be at least 15 inches tall at key fawning areas in pronghorn habitat to provide fawning cover.
DFC-WF-24	Water sources within pronghorn antelope habitat will be safely accessible to pronghorn and other wildlife.
DFC-WF-25	Water sources within pronghorn antelope habitat will be spaced no more than 3 miles apart.
DFC-WF-26	All fences in pronghorn antelope habitat will be pronghorn passable and necessary for effective range management or other administrative functions.
B. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
MA-WF-18	Self-sustaining pronghorn populations will be enhanced or maintained in Game Management Units 12B, 13A, and 13B. Initial or supplemental transplants may be authorized on a case-by-case basis. Existing habitat areas can be expanded and new habitat areas may be added where appropriate.
MA-WF-19	Pronghorn antelope will be managed for healthy, self-sustaining populations in accordance with population goals and objectives established in the AGFD Strategic Plan for the species.
MA-WF-20	The BLM will identify and map pronghorn fawning areas in the Arizona Strip FO. The BLM will implement actions to increase shrub height and density to enhance fawning cover, consistent with site potential.
MA-WF-21	Pronghorn habitat will be managed for at least 20% grasses and forbs and at least 20% palatable browse species CBW, where consistent with site potential.
MA-WF-22	Fences in pronghorn antelope habitat will be modified to ensure they are passable to pronghorn. Fences not necessary for range management or other administrative purposes will be removed.
MA-WF-23	A HMP for pronghorn antelope will be developed and implemented in Game Management Units 12B, 13A, and 13B consistent with the AGFD Strategic Plan. Site-specific management actions will be included. The RMP will be amended or revised as necessary. Implementation accomplishments will be monitored annually.

TABLE 2.4. WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES (WF)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
DESERT BIGHORN SHEEP	
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-WF-27	Desert bighorn habitat will provide the necessary forage, water, and shelter components for healthy, self-sustaining populations within the range of natural variability.
DFC-WF-28	Desert bighorn sheep populations will be at or near maximum levels sustainable for the habitat.
DFC-WF-29	Forage in desert bighorn sheep habitat areas will include at least 20% grasses, 20% forbs, and 20% palatable shrub species CBW, where consistent with site potential.
DFC-WF-30	Water sources within bighorn sheep habitat areas will be safely accessible to bighorn and other wildlife.
DFC-WF-31	Water sources within bighorn sheep habitat will be spaced no more than 4 miles apart.
B. LAND USE ALLOCATION	
LA-WF-01	172,110 acres will be allocated as the Virgin Mountains, Hurricane Cliffs, Kanab Creek, and Vermilion Cliffs WHAs for desert bighorn sheep (see Map 2.4). The majority of Vermilion Cliffs WHA is located in Vermilion Cliffs National Monument.
C. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
MA-WF-24	Desert bighorn sheep will be managed for healthy, self-sustaining populations in accordance with population goals and objectives established in the AGFD Strategic Plan for the species.
MA-WF-25	Implementation of site-specific actions benefiting bighorn sheep will continue by implementing the Arizona Strip Desert Bighorn Sheep Management Plan (BLM and AGFD 2001) insofar as it is consistent with this RMP. The Desert Bighorn Sheep Management Plan will be amended or revised as necessary. Implementation accomplishments will be monitored annually.
MA-WF-26	Self-sustaining bighorn sheep populations will be enhanced or maintained within all WHAs for bighorn sheep. New habitat areas can be added where appropriate. Initial or supplemental transplants will be authorized on a case-by-case basis.
MA-WF-27	Activities that will adversely affect the lambing or rearing of newborn bighorn sheep will generally not be authorized in WHAs for desert bighorn sheep between December 1 and May 31.
MA-WF-28	Exotic/non-native wildlife species and/or feral, non-permitted livestock will 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 exotics/non-natives include BLM rangers, AGFD, Wildlife Services, and county and local law enforcement agencies.
MA-WF-29	Changes in kind of livestock to other than cattle and horses will not be authorized within nine miles of WHAs for desert bighorn sheep. Sheep and goats will not be authorized as pack stock within nine miles of desert bighorn sheep WHAs.
KAIBAB SQUIRREL	
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-WF-32	Kaibab squirrel habitat will provide the necessary forage, water, and shelter components for healthy, self-sustaining populations within the range of natural variability.

TABLE 2.4. WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES (WF)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
DFC-WF-33	Forage composition in Kaibab squirrel habitat will 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.
DESERT COTTONTAIL RABBIT	
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-WF-34	Desert cottontail habitat will provide the necessary forage, water, and shelter components for healthy, self-sustaining populations within the range of natural variability.
DFC-WF-35	Desert cottontail rabbits will 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. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
MA-WF-30	Cottontails in the Arizona Strip FO will be managed for healthy, self-sustaining populations in accordance with population goals and objectives established in the AGFD Strategic Plan for this species.
MA-WF-31	Cottontail rabbit habitat will be maintained, monitored, and improved to ensure a healthy and diverse predator component throughout the habitat area.
MIGRATORY BIRDS	
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-WF-36	Migratory bird habitats will provide the necessary forage, water, and shelter components for healthy, self-sustaining populations within the range of natural variability.
DFC-WF-37	Migratory birds that nest in the Arizona Strip FO will have resources of sufficient quantity and quality to provide for nesting sites and to fledge young successfully.
DFC-WF-38	Wintering populations of waterfowl will be sufficiently abundant to provide for recreational wildlife viewing and hunting opportunities.
B. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
MA-WF-32	Projects to enhance waterfowl populations through habitat manipulations will be developed and implemented. Opportunities to view waterfowl will be promoted.
MA-WF-33	Adverse effects to breeding bird populations caused by disturbances from authorized activities will be minimized through stipulations and other mitigation.
MA-WF-34	Migratory birds will be managed through implementation of Executive Order 13186. Additional restrictions on surface disturbing activities will be developed on a case-by-case basis through NEPA analysis.

GAME BIRDS	
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-WF-39	Merriam's turkey habitat will provide the necessary forage, water, and shelter components for healthy, self-sustaining populations within the range of natural variability.
DFC-WF-40	Vertical structure and understory density will be sufficient in the ponderosa pine ecological zone to provide nesting and roosting habitat for Merriam's turkey.
DFC-WF-41	Forage composition in turkey habitat will include at least 20% grasses and forbs, and 20% mast-producing species at all key areas CBW, where consistent with site potential.
DFC-WF-42	Water sources within game bird habitats will be safely accessible by all wildlife.
DFC-WF-43	Water sources within Merriam's turkey habitat will be spaced no more than 3 miles apart.
B. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
MA-WF-35	Priority game bird species will include Merriam's turkey, Gambel's quail, white-winged dove, mourning dove, chukar partridge, and band-tailed pigeons.
MA-WF-36	Self-sustaining populations of Merriam's turkey will be established within all habitat areas, including Black Rock. New habitat areas may be added where appropriate. Initial or supplemental transplants will be authorized on a case-by-case basis.
MA-WF-37	Merriam's turkey habitat will be managed for at least 20% grasses and forbs and at least 20% mast-producing species CBW, where consistent with site potential. Old growth in the ponderosa pine ecological zone will be protected to ensure roost sites for Merriam's turkey.
MA-WF-38	No initial or supplemental transplants of chukar partridge will occur.
MA-WF-39	Game bird populations will be managed for healthy, self-sustaining populations in accordance with population goals and objectives established in the AGFD Strategic Plan for these species.
MA-WF-40	An HMP for game birds will be developed and implemented in Game Management Units 12B, 13A, and 13B consistent with the AGFD Strategic Plan. Site-specific management actions will be included. The RMP will be amended or revised as necessary. Implementation accomplishments will be monitored annually.

CARNIVORES AND FURBEARERS	
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-WF-44	Carnivore habitat will provide the necessary forage, water, and shelter components for healthy, self-sustaining populations within the range of natural variability.
DFC-WF-45	Opportunities for hunting, trapping, and viewing carnivores and furbearers such as coyote, bobcat, mountain lion, kit fox, gray fox, and others will continue to be provided.
B. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
MA-WF-41	Priority carnivore species will include mountain lion, kit fox, gray fox, and long-tailed weasel.
MA-WF-42	The historical range and distribution of furbearers and predatory mammals will be maintained. Maximum recreational, economic, and aesthetic uses commensurate with existing populations will be allowed.
MA-WF-43	Carnivores will be managed for healthy, self-sustaining populations in accordance with population goals and objectives established in the AGFD Strategic Plan for these species.

Map 2.4. Wildlife Habitat Areas

TABLE 2.5. SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES (TE)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
ALL SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES	
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-TE-01	All Federally listed threatened or endangered species found in the Arizona Strip FO will be recovered.
DFC-TE-02	Management of discretionary activities in the Arizona Strip FO will not contribute to the need to list proposed, candidate, state, or BLM sensitive species, and will include conservation measures and stipulations benefiting special status species.
DFC-TE-03	The Arizona Strip will provide a block of remote, contiguous habitat that will serve as refugia for populations of special status species.
DFC-TE-04	There will be no net loss in the quality or quantity of special status species habitat throughout the Arizona Strip FO.
DFC-TE-05	The public will be well informed about special status species in the Arizona Strip FO and the need for conservation.
B. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
MA-TE-01	<p>Priority for the application of management actions will be for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Sensitive Species Lists.
MA-TE-02	Specific actions and direction for managing special status species will be guided by the use of interdisciplinary wildlife HMPs produced cooperatively with the AGFD, USFWS, and other interested participants. Implementation accomplishments will be monitored and reviewed annually and documented in HMP files. HMPs will be amended or revised as necessary to incorporate new information and adjust management.
MA-TE-03	Management of special status species will be consistent with biological opinions, recovery plans, conservation strategies, BLM policies, and the ESA, and will be consistent with achieving all DFCs, to the extent possible
MA-TE-04	<p>Reintroductions, transplants, and supplemental stockings (augmentations) of special status species populations will be carried out in collaboration with the AGFD and or the USFWS for the following purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Species that may be reintroduced, transplanted, or augmented may include, but will not be limited to, desert tortoise, chuckwalla, banded Gila monster, northern leopard frogs, relict leopard frogs, lowland leopard frogs, endemic springsnails, woundfin minnow, Virgin River</p>

TABLE 2.5. SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES (TE)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
	chub, Virgin spinedace, desert sucker, flannelmouth sucker, California condor, Yuma clapper rail, yellow-billed cuckoo, SW flycatcher, ferruginous hawk, northern goshawk, western burrowing owl, white-faced ibis, and House Rock Valley chisel-toothed kangaroo rat. These actions will be based on the best available scientific information. Introductions of non-endemic, special status animal species native to the region can be authorized only on a case-by-case basis in coordination with the AGFD, USFWS, counties, and adjacent landowners.
MA-TE-05	The BLM will continue to cooperate with USFWS to ensure specific actions comply with the ESA. The BLM will 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.
MA-TE-06	Where actions authorized or permitted may adversely affect a listed or proposed species, or adversely modify designated or proposed critical habitat, the BLM will work cooperatively with USFWS to resolve or mitigate these impacts through implementation of species-specific conservation measures (See Appendix F).
MA-TE-07	Where actions that occur within the Arizona Strip FO, but are not specifically authorized or permitted, may result in death or injury of a listed or proposed species or adversely modify designated or proposed critical habitat, the BLM will work cooperatively with the USFWS, as well as county, state, and other Federal agencies, non-governmental organizations, and members of the public to reduce or eliminate the possibility of adverse effects in a timely and appropriate manner. The BLM can 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.
Vegetation Management and Fire and Fuels	
MA-TE-08	Conservation measures described in Appendix F. will be implemented for all vegetation management actions including restoration and rehabilitation, fuels treatments, prescribed burning, and other related actions in special status species habitats.
MA-TE-09	Collection of dead and down wood in special status species habitats will be allowed for personal camp use only.
MA-TE-10	Conservation measures described in Appendix F. will be implemented for all fire suppression, restoration and rehabilitation, fuels treatments, prescribed burning, and other fire related actions in special status species habitats.
Grazing Management	
MA-TE-11	Season of use or other modifications to livestock grazing systems can 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.)
Recreation Management	
MA-TE-12	No new developed campgrounds will be authorized or constructed in listed or proposed special status species habitat.
MA-TE-13	The BLM can 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.

TABLE 2.5. SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES (TE)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
Surface Disturbing Actions	
MA-TE-14	Prior to surface disturbing activity, a special status species review will be conducted by a qualified specialist.
MA-TE-15	Special status species habitat surveys will be required whenever surface disturbances occur within an area of known or suspected occupancy by special status species.
Lands and Realty Management	
MA-TE-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The BLM will retain in Federal ownership designated or proposed critical habitat for listed or proposed threatened or endangered species. • BLM will retain in Federal ownership habitats essential to the survival and recovery of federally listed species (including historically occupied habitats). • The BLM will 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.
MA-TE-17	New land use authorizations will 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) will be routed away from high-density listed species' populations and along the edges of avoidance areas. (See Lands and Realty decisions).
MA-TE-18	Unauthorized dumpsites in special status species habitat will be given the highest priority for removal and cleanup actions
Travel Management	
MA-TE-19	Following completion of route inventory and evaluation, roads/routes causing or contributing to mortality of individuals of listed species or degradation of their habitat will be identified. Where practical, such roads/routes will be closed and signed. Where closing such roads would not be practical, seasonal restrictions or other mitigation will be developed to minimize adverse effects to special status species. Where necessary, fences, culverts or other physical barriers will be installed to protect special status species.
Minerals Management	
MA-TE-20	Special mitigation will be required in mining plans of operation to avoid impacts to special status species or proposed or designated critical habitat.
MA-TE-21	Exploration, drilling, and/or other development activity within a special status species ACEC or WHA/ Vegetation Habitat Management Area (VHA: see Maps 2.4 and 2.5 for WHAs and VHAs) may be restricted seasonally to a period when the species is not active.
MA-TE-22	Mineral leasing will include notification to potential lessees of presence or potential for occurrence of special status species within a parcel proposed for leasing. Lessees will also be advised of additional stipulations or other restrictions that will apply at the Application to Drill stage (See Appendix G for lease stipulations by species).
MA-TE-23	New mineral material sites will not be authorized in listed species ACECs. Existing material sites will be evaluated for retention.

TABLE 2.5. SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES (TE)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
SPECIAL STATUS PLANTS	
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-TE-06	Populations of plants that are listed or proposed for Federal listing will be recovered.
DFC-TE-07	Populations of special status plant species will increase to stable, self-sustaining levels.
DFC-TE-08	There will be no net loss in the quality or quantity of special status species habitat throughout the Arizona Strip FO.
B. SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS	
SD-TE-01	The Fort Pearce ACEC for protection of threatened Siler pincushion cactus will be increased to 5,724 acres. The increase in the ACEC size is due to incorporating areas with known populations of Siler pincushion cactus not previously included within the ACEC boundary.
SD-TE-02	The Johnson Spring ACEC for protection of threatened Siler pincushion cactus will be increased to 3,444 acres. The increase in the ACEC acreage is due to incorporating areas with known populations of Siler pincushion cactus not previously included within the ACEC boundary.
SD-TE-03	The Lost Spring Mountain ACEC for protection of threatened Siler pincushion cactus will be increased to 19,248 acres. The increase in ACEC acreage is due to inclusion of areas with significant resource values not previously included.
SD-TE-04	The Moonshine Ridge ACEC for protection of threatened Siler pincushion cactus will be increased to 9,310 acres. The increase in ACEC acreage is due to inclusion of areas with significant resource values not previously included.
SD-TE-05	The Shinarump ACEC will be designated southwest of the originally proposed location and will be designated for protection of threatened Siler pincushion cactus at 3,237 acres.
SD-TE-06	The Marble Canyon ACEC for the protection of Brady pincushion cactus will be enlarged to 11,797 acres. The change in ACEC acreage is due to inclusion of areas of occupied habitat, removal of areas where repeated surveys have indicated the cactus is not present, and removal of portions of House Rock Valley with Fickeisen plains cactus, pronghorn antelope, and House Rock Valley chisel-toothed kangaroo rat.
SD-TE-07	The Lone Butte ACEC for protection of threatened Jones cycladenia will be designated at 1,762 acres.
SD-TE-08	The Black Knolls ACEC for the protection of endangered Holmgren milkvetch will be designated at 428 acres and will include proposed critical habitat for the species
C. LAND USE ALLOCATIONS	
LA-TE-01	The Twist Hills (1,255 acres) will be allocated for Fickeisen plains cactus. Management emphasis and priority will be given to Fickeisen plains cactus to meet DFCs (see Map 2.5).
LA-TE-02	The Clayhole VHA (7,362 acres) will be allocated for Fickeisen plains cactus. Management emphasis and priority will be given to Fickeisen plains cactus to meet DFCs (see Map 2.5).
LA-TE-03	The Buckskin VHA (160 acres) will be allocated for cliff milkvetch. Management emphasis and priority will be given to cliff milkvetch

TABLE 2.5. SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES (TE)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
	to meet DFCs (see Map 2.5).
B. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
MA-TE-24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in conservation efforts for special status plant species will continue. • Special status plant habitat in the Arizona Strip FO will be preserved, protected, and managed. • Monitoring efforts for special status plant populations within the Arizona Strip FO will continue. • A program of public conservation education and planning directed towards preservation of special status plant habitat will be carried out.
MA-TE-25	The BLM will develop and implement HMPs for special status species in cooperation with the AGFD and the USFWS. These HMPs will serve as the ACEC plan for listed plant ACECs and as the management plan for VHAs.
Recreation Management	
MA-TE-26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreational activities that degrade special status plant habitats will be modified or relocated to minimize or eliminate adverse effects. • In listed plant habitats, hiking will be allowed. Biking will be allowed only on designated routes. Education programs and law enforcement contact will be used to minimize recreational activities that cause injury or mortality or degrade habitat of these species.
Travel Management	
MA-TE-27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicle use in special status plant habitats will be limited to designated routes with reasonable use of the shoulder. • In special status plant ACECs, use of OHVs off of designated routes will not be authorized except in emergencies. • In special status plant ACECs, vehicles will not be allowed to pull off the road to camp.
Grazing Management	
MA-TE-28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disturbance, injury, or mortality of special status plants resulting from grazing by livestock will be minimized or eliminated. Where grazing by livestock is leading to adverse effects, conservation measures will be implemented to reduce or mitigate loss of the plant species. Measures can include fencing, seasonal restrictions, or relocation of livestock developments. The need for implementation of conservation measures will be assessed on a case-by-case basis, typically at the time of the rangeland health assessment.
Vegetation Management	
MA-TE-29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration and vegetation treatments will not be authorized in special status plant habitat, unless doing so provides benefits to the species. • The impact of herbicide and pesticide use on special status plant species will be determined. The use of harmful herbicides in areas where special status plants might be affected will be limited or eliminated. • Collection of fuel wood will not be authorized in special status plant ACECs. • Conservation measures will be implemented for all vegetation management actions in special status plant habitats as described in

TABLE 2.5. SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES (TE)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
	Appendix F.
Surface Disturbing Activities	
MA-TE-30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacts to special status plants and their habitats from surface disturbing activities will be reduced or eliminated. • Proposed actions will be evaluated to ensure that trampling or crushing of special status plants will be minimized or eliminated. The BLM will continue to coordinate with USFWS to delineate buffer areas around special status plant populations. Use restrictions can be developed to minimize or eliminate trampling and/or crushing of special status plants within buffer areas. • Conservation measures will be implemented for special status plants for all surface disturbing activities as described in Appendix F.
DESERT TORTOISE	
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-TE-09	The Mojave population of desert tortoise will be recovered and delisted.
DFC-TE-10	There will be no net loss in the quality or quantity of desert tortoise habitat within the ACECs or WHA (see Map 2.4).
DFC-TE-11	Desert tortoise populations within the ACECs and Desert Wildlife Management Area (DWMA) will be healthy and self-sustaining. Populations will be stable or increasing. Population declines will be halted.
DFC-TE-12	Desert tortoise populations outside of the ACECs and WHA will be healthy and stable. Declines in the WHA will be minimized to the extent possible through mitigation.
DFC-TE-13	Desert tortoise habitat will provide sufficient forage and cover attributes to support thriving populations of the species.
DFC-TE-14	Habitat connectivity will be maintained, providing sufficiently frequent contact between tortoises to maintain genetic diversity.
B. SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS	
SD-TE-09	The Beaver Dam Slope ACEC for protection of threatened desert tortoise and Mojave Desert Ecological Zone values will be enlarged to 51,984 acres. Boundary adjustments will incorporate areas of critical habitat, desert tortoise habitat previously in the Virgin River Corridor ACEC, and lower quality habitat not previously included in the ACEC. Desert tortoise needs will be considered the highest priority in resolving resource conflicts in the Beaver Dam Slope ACEC.
SD-TE-10	The Virgin Slope ACEC for protection of threatened desert tortoise and Mojave Desert Ecological Zone values will be enlarged to 39,514 acres. Boundary adjustments will incorporate areas of critical habitat, desert tortoise habitat previously in the Virgin River Corridor ACEC, and lower quality habitat not previously included in the ACEC. Desert tortoise needs will be considered the highest priority in resolving resource conflicts in the Virgin Slope ACEC.
SD-TE-11	The Virgin River Corridor ACEC for protection of Virgin River fishes and threatened desert tortoise will be modified to include only the 100-year floodplain (approx. 2,065 acres). Boundary adjustments will eliminate areas outside of the 100-year floodplain previously included in the ACEC. Desert tortoise habitat previously included within this ACEC will be incorporated into and managed as a part of the Beaver Dam Slope or Virgin Slope ACEC. The ACEC will be managed for Virgin River fishes and riparian values.

TABLE 2.5. SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES (TE)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
C. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
MA-TE-31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active participation in the recovery of desert tortoise will continue. • Assistance will be provided in the implementation of recovery tasks identified in the recovery plan. • Adjacent landowners will be encouraged in the development of a habitat conservation plan (HCP) to provide for the conservation of desert tortoise while managing community and regional growth. Assistance will be provided in the development of the HCP. The HCP will be integrated with the Arizona Strip RMP. • Highest quality desert tortoise habitat will be identified based on habitat features, vegetation, and tortoise densities. • Lowest quality desert tortoise habitat will be identified based on habitat features, vegetation, and tortoise densities. Some parcels of low quality habitat between the impassable boundaries of Interstate 15 and the Virgin River, outside of critical habitat and desert tortoise ACECs, will be assessed for suitability for other allowable uses or disposal. A preliminary list of these parcels appears in Appendix J. • Wilderness management plans (WMPs) for the Beaver Dam Mountains and Paiute wilderness areas will be amended or revised to incorporate applicable recovery needs for desert tortoise. • The BLM will continue to monitor and patrol desert tortoise habitat, and to investigate illegal activities on public lands in the area. Law enforcement presence will be at a level adequate to promote public compliance with use regulations.
MA-TE-32	The BLM can authorize translocations of desert tortoises onto public lands only when all of the following conditions are met: 1) prior authorization from USFWS and AGFD is obtained; 2) the desert tortoise population in the area to which a tortoise(s) is to be moved is depressed; 3) testing of animals to be translocated is conducted to ensure that spread of upper respiratory tract disease or other diseases is not facilitated as a result of translocations; 4) handling of desert tortoises is in compliance with conservation measures; and 5) protocols are followed to ensure that translocated animals have the greatest chance for survival and do not disrupt the behavior of resident animals.
Fire Management	
MA-TE-33	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate action will be taken to suppress all wildfires in desert tortoise habitat, based on preplanned analysis and consistent with land management objectives, including threats to life and property. All wildfires in desert tortoise habitat will be suppressed with minimum surface disturbance, in accordance with the guidelines in Duck et al. (1995). • Protection of highest quality desert tortoise areas from wildfire will be the highest priority. • Suppression forces will be pre-positioned in critical areas during periods of high fire dangers. • Assistance with design, funding, and implementation of efforts to construct minimal impact firebreaks in desert tortoise habitat will continue. • Conservation measures for desert tortoise will be implemented for all fire suppression and management actions in desert tortoise habitat as described in Appendix F (fire suppression, fuels treatment, prescribed burning). Fire management actions will include fire

TABLE 2.5. SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES (TE)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
	use, prescribed fire, restoration, and rehabilitation.
Vegetation Management	
MA-TE-34	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invasive exotic annual grasses in desert tortoise habitat will be reduced and/or removed. • DPC objectives will be developed during rangeland health assessments that consider desert tortoise forage, cover, and habitat needs. DPC objectives and recommended actions for achieving these objectives will be incorporated into AMPs. • Areas of highest quality, unburned desert tortoise habitat will receive highest priority for restoration. • Vegetative conditions in desert tortoise habitat will be maintained or improved in accordance with DPC objectives. • Desert tortoise habitat will be closed to live vegetation harvest, except salvage in areas where surface disturbance has been authorized. • Conservation measures for desert tortoise will be implemented for all vegetation management actions in desert tortoise habitat as described in Appendix F. Vegetation management actions will include vegetation treatments, fuels reduction, restoration, and rehabilitation.
MA-TE-35	No mechanical treatment or vegetation conversion will be allowed unless the project benefits or improves tortoise management and condition of habitat.
Grazing Management	
MA-TE-36	Grazing systems will be established for all allotments with desert tortoise habitat with a full range of management options including no grazing (unavailable), inactive season grazing, and rotational grazing prescriptions. Grazing will be authorized based on maintaining or improving vegetation conditions in desert tortoise habitat using ecological site inventory data as the baseline condition. Adaptive management will be used to determine if and when changes in grazing systems, season of use, and other parameters will be implemented to meet DFCs. Exclusion fences or other methods will be used to ensure areas unavailable to grazing will not be grazed. See Grazing Management decisions for specific grazing management and proposed season of use by allotment.
Surface Disturbing Activities	
MA-TE-37	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effects to desert tortoise from authorized projects will be minimized or eliminated. “Project” refer to any surface-disturbing activities proposed that may cause disturbance of desert tortoise habitat and/or death or injury of a desert tortoise, with the exception of grazing by livestock and activities associated with fire suppression. • To the extent possible, project activities will be scheduled when tortoises are inactive (October 15 through March 15). The following project activities will only be authorized between October 15 and March 15: surface disturbance associated with mineral leasing; organized, non-speed vehicular events; construction and non-emergency maintenance activities in ROWs; and non-emergency maintenance of existing roads. • To the extent possible, project features will be located in previously disturbed areas or outside of desert tortoise habitat.
MA-TE-38	Reclamation will be required for activities that result in loss or degradation of tortoise habitat. Habitat will 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

TABLE 2.5. SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES (TE)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
	or quantity of desert tortoise habitat.
MA-TE-39	Compensation may be required to mitigate residual impacts from authorized actions.
MA-TE-40	The BLM will not authorize any military maneuvers in desert tortoise habitat.
MA-TE-41	Authorized actions that may result in adverse effects to desert tortoises will 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 F for a list of stipulations.)
MA-TE-42	Proposed actions will be evaluated to ensure they do not contribute to the proliferation of natural predators within desert tortoise habitat. New water developments may be authorized if they are designed to minimize or eliminate the potential for tortoise drowning and predators are not attracted.
Recreation Management	
MA-TE-43	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No competitive speed vehicle events will be authorized in desert tortoise habitat. • The BLM will apply the following stipulations to any non-speed motor vehicular events in desert tortoise habitat (or non-speed portions of speed events) requiring permitting: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No organized non-speed events will occur from March 15 through October 15. 2. Permits will be required for events with 50 or more participants. 3. Vehicle travel will be limited to designated routes, or before route designation, to existing routes. 4. Vehicles will not exceed the legal speed limit (posted or unposted) of the road in which they are on during the event. 5. No more than 400 motorcycles or all terrain vehicles, or 300 four-wheeled vehicles will be allowed in any one event. • Events will have enough monitors to ensure compliance with regulations. • Vehicle camping will be restricted to disturbed areas along designated routes in desert tortoise habitat. Mountain biking will be allowed on designated routes throughout the area; backpacking and horseback riding will also be allowed, providing desert tortoise or their habitats are not adversely impacted. • Activities that can adversely affect desert tortoise during their active season within tortoise habitat will 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.
MA-TE-44	The BLM will identify areas where uncontrolled dogs are causing desert tortoise mortality. If predation of tortoises by dogs is discovered, the BLM will encourage Mohave County to enforce ordinances prohibiting uncontrolled dogs in those areas.
Travel Management	
MA-TE-45	Motorized and mechanized travel will be limited to designated roads.
MA-TE-46	Vehicles associated with agency-authorized projects traveling on unpaved roads in desert tortoise habitat will 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-

TABLE 2.5. SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES (TE)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
	density tortoise areas.
MA-TE-47	The BLM will maintain or authorize maintenance of existing roads in desert tortoise habitat, except that non-emergency maintenance activities will be conducted from October 15 to March 15. Operators of road graders and other maintenance equipment will be required to attend an educational briefing prior to performing the work. Maintenance activities will be limited to previously disturbed areas, unless cleared by a qualified biologist.
Arizona Strip FO (Areas outside desert tortoise ACECs)	
<i>Grazing Management</i>	
MA-TE-48	The Cedar Wash Allotment will be available for livestock grazing from October 15 – March 15. Ephemeral extensions to May 15 will be authorized when conditions outlined in Guideline 3-5 of the Arizona Standards for Rangeland Health are met.
<i>Lands and Realty</i>	
MA-TE-49	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific parcels of low density (former category 3) desert tortoise habitat that have little to no potential for self-sustaining tortoise populations have been identified in Appendix J as eligible for disposal. These parcels occur in the area between the impassable barriers of Interstate 15 and the Virgin River, outside of any ACEC, and their disposal will allow for regional growth near Littlefield and Beaver Dam with the least disturbance to desert tortoise. Parcels will be surveyed for special status species and other sensitive resources prior to disposal. The effects of future development on water quality and flows in the Virgin River will be addressed in NEPA documents and ESA consultation will occur prior to disposal. Up to 200 acres not listed in Appendix J or identified for specific purposes will be retained in public ownership unless needed for recreation or public purposes. Disposal proposals under the Recreation and Public Purposes (R&PP) Act on lands not identified for disposal will be considered on a case-by-case basis. (See Appendix J and Map 2.8. Also, see <i>Acquisitions/Retentions</i> [MA-LR-01 - MA-LR-03] for lands exempt from disposals.) Revenues generated from the sale of Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) parcels may be used to acquire adjacent lands with high resource values in accordance with the Arizona Statewide Interagency Implementation Agreement. • The BLM will seek to acquire non-Federal lands in the desert tortoise ACECs from willing sellers through purchase or exchange. • New ROWs through desert tortoise habitat will be routed away from high-density tortoise populations. Linear ROWs will be placed adjacent or parallel to existing ROWs and share vehicular access. • No new landfills or sewage treatment ponds will be authorized in the desert tortoise ACECs.
MA-TE-50	Utilities will be co-located with other utility projects whenever feasible. Utility lines will be designed, located, and constructed so as to avoid attracting desert tortoise predators.
<i>Surface Disturbing Activities</i>	
MA-TE-51	Compensation may be required to mitigate residual impacts from authorized actions. The BLM will assess compensation at the Category

TABLE 2.5. SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES (TE)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
	1 rate for any proposed projects in the Beaver Dam Mountains Wilderness.
<i>Travel Management</i>	
MA-TE-52	The BLM will complete a proposal to close roads and designate routes in the desert tortoise ACECs. Roads targeted for closure will include those that: 1) have no purpose; 2) are duplicative or redundant; or 3) are causing high levels of mortality of tortoises. Vehicles will be restricted to existing roads and trails prior to route designation. After designation, vehicles will be restricted to designated or administrative routes only. Implementation of the closure/designation plan will include the following actions: 1) sign entry portals/major intersections with signs that read "Limited to Designated Roads;" 2) sign all designated routes as open; 3) and sign along designated routes indicating that driving off of designated routes is not permitted.
	New paved roads and highways in desert tortoise habitat or major reconstruction or modifications of existing paved roads through desert tortoise habitat will be fenced with desert tortoise barrier fencing. Culverts, to allow safe passage of tortoises, will be constructed in coordination with Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT), Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), and USFWS.
MA-TE-53	Roads constructed for specific non-public purposes, such as access to communication sites, will be limited to administrative use only.
MA-TE-54	Temporary access routes in desert tortoise habitat created during project construction will be modified as necessary to prevent further use.
<i>Minerals Management</i>	
MA-TE-55	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desert tortoise habitat will remain open to mineral entry under the mining laws. • Special mitigation will be required in mining plans of operation to avoid impacts to desert tortoise in their habitat. • Desert tortoise habitat will remain open to leasing subject to seasonal restrictions and subject to a waivable no surface occupancy (WNSO) stipulation. Surface disturbing activity will be limited to the period from October 15 to March 15 under a seasonal restriction. • The BLM will require plans of operations and bonding for any activity above the level of casual use, pursuant to the surface management regulations (43 CFR 3809). The BLM will approve plans of operation that reduce the chance of take occurring in accordance with these terms and conditions.
D. IMPLEMENTATION DECISION	
<i>Livestock Grazing</i>	
IMPL-TE-01	Grazing utilization levels will be set at 45% of current year's growth on allotments in desert tortoise habitat.
<i>NATIVE FISH</i>	
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-TE-15	Essential habitats, important migration routes, required flows, and water quality will be protected and maintained in lentic and lotic systems in the Arizona Strip FO.
DFC-TE-16	All biologically suitable perennial waters on public lands in the Arizona Strip FO will be occupied by thriving, self-sustaining populations of native fish, as appropriate.

TABLE 2.5. SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES (TE)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
DFC-TE-17	Populations of woundfin minnow and Virgin chub in the Arizona Strip FO will be recovered and delisted.
DFC-TE-18	Virgin spinedace habitat will support viable populations sufficient to preclude the need for Federal listing.
B. SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS	
SD-TE-12	The Virgin River Corridor ACEC for protection of Virgin River fishes and threatened desert tortoise will be modified to include only the 100-year floodplain (approx. 2,065 acres). Boundary adjustments will eliminate areas outside of the 100-year floodplain previously included in the ACEC. Desert tortoise habitat previously included within the Virgin River Corridor ACEC will be incorporated into and managed as a part of the Beaver Dam Slope or Virgin Slope ACEC. The ACEC will be managed for Virgin River fishes and riparian values.
C. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
MA-TE-56	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active participation in the recovery of Virgin River fishes will continue. • Assistance will be provided in implementing recovery tasks identified in the recovery plan. • Protection from threats will be provided and sufficient habitat will be created/secured to assure maintenance of these populations and/or habitats over time. • Applications for instream flow rights with the Arizona Department of Water Resources in rivers supporting native fish species will continue to be supported. • Riparian area river channels, floodplains, and terraces will be retained in Federal ownership. All exchanges that can affect water flows (either groundwater or surface water) will be carefully examined to ensure that development on those lands will not adversely affect riparian habitats. • In cooperation with the USFWS, AGFD, and the Virgin River Fishes Recovery Team, assistance will be provided in efforts to reduce or eradicate non-native fish populations. • In cooperation with the USFWS, AGFD, and the Virgin River Fishes Recovery Team, assistance will be provided with construction and installation of habitat improvement projects to benefit native fish species. The BLM will assist in location and construction of non-native fish barriers at suitable locations along the Virgin River in the Arizona Strip FO. • Employees and public users will be educated about Virgin River fishes.
Fire Management	
MA-TE-57	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire management buffer zones between riparian habitats and adjacent upland areas will be established. • Fire management actions within the Virgin River Corridor ACEC will include conservation measures for native fishes as described in Appendix F.
Vegetation Management	
MA-TE-58	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Native riparian vegetation in floodplains and channels will be retained.

TABLE 2.5. SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES (TE)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A temporally staged approach will be used in habitats where exotic species are to be removed through chemical or mechanical means, so that some mature habitat remains throughout the restoration period for cover and shade for Virgin River fishes. • Riparian and aquatic habitats for Virgin River fishes will be maintained or enhanced. The establishment of areas of slow/back waters will be promoted. • Regeneration of native species will be promoted in regenerating riparian habitats. Natural reaches of riparian habitat will be restored by restoring intervening degraded segments. In accordance with guideline 3-1 of Standard 3 of the Arizona Standards and Guidelines, habitat restoration in riparian areas shall not include planting or seeding of nonnative plants. • Vegetation management actions within the Virgin River Corridor ACEC will include conservation measures for native fishes as described in Appendix F.
Grazing Management	
MA-TE-59	Disturbance, injury, mortality, or other forms of take of Virgin River fishes resulting from grazing by livestock will be minimized or eliminated.
Watershed Activities	
MA-TE-60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact of pesticide use on Virgin River fishes will be determined. • The use of harmful pesticides adjacent to riparian areas will be limited or eliminated. If used, application will be in a manner that avoids drift, according to directions (i.e. not broad applications). • Water diversions and groundwater withdrawals will be managed to maintain streamside vegetation. • Where possible and practicable, physical stresses, such as high salinity or reduced stream flows that favor exotic plants, will be reduced or eliminated. Actions that do not allow for natural stream flow regimes including periodic flood events will not be allowed.
MA-TE-61	Actions that degrade riparian habitat or reduce the potential of the area to support riparian vegetation will be modified, restricted, or prohibited.
Lands and Realty	
MA-TE-62	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific parcels identified for disposal will be surveyed for special status species and other sensitive resources prior to disposal. The effects of future development on water quality and flows in the Virgin River will be addressed in NEPA documents and ESA consultation will occur prior to disposal. Revenues generated from the sale of FLTFA parcels may be used to acquire adjacent lands with high resource values in accordance with the Arizona Statewide Interagency Implementation Agreement. • No acquired lands will have ground or surface water used or reserved for use by non-Federal interests after it is acquired by the U. S. government. All existing such uses must be terminated upon acquisition and all rights transferred to the Federal government. • Lands to be acquired will have development potential similar to the disposed lands and will be located in similar proximity to the Virgin River or significant tributaries.

TABLE 2.5. SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES (TE)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
Recreation Management	
MA-TE-63	Impacts to Virgin River fishes and their habitat from recreational activities will be reduced or eliminated. Recreation that degrades riparian habitat will be prohibited in riparian areas along the Virgin River.
AMPHIBIANS AND AQUATIC INVERTEBRATES	
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-TE-19	Essential habitats, important migration routes, required flows, and water quality will be protected and maintained in lentic and lotic systems in the Arizona Strip FO.
DFC-TE-20	No net loss will occur in the quality and quantity of suitable habitat for endemic amphibians and aquatic invertebrate species within the Arizona Strip FO.
DFC-TE-21	All biologically suitable perennial waters on public lands in the Arizona Strip FO will be occupied by thriving, self-sustaining populations of native, endemic amphibians and aquatic invertebrate species, as appropriate.
DFC-TE-22	New introduced (or re-introduced) populations of relict leopard frog will increase to the point of being viable and self-sustaining.
DFC-TE-23	Relict leopard frogs will be recovered and managed in accordance with the Conservation Agreement to maintain viable populations throughout their range.
B. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
MA-TE-64	Actions that degrade riparian habitat or reduce the potential of the area to support riparian vegetation will be modified, restricted, or prohibited.
SPECIAL STATUS RAPTORS (ALL SPECIAL STATUS RAPTORS)	
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-TE-24	Special status raptor populations will be healthy and self-sustaining throughout their range.
DFC-TE-25	Habitat areas for special status raptors will provide sufficient forage and cover attributes to support thriving populations of the species.
DFC-TE-26	No net loss will occur in the quality and quantity of suitable habitat for special status raptors within the Arizona Strip FO.
DFC-TE-27	Potential roosting and nesting sites (for special status raptors) will be abundant.
DFC-TE-28	Riparian areas will 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.
DFC-TE-29	Rodent populations, as a prey base (for special status raptors), within the Arizona Strip FO will be abundant.
DFC-TE-30	Mexican spotted owls will be recovered and delisted.
DFC-TE-31	The experimental non-essential population of California condor will be at or above 150 individuals, viable, and stable to increasing in number.

TABLE 2.5. SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES (TE)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
DFC-TE-32	Peregrine falcon, ferruginous hawks, common black hawks, northern goshawks, and burrowing owls will be sufficiently abundant so that there will be no need to list these species.
B. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
MA-TE-65	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority special status raptors will include bald eagles, California condors, Mexican spotted owls, peregrine falcon, burrowing owls, ferruginous hawks, northern goshawks, and common black hawks. • Special status raptor habitats in the Arizona Strip FO will be preserved, protected, and managed for population maintenance and expansion. • A policy of “no net loss” of special status raptor habitat will be maintained. • Occupied special status raptor habitats will be protected as a first priority. • The BLM and AGFD will determine population numbers, distribution, and trends of special status raptors. • The effects of pesticide and herbicide use on special status raptors in the Arizona Strip FO will be assessed.
Vegetation Management	
MA-TE-66	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing and potential habitat for special status raptor population continuance and expansion will be identified, protected, and improved. Land use practices and developments that alter the character of the habitat that make it suitable for special status raptors will be limited, modified, or relocated. • Suitable and potential habitats will be maintained and upgraded to ensure they remain attractive to special status raptors. • The use of harmful pesticides or herbicides will be reduced or eliminated within one mile of special status raptor use areas. If used, application will occur in a manner that avoids drift, according to directions (i.e. not broad applications). • Suitable habitats for special status raptors in the Arizona Strip FO will be maintained and increased. Suitable structural characteristics may be achieved through restoring, maintaining, enhancing, and creating habitat. • Suitable habitats will be managed so their suitable characteristics are not eliminated or degraded. Habitats will be managed for large, contiguous blocks, rather than for small fragmented areas. Connectivity to currently isolated suitable sites will be enhanced. Use of buffer zones between suitable and unsuitable areas will be encouraged.
Surface Disturbing Activities	
MA-TE-67	Actions that adversely affect special status raptors during their nesting period may be subject to stipulations, mitigation, or may not be approved.
Recreation Management	
MA-TE-68	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacts to special status raptors and/or their habitat from recreational activities will be reduced or eliminated. • The presence and intensity of allowable recreational activities within special status raptor habitats will be assessed. Seasonal closures of specifically designated recreation activities may be considered where appropriate.

TABLE 2.5. SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES (TE)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
Bald Eagle Habitat Management	
MA-TE-69	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance will be provided in implementation of recovery tasks identified in the recovery plan. • Areas for construction of roost and perch poles will be identified to replace natural roosts and perches lost by development or decay. • Patterns of movement for wintering eagles, including fledglings, immatures, and adults, will be determined. Food habits for bald eagles within the Arizona Strip FO will be determined.
Surface Disturbing Activities	
MA-TE-70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The BLM can limit, modify, or relocate authorized and/or permitted activities within 0.5 miles of active bald eagle wintering roosts. • Projects and activities causing disturbance to roosting bald eagles shall be avoided from October 15 to April 15. • The BLM will implement conservation measures for protection of bald eagles as defined in Appendix F.
SPECIAL STATUS RAPTORS (MEXICAN SPOTTED OWL)	
Mexican Spotted Owl Habitat Management	
MA-TE-71	Active participation in the recovery of the Mexican spotted owl will continue. Assistance will be provided in implementation of recovery tasks identified in the recovery plan.
Vegetation Management	
MA-TE-72	Canyon and forest habitats with the potential to support Mexican spotted owl will be managed for maintenance or enhancement of the habitat attributes that make them suitable.
Surface Disturbing Activities	
MA-TE-73	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land use practices and developments which alter the character of the habitat that make it suitable for Mexican spotted owls will be limited, modified, or relocated • The BLM will implement conservation measures for protection of Mexican spotted owl as defined in Appendix F.
SPECIAL STATUS RAPTORS (CALIFORNIA CONDOR)	
California Condor Habitat Management	
MA-TE-74	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The BLM will continue to actively participate in the recovery of the California condor. • The BLM will assist in implementation of recovery tasks identified in the recovery plan. • Restoration of California condor into historic habitats in northern Arizona will continue in cooperation with the Peregrine Fund, AGFD, USFWS, California Condor Recovery Program, and others. Supplemental releases will be authorized. • The population objective for California condor will 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 will be modified or changed in accordance with the recovery

TABLE 2.5. SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES (TE)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
	<p>plan for the species.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The BLM will identify and, where possible, reduce or eliminate sources of lead contamination for condors within the Arizona Strip FO. The BLM will encourage voluntary use of non-lead ammunition in the Arizona Strip FO.
Vegetation Management	
MA-TE-75	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The protective measures for California condors that are contained in the July 2004 “Recommended Protection Measures for Pesticide Applications in the Southwest Region of the USFWS” when conducting chemical treatments will be implemented. California condor foraging habitat will be maintained.
Surface Disturbing Activities	
MA-TE-76	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The BLM will implement conservation measures for protection of California condors as defined in Appendix F.
MA-TE-77	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within the 10(j) area, the BLM will 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 will be requested not to haze the birds, but to notify the BLM or the Peregrine Fund. Administrative or other actions implemented may be subject to additional stipulations and conservation measures as described in Appendix F.
SPECIAL STATUS RAPTORS (PEREGRINE FALCON)	
Peregrine Falcon Habitat Management	
MA-TE-78	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active participation will continue in the post-delisting recovery monitoring of peregrine falcons in the Arizona Strip FO. Actions that adversely affect nesting peregrines (between March 1 and August 1) may be subject to stipulations, mitigation, or may not be approved
Surface Disturbing Activities	
MA-TE-79	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Authorized actions, including construction projects, will be limited, modified, or relocated to areas more than 0.5 miles of known peregrine falcon during the active nesting season (between April 15 and August 15). The BLM will implement conservation measures for protection of peregrine falcon as defined in Appendix F.
SPECIAL STATUS RAPTORS (BURROWING OWL)	
MA-TE-80	<p>Burrowing owl populations will 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.</p>

RIPARIAN DEPENDENT SPECIAL STATUS BIRDS (ALL RIPARIAN-DEPENDENT SPECIAL STATUS BIRD SPECIES)	
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-TE-33	No net loss will occur in the quality and quantity of suitable habitat for riparian-dependent special status bird species within the Arizona Strip FO.
DFC-TE-34	Occupied habitats will be protected as a first priority.
DFC-TE-35	Riparian areas will 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.
DFC-TE-36	SW flycatcher and Yuma clapper rail will be recovered and delisted.
DFC-TE-37	Riparian areas that can physically support SW flycatcher habitats due to floodplain width and gradient will attain the vegetation structure, plant species diversity, density, and canopy cover to be suitable habitat.
DFC-TE-38	Riparian vegetation will be sufficiently dense and structurally complex to minimize or eliminate the effects of SW flycatcher predators and preclude brown-headed cowbirds from finding SW flycatcher nests.
DFC-TE-39	Cattail and dense marsh habitats will be abundant and provide habitat for Yuma clapper rails.
DFC-TE-40	Cottonwood gallery forests will be abundant and provide habitat for yellow-billed cuckoos.
DFC-TE-41	Potential roosting and nesting sites for riparian dependent special status birds will be abundant.
B. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
Riparian-Dependent Special Status Bird Species and Habitat Management	
MA-TE-81	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection from threats will be provided and sufficient habitat to assure maintenance of populations and/or habitats over time will be created/secured. • Water diversions and groundwater withdrawals will be managed to maintain streamside vegetation. • Impacts of pesticide use on riparian-dependent special status bird species' reproduction adjacent to riparian areas will be determined. • The BLM and AGFD will determine population numbers, distribution, and trends of riparian-dependent special status bird species. • The use of harmful pesticides adjacent to riparian areas will be limited or eliminated. If used, application will occur in a manner that avoids drift, according to directions (i.e. not broad applications).
Vegetation Management	
MA-TE-82	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Riparian areas will be managed to achieve and/or maintain proper functioning condition in accordance with prescriptions described in the vegetation management section of this document (See Vegetation Management and Fire Management decisions). • Suitable nesting riparian habitats for riparian-dependent special status bird species will be maintained or increased. Suitable structural characteristics may be achieved through restoring, maintaining, enhancing, and creating habitat. Management will aim for large, contiguous blocks of habitat rather than for small fragmented areas. Connectivity to currently isolated suitable sites will be enhanced.

	<p>The use of buffer zones between riparian habitats and adjacent upland areas will be encouraged. Establishment of areas of slow/back waters will be promoted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regeneration of native vegetation in restoring riparian habitats will be promoted. Natural reaches of riparian habitat will be restored by restoring intervening degraded segments. • Occupied, suitable, and potential breeding habitat will be increased and improved. • Restoration of native riparian vegetation will continue in sites that have the potential to support future breeding habitat for riparian-dependent special status bird species. • Support will continue for applications for instream flow rights with the AZ Department of Water Resources in rivers supporting riparian-dependent species. • Native riparian vegetation in floodplains or channels will be retained. • Protective measures for riparian-dependent special status bird species that are contained in the July 2004 “Recommended Protection Measures for Pesticide Applications in The Southwest Region of the USFWS” will be implemented when conducting chemical treatments. • The BLM will implement conservation measures for protection of riparian-dependent special status bird species as defined in Appendix F.
Grazing Management	
MA-TE-83	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disturbance, injury, mortality, or other forms of take of riparian-dependent special status bird species resulting from grazing by livestock will be minimized or eliminated. • Grazing systems, strategies, and intensities for riparian recovery and maintenance will be investigated. • Direct effects of livestock grazing on SW flycatchers and their habitat will be investigated.
Lands and Realty	
MA-TE-84	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific parcels identified for disposal will be surveyed for special status species and other sensitive resources prior to disposal. The effects of future development on water quality and flows in the Virgin River will be addressed in NEPA documents and ESA consultation will occur prior to disposal. Revenues generated from the sale of FLTFA parcels may be used to acquire adjacent lands with high resource values in accordance with the Arizona Statewide Interagency Implementation Agreement. • Riparian area river channels, floodplains, and terraces will be retained in Federal ownership. All exchanges that can affect water flows (either groundwater or surface water) will be carefully examined to ensure that development on those lands will not affect riparian habitats. • Lands to be acquired will have development potential similar to the disposed lands and will be located in similar proximity to the Virgin River or significant tributaries. • No acquired lands will have ground or surface water used or reserved for use by non-Federal interests after it is acquired by the U.S. government. All existing such uses must be terminated upon acquisition and all rights transferred to the Federal government.

Travel Management	
MA-TE-85	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roads and trails used by OHVs within riparian areas, or areas with the potential to support riparian vegetation, will be closed and rehabilitated.
Surface Disturbing Activities	
MA-TE-86	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where possible and practicable, physical stresses, such as high salinity or reduced stream flows that favor exotic plants, will be reduced or eliminated. Actions that do not allow for natural stream flow regimes, including periodic flood events, will not be authorized. Direct impacts that topple or otherwise destroy nests of special status species will be reduced.
Recreation Management	
MA-TE-87	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts to riparian-dependent special status bird species and/or their habitat from recreational activities will be reduced or eliminated. Recreation that degrades riparian habitat will be prohibited in riparian areas in the Arizona Strip FO. Restrictions can include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing or eliminating recreational fires. Confining camping areas. Locating recreational activity areas away from suitable or potential SW flycatcher habitat. Minimizing trash, debris, and other attractants to scavengers, predators, and brown-headed cowbirds.
RIPARIAN DEPENDENT SPECIAL STATUS BIRDS (SOUTHWESTERN WILLOW FLYCATCHER)	
B. SPECIAL DESIGNATION	
SD-TE-13	The Kanab Creek ACEC for the protection of endangered SW flycatcher habitat will be designated at 13,148 acres
C. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Habitat Management	
MA-TE-88	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active participation will continue in the recovery of the SW flycatcher. Assistance will provide the implementation of recovery tasks identified in the recovery plan. The BLM will continue to identify and evaluate areas where concentrations of brown-headed cowbirds occur on public lands in the Arizona Strip FO. The BLM will evaluate ways to reduce cowbird concentrations. Cowbird management programs will be developed and implemented where parasitism rates are greater than 20%. Effectiveness of cowbird trapping at present locations will be evaluated by monitoring nests for parasitism and reproductive success. Reconsideration will be given to assessment of habitat quality or other threats if cowbird control measures do not increase number of breeding flycatchers.
Vegetation Management	
MA-TE-89	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suitable SW flycatcher habitat shall be managed so that its suitable characteristics are not eliminated or degraded. Management will be

	<p>for large, contiguous blocks of habitat rather than for small fragmented areas. Connectivity to currently isolated suitable sites will be enhanced. The use of buffer zones between riparian habitats and adjacent upland areas will be encouraged. Establishment of areas of slow/back waters will be promoted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential habitat will be managed to achieve structural and vegetation characteristics necessary to support increasing numbers of breeding SW flycatcher pairs within 5-20 years. Potential flycatcher habitat shall be managed to allow natural regeneration (through natural processes) into suitable habitat as rapidly as possible. • The use vs. availability of invasive exotic species, such as tamarisk, by SW flycatcher at occupied nesting sites will be determined. • Native riparian vegetation will be retained in floodplains or channels. • At native dominated sites, tamarisk will be retained in occupied SW flycatcher habitat and, where appropriate, in suitable but unoccupied habitat, unless there is a trend for steady increase of tamarisk. • The BLM will implement conservation measures for protection of SW flycatcher as defined in Appendix F.
Grazing Management	
MA-TE-90	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock will be excluded from suitable flycatcher habitat (whether occupied or unoccupied) during the growing season (bud break to leaf drop). This includes portions of the following allotments: the River Pasture of Lambing Allotment and Kanab Creek. Unsurveyed suitable habitat shall be considered occupied. If livestock are excluded using fencing, fencing shall be inspected and maintained annually. • In potential habitat, it will be determined if livestock grazing is a major stressor or is otherwise preventing development of the habitat into suitable flycatcher habitat. Where this is the case, livestock grazing will be excluded from potential SW flycatcher nesting habitat during the growing season (bud-break to leaf drop).
Yuma Clapper Rail Habitat Management	
MA-TE-91	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in the recovery of the Yuma clapper rail will continue. • Assistance will be provided in implementation of recovery tasks identified in the recovery plan.
Vegetation Management	
MA-TE-92	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupied Yuma clapper rail habitats will be protected as a first priority. • Fresh water marsh habitat suitable for Yuma clapper rail nesting will be maintained, enhanced, restored, and/or created. A mosaic of uneven aged marsh vegetation will be maintained. Mechanical manipulation will be avoided during the breeding season (April-June). • Management of potential habitat will be aimed at achieving structural and vegetation characteristics necessary to support increasing numbers of breeding Yuma clapper rails. Potential habitat shall be managed to allow natural regeneration (through natural processes) into suitable habitat as rapidly as possible. • Cattail marshes will be retained in occupied clapper rail habitat and, where appropriate, in suitable but unoccupied habitat.

Grazing Management	
MA-TE-93	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disturbance, injury, mortality, or other forms of take of Yuma clapper rail resulting from grazing by livestock will be minimized or eliminated. • Livestock grazing will be excluded from occupied suitable Yuma clapper rail nesting habitat. • In potential habitat, it will be determined if livestock grazing is a major stressor or is otherwise preventing development of suitable clapper rail habitat. Where this is the case, livestock grazing will be excluded from potential clapper rail habitat during the growing season (bud-break to leaf drop).
RIPARIAN-DEPENDENT SPECIAL STATUS BIRDS (YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO)	
Yellow-Billed Habitat Management	
MA-TE-94	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in actions to prevent the need to list yellow-billed cuckoo will continue.
Vegetation Management	
MA-TE-95	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mature cottonwood-willow gallery forest habitat suitable for yellow-billed cuckoo nesting will be maintained, enhanced, restored, and/or created. Large, contiguous blocks of habitat (>15 ha) will be managed in conjunction with removal of competing exotic species (i.e. tamarisk). The use of buffer zones between riparian habitats and adjacent development will be encouraged. Corridors between “islands” of suitable habitat will be established to allow natural dispersal and recolonization of historic habitats. • Potential habitat will be managed to achieve structural and vegetation characteristics necessary to support increasing numbers of breeding yellow-billed cuckoo. Potential habitat shall be managed to allow natural regeneration (through natural processes) into suitable habitat as rapidly as possible. • Retain mature cottonwood-willow gallery forests in yellow-billed cuckoo habitat.
Grazing Management	
MA-TE-96	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disturbance, injury, or mortality of yellow-billed cuckoo resulting from grazing by livestock will be minimized or eliminated. • Grazing impacts on cottonwood and willow seedlings in riparian systems will be closely monitored and grazing will be reduced or removed when seedlings are being impacted.
Recreation Management	
MA-TE-97	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intense and repeated human disturbance will be avoided at nesting areas from May 15 through September 1.

Map 2.5. Vegetation Habitat Areas

TABLE 2.6. CULTURAL RESOURCES (CL)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES	
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-CL-01	Significant cultural resources will 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.
DFC-CL-02	Imminent threats and potential conflicts from natural or human-caused deterioration or potential conflict with other resource uses will be reduced (Federal Land Policy and Management Act [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 BLM comply with Section 106 of the NHPA in accordance with the BLM’s National Cultural Resources Programmatic Agreement and Arizona Protocol.
DFC-CL-03	All sites will be managed according to the DFCs of their use allocation(s).
DFC-CL-04	Preservation/restoration will preserve existing original work and maintain it by restoration, replacement, or repair.
B. SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS	
SD-CL-01	The Little Black Mountain ACEC for the protection of cultural resources will be maintained at 241 acres
SD-CL-02	The Johnson Spring ACEC for protection of cultural resources will be increased to 3,444 acres.
SD-CL-03	The Lost Spring Mountain ACEC for protection of cultural resources will be enlarged to 19,248 acres. The increase in ACEC acreage is due to inclusion of areas with significant resource values not previously included
SD-CL-04	The Moonshine Ridge ACEC for protection of cultural resources will be enlarged to 9,310 acres. The increase in ACEC acreage is due to inclusion of areas with significant resource values not previously included.
SD-CL-05	The Marble Canyon ACEC for the protection of cultural resources will be enlarged to 11,797 acres.
SD-CL-06	The Kanab Creek ACEC for the protection of cultural resources will be designated at 13,148 acres.
C. LAND USE ALLOCATIONS	
LA-CL-01	The following sites will continue to be managed for public use: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little Black Mountain • Paiute Cave • Honeymoon Trail • Temple Trail • Dominguez/Escalante Trail
LA-CL-02	The following additional sites will be allocated to public use: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old Spanish NHT

TABLE 2.6. CULTURAL RESOURCES (CL)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
D. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
MA-CL-01	Historic structures that do not merit preservation because of minimal significance, advanced deterioration, or excessive cost will be recorded and allowed to deteriorate. Some removal of hazardous elements will be allowed for safety and to avoid an attractive nuisance.
MA-CL-02	Geocache sites will be prohibited in cultural sites including, but not limited to, archaeological sites, alcoves, rock shelters, cultural landscapes, Traditional cultural properties (TCPs), and historic sites.
E. IMPLEMENTATION DECISIONS	
IMPL-CL-01	Interpretation of and education about previous human occupation and use of the area will be accomplished using appropriate sites and methods.
IMPL-CL-02	Protective measures will be taken to preserve significant sites, such as monitoring through patrol, signing, fencing, data recovery to mitigate vandalism, and stabilizing undamaged deposits, and preserving at risk features such as standing walls or historic structures.
RESOURCES OF TRADITIONAL IMPORTANCE TO AMERICAN INDIANS	
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-CL-05	Specific information on ancestral and traditional cultural places on the Arizona Strip will be protected to the extent allowable by law and, when appropriate, interpreted for the public.
DFC-CL-06	A good working relationship will 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).
DFC-CL-07	TCPs of importance and associated with American Indians whose cultural memory, traditions, and lives are closely associated with the Arizona Strip FO will be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).
DFC-CL-08	American Indians with cultural and historic ties to the Arizona Strip FO will have access to and use of sites allocated to traditional use, consistent with laws, regulations, and authorities.
B. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
MA-CL-03	Tribes will be consulted to determine limitations for use on sites allocated to traditional use areas.
MA-CL-04	Fees will not apply 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.

TABLE 2.7. VISUAL RESOURCES (VR)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-VR-01	Public lands will be managed in a manner, which will protect the quality of the scenic (visual) values of these lands. (43 U.S. Code [USC] 1701, Section 102 (a) (8))
DFC-VR-02	Esthetically pleasing surroundings will be assured for all Americans (43 USC 4321, Section 101 (b)).
DFC-VR-03	The region’s scenic beauty, open space landscapes, and other high-quality visual resources will be maintained within the Arizona Strip FO.
DFC-VR-04	The existing “footprint” of cultural landscapes (facilities, projects, and improvements) will generally be maintained.
DFC-VR-05	Dark night sky conditions that are affected primarily by natural light sources will be maintained.
DFC-VR-06	<p>There are four visual resource management (VRM) classes. The objectives for each class, which provide visual management standards for the design and development of future projects and for rehabilitation of existing projects in the Arizona Strip FO are as follows (see Appendix I: VRM Classes; see Map 2.6).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
B. LAND USE ALLOCATIONS	
LA-VR-01	The following VRM classes will be designated to support management of the various other resources, such as designated wilderness, NHT segments, primary travel corridors, areas where wilderness characteristics are to be maintained, Virgin River Gorge Recreation Withdrawal, certain special recreation management areas (SRMAs), Great Western and Arizona Trail Corridors, various ACECs, and important watershed and wetland areas (Map 2.6).

TABLE 2.7. VISUAL RESOURCES (VR)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
	Class I: 80,760 acres Class II: 368,032 acres Class III: 1,459,374 acres Class IV: 72,897 acres
LA-VR-02	During the life of this RMP, any areas designated as wilderness or classified as “wild” as part of a national W&SR designation will, upon designation, be re-designated as VRM Class I.
C. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
MA-VR-01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To the extent opportunities are practicable, extreme visual contrast created by past management practices or human activities will be minimized. Examples include ROW amendments, mineral material sites, abandoned mines, and areas impacted by unauthorized off-road driving, etc. Basic criteria for “practicality” include: 1) location (is the site in an area with high visual sensitivity and in a foreground/midground distance zone as mapped in the visual resource inventory?); 2) feasibility (is it physically possible to achieve a desired level of restoration success, as measured by use of the contrast rating process?); and 3) cost (will the cost be reasonable and is funding obtainable?).
New Projects and Activities	
MA-VR-02	Ecosystem restoration projects will ensure that visual impacts are minimized in the short term (5 years) and that VRM class objectives in the project area are met in the long term (life of the project) when such projects are a) considered essential for public safety, achieving DFCs, or reducing hazardous fuels buildups and b) expected to be visually prominent.
MA-VR-03	<p>All new surface disturbing projects or activities, regardless of size or potential impact, will incorporate visual design considerations during project design as a reasonable attempt to meet the VRM class objectives for the area and minimize the visual impacts of the proposal. Visual design considerations will be incorporated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using the VRM contrast rating process (required for proposed projects in highly sensitive areas, high impact projects, or for other projects where it appears to be the most effective design or assessment tool), or by Providing a brief narrative visual assessment for all other projects that require an environmental assessment (EA) or environmental impact statement (EIS). <p>Measures to mitigate potential visual impacts include the use of natural materials, screening, painting, project design, location, or restoration (see Appendix I; BLM Handbook H-8431-1, Visual Resource Contrast Rating; or online at http://www.blm.gov/nstc/VRM/8431.html, for information about the contrast rating process).</p>

Night Sky	
MA-VR-04	Permanent outdoor lighting in VRM Class I areas will not be allowed.
MA-VR-05	Impacts to dark night skies will be prevented or reduced through the application of specific mitigation measures identified in activity level planning and NEPA review. These measures may include directing all light downward, using shielded lights, using only the minimum illumination necessary, using lamp types such as sodium lamps (less prone to atmospheric scattering), using circuit timers, and using motion sensors.
MA-VR-06	Any facilities authorized will use the best technology available to minimize light emissions.

Map 2.6. Visual Resource Management

TABLE 2.8. SOUNDSCAPES (SN)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-SN-01	Natural quiet and natural sounds will be preserved or restored, where practicable.
B. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
MA-SN-01	Under any Section 4(f) consultations with the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), the BLM will recommend the protection or restoration of natural quiet in and above noise sensitive areas defined as all statutory wilderness areas and all areas managed to maintain wilderness characteristics.

TABLE 2.9. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS (WC)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-WC-01	The following wilderness characteristics will be maintained: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 will be through non-motorized, non-mechanical means, and where no or minimal developed recreation facilities are encountered.
DFC-WC-02	Areas where wilderness characteristics will be maintained will be ecologically sustainable and resilient to natural and human-caused disturbances.
DFC-WC-03	Wildlife populations and habitat are important aspects of the ecosystem and are an important component of naturalness.
DFC-WC-04	Wildlife management activities will be consistent with naturalness in areas having wilderness characteristics
B. LAND USE ALLOCATION	
LA-WC-01	Formal allocations will not be made for areas where wilderness characteristics are to be maintained, nor will these acres be designated as wilderness study areas or proposed for wilderness in this RMP. Decisions to maintain wilderness characteristics will apply to the following areas (See Map 2.7): 34,942 acres
C. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
Visual Resource Management	
MA-WC-01	Any changes to the characteristic landscape must be low on 34,764 acres, moderate on 178 acres and high on 0 acre.

TABLE 2.9. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS (WC)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
Land Tenure	
MA-WC-02	The BLM will retain lands in Federal ownership and seek to acquire non-Federal lands and interests in lands in areas managed to maintain wilderness characteristics.
Restoration	
MA-WC-03	Restoration, vegetation treatments, wildlife management projects, and other surface disturbing actions may be authorized in areas managed to maintain wilderness characteristics to achieve DFCs.
MA-WC-04	New projects or maintenance of existing projects that enhance wildlife habitat or other resources may be allowed, provided they can be designed to be substantially unnoticeable over time.
Fire Management	
MA-WC-05	Within areas managed to maintain wilderness characteristics, the BLM will use minimum impact suppression tactics (MIST) to manage fire. Fire management actions will be consistent with DFCs for wilderness characteristics described in the Fire Management Plan.
Motorized and Mechanized Uses	
MA-WC-06	Use of non-motorized, wheeled game carriers to retrieve game kills will be allowed in areas managed to maintain wilderness characteristics.
Competitive Events	
MA-WC-07	Non-motorized competitive events may be authorized where wilderness characteristics are to be maintained provided they are consistent with achieving DFCs.
Land Use Authorizations	
MA-WC-08	New ROWs will be discouraged within avoidance areas, which include areas managed to maintain wilderness characteristics. An exception may be granted for communication sites necessary for public safety where no other suitable sites are available. Existing land use authorizations (ROWs, permits, leases, etc.) will be administered within areas managed to maintain wilderness characteristics in accordance with the terms and conditions of the authorizations.
Leasable Minerals and Mineral Management	
MA-WC-09	Mineral leasing in areas managed to maintain wilderness characteristics will be subject to standard stipulations.
MA-WC-10	Mineral material sales will not be authorized in areas managed to maintain wilderness characteristics.

Map 2.7. Wilderness Characteristics

TABLE 2.10. LANDS AND REALTY (LR)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-LR-01	The lands and realty program will respond effectively to the needs of external customers (i.e., the public) and internal customers (i.e., BLM resource programs) for the use and enjoyment of current and future generations and for the protection and conservation of resources.
DFC-LR-02	Public lands will be retained in Federal ownership unless because of land use planning, it is determined that disposal of a particular parcel will serve the national interest (See FLPMA, Section 102(a) (1) and Map 2.8).
DFC-LR-03	Lands or interests in lands may be acquired by purchase, exchange, or donation where they complement existing resource values as determined by land use planning (See FLPMA Section 205).
DFC-LR-04	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 will serve important public objectives can be disposed of or transferred (See FLPMA Sections 203 and 206).
DFC-LR-05	Community growth and expansion needs will be supported by making public lands available under the R&PP Act, as amended.
DFC-LR-06	The BLM will 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.
B. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
Land Tenure Decisions	
<i>Acquisitions/Retentions</i>	
MA-LR-01	All lands and interests in lands (including minerals) will be retained in Federal ownership within National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) units (e.g., designated wilderness, NHTs), administratively designated areas (e.g., ACECs), areas managed to maintain wilderness characteristics, eligible and suitable W&SR segments, habitats essential to the survival and recovery of Federally-listed species (including historically-occupied habitats), priority riparian areas, springs and seeps, etc. The BLM will 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. Exchanges with the State of Arizona to acquire lands within the above-identified areas will be pursued when the State is provided the authority. Interests in land include, but are not limited to, surface and subsurface rights, water rights, and easements for access, conservation, or other purposes (see Special Status Species decisions).
MA-LR-02	Lands and interests in lands within NLCS units or administratively designated areas will, upon acquisition, be reserved and/or managed as a part of the NLCS unit or administratively designated area. Upon acquisition, lands and interests in lands outside NLCS units or administratively designated areas will 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.

TABLE 2.10. LANDS AND REALTY (LR)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
MA-LR-03	In split estate situations a) where the surface estate is in Federal ownership and the mineral estate is in non-Federal ownership, the BLM will 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 will seek acquisition of the surface estate on all lands identified for retention.
<i>Disposals</i>	
MA-LR-04	Up to 19,743 acres of public land are identified for exchange, sale, or R&PP lease/sale with NEPA and ESA compliance and consistent with planning guidance and objectives. Specific parcels of low density (former category 3) desert tortoise habitat that have little to no potential for self-sustaining tortoise populations have been identified in Appendix J as eligible for disposal. These parcels occur in the area between the impassable barriers of Interstate 15 and the Virgin River, outside of any ACEC, and their disposal will allow for regional growth near Littlefield and Beaver Dam with the least disturbance to desert tortoise. Parcels will be surveyed for special status species and other sensitive resources prior to disposal. The effects of future development on water quality and flows in the Virgin River will be addressed in NEPA documents and ESA consultation will occur prior to disposal. Up to 200 acres not listed in Appendix J or identified for specific purposes will be retained in public ownership unless needed for recreation or public purposes. Disposal proposals under the R&PP Act on lands not identified for disposal will be considered on a case-by-case basis. (See Appendix J and Map 2.8. See also <i>Acquisitions/Retentions</i> section [MA-LR-01 - MA-LR-03] for lands exempt from disposals.) Revenues generated from the sale of FLTFA parcels may be used to acquire adjacent lands with high resource values in accordance with the Arizona Statewide Interagency Implementation Agreement approved May 9, 2006. Exchanges with the State of Arizona to consolidate land ownership in areas identified for retention will be pursued when the State is provided the authority.
MA-LR-05	No Desert-Land Entries, Indian Allotments, or Carey Act Grants (disposals under the agricultural land laws) will be considered.
Land Use Authorizations	
MA-LR-06	Individual land use authorizations (ROWs, permits, leases, easements) will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis in accordance with other RMP provisions and NEPA compliance. New land use authorizations will be discouraged within avoidance areas (i.e., ACECs, lands supporting listed species, NHTs, riparian areas, and areas managed 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 will 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 Special Status Species and Cultural decisions).
MA-LR-07	The use of designated ROW corridors/sites and existing ROW use areas will be encouraged to the extent possible but, depending on site-specific needs, actual locations may vary. Such variances shall be considered consistent with other RMP provisions, provided such locations and uses are consistent with the selection criteria, and goals and objectives for ROW corridors and ROW use areas.
MA-LR-08	Existing ROWs in wilderness areas (i.e., exclusion areas) will be evaluated prior to expiration, and if still needed, will be authorized under 43 CFR 2920.

TABLE 2.10. LANDS AND REALTY (LR)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
MA-LR-09	New ROWs requiring new physical facilities (new tower or building) at Black Rock Mountain communication site will 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.
MA-LR-10	Applications for new communication sites, outside designated multi-user sites, will 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, will be required prior to authorization as determined authorized officer.
MA-LR-11	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 and ending at the Arizona/Nevada state line will be terminated.
MA-LR-12	The existing utility corridor beginning at Glen Canyon Dam and ending at the Arizona/Nevada border as shown on the Western Utility Group priority corridor map will be designated 1-mile wide.
MA-LR-13	The existing utility corridor shown on the Western Utility Group priority corridor map through Rosy Canyon will be designated beginning at the Utah/Arizona state line and extending to the section line between sections 7 and 18, T. 41 N., R. 5 W., Gila Salt River Meridian, approximately ½-mile wide, confined to the valley bottom.
C. IMPLEMENTATION DECISIONS	
IMPL-LR-01	The Hybrid Oak (318 total acres; 164 in Parashant and 154 in Arizona Strip FO) and Boulder Canyon withdrawals of the Virgin River Scenic Area will be recommended for revocation.
IMPL-LR-02	Part of the Virgin River Gorge Recreation Lands Withdrawal (Public Land Order [PLO] 5263) that overlaps statutory wilderness (16,446 acres) will be recommended for revocation. (See Recreation decisions)
IMPL-LR-03	Public land will be made available for airport expansion at the existing Colorado City Airport in coordination with Colorado City officials, ADOT, and the FAA, subject to NEPA and ESA compliance.
IMPL-LR-04	Reclamation withdrawals in the Virgin River Communities area will be reviewed and if no longer necessary will be recommended for revocation including, but not limited to, AZA-12948, AZA-12948-01, AZA-12948-02, AZAZAA-10755, AZAZAA-10755-05, and AZAZAA-10755-06.
IMPL-LR-05	Those R&PP classifications that are no longer necessary will be terminated which include, but are not limited to, AZAR-034401 (10.00 acres), AZA-6272 (20.00 acres), AZA-7379 (20.00 acres), AZA-9230 (160.00 acres), AZA-27333 (797.90 acres), AZA-23352 (80.00 acres), AZA-2482701 (199.530 acres), AZA-30897 (15.00 acres), and AZA-30909 (0.697 acre).
IMPL-LR-06	Upon termination or expiration of the two Federal Energy Regulatory Commission withdrawals in Ferry Swale, ROWs to authorize the existing power transmission lines will be issued, if still needed.
IMPL-LR-07	Point-of-Rock, Seegmiller Mountain, and Low Mountain will be designated as multi-user communication sites and managed in accordance with their approved Communications Site Plans. Seegmiller Mountain will be the only site allowed for commercial broadcasting with

TABLE 2.10. LANDS AND REALTY (LR)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
	transmitter power levels above 1,000 watts effective radiated power. Co-location and subleasing will be encouraged and the preferred option. Upgrades to existing facilities may be allowed upon review and approval authorized officer.
IMPL-LR-08	An easement across state of Arizona lands from Quail Hill Road to Little Black Mountain ACEC will be acquired to provide legal access from the west, if determined to be the most feasible option.
IMPL-LR-09	In Ferry Swale, the paved access road to the now closed Page Landfill will remain in place for monitoring purposes as required by state and Federal regulations. The city of Page will not be required to remove the pavement.
IMPL-LR-10	Existing agricultural leases to Hafen and Hughes will continue. A lease was not issued to Hemmeter.

Map 2.8. Land Ownership and Adjustments

TABLE 2.11. LIVESTOCK GRAZING (GM)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-GM-01	Healthy, sustainable rangeland ecosystems will be maintained or improved to meet Arizona’s Standards for Rangeland Health (1997; Appendix B), and produce a wide range of public values such as wildlife habitat, livestock forage, recreation opportunities, clean water, and functional watersheds.
DFC-GM-02	Livestock use and associated management practices will 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 will be improved to meet objectives.
B. LAND USE ALLOCATIONS	
LA-GM-01	All allotments will continue to be classified as available for grazing by livestock under the principle of multiple use and sustained yield, except where specifically noted (See Map 2.9).
LA-GM-02	The Beaver Dam Confluence of the Littlefield Community Allotment will continue to be unavailable for grazing.
LA-GM-03	The following livestock grazing allotments with desert tortoise habitat will be available for livestock grazing : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beaver Dam Slope • Highway • Mormon Well • Littlefield Community • Mesquite Community
C. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
MA-GM-01	Changes in kind of livestock to sheep or goats will not be authorized within nine miles of desert bighorn sheep habitat. Sheep and goats will not be authorized as pack stock within nine miles of desert bighorn sheep habitat.
MA-GM-02	Implementing the Arizona Standards for Rangeland Health will continue on all grazing allotments in accordance with established schedules and congressional requirements. The Arizona Standards for Rangeland Health and guidelines for grazing management will apply to all livestock grazing activities. These guidelines address management practices at the grazing AMP-level and are intended to maintain desirable conditions or improve undesirable rangeland conditions within reasonable time frames (see Appendix B).
MA-GM-03	The interdisciplinary allotment evaluation process will continue to be used to provide specific guidance and actions for managing livestock grazing. Existing AMPs and other activity plans will be consistent with achieving the DFCs and standards for rangeland health. They will contain the site-specific management objectives, as well as actions, methods, tools, and appropriate monitoring protocols.
MA-GM-04	Existing management practices and levels of use on grazing allotments will 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. Appropriate and timely actions will be implemented to deal with those areas not meeting the standards.

TABLE 2.11. LIVESTOCK GRAZING (GM)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
MA-GM-05	The allotment management categorization process will 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, managed custodially to protect resource conditions and values; Maintain, managed to maintain current satisfactory resource conditions and are actively managed to ensure that the condition of resource values do not decline; and Improve, actively managed to improve unsatisfactory resource conditions.
MA-GM-06	The category of grazing allotments will be changed as objectives are accomplished and/or conditions change. See Appendix C for current specific allotment category assignments, grazing systems, preference, etc.
MA-GM-07	Allowable use on key forage species is 50% on allotments with rotational grazing systems except in tortoise habitat. On allotments in desert tortoise habitat or being less intensively managed, utilization is set at 45%.
MA-GM-08	Any hay or other feed used in administering the livestock operation will be certified weed-free.
MA-GM-09	Water developments in listed species habitats may be modified to minimize adverse effects to the species.
MA-GM-10	Season of use on the following livestock grazing allotments with desert tortoise habitat will be from October 15 through March 15, with no authorization of ephemeral extensions (see Special Status Species decisions): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beaver Dam Slope • Highway • Mormon Well • Littlefield Community (Littlefield Slope Pasture only) • Mesquite Community (Littlefield Slope Pasture only)
MA-GM-11	Season of use and other management prescriptions consistent with achieving DFCs, as identified through the rangeland Health Assessment process, will be 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.
MA-GM-12	Season of use for livestock grazing on the Cedar Wash Allotment will be from October 15 through March 15. Ephemeral extensions to May 15 may be authorized when conditions outlined in Guideline 3-5 of the Arizona Standards for Rangeland Health are met.
MA-GM-13	Portions of the following livestock grazing allotments with SW flycatcher habitat will be available for grazing during the non-growing season (leaf drop to bud break). Conservative grazing guidelines will be used consistent with the SW flycatcher recovery plan. Monitoring will be used to ensure compliance with utilization levels and to determine actual growing season and livestock grazing will not be authorized later than April 15 in the following portions of identified livestock grazing allotments (see Special Status Species decisions): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearwater portion (suitable habitat) of the Kanab Creek Allotment • Clearwater portion (suitable habitat) of the Wildband Allotment • The river portions of the Lambing and Littlefield Allotments with SW flycatcher habitat

Map 2.9. Grazing Allotments

TABLE 2.12. MINERALS MANAGEMENT (MI)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-MI-01	Mineral exploration and development is encouraged on public land in keeping with the BLM's multiple-use concept. Overall guidance on the management of mineral resources appears in the Domestic Minerals Program Extension Act of 1953, the Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970, FLPMA of 1976, the National Materials and Minerals Policy, Research and Development Act of 1980, BLM's Mineral Resources Policy of May 29, 1984, and the Energy Policy Act of 2005
DFC-MI-02	Leasable Minerals: the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, Geothermal Steam Act of 1970, and 43 CFR 3100-3500 provide the legal and regulatory framework for the issuance and management of mineral leases. These regulations apply where public interest exists for the development of oil, gas, geothermal, coal and non-energy leasable mineral resources. Stipulations are attached to leases and permits in order to ensure protection of non-mineral resources that are susceptible to impacts resulting from the exploration and development of leasable mineral resources
DFC-MI-03	Locatable Minerals: Exploration and development of locatable mineral resources are provided for by the Mining Law of 1872. 43 CFR 3809 provides for mineral exploration and development while assuring that activities are conducted in a manner that prevents unnecessary or undue degradation, provides protection of non-mineral resources, and provides for reclamation of disturbed areas
DFC-MI-04	Salable Minerals: The Materials Sale Act of 1947 and 43 CFR 3600 provide for the disposal and regulation of mineral materials. Disposal is administered on a case-by-case basis. Salable minerals are sold at fair market values. Free use permits are issued to Federal and state agencies, local communities, and non-profit groups as the need arises
DFC-MI-05	Allow entire Arizona Strip FO to remain open to mineral leasing, location, and sale except where restricted by wilderness designation, withdrawals, or specific areas identified in this RMP.
B. LAND USE ALLOCATIONS (see Appendix L for Minerals and Associated Land Classes)	
Fluid Mineral Leasing	
LA-MI-01	Desert tortoise ACECs will remain open to leasing subject to seasonal restrictions and subject to a WNSO stipulation. Surface disturbing activity will be limited to the period from October 15 to March 15 under a seasonal restriction. Surface occupancy may be allowed by a BLM authorized officer after consultation with USFWS on the authorization.
LA-MI-02	Fluid Mineral leasing categories will 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 (NSO) or other surface disturbance; and, Category 4, withdrawn from minerals leasing (See Map 2.10). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Category 1: 1,722,197 acres • Category 2: 62,397 acres • Category 3: 115,710 acres • Category 4: 80,760 acres

TABLE 2.12. MINERALS MANAGEMENT (MI)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
Locatable Minerals	
LA-MI-03	The following designations will apply to the Arizona Strip FO with regard to locatable minerals (See Map 2.11): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,534,396 acres: Open to the operation of mining laws • 145,226 acres: Open with restrictions • 182,699 acres: Open with plan of operation • 118,743 acres: Withdrawn to mining location subject to valid existing rights
Salable Minerals	
LA-MI-04	The following designations will apply to the Arizona Strip FO with regard to mineral material sales (See Map 2.12): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,264,889 acres: Open subject to standard stipulations • 433,460 acres: Open with restrictions • 282,715 acres: Closed to mineral material disposals
C. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
MA-MI-01	New reclamation stipulations for exploration and development plans directed toward maintaining naturalness and unique features and/or remoteness on the Arizona Strip FO will be developed and will be added to or replace the existing stipulations. These stipulations will be applied to site-specific proposals (See Appendix K).
Locatable Minerals	
MA-MI-02	Special mitigation will be required in mining plans of operation to avoid impacts to cultural resources, special status species, and/or other sensitive resources in ACECs.
Salable Minerals	
MA-MI-03	New mineral material sites will not be allowed in ACECs. Existing material sites will be evaluated for retention.
MA-MI-04	Permits may continue to be issued for noncommercial, hand collection of rock within 100 feet of designated roads in the Beaver Dam and Virgin Slope ACECs.
MA-MI-05	Salable materials will continue to be available in a timely and orderly manner consistent with environmental constraints. Free use permits will continue to be issued to Federal and State agencies and to local communities (See Appendix M for current mineral material sites).
MA-MI-06	Material disposal in VRM Class II areas will not be allowed, if reasonable alternative sources are available.
MA-MI-07	Extraction of mineral resources will proceed consistent with protection of sensitive resources and achieving DFCs (See Appendices F, G, and K).

Map 2.10. Fluid Mineral Leasing Categories

Map 2.11. Locatable Mineral Land Classifications

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Map 2.12. Salable Mineral Land Classifications

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TABLE 2.13. RECREATION & VISITOR SERVICES/INTERPRETATION & ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION (RR)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
RECREATION & VISITOR SERVICES	
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-RR-01	Recreation and visitor services will be managed to provide varying levels of both: 1. Structured recreation opportunities that offer a range of specific benefits, activities, and experiences within outdoor settings (SRMAs; see Map 2.13) and/or, 2. Dispersed, unstructured recreation opportunities that focus only on visitor health and safety, user conflict, and resource protection issues (extensive recreation management areas (ERMAs)).
DFC-RR-02	Information needed to plan, prepare, and choose safe, enjoyable, and appropriate uses of the Arizona Strip region will be available to the public.
DFC-RR-03	Existing opportunities for visitors to enjoy sightseeing and viewing wildlife in the Backways TMAs will be maintained/enhanced.
DFC-RR-04	The excellent opportunities that exist to enjoy remote, rustic settings that provide moderate challenge and solitude in the Specialized TMAs will be maintained/enhanced.
DFC-RR-05	In Backways and Specialized TMAs, recreation opportunities associated with somewhat remote settings, such as exploring backcountry roads, vehicle camping, hunting, sightseeing, recreation aviation, and picnicking will be maintained/enhanced on existing roads, provided they will be compatible with the protection and enhancement of sensitive resource values, where appropriate.
DFC-RR-06	In the Primitive TMA, high quality recreation opportunities associated more with primitive recreation experience opportunities and non-motorized uses such as camping, sightseeing, hiking, horseback riding, and hunting, will be maintained/enhanced, provided they will be compatible with the protection and enhancement of sensitive resource values, where appropriate.
DFC-RR-07	In Rural TMA, a wide variety of recreation opportunities associated with near-urban settings, such as walking, OHV play, equestrian, rock crawling, mountain biking, and viewing events, may be maintained/enhanced, provided they will be compatible with the protection of sensitive resource values.
DFC-RR-08	The Virgin River Gorge Recreation Lands Withdrawal (PLO 5263) will be managed for the values listed in the withdrawal application (A-6451).
Recreation Management Area	
DFC-RR-09	Two types of Recreation Management Areas (RMAs) will be identified in the land use plan: SRMAs and ERMAs.
DFC-RR-10	Any area not delineated as a SRMA will be identified as one or more ERMA. ERMAs will receive only custodial management regarding visitor health and safety, user conflict and resource protection issues, with no activity level planning. Therefore, actions within ERMAs will generally be implemented directly from land use plan decisions.

TABLE 2.13. RECREATION & VISITOR SERVICES/INTERPRETATION & ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION (RR)

Decision No.	Decision Text
DFC-RR-11	The specific DFCs for each SRMA are described in the DFC decisions numbered DFC-RR-14 to DFC-RR-26 Each SRMA will target a distinct, primary recreation-tourism market as well as a corresponding and distinguishing recreation management 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 will be utilized. BBM or “beneficial outcomes” focuses on the desired outcomes of recreation and leisure activities tied to experiences and benefits.
DFC-RR-12	Within each SRMA, one or more potential Recreation Management Zones (RMZs) has been identified, with each zone providing for a particular recreation niche (see Glossary) within the overall SRMA (See Map 2.13 for SRMAs and Map 2.14 for RMZs). Each RMZ will be characterized by a description of its own DFCs in the form of outcomes (management objective(s), benefits, experiences, activities) and the setting prescriptions (physical, social, and administrative conditions) required to produce the outcomes.
DFC-RR-13	The primary strategy for the St. George Basin SRMA will be to target a demonstrated community recreation-tourism market demand from primarily local communities (dependent on public lands recreation and/or related tourism use, growth, and/or development), as well as some other seasonal regional visitors, for motorized/mechanized/non-mechanized exploring, technical sports, fitness activities, guided tours, sightseeing, equestrian, hiking, competitive and organized events, viewing and appreciating natural landscapes and cultural sites. This demand is supported by the area’s distinctive landscape, warm winters, and its close proximity to the rapidly growing communities of St. George, Santa Clara, Middleton, Washington, Hurricane, and Toquerville, Utah. Local recreation-tourism visitors value these public lands as their own ‘back-yard’ recreation settings (See Appendix N for more information and Maps 2.15 – 2.17).
DFC-RR-14	<p>The St. George Basin Rural Park RMZ will be managed for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quick, easy access from town to sustainable day-use adventure, challenge, exercise, social, and outdoor recreation. • By the year 2011, manage this zone to produce close-to-town opportunities for community residents and seasonal, regional visitors to enjoy directed day-use adventure activities in natural, scenic landscapes along structured travel routes and areas, 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). • Exploring activities (i.e., <i>OHV driving, all-terrain vehicle (ATV) and motorcycle riding, equestrian, hiking</i>); personal challenge activities (i.e., <i>rock climbing, rock crawling, mountain biking, competitive events</i>); social activities (i.e., <i>organized group/family events</i>); and fitness activities (i.e., <i>walking, running, hiking</i>). • Enjoying going exploring on one’s own; enjoying having easy access to natural landscapes; developing your skills and abilities; enjoying getting some needed physical exercise; enjoying participating in group outdoor events; enjoying having access to close-to-home outdoor amenities. • <i>Personal Benefits</i>: Greater freedom from urban living; improved appreciation of nature’s splendor; improved understanding of how this community’s rural-urban interface impacts its quality of life; improved skills for outdoor enjoyment; improved physical fitness and health maintenance; greater self-reliance; restored mind from unwanted stress; Improved mental well-being; stronger ties with one’s family and friends.

TABLE 2.13. RECREATION & VISITOR SERVICES/INTERPRETATION & ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION (RR)

Decision No.	Decision Text
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Household & Community Benefits</i>: Increased nurturance of others; improved functioning of individuals in family and community • <i>Economic Benefits</i>: Reduced health maintenance costs. • <i>Environmental Benefits</i>: Increased awareness and protection of natural landscapes. <p>The RMZ will be managed to produce recreation opportunities in the following essential settings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Physical Benefits</i>: Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized to Rural, with regard to remoteness; Semi-Primitive Motorized to Rural, with regard to recreation facilities; and Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized to Roaded Natural, regarding naturalness • <i>Social Benefits</i>: Semi-Primitive Motorized to Rural, with regard to group size and evidence of use; Primitive to Rural, with regard to contacts; portions may spike to Urban-like settings during special use activities. • <i>Administrative Benefits</i>: Rural, with regard to visitor services; Semi-Primitive Motorized to Roaded Natural, with regard to management controls; and Primitive to Urban, with regard to mechanized/motorized use. May spike to Urban-like management controls during special use activities or for protection of listed species (see Travel Management decisions regarding access for administrative uses).
DFC-RR-15	<p>The Canyons and Mesas RMZ will be managed for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-directed, primitive, adventure in a natural setting close to town. • By the year 2011, manage this zone to produce close-to-town recreation opportunities for community resident and regional visitors to enjoy self-directed, primitive day-use adventure in rugged, trackless canyons, cliffs, bajadas, and 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). • Hiking, equestrian, hunting, viewing nature. • Enjoying going exploring on one’s own; enjoying having easy access to natural landscapes; feeling good about solitude, being isolated, and independent. • <i>Personal Benefits</i>: Greater freedom from urban living; improved appreciation of nature’s splendor; closer relationship with the natural world. • <i>Household & Community Benefits</i>: Greater appreciation for one’s wildland/parkland heritage and how managers care for it; enlarged sense of community dependency on public lands. • <i>Environmental Benefits</i>: Increased awareness and protection of natural landscapes. <p>The RMZ will be managed to produce recreation opportunities in the following essential settings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Physical Benefits</i>: Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized to Rural, with regard to remoteness; Primitive to Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized, with regard to naturalness; and Primitive to Semi-Primitive Motorized with regard to recreation facilities. • <i>Social Benefits</i>: Primitive to Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized, with regard to group size and evidence of use and Primitive to Rural, with regard to contacts.

TABLE 2.13. RECREATION & VISITOR SERVICES/INTERPRETATION & ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION (RR)

Decision No.	Decision Text
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Administrative Benefits:</i> Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized to Roaded Natural, with regard to visitor services; Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized to Semi-Primitive Motorized, with regard to management controls; and Primitive to Urban, with regard to mechanized/motorized use (See Travel Management decisions regarding access for administrative uses).
DFC-RR-16	<p>The primary strategy for the Virgin River SRMA will be to target a demonstrated destination recreation-tourism market demand from mainly local community residents and regional visitors for day-use and overnight hiking, family outings, rock climbing, school group field outings, and white water activities. Similarly, there is market demand from local, regional, and national visitors for sightseeing, appreciation of geologic resources, rest from travel and escaping the cold winter weather of other locations. This demand is supported by the area’s distinctive location along high traffic volume Interstate Highway 15, its place in the Grand Canyon-like landscape of Virgin River Gorge, and ease of access for day and overnight recreation. National, regional, and local recreation-tourism visitors value these public lands as recreation-tourism destinations (See Appendix N for more information).</p>
DFC-RR-17	<p>The Virgin River RMZ will be managed for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group-oriented white-water and climbing adventures amidst rugged and stunning geologic features. • By the year 2010, manage this zone to produce opportunities for visitors to enjoy 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). • Kayaking, river floating, water play, viewing geology, rock climbing. • Enjoying the closeness of friends and family; enjoying participating in group outdoor events; enjoying strenuous physical exercise • <i>Personal Benefits:</i> Greater personal enrichment through involvement with other people; confirmation/development of one’s own values; improved muscle strength; improved cardiovascular health; a more holistic sense of wellness. • <i>Household & Community Benefits:</i> Stronger ties with one’s family and friends. • <i>Economic Benefits:</i> Reduced health maintenance costs. • The RMZ will be managed to produce recreation opportunities in the following essential settings: • <i>Physical Benefits:</i> Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized to Rural, with regard to remoteness; Primitive to Roaded Natural, with regard to naturalness; and Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized to Roaded Natural, with regard to recreation facilities. • <i>Social Benefits:</i> Semi-Primitive Motorized to Roaded Natural, with regard to group size; Primitive to Rural, with regard to contacts; and Primitive to Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized, with regard to evidence of use. • <i>Administrative Benefits:</i> Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized to Roaded Natural, with regard to visitor services; Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized to Semi-Primitive Motorized, with regard to management controls; and Primitive to Urban, with regard to mechanized/motorized uses (See Travel Management decisions regarding administrative uses).

TABLE 2.13. RECREATION & VISITOR SERVICES/INTERPRETATION & ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION (RR)

Decision No.	Decision Text
DFC-RR-18	<p>The Virgin River Gorge Scenic Gateway RMZ will be managed for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-sustaining, recreation gateway between the Colorado Plateau and Basin and Range regions, nestled within a ‘Grand Canyon-like’ landscape. • By the year 2010, manage this zone to produce safe day-use and overnight opportunities for community residents and regional and national travelers passing through the Virgin River Gorge to appreciate geologic and riparian resources and structured environmental education within a stunning gateway between geologic provinces, 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). • Camping, picnicking, nature study, viewing geology, hiking, walking, viewing education presentations, group events. • Savoring the total sensory—sight, sound, and smell—experience of a natural landscape; learning more about things here; enjoying the closeness of friends and family; enjoying participating in-group outdoor events. • <i>Personal Benefits:</i> Improved appreciation of nature’s splendor; greater sensitivity to/awareness of outdoor aesthetics, nature’s art and its elegance; greater personal enrichment through involvement with other people; confirmation/development of one’s own values. • <i>Household & Community Benefits:</i> Stronger ties with one’s family and friends. • <i>Environmental Benefits:</i> Increased awareness and protection of natural landscapes. <p>The RMZ will be managed to produce recreation opportunities in the following essential settings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Physical Benefits:</i> Rural, with regard to remoteness and recreation facilities and Roded Natural, with regard to naturalness. • <i>Social:</i> Primitive to Semi-Primitive Motorized, with regard to group size---frequently spiking to Urban for group activities; Roded Natural, with regard to contacts; and Roded Natural to Rural, with regard to evidence of use. • <i>Administrative Benefits:</i> Roded Natural to Urban, with regard to visitor services; Rural to Urban, with regard to mechanized/motorized uses; and Roded Natural to Rural, with regard to management controls (see Travel Management decisions regarding access for administrative uses).
DFC-RR-19	<p>The Motorways RMZ will be managed for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpretive respites for travelers at pullout sites along primary highways. • By the year 2015, collaborating with ADOT and Mohave County, manage this zone to produce safe day-use opportunities for primarily regional and national travelers along Interstate Highway 15 and community residents along Old Highway 91 to enjoy 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). • Viewing geology, viewing wildlife, viewing nature, viewing roadside exhibits. • Learning more about things here/releasing or reducing some built-up mental tensions.

TABLE 2.13. RECREATION & VISITOR SERVICES/INTERPRETATION & ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION (RR)

Decision No.	Decision Text
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Personal Benefits</i>: Enhanced awareness and understanding of nature; closer relationship with the natural world; restored body from fatigue; diminished mental anxiety. • <i>Household & Community Benefits</i>: Increased compassion for others. • <i>Environmental Benefits</i>: Increased awareness and protection of natural landscapes. <p>The RMZ will be managed to produce recreation opportunities in the following essential settings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Physical Benefits</i>: Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized to Rural, with regard to remoteness; Roaded Natural to Rural, with regard to naturalness; and Semi-Primitive Motorized to Roaded Natural, with regard to recreation facilities. • <i>Social Benefits</i>: Primitive to Semi-Primitive Motorized, with regard to group size; Primitive to Rural, with regard to contacts; and Roaded Natural to Rural, with regard to evidence of use. • <i>Administrative Benefits</i>: Roaded Natural, with regard to visitor services; Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized to Semi-Primitive Motorized, with regard to management controls; and Primitive to Urban, with regard to mechanized/motorized uses (See Travel Management decisions regarding access for administrative uses).
DFC-RR-20	<p>The primary strategy for the Virgin Ridge SRMA will be to target a demonstrated community recreation-tourism market demand from primarily local communities (dependent on public lands recreation and/or related tourism use, growth, and/or development), as well as some other regional visitors, for motorized/mechanized/non-mechanized exploring, world-class rock climbing, and guided touring in close-to-town natural settings. This demand is supported by the area’s distinctive landscape, its close proximity to the rapidly growing communities of Mesquite, Bunkerville, Logandale, and Overton, NV and Beaver Dam, Scenic and Littlefield, AZ. Local recreation-tourism visitors value these public lands as their own ‘back-yard’ recreation settings (See Appendix N for more information and Maps 2.15 – 2.17).</p>
DFC-RR-21	<p>The Lime Kiln Cliffs RMZ will be managed for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close-to-town world-class rock climbing in a natural setting. • By the year 2009, manage this zone to produce opportunities for visitors to enjoy 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). • Rock climbing (sport climbing on bolted routes). • Enjoying risk taking adventure; enjoying strenuous physical exercise. • <i>Personal Benefits</i>: Enhanced sense of personal freedom and awareness; improved outdoor knowledge, skills, and self-confidence; improved muscle strength; improved cardiovascular health; a more holistic sense of wellness. • <i>Household & Community Benefits</i>: Greater sense of independence. • <i>Economic Benefits</i>: Reduced health maintenance costs. <p>The RMZ will be managed to produce recreation opportunities in the following essential:</p>

TABLE 2.13. RECREATION & VISITOR SERVICES/INTERPRETATION & ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION (RR)

Decision No.	Decision Text
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Physical Benefits:</i> Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized to Roaded Natural, with regard to remoteness; Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized to Semi-Primitive Motorized, with regard to naturalness and recreation facilities. • <i>Social Benefits:</i> Primitive to Semi-Primitive Motorized, with regard to group size and contacts and Primitive to Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized, with regard to evidence of use. • <i>Administrative Benefits:</i> Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized, with regard to visitor services; Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized to Semi-Primitive Motorized, with regard to management controls; and Primitive to Roaded Natural, with regard to mechanized/motorized uses (See Travel Management decisions for administrative use access).
DFC-RR-22	<p>The Virgin Ridge RMZ will be managed for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-directed, rugged, adventure in a natural setting close to town with opportunities for scenic, natural and historic appreciation. • By the year 2009, manage this “close-to-town” zone to produce close-to-town recreation opportunities for community resident and regional visitors to enjoy self-directed, day and overnight adventure recreation in natural settings, 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) to enjoy “close-to-home” access to sustainable day/overnight, motorized/mechanized adventure. • Hiking, scrambling, equestrian, hunting, OHV exploring, mountain bike riding. • Enjoying risk-taking adventure; feeling good about solitude, being isolated, and independent; developing skills and abilities; enjoying going exploring on one’s own. • <i>Personal Benefits:</i> Improved outdoor knowledge, skills, and self-confidence; enhanced sense of personal freedom and awareness; greater sense of independence; closer relationship with the natural world; enhanced sense of personal freedom; greater self-reliance; enlarged sense of personal accountability for acting responsibly on public lands; a more outdoor oriented lifestyle. • <i>Household & Community Benefits:</i> Greater appreciation for one’s wildland/parkland heritage and how managers care for it; enlarged sense of community dependency on public lands; increased work productivity. • <i>Environmental Benefits:</i> Improved understanding of this/our community’s dependence and impacts on public land <p>The RMZ will be managed to produce recreation opportunities in the following essential settings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Physical Benefits:</i> Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized to Roaded Natural, with regard to remoteness; Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized to Semi-Primitive Motorized, with regard to naturalness and recreation facilities. • <i>Social Benefits:</i> Primitive to Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized, with regard to group size; Primitive to Semi-Primitive Motorized, with regard to contacts; and Primitive to Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized, with regard to evidence of use. • <i>Administrative Benefits:</i> Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized, with regard to visitor services; Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized to Semi-Primitive Motorized, with regard to management controls; and Primitive to Roaded Natural, with regard to mechanized/motorized uses (See Travel Management decisions for administrative use access).

TABLE 2.13. RECREATION & VISITOR SERVICES/INTERPRETATION & ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION (RR)

Decision No.	Decision Text
DFC-RR-23	<p>The primary strategy for the Fredonia SRMA will be to target a demonstrated community recreation-tourism market demand from primarily local communities (dependent on public lands recreation and/or related tourism use, growth, and/or development), as well as some regional visitors, for motorized/mechanized/non-mechanized exploring, managed target shooting, fitness activities, sightseeing, equestrian, hiking, competitive and organized events, viewing and appreciating natural landscapes and cultural sites. This demand is supported by the area’s distinctive landscape and its close proximity to the communities of Fredonia, AZ and Kanab, Utah; local recreation-tourism visitors value these public lands as their own ‘back-yard’ recreation settings (See Appendix N for more information and Maps 2.15 – 2.17).</p>
DFC-RR-24	<p>The Fredonia Rural Park RMZ will be managed for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quick, easy access from town to sustainable day-use adventure, challenge, exercise, social, and outdoor recreation. • By the year 2011, manage this zone to produce close-to-town opportunities for community residents and seasonal, regional visitors to enjoy directed day-use adventure activities in scenic landscapes along structured travel routes and open space areas associated with 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). • Exploring activities (i.e., OHV driving, ATV and motorcycle riding, equestrian, hiking); personal challenge activities (i.e., rock climbing, rock crawling, mountain biking, BMX riding, target shooting, competitive events); social activities (i.e., organized group/family events); and fitness activities (i.e., walking, running, hiking). • Enjoying going exploring on one’s own; enjoying having easy access to natural landscapes; developing your skills and abilities; enjoying getting some needed physical exercise; enjoying participating in group outdoor events; enjoying having access to close-to-home outdoor amenities. • <i>Personal Benefits:</i> Greater freedom from urban living; Improved appreciation of nature’s splendor; Improved understanding of how this community’s rural-urban interface impacts its quality of life; Improved skills for outdoor enjoyment; Improved physical fitness and health maintenance; Greater self-reliance; Restored mind from unwanted stress; Improved mental well-being; stronger ties with one’s family and friends. • <i>Household & Community Benefits:</i> Increased nurturance of others; Improved functioning of individuals in family and community • <i>Economic Benefits:</i> Reduced health maintenance costs. • <i>Environmental Benefits:</i> Increased awareness and protection of natural landscapes. <p>The RMZ will be managed to produce recreation opportunities in the following essential settings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Physical Benefits:</i> Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized to Rural, with regard to remoteness and Semi-Primitive Motorized to Roaded Natural, with regard to naturalness and recreation facilities. • <i>Social Benefits:</i> Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized Roaded Natural, with regard to group size and evidence of use and Primitive to Semi-Primitive Motorized, with regard to contacts. May spike to Rural to Urban-like setting during special use activities.

TABLE 2.13. RECREATION & VISITOR SERVICES/INTERPRETATION & ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION (RR)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Administrative Benefits</u>: Rural, with regard to visitor services; Semi-Primitive Motorized to Roaded Natural, with regard to management controls; and Primitive to Urban, with regard to mechanized/motorized uses (See Travel Management decisions regarding access for administrative uses)
DFC-RR-25	<p>The Shinarump Cliffs RMZ will be managed for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close-to-home, self-directed motorized/mechanized adventure for scenic, natural, and historic appreciation. • By the year 2011, manage this zone to produce opportunities for visitors to enjoy “close-to-home” access to natural, scenic landscapes along structured travel routes and areas for 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). • Off-highway adventure driving and exploring, mountain bike riding. • Developing skills and abilities; enjoying going exploring on one’s own. • <u>Personal Benefits</u>: Enhanced sense of personal freedom; greater self-reliance; increased adaptability; greater environmental awareness and sensitivity; enlarged sense of personal accountability for acting responsibly on public lands; a more outdoor oriented lifestyle • <u>Household & Community Benefits</u>: Heightened sense of satisfaction with one’s community, increased work productivity, greater community involvement in other land-use decisions. • <u>Environmental Benefits</u>: Improved understanding of this/our community’s dependence and impacts on public land. <p>The RMZ will be managed to produce recreation opportunities in the following essential settings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Physical Benefits</u>: Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized to Semi-Primitive Motorized, with regard to remoteness, naturalness, and recreation facilities. • <u>Social Benefits</u>: Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized to Semi-Primitive Motorized, with regard to group size and evidence of use and Primitive to Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized, with regard to contacts. • <u>Administrative Benefits</u>: Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized to Semi-Primitive Motorized, with regard to visitor services, management controls, and Primitive to Semi-Primitive Motorized, with regard to mechanized/motorized uses (See Travel Management decisions regarding access for administrative uses).
DFC-RR-26	<p>The Badlands RMZ will be managed for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-directed, primitive, adventure, challenge, exploration in a natural setting close to town • By the year 2011, manage this zone to produce close-to-town recreation opportunities for community resident and regional visitors to enjoy self-directed, primitive day-use adventure in rugged, trackless, 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). • Hiking, equestrian, viewing nature.

TABLE 2.13. RECREATION & VISITOR SERVICES/INTERPRETATION & ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION (RR)

Decision No.	Decision Text
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Personal Benefits:</i> Greater freedom from urban living; improved appreciation of nature’s splendor; closer relationship with the natural world. • <i>Household & Community Benefits:</i> Greater appreciation for one’s wildland/parkland heritage and how managers care for it; enlarged sense of community dependency on public lands. • <i>Environmental Benefits:</i> Increased awareness and protection of natural landscapes. <p>The RMZ will be managed to produce recreation opportunities in the following essential settings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Physical Benefits:</i> Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized to Roaded Natural, with regard to remoteness; Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized to Semi-Primitive Motorized, with regard recreation facilities; and Primitive to Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized, with regard to naturalness. • <i>Social Benefits:</i> Primitive to Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized, with regard to group sized, contacts, and evidence of use. • <i>Administrative Benefits:</i> Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized, with regard to visitor services and management controls and Primitive to Semi-Primitive Motorized, with regard to mechanized/motorized uses (See Travel Management decisions regarding access for administrative uses).
B. LAND USE ALLOCATIONS	
LA-RR-01	<p>The RMAs (both Special and Extensive), and accompanying RMZs within each SRMA, are identified as follows (See Appendix N for more information about RMAs and Map 2.14 for locations):</p> <p>St. George Basin SRMA: 141,024 acres St. George Basin Rural Park RMZ: 104,113 acres Canyons and Mesas RMZ: 36,911 acres</p> <p>Virgin River SRMA: 4,955 acres Virgin River RMZ: 2,110 acres Virgin River Gorge Scenic Gateway RMZ: 135 acres The Motorways: 2,710 acres</p> <p>Virgin Ridge SRMA: 23,034 acres Lime Kiln Cliffs RMZ: 1,746 acres Virgin Ridge RMZ: 21,288 acres</p> <p>Fredonia SRMA: 14,969 acres Fredonia Rural Park RMZ: 5,853 acres Shinarump Cliffs RMZ: 3,965 acres The Badlands RMZ: 5,151 acres</p>

TABLE 2.13. RECREATION & VISITOR SERVICES/INTERPRETATION & ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION (RR)

Decision No.	Decision Text
	<p>Gateways SRMA: 2,246 acres (also falls within the Vermilion Cliffs National Monument boundary) House Rock RMZ: 352 acres Vermilion Cliffs RMZ: 1,894 acres</p> <p>Paria SRMA: 1,413 acres (also falls within the Vermilion Cliffs National Monument boundary) Coyote Buttes RMZ: 1,1413 acres</p> <p>Sand Hills SRMA: 8,503 acres (also falls within the Vermilion Cliffs National Monument boundary) Uplands RMZ: 8,503 acres</p> <p>Arizona Strip ERMA (Extensive): 1, 784,921 acres</p>
C. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
Recreation Management Actions	
<i>Resources</i>	
MA-RR-01	To the extent practicable, the natural or “remote” settings in Specialized and Primitive TMAs will be restored and/or maintained using a combination of projects and natural processes as the need or opportunity arises.
MA-RR-02	Geocache sites will be relocated with help from local geocachers if, through monitoring, it were determined that important resources are at risk of unacceptable change due to use of the site.
<i>Signing and Recreation Facilities</i>	
MA-RR-03	Major visitor facilities (visitor center or contact stations) will be collaborative efforts with nearby communities, with the exception of the Virgin River SRMA where a small contact facility may be considered.
MA-RR-04	Recreation facility development and maintenance will be limited in listed species and other sensitive habitats (See Special Status Species and Vegetation Management decisions).
MA-RR-05	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within SRMAs, the levels and types of signing and recreation facility development will be guided by the individual RMZ objectives and the administrative and physical recreation settings components prescribed for each RMZ. • Where ERMAs are allocated, the main emphasis areas for any signing and/or recreation facility placement will be in the Rural and Backways TMAs. • Generally, signing and recreation facility development in the ERMAs will be the minimum necessary to provide for public safety, reduce user conflicts, and protect resources.
MA-RR-06	Sign material and design will be unobtrusive in order to blend with local landscape settings and retain the natural and/or historic integrity of the site.

TABLE 2.13. RECREATION & VISITOR SERVICES/INTERPRETATION & ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION (RR)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
Recreation Marketing Actions	
<i>Promotion</i>	
MA-RR-07	Sensitive areas, where increased visitation can create unacceptable changes or impacts to natural or cultural resources, will not be publicly promoted. Public information will be provided only for those cultural sites designated for public use.
Recreation Monitoring Actions	
<i>Inventory and Monitoring</i>	
MA-RR-08	A Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) framework will be used to establish acceptable resource and social and managerial settings and conditions using appropriate indicators and standards.
Recreation Administration Actions	
<i>Visitor Limits and Regulations</i>	
MA-RR-09	Recreational activities may be limited or restricted in special status species and other sensitive habitats (See Special Status Species and Vegetation Management decisions).
MA-RR-10	Visitor limits, supplemental rules, or restrictions will be based on LAC.
MA-RR-11	Management responses to unacceptable resource and/or social conditions will 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 will be the first priority.
MA-RR-12	No person or persons shall occupy one area within the Arizona Strip FO for longer than 14 consecutive days in any 28-day period; however, extensions beyond the 14-day length of stay can be authorized for permitted uses on a case-by-case basis. Any site on public 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.
MA-RR-13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Camping may be limited in listed species and other sensitive habitats (see Special Status Species & Vegetation Management decisions). • Camping may be restricted or limited to protect cultural and/ or natural resources through campsite monitoring and LAC. • Dispersed camping will be allowed, subject to Trail and Travel Management decisions.
MA-RR-14	In developed campgrounds, camping outside designated campsites will be prohibited.
MA-RR-15	Recreational shooting will be allowed except where public health and safety is jeopardized and subject to state and local laws (See Special Status Species decisions). Voluntary use of non-lead ammunition will be encouraged.
MA-RR-16	Collection of antlers or other unregulated animal parts will be allowed (See Travel Management decisions for vehicular decisions and Fish and Wildlife and Special Status Species decisions for animal parts).

TABLE 2.13. RECREATION & VISITOR SERVICES/INTERPRETATION & ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION (RR)

Decision No.	Decision Text
MA-RR-17	Reasonable limits for collecting petrified wood for personal use will 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.
MA-RR-18	The recreational collecting of plants and dead and down firewood will be allowed (See Vegetation Management decisions).
MA-RR-19	Recreational stock use may be limited in listed species and other sensitive habitats or in the vicinity of cultural properties (See Special Status Species, Fish and Wildlife, Vegetation Management, and Cultural decisions).
MA-RR-20	Certified weed-free feed is required for all recreation stock use (See Vegetation Management decisions).
MA-RR-21	Where geocaches are allowed, they may remain so long as acceptable resource and social conditions are maintained.
MA-RR-22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geocache sites are prohibited in archaeological sites, alcoves, caves, rock shelters, threatened and endangered species habitat, and raptor nesting sites, and where identified natural and cultural resources are at risk. • In-the-ground placement of geocaches will be prohibited in designated wilderness.
<i>Permits and Fees</i>	
MA-RR-23	Visitor limits, regulations, or restrictions may 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.
MA-RR-24	Special recreation permit (SRP) application packages (application, operating plan, maps, etc.) will be considered for authorization on a case-by-case basis upon receipt of application. (See 43 CFR 2930 for requirements)
MA-RR-25	Current recreation use permit and fee program required for use in the Virgin Gorge Recreation Area will continue, subject to adaptive management decisions deemed necessary through monitoring, evaluation, and further planning.
MA-RR-26	Motorized speed events will only be authorized in the Motorized Speed Event Area in the St. George Basin and limited to 300 entrants. (See Motorized Speed Event Area on Map 2.20)
MA-RR-27	No competitive events will be authorized in designated wilderness.
MA-RR-28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial, competitive, organized group/event, and special area permits can be authorized when such uses accomplish or are compatible with management objectives and other plan provisions. Commercial services in designated wilderness shall meet guidelines for commercial activities within wilderness. • Recreation activities requiring use authorization may be limited in listed species and other sensitive habitats (See Special Status Species and Vegetation Management decisions).

INTERPRETATION AND EDUCATION	
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-RR-27	<p>The Arizona Strip’s interpretation and environmental education program will be grounded in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arizona Strip natural and cultural resources; • Themes related Arizona Strip FO significance and mission statements; and • BLM mission and goals.
DFC-RR-28	The public will understand and appreciate the purposes and significance of the Arizona Strip FO and their resources for this and future generations.
DFC-RR-29	The public will understand the importance of natural and cultural resources in the Arizona Strip FO through interpretive, watchable wildlife, and other environmental education programs.
B. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
MA-RR-29	Outreach efforts will be established, such as field institutes or elder hostels, to focus on interpretive and environmental educational niches not previously addressed.
MA-RR-230	Visitors will be provided with environmental educational opportunities that are appropriate for each RMZ or for the ERMAs, allowing them to enjoy the variety of challenges that are presented when visiting these areas.

Map 2.13. Special Recreation Management Areas

Map 2.14. Recreation Management Zones

Map 2.15. Recreation Settings (Physical)

Map 2.16. Recreation Settings (Social)

Map 2.17. Recreation Settings (Administrative)

TABLE 2.14. TRAVEL MANAGEMENT (TM)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-TM-01	The region’s remoteness, scenic beauty, open spaces and natural and cultural resources will be maintained by careful travel management.
DFC-TM-02	A variety of existing motorized, mechanized, and non-motorized trail and travel opportunities will be sustained, where needed, to meet public and administrative needs.
DFC-TM-03	Compatible traditional, current, and future use of the land will be sustained by establishing a transportation system that contributes to protection of sensitive resource, promotes dispersed recreation, and minimizes user conflicts.
DFC-TM-04	Public use, resource management, and regulatory needs will be considered through travel management planning, incorporating consideration of 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.
Travel Management Areas	
DFC-TM-05	<p><u>Rural TMA (see Map 2.18)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objectives: The Rural TMA will provide for the widest variety of motorized, non-motorized, and mechanical travel modes to serve existing and future recreational, traditional, casual, commercial, educational, and private needs adjacent to communities, but not to the detriment or exclusion of the protection of resources. It will also facilitate linking existing and future regional travel corridors to local communities. • Primary Travelers: The Rural TMA will 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 needs and a variety of local, state, and Federal agency resource management needs. It will also serve the “after work and on weekends” motorized and non-motorized 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 will be maintained within the Rural TMA that typically provide for community growth and development and the widest variety of recreation opportunities in near-urban, moderately developed areas with motorized and mechanized use.
DFC-TM-06	<p><u>Backways TMA (see Map 2.18)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objectives: The Backways TMA will provide for a variety of motorized, non-motorized, and mechanical travel modes to serve existing and future recreational, traditional, casual, commercial, educational, and private needs, but not to the detriment or exclusion of the protection of resources. It will also supply the primary travel system that will provide public entry from communities to the more remote and semi-primitive TMAs. • Primary Travelers: The Backways TMA will serve the day-to-day needs of those with permits for the use of resources, such as grazing,

TABLE 2.14. TRAVEL MANAGEMENT (TM)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
	<p>fuelwood, and mineral materials, as well as private, state, and other land ownership needs and a variety of local, state, and Federal agency resource management needs. It will also serve the motorized and non-motorized 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 will also provide the best opportunities for day-use recreation activities related to motor touring.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting Characteristics: Settings will be maintained within the Backways TMA that typically provide entry to more remote areas, interpretive developments, and administrative facilities in mostly natural-appearing areas with motorized and mechanized use.
DFC-TM-07	<p><u>Specialized TMA (see Map 2.18)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objectives: The Specialized TMA will provide for a variety of motorized, non-motorized, and mechanical travel modes to serve existing and future recreational, traditional, casual, commercial, and private needs in remote, rustic settings, but not to the detriment or exclusion of the protection of resources. It will also be characterized by low to moderate densities of improved roads and primitive roads that will provide public entry portals from Backways corridors to the more remote Primitive TMAs. • Primary Travelers: The Specialized TMA will 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 needs and a variety of local, state, and Federal agency resource management needs. It will also serve the motorized and non-motorized 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 will be maintained within the Specialized TMA that typically provide for motorized and mechanized entry to the most remote areas on lower standard, primitive roads with few and widely scattered, rustic developments in mostly natural-appearing areas. Rudimentary facilities may be present when necessary to protect resources or educate visitors.
DFC-TM-08	<p><u>Primitive TMA (see Map 2.18)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objectives: The Primitive TMA will provide for adequate, but limited motorized travel to serve existing and future traditional, casual, some commercial, private, and emergency needs and for non-motorized, non-mechanized travel to serve existing and future recreational needs in the most remote, rustic settings, for the enhancement and protection of important resource values. It will also range from large areas containing no routes to areas characterized by low densities of primitive roads that will provide entry to authorized management facilities for administrative users. • Primary Travelers: The Primitive TMA will 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 needs and a variety of local, state, and Federal agency resource management needs. It will also serve the non-motorized/non-mechanized needs of primarily local, regional, and national visitors engaged in activities such as viewing scenery and cultural resources, backcountry exploring, and hunting. • Setting Characteristics: Settings will be maintained within the Primitive TMA that provide for limited motorized entry for

TABLE 2.14. TRAVEL MANAGEMENT (TM)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
	administrative users on a small number of primitive roads in the most remote areas. Few and widely scattered, rustic management facilities can be present in mostly natural-appearing areas where they will be necessary to protect and/or administer important resources. Remote settings, natural landscapes, solitude, and opportunities for primitive recreation will be minimally impacted by human activity.
B. LAND USE ALLOCATIONS	
Travel Management Areas	
LA-TM-01	<p>TMAs will not be formally allocated or designated. Per Land Use Planning Handbook, H-1601-1, TMAs will be delineated as follows (see Appendix O):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural 226,542 ac. 11% • Backways 275,608 ac. 14% • Specialized 805,008 ac. 41% • Primitive 673,906 ac. 34%
Off-Highway Vehicle	
LA-TM-02	<p>The following OHV area (polygons) designations, which are required land use plan decisions, are subject to valid existing rights and administrative purposes (see Glossary). Specific route designations are implementation level decisions and can be found below. Prior to the full implementation of OHV area designations, BLM policy will be followed regarding compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80,829 acres will be closed to motorized and mechanized vehicle use, which includes designated wilderness (See Map 2.19). • 1,899,260 acres will be limited to designated roads by motorized and mechanized vehicle use. • No areas will be designated limited to existing roads. • 976 acres will be open to motorized and mechanized vehicle use (following archeological survey and Section 106 compliance), which includes a 628-acre area south of St. George and a 348-acre area east of Fredonia.
LA-TM-03	A motorized speed event area will be designated on 151,161 acres (following archeological survey and Section 106 compliance).
C. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
Conditions of Use	
MA-TM-01	State of Arizona traffic law statutes will continue to apply to all motorized vehicle use on State, County, and BLM routes. Motor vehicle “registration requirement will 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).
MA-TM-02	Motorized, mechanized, or non-motorized/non-mechanized use of routes that are designated as “limited” will be restricted to the specific users, seasons, or vehicle types as identified on a route-by-route evaluation and designation (see Route Designation maps).
MA-TM-03	Motorized or mechanized use of administrative routes will 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,

TABLE 2.14. TRAVEL MANAGEMENT (TM)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
	potential frequencies, and acceptable intensities maintenance (see Appendix O).
MA-TM-04	Motorized or mechanized use of administrative routes in “closed” areas will 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”).
MA-TM-05	All cross-country (off-transportation system) motorized or mechanized travel will be prohibited, with the following exceptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 designated 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 will not be allowed to pull off a designated route 100 feet either side of centerline. In areas designated as ACECs and along national trails, motorized use will 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
MA-TM-06	Use of non-motorized, wheeled game carriers to retrieve game kills will be allowed in all areas except designated wilderness.
MA-TM-07	Use of non-motorized, mechanized vehicles (including bicycles) will be prohibited off the transportation system in ACECs designated for cultural or listed species values and in designated wilderness.
D. IMPLEMENTATION DECISIONS	
Route Designation	
IMPL-TM-01	Prior to the full implementation of route designations, the requirements of AZ IM 2007-030 will be met regarding compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA.
IMPL-TM-02	Routes will be designated as follows (See Designated Transportation System & Preliminary Route Network Map 2.21 and Route Evaluation Reports© and Sub-region Map 2.20 and Sub-region maps on the CD version of the RMP): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • O: open to all users for motorized/mechanized travel (various special mitigating measures designed to ensure sensitive or important resources are protected may apply. Route Evaluation Report© designations = O or MO) • A: administrative use only (open to administrative motorized uses and non-motorized public uses; public mechanized use limits may vary. Route Evaluation Report© designations = L or ML) (see Glossary for definition of administrative users). • NM: open to all users for non-motorized uses only (such as, horseback, foot or mechanized vehicles; mechanized use limits may vary) (Route Evaluation Report© designations = ML) <p style="text-align: center;">Ferry Swale Sub-region only O: 49 miles A: 5 miles</p>

TABLE 2.14. TRAVEL MANAGEMENT (TM)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
	<i>NM: 0 miles</i>
Trail Systems Designation	
IMPL-TM-03	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Trails System: Temple Trail (lower section) will continue to be managed as an Arizona State Trail System component. • State Trails System: Old Arizona Road/Honeymoon Trail and Old Spanish Trail will continue to be managed as Arizona State Trail System components. • 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 will continue to be managed as Arizona State Trail System components.
IMPL-TM-04	National Historic Trails: Old Spanish Trail will continue to be managed as a NHT.
IMPL-TM-05	Millennium Trails: Arizona Trail (Millennium Legacy Trail) and Great Western Trail (National Millennium Trail) will continue to be managed as Millennium Trails.
IMPL-TM-06	Other: Vermilion Cliffs Highways will continue to be managed as a multi-partner interpretation and education transportation initiative. Establishment of new trail/road systems (motorized, mechanized, or non-motorized) such as the High Desert Trail, Arizona section; Hurricane ATV Trails; and Kanab-Fredonia Trails System may be considered where appropriate for targeted market strategies in SRMAs and/or where public safety, user conflict, or resource protection issues can be resolved by establishing trails in the ERMAs.
Preliminary Route Network (ASFO Undesignated Sub-regions Only)	
IMPL-TM-07	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Until such time as route designations will be completed for the Arizona Strip FO (within 5 years of the Record of Decision [ROD]), a preliminary route network will be based initially on existing routes in the Littlefield, St. George Basin, Colorado City, Main Street, Uinkaret, Yellowstone Mesa, Kanab Plateau, Grama Canyon, Buckskin, White Sage, and House Rock sub-regions, as documented by 2002 aerial photography. Following completion of the route inventory, the preliminary route network will be based on the completed inventory until route designations for the sub-regions are complete. • Any existing vehicle type and size restrictions or seasonal limitations will remain in effect pending final route designations that may alter or remove such restrictions and/or limitations. <p style="text-align: right;"> O: 5,569 miles A: 22 miles NM: 7 miles </p> <p>Note: For GIS calculations, miles include routes that cross private & state land. The BLM acknowledges it only has jurisdiction over routes on BLM-administered land and only those on BLM-administered land will be designated within the next 3-5 years.</p>
IMPL-TM-08	MO: 13 miles of the higher elevation segment of the Black Rock Road will be temporarily closed to vehicle use from approximately

TABLE 2.14. TRAVEL MANAGEMENT (TM)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
	December 1 to March 15 for public safety as rain or snow conditions warrant.
Route Closures	
IMPL-TM-09	Routes will be closed as follows (See Designated Transportation System & Preliminary Route Network Map 2.21 and Route Evaluation Reports© and Sub-region Map 2.20 and Sub-region maps on CD version of the Approved RMP): C: closed to all motorized and mechanized use (with an objective of future natural and/or project rehabilitation. Route Evaluation Report© designations = C) (Ferry Swale Sub-region Only) C: 2 miles
TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES	
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-TM-09	The building of new roads, or altering or upgrading of existing roads, will be minimized to the greatest extent possible, except as needed to protect natural and cultural resources on public lands or support achieving other resource management objectives identified in this RMP.
Specific Desired Future TMA Conditions	
DFC-TM-10	Transportation facilities that will be available, suitable, and appropriate in the Arizona Strip FO will vary by TMA.
B. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
Management of Transportation Facilities	
MA-TM-08	Installations/structures (e.g., unobtrusive barriers, gates, signs) on or along routes will be allowed when they are the minimum necessary to control unauthorized use and when consistent with TMA objectives.
MA-TM-09	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Routes causing resource damage or with safety concerns can be rerouted and/or reclaimed. Minor rerouting of roads into areas where wilderness characteristics are to be maintained can be considered when it is determined that: 1) it resolves the concerns previously mentioned; 2) the road is an important travel link for public and administrative uses; 3) topography and engineering capabilities require consideration of such a reroute; and 4) public motorized and mechanized travel will remain on the road through the area. Rehabilitation of closed routes will only occur after completion of NEPA review and compliance with the requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA.
MA-TM-10	Newly constructed temporary routes (i.e. routes intended to serve a short-term purpose only,) will be reclaimed after termination of the specific need.
MA-TM-11	No new roads will be allowed in designated wilderness.
MA-TM-12	Routes where motorized/mechanized vehicle use is authorized for administrative use only, may be designated as trails for non-motorized public use.

TABLE 2.14. TRAVEL MANAGEMENT (TM)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
MA-TM-13	Trail construction (non-motorized) can occur to support RMZ objectives or to resolve issues of public safety, user conflicts, or resource protection in ERMAs.
MA-TM-14	Route maintenance will occur within standard widths based on route type. Widening, passing lanes, realignments, or travel surface upgrades can occur if needed to achieve route standards consistent with Appendix O, TMAs, Appropriate Route Construction, and Maintenance Standards by TMA or for public safety.
MA-TM-15	New permanent motorized route construction will be the minimum necessary to achieve RMP provisions and to produce targeted recreation opportunities and benefits in RMZs. However, new permanent roads will not be constructed in areas managed to maintain wilderness characteristics.
MA-TM-16	In ACECs (see Special Status Species decisions): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
MA-TM-17	A travel management plan will be developed and maintained that supports resource protection and uses identified in this RMP (See Appendix O).
MA-TM-18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Routes created by unauthorized use will be immediately obscured and rehabilitated. • Implementation plans will include outreach efforts to actively recruit service-oriented volunteers, organizations, and schools to assist with accomplishing appropriate implementation projects.
MA-TM-19	New routes and any associated ROWs, once authorized, will become part of the designated transportation system; closed routes will be removed from the transportation plan.
Management of Preliminary Route Network	
MA-TM-20	Existing locations, types, and maintenance intensities of the preliminary route network will be maintained until formal route designations are complete.

Map 2.18. Travel Management Areas

Map 2.19. Off-Highway Vehicle Designations

Map 2.20. Route Designations by Sub-Regions

Map 2.21. Designated Transportation System Route Network

TABLE 2.15. SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS (AC, WM, HT, WR)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
CONGRESSIONALLY DESIGNATED WILDERNESS (WM)	
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
Goals	
DFC-WM-01	The first and dominant goal will 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 will be managed so that they remain unimpaired.
DFC-WM-02	The second goal will be to manage the wilderness areas for the use and enjoyment of visitors in a manner that leaves the areas unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness. The wilderness resource will be a dominant factor in all management decisions where a choice must be made between preservation of wilderness character and visitor use.
DFC-WM-03	The third goal will 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 will be the ones that least degrade wilderness values temporarily or permanently. Management will seek to preserve spontaneity of use and as much freedom from regulation as possible.
DFC-WM-04	The fourth goal will be to manage non-conforming but accepted uses permitted by the Wilderness Act and subsequent laws in a manner that will prevent unnecessary or undue degradation of the areas' wilderness character. Nonconforming uses are the exception rather than the rule; therefore, emphasis will be placed on maintaining wilderness character.
Objectives	
DFC-WM-05	<p>The wilderness character of the four designated BLM wilderness areas within the Arizona Strip FO will be protected and enhanced. Wilderness character is defined by (from Section 2(c), Wilderness Act):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Naturalness: An area that 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 2.15. SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS (AC, WM, HT, WR)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
DFC-WM-06	BLM wilderness areas will be managed to be ecologically sustainable and resilient to natural and human-caused perturbations (See Vegetation Management and Fire Management decisions). The BLM will strive to preserve or restore the natural quiet and natural sounds associated with the physical and biological resources of designated wilderness.
DFC-WM-07	Ecological DFCs will be adopted as objectives for wilderness areas.
B. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
Wilderness Management	
MA-WM-01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lands within designated wilderness may be restored where ecological integrity is outside the range of natural variability and where compatible with wilderness objectives (See Vegetation Management decisions). The Minimum Requirement Decision Guide (Arthur Carhart National Wilderness Training Center, most recent version) will be used in all decisions, giving greatest weight to accomplishing objectives via natural processes and non-mechanized/non-motorized means. When fire is managed in designated wilderness, MIST will be used. Fire management actions will be consistent with the wilderness management objectives and guidelines described in the BLM Fire Management Plan.
Wilderness Management Plans	
MA-WM-02	Existing WMPs will be evaluated and amended where necessary to conform to new management direction where appropriate, such as DFCs or listed species recovery plans.
MA-WM-03	A joint BLM/U.S. Forest Service (USFS) WMP will be written with the North Kaibab Ranger District for Kanab Creek Wilderness.
Wilderness Restoration	
MA-WM-04	Prescribed fire and fire use may be used in areas classified as Wildland Fire Use within designated wilderness to achieve DFCs and wilderness area management objectives described in the BLM's Fire Management Plan. Vegetation may also be treated manually.
MA-WM-05	Natural processes will be primarily relied on to restore areas of pre-existing human imprints in designated wilderness. Where proactive restoration of wilderness conditions is desirable, the BLM will require conformance with wilderness policy (BLM Manual 8560), and may require restoration plans to address restoration of pre-existing human impacts.
MA-WM-06	In conformance with BLM wilderness policy (BLM Manual 8560), the best mix of manual, chemical, biological, or mechanical means, with fire and natural processes, will be determined in order to restore ecological functions and structure in wilderness.
WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS (WR)	
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
Wild and Scenic Rivers Interim Management	
DFC-WR-01	The viability of W&SR candidates for congressional consideration will be ensured through effective interim management.
DFC-WR-02	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 Arizona Statewide W&SR Legislative EIS, the following desired conditions will be maintained:

TABLE 2.15. SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS (AC, WM, HT, WR)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preservation of the stream’s free-flowing nature. • Preservation, protection, and, to the greatest extent practicable, enhancement of identified outstandingly remarkable values. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Virgin River: scenic, geologic, aquatic, and riparian values • Preservation of characteristics that establish the potential classifications as Wild, Scenic, or Recreational: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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.
Congressional Release	
DFC-WR-03	Should the Virgin River study area lands not be included by Congress in the National W&SRs System but instead be released from further consideration and/or interim management, those lands will be managed using the goals, guidance and prescriptions described for the corresponding land use allocations (see Map 2.22).
B. SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS	
SD-WR-01	The Virgin River will 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 (see Map 2.22).
SD-WR-02	The Virgin River will retain its designation as the Virgin River Corridor ACEC to protect important W&SR characteristics.
SD-WR-03	The Virgin River study area will retain its suitability determination for inclusion in the National W&SRs System.
SD-WR-04	The Virgin River study area will retain its recommendation for designation as a Study River under Section 5(a) of the W&SRs Act (Public Law [PL] 90-542).
C. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
MA-WR-01	Implementation of the recommendations for the Virgin River will continue the protective status (interim management) associated with the eligibility findings defined in the Arizona Strip District RMP until Congress makes a decision about W&SR designations.
MA-WR-02	The Virgin River will be studied in conjunction with Utah and Nevada to determine suitability under the W&SR Act.
MA-WR-03	The recommendation for designation of the Virgin River study area to be designated as a study river will preclude there being any W&SR management actions associated with implementation.
Restrictions of Uses Under Interim Management	
MA-WR-04	Potential actions that may affect Virgin River wild and scenic values will be subject to interim protection. Management activities will not be allowed to damage the existing eligibility, classification, or suitability. The free-flowing characteristics of the river segments cannot be modified.

TABLE 2.15. SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS (AC, WM, HT, WR)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL (HT)	
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-HT-01	<p>The following DFCs will apply to the Old Spanish NHT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitors seeking to experience the NHT will understand and appreciate the trail’s history and significance. • Visitors will appreciate and respect the rights of landowners in the area. • High-potential NHT segments and historic sites will be protected from over-use, inappropriate use, and vandalism. • Scenic values related to historical resources will be protected. • The viability of NHT resources for comprehensive planning will be ensured through effective interim management. • Maximum protection of historic and prehistoric properties within the trail corridor will be provided. • The trail will be managed using the interim provisions of this RMP until a Comprehensive Management Plan/EIS is produced by the Old Spanish NHT planning team.
B. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
Visitor Information and Education	
MA-HT-01	Trail resources (natural, cultural, and historical) will be identified, recorded, and protected on Federal land. The BLM will 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 (SHPOs) in adding, deleting, or modifying the list of sites and trail segments.
MA-HT-02	<p>The following criteria, based on the NRHP and the National Trails System Act, will be used to begin to identify high-potential sites or high-potential route segment resources on public lands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Resource Protection	
MA-HT-03	Where significant trail corridor segments and associated sites are documented, viewsheds, as observed from these areas, will be maintained.
MA-HT-04	When high potential trail sites and/or trail segments are documented, existing routes that may adversely affect these resources may be limited or closed.
MA-HT-05	Any changes to the characteristic landscape must be low in the Old Spanish NHT corridor on public lands (See Visual Resource Management decisions).

TABLE 2.15. SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS (AC, WM, HT, WR)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
MA-HT-06	Recreational development of the trail will not occur prior to the development of the Comprehensive Management Plan/EIS.
Allowable Uses	
MA-HT-07	Valid existing rights and existing land use authorizations will be recognized on public lands.
AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN (AC)	
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-AC-01	ACECs will provide protection for special status plant and animal species, scenic values, riparian values, and significant cultural resources.
DFC-AC-02	ACECs will be managed for information, protection, conservation, interpretation, and education (see Map 2.23).
B. SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS (see Appendix H)	
SD-AC-01	The Beaver Dam Slope ACEC for protection of threatened desert tortoise and Mojave Desert Ecological Zone values will be enlarged to 51,985 acres. Boundary adjustments will incorporate areas of critical habitat, desert tortoise habitat previously in the Virgin River Corridor ACEC, and lower quality habitat not previously included in the ACEC (see Map 2.23).
SD-AC-02	The Little Black Mountain ACEC for the protection of cultural resources will be maintained at 241 acres (see Map 2.23).
SD-AC-03	The Marble Canyon ACEC for the protection of Brady pincushion cactus and cultural resources will be enlarged to 11,797 acres. Changes in ACEC acreage are due to inclusion of areas of occupied habitat, removal of areas where repeated surveys have indicated the cactus is not present, and removal of portions of House Rock Valley with Fickeisen plains cactus, pronghorn antelope, and House Rock Valley chisel-toothed kangaroo rat (see Map 2.23).
SD-AC-04	The Virgin River Corridor ACEC for protection of Virgin River fishes and threatened desert tortoise will be modified to include only the 100-year floodplain (approx. 2,065 acres). Boundary adjustments will eliminate areas outside of the 100-year floodplain previously included in the ACEC. Desert tortoise habitat previously included within this ACEC will be incorporated into and managed as a part of the Beaver Dam Slope or Virgin Slope ACEC. The Virgin River Corridor ACEC will then be managed for Virgin River fishes and riparian values only (see Map 2.23).
SD-AC-05	The Virgin Slope ACEC for protection of threatened desert tortoise and Mojave Desert Ecological Zone values will be enlarged to 39,514 acres. Boundary adjustments will incorporate areas of critical habitat, desert tortoise habitat previously in the Virgin River Corridor ACEC, and lower quality habitat not previously included in the ACEC (see Map 2.23).
SD-AC-06	The Fort Pearce ACEC for protection of threatened Siler pincushion cactus will be enlarged to 5,724 acres. The increase in the ACEC size is due to incorporating areas with known populations of Siler pincushion cactus not previously included within the ACEC boundary.
SD-AC-07	The Johnson Spring ACEC for protection of cultural resources and threatened Siler pincushion cactus will be enlarged to 3,444 acres. The increase in the ACEC size is due to incorporating areas with known populations of Siler pincushion cactus not previously included within

TABLE 2.15. SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS (AC, WM, HT, WR)

Decision No.	Decision Text
	the ACEC boundary (see Map 2.23).
SD-AC-08	The Lost Spring Mountain ACEC for protection of cultural resources and threatened Siler pincushion cactus will be enlarged to 19,248 acres. The increase in ACEC acreage are due to inclusion of areas with significant resource values not previously included (see Map 2.23).
SD-AC-09	The Moonshine Ridge ACEC for protection of cultural resources and threatened Siler pincushion cactus will be enlarged to 9,310 acres. The increase in ACEC acreage are due to inclusion of areas with significant resource values not previously included (see Map 2.23).
SD-AC-10	The Black Knolls ACEC for the protection of endangered Holmgren milkvetch will be designated at 428 acres and include proposed critical habitat for the species (see Map 2.23).
SD-AC-11	The Kanab Creek ACEC for the protection of endangered SW flycatcher habitat and riparian, scenic, and cultural resources will be designated at 13,148 acres (see Map 2.23).
SD-AC-12	The Lone Butte ACEC for protection of threatened Jones Cycladenia and scenic values will be designated at 1,762 acres (see Map 2.23).
SD-AC-13	The Shinarump ACEC will be relocated southwest of the originally proposed location and will be designated for protection of threatened Siler pincushion cactus at 3,237 acres (see Map 2.23).
C. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
MA-AC-01	Vegetation diversity will be maintained or improved in accordance with ecosite guides.
MA-AC-02	ACECs will be closed to all vegetative product sales.
MA-AC-03	Restoration and vegetation treatments will be authorized only where doing so will result in benefits for resources and values protected by the ACEC.
MA-AC-04	ACECs designated for the protection of plants will be closed to the collection of vegetative materials. In other ACECs, collection of dead and down wood will be allowed for personal campfire use only, subject to fire restrictions.
MA-AC-05	The BLM will seek to acquire non-Federal lands and interests in lands within the ACECs from willing sellers by purchase, exchange, or donation. Acquisitions will include surface and subsurface rights, and water rights, whenever possible (see decision MA-LR-01).
MA-AC-06	The BLM will retain the ACECs in public ownership (see decision MA-LR-01).
MA-AC-07	ACECs will remain open to locatable mineral exploration and development. A Mining Plan of Operation with special mitigation measures will be required to avoid impacts to critical resources or proposed or designated critical habitat.
MA-AC-08	ACECs will remain open to leasable mineral exploration and development. Special mitigation will be required to avoid impacts to special status species and proposed or designated critical habitat and cultural resources.
MA-AC-9	New mineral material disposal sites in ACECs will not be authorized. Existing material sites will be evaluated and closed if found to be impacting significant resources.
MA-AC-10	Motorized and mechanized vehicle use in ACECs will be limited to designated roads or trails (see Travel Management decisions). For the

TABLE 2.15. SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS (AC, WM, HT, WR)

Decision No.	Decision Text
	purpose of protecting the resources and values of the ACEC, no areas will be authorized for cross-country, off-road vehicular use except for authorized administrative and emergency purposes. Motorized use will 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.
MA-AC-11	The BLM will authorize only temporary upgrading of existing roads.
MA-AC-12	New roads will be authorized on a temporary basis only or when beneficial for relevant resources.
Beaver Dam Slope and Virgin Slope ACECs (Desert Tortoise ACECs [DT])	
<i>Fire Management</i>	
MA-AC-01(DT)	Fire management in desert tortoise habitat will include conservation measures for desert tortoise as described in Appendix F.
<i>Vegetation Management</i>	
MA-AC-02(DT)	No mechanical treatment or conversion will be allowed unless the project benefits or improves tortoise management and habitat condition.
MA-AC-03(DT)	Habitat restoration in desert tortoise habitat can include planting or seeding of nonnative plants.
MA-AC-04(DT)	Desert tortoise ACECs will be closed to live vegetation harvest, except salvage in areas where surface disturbance has been authorized.
MA-AC-05(DT)	Vegetation management in desert tortoise habitat will include conservation measures for desert tortoise as described in Appendix F.
<i>Desert Tortoise Management</i>	
MA-AC-06(DT)	The BLM will seek funding and cooperate with Mojave County, ADOT, FHWA, and others on opportunities to erect tortoise barrier fencing along Highway 91 on the Beaver Dam Slope and along other routes where desert tortoise mortality is or becomes significant.
<i>Cultural Resources Management</i>	
MA-AC-07(DT)	Proposed actions will be evaluated to ensure they do not adversely impact cultural resources. Where proposed waters or other developments may lead to adverse effects to cultural resources, specific actions will be taken to reduce or eliminate the adverse effects. Such actions include, but are not limited to complete recordation, excavation to obtain information, redesign, relocation, incorporation of new features, or abandonment.
<i>Travel Management</i>	
MA-AC-08(DT)	New paved roads will not be authorized in desert tortoise ACECs. Temporary upgrading of existing roads and construction of new unpaved roads in ACECs may be authorized only where positive benefits result for desert tortoise or their management. New paved roads and highways or major reconstruction or modifications of existing paved roads along the edges of the ACECs will be fenced with desert tortoise barrier fencing. Culverts, to allow safe passage of tortoises, will be constructed in coordination with ADOT, FHWA, and USFWS.
MA-AC-09(DT)	The BLM will maintain or authorize maintenance of existing roads in desert tortoise habitat, with non-emergency maintenance activities allowed only from October 15 to March 15. Operators of road graders and other maintenance equipment will be required to attend an education class prior to performing the work. Maintenance activities will be limited to previously disturbed areas, unless cleared by a

TABLE 2.15. SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS (AC, WM, HT, WR)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
	qualified biologist.
MA-AC-10(DT)	Temporary access routes in desert tortoise habitat created during project construction will be modified as necessary to prevent further use
MA-AC-11(DT)	Vehicles associated with BLM-authorized projects traveling on unpaved roads in ACECs will be required to keep speeds at or below 20 mph during the active tortoise season (from March 15 to October 15) to protect desert tortoises. Speed limits may be less on specific roads through high-density tortoise areas.
MA-AC-12(DT)	BLM will complete a proposal to close roads and designate routes in the desert tortoise ACECs. Roads targeted for closure will include those that 1) have no purpose, 2) are duplicative or redundant, or 3) are causing high levels of mortality of tortoises. Vehicles will be restricted to existing roads and trails prior to route designation. After designation, vehicles will be restricted to designated routes only. Implementation of the closure/designation plan will include the following actions 1) sign entry portals/major intersections with signs that read "Limited to Designated Roads", 2) sign all designated routes as open, 3) and sign along designated routes indicating that driving off of designated routes is not permitted.
MA-AC-13(DT)	Use of new roads constructed for specific non-public purposes, such as access routes to microwave towers, will be limited to administrative use only.
<i>Grazing Management</i>	
MA-AC-14(DT)	The Beaver Dam, Highway, and Mormon Well Allotments will be available for livestock grazing from October 15 to March 15.
MA-AC-15(DT)	The Littlefield Slope Pasture of the Littlefield and Mesquite Community Allotments will be available for livestock grazing from October 15 to March 15.
<i>Recreation Management</i>	
MA-AC-16(DT)	The BLM will restrict vehicle-based camping in the desert tortoise ACECs to within 50 ft of designated routes. Before route designation, vehicle-based camping will be limited to within 50 ft of existing routes. No camping will be authorized for longer than 14 consecutive days in any one area within the desert tortoise ACECs.
MA-AC-17(DT)	Camping will be allowed, but vehicles must keep motorized use within the designated route with reasonable use of the shoulder and immediate roadside. Backpacking, horseback riding, and mountain biking will be allowed throughout the area, providing tortoise habitats or populations are not adversely impacted
MA-AC-18(DT)	Competitive speed events will be prohibited within the desert tortoise ACECs.
MA-AC-19(DT)	Organized non-speed events will be restricted to designated roads within the desert tortoise ACECs.
MA-AC-20(DT)	Activities that can 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.
<i>Minerals Management</i>	
MA-AC-21(DT)	ACECs will remain open to mineral entry under the mining laws.

TABLE 2.15. SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS (AC, WM, HT, WR)

Decision No.	Decision Text
MA-AC-22(DT)	Mineral leasing in the desert tortoise ACECs will only be authorized with the stipulation of WNSO or NSO.
MA-AC-23(DT)	All activities associated with surface occupancy for mineral leasing within DWMAs/ACECs will be limited to the period October 15 to March 15 and subject to all other conservation measures.
MA-AC-24(DT)	Special mitigation will be required in mining plans of operation to avoid impacts to desert tortoise within the desert tortoise ACECs.
MA-AC-25(DT)	The desert tortoise ACECs will be closed to mineral material sales.
MA-AC-26(DT)	In regards to locatable minerals in DWMAs/ACECs, the BLM will require plans of operation and bonding for any activity above the level of casual use, pursuant to the surface management regulations (43 CFR 3809). The BLM will approve plans of operation that reduce the chance of take occurring in accordance with these terms and conditions.
MA-AC-27(DT)	Mineral material disposals will not be authorized within the desert tortoise ACECs.
MA-AC-28(DT)	Non-commercial hand collection of rocks within 100 feet of designated open roads will be permitted in desert tortoise ACECs.
<i>Lands and Realty</i>	
MA-AC-29(DT)	New ROWs through desert tortoise habitat will be routed away from high-density tortoise populations. Linear ROWs will be placed adjacent or parallel to existing ROWs and share vehicular access.
MA-AC-30(DT)	No new landfills or sewage treatment ponds will be authorized in the desert tortoise ACECs.
MA-AC-31(DT)	Utilities will be co-located with other utility projects whenever feasible. Utility lines will be designed, located, and constructed to avoid attracting desert tortoise predators.
<i>Surface-Disturbing Activities</i>	
MA-AC-32(DT)	Reclamation will be required for activities that result in loss or degradation of tortoise habitat within ACECs. Habitat will be restored or reclaimed to as close a pre-disturbance condition as practicable. Mitigation measures may be required to offset the loss of quality or quantity of desert tortoise habitat.
MA-AC-33(DT)	Compensation may be required to mitigate residual impacts from authorized actions. The BLM will assess compensation at the category 1 rate for any proposed projects in the Beaver Dam Slope or Virgin Slope ACEC.
MA-AC-34(DT)	Proposed actions will 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 will 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.
MA-AC-35(DT)	Surface disturbing activities will be limited to the period from October 15 through March 15.
<i>Other Management Actions</i>	
MA-AC-36(DT)	The BLM will cooperate with agencies and private land owners on a case-by-case basis to relocate tortoises from previously conveyed Federal lands within the Arizona FO that are slated for development. No translocations of desert tortoises from private to public lands will

TABLE 2.15. SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS (AC, WM, HT, WR)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
	occur without completion of a Section 7 consultation or Section 10 (a) habitat conservation plan.
MA-AC-37(DT)	The BLM will cooperate with other agencies and groups to identify areas where uncontrolled dogs are causing desert tortoise mortality.
Marble Canyon ACEC (MC)	
MA-AC-01(MC)	Motorized and mechanized travel will be limited to designated roads.
MA-AC-02(MC)	The ACEC plan will be updated to ensure that management of Brady pincushion cactus is consistent with the recovery plan.
Virgin River Corridor ACEC (VG)	
MA-AC-01(VG)	Fire management within the Virgin River Corridor ACEC will include conservation measures for SW flycatchers and native fishes as described in Appendix F.
MA-AC-02(VG)	Suitable flycatcher habitat will be managed so that its suitable characteristics are not eliminated or degraded.
MA-AC-03(VG)	Potential flycatcher habitat will be managed to allow natural regeneration (through natural processes) into suitable habitat as rapidly as possible.
MA-AC-04(VG)	Livestock will be excluded from suitable flycatcher habitat (whether occupied or unoccupied) during the vegetative growing season (bud break to leaf drop).
MA-AC-05(VG)	The River Pasture of the Lambing Allotment will be unavailable for grazing during the vegetative growing season.
MA-AC-06(VG)	Vegetation management within the Virgin River Corridor ACEC will include conservation measures for SW flycatchers and native fishes as described in Appendix F.
MA-AC-07(VG)	The Virgin River Gorge Scenic Withdrawal area (6,741 acres) will continue on lands outside wilderness.
MA-AC-08(VG)	The Virgin River Gorge Scenic Withdrawal area will continue to be closed to mineral entry. The remainder of the Virgin River Corridor ACEC is open to mineral entry and a plan of operation will be required.
MA-AC-09(VG)	The ACEC will be open to fluid mineral leasing subject to NSO in the Virgin River Gorge Scenic Withdrawal area and subject to standard terms and conditions in the remainder of the ACEC.
MA-AC-10(VG)	Riparian areas will be managed to achieve and/or maintained in proper functioning condition in accordance with prescriptions described in the vegetation management section of this document.
Fort Pearce, Johnson Springs, Lost Spring Mountain, and Moonshine Ridge ACECs (PS)	
MA-AC-01(PS)	Proposed actions within the ACEC will be evaluated to ensure they do not adversely impact cultural resources. Where proposed waters or other developments may lead to adverse effects to the cultural resources, specific actions will be taken to reduce or eliminate the adverse effects. Such actions include, but are not limited to complete recordation, excavation to obtain information, redesign, relocation, incorporation of new features, or abandonment.
MA-AC-02(PS)	The feasibility of relocating existing corrals or water developments outside the ACEC boundary will be considered.

Kanab Creek ACEC (KC)	
MA-AC-01(KC)	Fire management within the Kanab Creek ACEC will include conservation measures for SW flycatchers as described in Appendix F.
MA-AC-02(KC)	Vegetation management within the Kanab Creek ACEC will include conservation measures for SW flycatchers as described in Appendix F.
MA-AC-03(KC)	The Kanab Creek Allotment will be unavailable for grazing during the growing season.
MA-AC-04(KC)	No new corrals or water developments will be authorized or constructed within the ACEC boundary.
MA-AC-05(KC)	The feasibility of relocating existing corrals or water developments outside the ACEC boundary will be considered.
MA-AC-06(KC)	Riparian areas will be managed to achieve and/or maintain proper functioning condition in accordance with prescriptions described in the VM decisions.
Shinarump ACEC (SH)	
MA-AC-01(SH)	No new corrals or water developments will be authorized or constructed within the ACEC boundary.
MA-AC-02(SH)	The feasibility of relocating existing corrals or water developments outside the ACEC boundary will be considered.
D. IMPLEMENTATION DECISIONS	
Beaver Dam Slope and Virgin Slope ACECs	
IMPL-AC-01	A signing and fencing plan will be developed. Signing and fencing will occur as funding allows.
Marble Canyon ACEC	
IMPL-AC-02	Rock or similar barriers to off-road vehicle travel will be installed in areas where threatened and endangered cacti are adjacent to canyon rim overlooks.
Virgin River Corridor ACEC	
IMPL-AC-03	Utilization levels of native riparian trees within the Virgin River Corridor ACEC will be limited to 30% of the apical stems per growing season.

Map 2.22. Suitable Wild and Scenic River (Virgin River)

Map 2.23. Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

TABLE 2.16. PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY (HM)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-HM-01	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, will be mitigated or eliminated.
DFC-HM-02	The potential for intentional or accidental releases of hazardous materials or wastes and solid waste onto BLM will be minimized or eliminated.
B. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
MA-HM-01	Areas known to have hazardous materials, hazardous wastes, or solid wastes, including abandoned mine lands, will be remediated, restored, or corrected.
MA-HM-02	Responsible parties will be actively sought to reimburse hazardous materials cleanup costs.
MA-HM-03	Recreational shooting will be allowed within the context of the law.
MA-HM-04	Public access to abandoned mine and well sites will be controlled by providing warning signage and barriers, as appropriate.
MA-HM-05	As funding allows, abandoned mines will be identified and prioritized for remediation, restoration, or corrections as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

TABLE 2.17. SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH (SR)	
Decision No.	Decision Text
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-SR-01	Approved scientific research will contribute to management of natural and cultural resources and achieving DFCs.
B. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
MA-SR-01	Permits will be required for approved scientific research to ensure compatibility and reporting of results.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS

Although the BLM's intent and commitment to accomplish administrative actions is generally addressed in EIS- or EA-level documents, such activities are not management decisions at either the land use plan level or implementation level. Administrative actions do not require NEPA analysis or a written decision by a responsible official in order to be accomplished. Instead, administrative actions (and standard operating procedures) are day-to-day activities conducted by the BLM, often required by FLPMA, which outline the objectives, basic management policy, and program direction. Examples of administrative actions include mapping, surveying, inventorying, monitoring, and collecting information needed such as research and studies. Some specific administrative actions associated with the management of the Arizona Strip FO are presented below. This is, however, not a complete list of all standard operating procedures required by law or policy that the BLM will use in administering the resources and uses in this FO.

Geology and Paleontology

- Inventories for paleontological resources will continue.
- A sensitivity map for paleontological resources will be developed and screening for all projects against potential for the project to impact vertebrate fossils or noteworthy occurrences of invertebrate or plant fossils will be required.

Vegetation Management:

- Desired Plant Community Objectives
 - Ecological site inventories will be completed to determine site potentials and ecological conditions (see Appendix B for Arizona Standards and Guidelines).
- Vegetation and Restoration Treatments
 - Vegetation treatments and uses will be monitored as part of an adaptive management process. When new information from monitoring or other studies becomes available, practices and guidelines will be modified to incorporate best science available.

Vegetation Management (Ponderosa Pine Ecological Zone)

- The BLM will monitor fire effects and ecological conditions within treated areas.
- Treatments will 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.

Fish and Wildlife (General)

- Benefits for dollars spent on managing and improving wildlife habitat on public lands will be maximized by continuing and expanding cooperative partnerships with AGFD, USFWS, and other interested groups.

Fish and Wildlife (Migratory Birds)

- Migratory bird populations will be monitored in cooperation with AGFD. Significant waterfowl habitat sites will be inventoried. Standardized surveys will be used to inventory breeding bird populations and evaluate existing habitat.

Fish and Wildlife (Carnivores and furbearers)

- Carnivore and furbearer habitats will be monitored to ensure a healthy and diverse predator component throughout the Arizona Strip FO.

Special Status Species (All Special Status Species)

- Public awareness of special status species will be increased through signs, educational media, and other outreach efforts to promote conservation of the species.
- Guidance criteria for assessing impacts to listed species from livestock grazing actions will be used as appropriate.
- To the extent practicable, inventory and monitoring of special status species will be conducted in accordance with accepted survey protocols.

Special Status Species (Special Status Plants)

- The BLM will continue to inventory and map known locations and potential habitat for special status plant populations to ensure protection of these populations and facilitate management.
- The BLM will continue appropriate monitoring of all special status plant species within the Arizona Strip FO.
- Public conservation education programs will be implemented to inform publics of the value of conserving special status plant habitats and the rules and policies governing their protection.

Special Status Species (Desert Tortoise)

- Desert Tortoise Management in Desert Tortoise ACECs
 - Assisting with funding, adaptation, and implementation of monitoring programs, including line-distance sampling or other approved techniques, will continue.
 - Assisting with funding, inventory, and modeling efforts to develop a habitat map of desert tortoise habitat in the Arizona Strip FO will continue.
 - Assisting with design, funding, and implementation of research to determine limiting factors for desert tortoise within the Arizona Strip FO will continue.
 - The BLM will use various mechanisms of public outreach to inform the public about desert tortoise recovery. These may include interpretive displays, interpretive kiosks, news releases, open houses to answer questions about DWMA/ACEC designation and management, and/or other actions.
- Vegetation Management in Desert Tortoise ACECs
 - Assisting with design, funding, and implementation of research to determine methods for reducing exotic invasive annual grasses in desert tortoise habitat will continue.

- Fire Management in Desert Tortoise ACECs
 - Assistance with design, funding, and implementation of research to determine the effects of chemical fire retardants on the desert tortoise and its habitat will continue.

Special Status Species (Native Fish)

- Appropriate monitoring of all riparian areas within the Arizona Strip FO will continue, including greenline transects, riparian functionality assessments, etc.
- Assistance in monitoring efforts for native Virgin River fish populations will continue in cooperation with the USFWS, AGFD, and the Virgin River Fishes Recovery Team.
- Grazing systems, strategies, and intensities for riparian recovery and maintenance will be investigated.

Special Status Species (All Special Status Raptors)

- The BLM will continue to survey and/or monitor potential habitat for special status raptors within the Arizona Strip FO.
- The BLM will continue to maintain a database of raptor observations.
- The BLM will continue to identify roost locations.
- A program of public conservation education and planning directed towards preservation of special status raptor habitats will be carried out.

Special Status Species (Bald Eagle)

- Important foraging habitat of bald eagles within the Arizona Strip FO will be located and mapped.
- Bald eagle habitat assessments will continue at least every third year.
- Bald eagle occurrence surveys will continue at least every other year at all suitable habitat locations.

Special Status Species (Peregrine Falcon)

- The BLM will cooperate and assist with post-delisting monitoring efforts for peregrine falcon within the Arizona Strip FO.

Special Status Species (Riparian-Dependent Special Status Birds: Southwestern Willow Flycatcher)

- Identification and mapping of suitable and potential habitat areas for SW flycatchers will continue.
- Habitat conditions in suitable and potential SW flycatcher habitat will continue to be monitored at least every third year in order to determine best management of riparian areas.
- SW flycatcher occurrence surveys will continue at least every other year at all suitable habitat locations.

- Nest monitoring will continue to determine nesting success, parasitism rates, and predation rates.
- Baseline data on cowbird parasitism will be collected.
- Employees and public users will be educated about SW flycatchers.
- The BLM will continue to maintain a database of SW flycatcher observations.

Special Status Species (Riparian-Dependent Special Status Birds: Yuma Clapper Rail)

- Identification and mapping of suitable and potential habitat areas for Yuma clapper rails will continue.
- Yuma clapper rail occurrence surveys will continue at least every other year at all suitable habitat locations.
- Monitoring of habitat conditions in Yuma clapper rail habitat will continue at least every third year in order to determine how best to manage riparian habitats to protect this species.
- A program of public conservation education and planning directed towards preservation of Yuma clapper rail habitat will continue.

Special Status Species (Riparian-Dependent Special Status Birds: Yellow-billed Cuckoo)

- The BLM will continue to maintain updated maps of yellow-billed cuckoo habitat in the Arizona Strip FO.
- Support and Participation for yellow-billed cuckoo survey and monitoring efforts on lands within the Arizona Strip FO will continue.
- Habitat conditions in yellow-billed cuckoo habitat will continue to be monitored in order to be able to determine how best to manage these riparian areas to protect this and other riparian dependent species.
- The BLM will continue to maintain a database of yellow-billed cuckoo observations.

Cultural Resources (Archaeological and Historic Resources)

- Non-destructive research proposals such as inventory, intensive site mapping, Historic American Building Survey /Historic American Engineering Record documentation of historic structures, cultural landscapes, and other significant historic properties, and scaled rock art recording will be pursued through interagency cooperation, grants, contracts, and other funding sources.
- The Arizona Site Steward Program, service groups, and other volunteers will 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 mission to protect and conserve cultural resources.
- Proactive research, protection, and inventories with universities, avocational and service groups, site stewards, tribes, and communities will be used to gain a better understanding of cultural resources for present and future management and protection.
- Properties eligible for listing on the NRHP will be nominated.

- Traditional Cultural Properties will be identified and associated socio-cultural values will be documented.
- Cooperative management agreements will 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.
- Scientific study to gain knowledge on the full array of cultural resources in the Arizona Strip FO will 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 can include ethnographic and oral histories, historic and landscape studies, archaeological studies, and ethnobotanical and environmental studies.
- Databases, maps, site, and inventory records will be maintained to current professional standards.
- Databases and finder guides that help to locate, use, and organize archives and museum collections will be established.
- Priority geographic and historic areas for new field inventory will 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.
- Geographic and archaeological scientific inventories will 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.
- Archives and museum collections will be located, inventoried, and managed to ensure accessibility and use for research, documentation, and public interpretation.
- All implementation actions will be contingent upon the outcome of Sec 106 consultation with the Arizona SHPO and will not proceed until that process is completed.

Cultural Resources (Resources of Importance to American Indians)

- Tribes and individual members of tribes with cultural and historic ties to the Arizona Strip will be consulted, according to the provisions specified in Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act, Archaeological Resources Protection Act, NHPA, and pertinent Executive Orders.
- Mutually acceptable methods of protecting and preserving areas of sacred and traditional importance will be adopted.

Lands and Realty

- The BLM will 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 in BLM Manual 9232 and H-9232-1. Where the potentially responsible party is not found, the BLM will conduct the

removal/cleanup as funding allows. However, if the potentially responsible party were later identified, the BLM will seek reimbursement of the costs incurred.

- Existing withdrawals will continue for as long as needed or as statutorily/legislatively established/mandated which include wilderness (approximately 80,629,797 acres), Grand Canyon Game Preserve (approximately 13,124,335 acres, BLM portion), power site reservation, reclamation, public water reserves (approximately 142,442 acres), administrative site, and other miscellaneous withdrawals (approximately 24,261 acres).
- Land ownership adjustments will not be considered on withdrawn land unless or until the withdrawal has been modified or revoked. Lands that become un-encumbered through the withdrawal review process will then be subject to and managed in accordance with planning guidance and objectives contained within this RMP.
- There are a number of favorable places throughout the Arizona Strip FO that are commonly known and consistently used for aircraft landing and departure activities that, through such casual use, have evolved into backcountry airstrips (the definition contained in Section 345 of PL 106-914, the Interior, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act of 2001). In accordance with that law, any closure of an aircraft landing strip contemplated in the future, will require full public notice, consultation with local and State government officials and the FAA.
- Existing land use authorizations (ROWs, permits, leases, etc.) will be administered in accordance with the terms and conditions of the authorizations.
- Floodplain occupancy and development will be avoided and base floodplain (100-year) will be retained or protected.
- The BLM will work with Mohave County to determine the best location for a landfill to serve the Virgin River communities, including Beaver Dam, Littlefield, Desert Springs, Scenic, and Arvada.
- Airstrips authorized by a public airport lease or permit (Cliffs Dwellers and a portion of Mesquite) will continue to be managed. The Colorado City Airport has been patented under the Airport and Airways Improvement Act.
- The BLM will advise prospective future owners of parcels identified for disposal on the need for ESA compliance. (See Special Status Species decisions).
- The BLM will 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-administered land for that route and a portion of the proposed flood control reservoir at Fort Pearce in Utah, in accordance with other plan provisions and with NEPA and ESA compliance.
- Commercial development of renewable energy sources will be encouraged on all public land outside of exclusion or avoidance areas including concentrating solar power, photovoltaics, wind, and biomass resources and technologies. Wind energy development will be in accordance with policies and best management practices in the Final Wind Energy Programmatic EIS (BLM 2005).

Recreation and Visitor Services

- Recreation Management Actions: Signing and Recreation Facilities
 - All recreation facilities and signs will be made consistent with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1973, Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968.
 - A sign plan for the Arizona Strip FO that addresses present and future needs involving road information, interpretation, and public safety will be written. The sign plans will be coordinated with the development of maps and access guides for the Monuments on the Arizona Strip District.
 - Implementation plans will include outreach efforts to actively recruit service-oriented volunteers, organizations, and schools to assist with accomplishing appropriate implementation projects.
- Recreation Marketing Actions, Visitor Services and Information
 - Accurate information regarding recreation opportunities, interpretation of natural and human history, and specific rules and regulations pertaining to their use of BLM lands will be provided to visitors.
 - The Interagency Information Center and partnerships with cooperating associations will continue to be used to distribute resource information to the public.
 - The Interagency Information Center, the BLM Arizona Strip Visitor Center and outlying visitor contact facilities (not necessarily BLM) will sell or provide free, maps, resource brochures, and safety information so that visitors will have a safe and enjoyable experience. A web site will continue to be maintained for online inquiries.
- Recreation Administration Actions, Permits and Fees
 - Public input, coordination, and consultation with affected Federal and State agencies will be sought prior to instituting any new permit or fee programs.
 - Annual training will be provided to SRP holders concerning appropriate use ethics, such as *Leave No Trace* and *Tread Lightly*.

Interpretation and Environmental Education

- Arizona Strip FO staff will seek partnerships with other state and Federal agencies, educational institutions, and other organizations to enrich interpretation and environmental educational opportunities.
- Outreach programs will be developed through organizations, schools, and partnerships to build emotional, intellectual, and recreational ties with the area and its cultural and natural heritage.
- Education and outreach programs like *Tread Lightly* and *Leave No Trace* will continue to be supported.
- Arizona Strip FO staff will remain informed of changing visitor demographics to better tailor interpretive media to visitor needs and desires.

Travel Management

- A route inventory database will be maintained using standard collection and information storage methods.
- The Arizona Strip FO will be monitored to detect unauthorized route creation.
- A variety of funding mechanisms and partnerships will be sought for completing the route inventory.
- Standard data collection and storage methods will be used to complete the route inventory.

Travel Management (Transportation Facilities)

- Maps and portal signing will be developed and installed to inform public land users of the preliminary route network.
- The BLM will actively recruit service-oriented volunteers, organizations, and schools to assist with accomplishing appropriate implementation projects.

Special Designations (National Historic Trails)

- Scheduled site monitoring of significant sites and trail segments on BLM-administered lands will be provided.
- The BLM and local partners will:
 - 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.

Special Designations (Areas of Critical Environmental Concern)

- Beaver Dam Slope, Little Black Mountain, Marble Canyon, Virgin River Corridor, Virgin Slope, Fort Pearce, Johnson Spring, Lost Spring Mountain, Moonshine Ridge, Black Knolls, Kanab Creek, Coyote Valley, Lone Butte, Shinarump, Clayhole, and Twist Hill ACECs
 - Site Steward patrols will be implemented in all ACECs with cultural values.
 - Opportunities for scientific research will be sought and encouraged for all ACECs.
 - Protective measures will be taken to protect cultural resources in ACECs from further damage because of natural or human causes.
- Virgin River Corridor ACEC
 - In cooperation with the USFWS, AGFD, and the Virgin River Fishes Recovery Team, the BLM will assist in monitoring efforts for native Virgin River fish populations.
 - The BLM will continue to maintain updated maps of SW flycatcher habitat in the Arizona Strip FO, which will include:
 - Location, size, shape, and spacing of habitat areas.

- Habitat stage with respect to SW flycatchers (suitable occupied, suitable unoccupied, suitable unsurveyed, potential or regenerating).
 - Status of SW flycatcher surveys for each area of suitable habitat.
- The BLM will continue to maintain a database of SW flycatcher observations.
- Johnson Spring, Lost Spring Mountain, and Moonshine Ridge ACECs
 - These ACECs will be inventoried for cultural resources at Class II or III level, as funding allows.
 - Upon completion of cultural resource inventories, minor boundary adjustments may be refined, if appropriate, based on acquired data.
- Kanab Creek ACEC
 - This ACEC will 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.
 - An ACEC plan will be developed for management of SW flycatchers and associated riparian values consistent with current recovery, conservation, and strategic planning documents.
 - The BLM will continue to maintain updated maps of SW flycatcher habitat in the Arizona Strip FO, which will 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 will continue to maintain a database of SW flycatcher observations.
- Lone Butte and Shinarump ACECs
 - These ACECs will be inventoried for cultural resources at a Class II or III level, as funding allows.
 - Upon completion of cultural resource inventories, minor boundary adjustments may be completed, if appropriate, based on acquired data.

Public Health and Safety

- The Arizona Strip District Hazardous Material Response Plan will continue to be followed on BLM-administered lands.
- Hazardous sites or locations that affect or may affect public health or safety will be inventoried and monitored.
- All authorized or permitted activities will adhere to hazardous materials regulations for storage, use, and disposal.

ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS AND INTERRELATIONSHIPS

REQUIREMENTS FOR FURTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

The land use plan decisions in this Approved RMP are to be implemented when the ROD is signed and do not require any further environmental analysis or documentation. Land use plan decisions are the basis for every on-the-ground action the BLM undertakes. Land use plans are guiding documents that present land use plan decisions as well as implementation or activity-level decisions. Resource Management Plans address resources and values to be protected, uses, and public health issues within the Arizona Strip FO and must be consistent with resource management objectives, activities of the area, and environmental laws and regulations.

Implementation decisions in this Approved RMP may also be implemented upon signing of the ROD. However, whenever implementation or activity level plans (e.g., wilderness plans, HMPs, etc.) are prepared, additional environmental analysis and documentation will 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 this Approved RMP. In addition, the BLM 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 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 parties 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 coordinates its management activities with the actions of related Federal and state agencies responsible for land or resource management. This Approved RMP includes participation by the BLM in Utah and Nevada; Kaibab National Forest (North Kaibab Ranger District); Grand Canyon National Park; Pipe Spring National Monument; Glen Canyon NRA; USFWS; FHWA; Kaibab Paiute Tribe; counties in Arizona and Utah; communities in Arizona, Utah, and Nevada; and state agencies including AGFD; ADOT; and the Arizona State Land Department.

As part of the planning process, the BLM requested 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 defined the process, products, actions, schedule, and expectations of the BLM and USFWS regarding project consultation. The Agreement also considered effects to, and management for, candidate species. A biological assessment (BA) was prepared and submitted to determine the effect of the RMP decisions 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 Approved RMP as analyzed in the Proposed Plan/Final EIS (FEIS). The biological opinion for this Approved RMP was completed on November 7, 2007 and resulted in a no jeopardy opinion from USFWS. The Incidental Take, Reasonable and Prudent Measures with Terms and Conditions, and Conservation Recommendations from this biological opinion can be found in Appendix A in this Approved RMP.

The Approved RMP was also provided to the Arizona SHPO to comply with Section 106 of the NHPA. The BLM actions also comply with other Federal environmental legislation and land use plans, such as the Clean Air Act and Clean Water Act, and with applicable State and local government regulations, such as the Sikes Act (16 USC. 670 et seq., as amended). 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 RMP must conform to overall land use and management plans for the lands involved. The RMP may include habitat improvement projects and related activities and adequate protection for species of fish, wildlife, and plants considered endangered or threatened. The 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 BLM and AGFD work cooperatively to manage wildlife and fish resources within the Arizona Strip FO. The BLM is responsible for managing wildlife habitat on BLM lands and AGFD, through the authority of the Arizona Game and Fish Commission, has public trust

responsibility to manage fish and wildlife. The Arizona BLM and AGFD revised the current Master Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) at the writing of the Proposed Plan/FEIS that established protocols directing the cooperative working relationship between the agencies. The MOU provides context to enable both agencies to work in partnership and to make decisions in a consistent manner across the state. The guidelines established in the MOU apply to the implementation of this RMP. In addition, a separate MOU was signed giving AGFD cooperating agency status on BLM planning efforts in Arizona, including the efforts involved in preparation of this Approved RMP.

Any permit system or restriction of use or access will include coordination with other state and Federal entities that issue use permits on Federal lands to assure that authorized permittees have fair and reasonable access to their permitted activity. For example, should a permit system be implemented, the BLM will work in cooperation with AGFD to enable coordination of access for hunters with valid hunting licenses and permits for the affected hunting unit. Coordination with AGFD during development of management plans and enhancement of wildlife habitat, species diversity, riparian health, and other activities to achieve the optimum health of wildlife species and populations will continue. Administrative access may be allowed for AGFD staff for law enforcement, natural resource management, and other purposes. Arizona Game and Fish Department's use of motorized and mechanized equipment off designated routes is considered an administrative use and will be allowed in suitable locations (as agreed to by AGFD and the BLM) for such purposes including, but not limited to law enforcement activities, wildlife water supplementation (i.e., water hauling and maintenance, repair, building, or rebuilding of wildlife waters), collar retrieval, capture and release of wildlife, habitat manipulation (e.g., forage enhancement, burning, vegetation clearing, and planting), fence construction (enclosures/exclosures), and research activities.

On BLM-administered lands in the Arizona Strip FO, APHIS-WS and the AGFD oversee animal damage control, predator management, control of exotic wildlife species, and feral, non-permitted livestock. A 1995 MOU recognizes the legal authority of APHIS-WS to conduct such wildlife damage management on public lands. The BLM acknowledges that authority and will continue close coordination with APHIS-WS and AGFD, as well as the USFWS, USFS North Kaibab Ranger District, Glen Canyon NRA, Arizona State Land Department, State Brand Inspector, and other affected agencies on animal damage control efforts within the Arizona Strip FO. Arizona Game and Fish Department predator management will continue under AGFD strategic plans as well as species management plans.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The BLM will continue to actively seek the views of the public using techniques such as news releases, mass mailings, and website postings to ask for participation and to inform the public of new and ongoing project proposals, site-specific planning, and opportunities and timeframes for comment. The public is encouraged to actively participate in implementing these decisions by doing the following:

- Requesting that their name be added to project or NEPA mailing lists by sending or calling in a request (via mail, phone, or email) to the following address/phone number:

Arizona Strip Field Office
345 East Riverside Drive
St. George, UT 84790
(435) 688-3200
Email: Arizona_Strip@blm.gov

- Talking with a manager or staff member by calling or emailing
- Monitoring BLM's website (www.az.blm.gov) for project proposals or information
- Attending public meetings and provide written comment on site-specific project proposals.

The BLM will continue to coordinate and consult, both formally and informally, with various Federal and state agencies, Indian Tribes, local agencies, and officials and communities and groups interested and involved in the management of public lands in the Arizona FO.