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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 main 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 Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument (the Monument).

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 Monument.

The polygons that outline the location of the four management units are identical to the travel management areas (TMAs; see Map 2.16). 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 Monument.

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

COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT UNIT (RURAL TRAVEL MANAGEMENT AREA)

No Monument lands are found in the Community Management Unit because the Monument is far-removed from communities.

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, vehicle touring (by means of automobiles, motorcycles/off-highway vehicles [OHVs], and 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.

The Corridors Management Unit is characterized by predominantly natural-appearing environments with moderate evidences of the sights and sounds and uses of others. Some modifications to the landscape could occur, but not to the exclusion of the protection of Monument objects, visual, natural, and cultural resources and uses. Only 9 percent of Monument lands are in the Corridors Management Unit, mainly in the northeastern portion of the Monument. No National Park Service (NPS) lands are in the Corridors Management Unit as major travel routes cross Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands from the north and northwest before reaching NPS-administered lands in the southern end of the Monument

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 would be low, evidence of other users would be relatively high.

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 could be expected, but would be tempered by the need to protect important resources, including Monument objects. Approximately 24 percent of combined BLM and NPS-administered lands in the Monument 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 67 percent of combined BLM and NPS-administered lands in the Monument are within the Outback Management Unit.

MANAGEMENT DECISIONS

This section of the Approved Plan presents the goals, DFCs, special designations, land use allocations, management actions, and implementation decisions established for public lands within the Monument.

Goals for the Monument include:

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 proclamation for the Monument and its purpose, significance, and mission statements will guide management of this Monument. The National Monument is the dominant reservation for the public lands within the Monument.
3. The BLM and NPS will manage Monument lands for the benefit of local, regional, national, and international publics to provide recreational, scientific, commercial, social, and traditional uses while protecting the objects and context that supports them as required under the Antiquities Act and the proclamation.
4. The BLM and NPS 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.
5. The BLM and NPS 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. 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 and NPS will continue to involve and collaborate with the public during implementation of this Approved Plan.

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 BLM and NPS actions in most effectively meeting legal mandates, numerous regulatory responsibilities, national policy, state director (BLM) and director (NPS) guidance, and other resource or social needs. The allocations or designations, actions to achieve the DFCs, restrictions on uses, allowable uses, and special designations are the decisions that allow the BLM and NPS 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 and NPS (e.g., designating 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 proposed 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/resource condition.

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 or NPS'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. The NPS has no similar provision for protest of land use plan decisions or appeals process for implementation decisions.

DECISION TABLES

The management decisions (DFCs, special designations [SDs], land use allocations [LAs], and management actions [MAs]) and implementation decisions [IMPLs] under the Approved Plan for the Monument are presented in the following decision tables (Tables 2.1 - 2.18). Each decision is numbered and arranged by specific resources and resource uses, and is assigned one of the following codes:

- CL = Cultural Resources
- FM = Wildland Fire/Fire and Fuels Management
- GL = Geology and Paleontology
- GM = Livestock Grazing
- HB = Wild Burros
- HM = Public Health and Safety
- LR = Lands and Realty
- MI = Minerals
- RR = Recreation and Visitor Services/Interpretation and Environmental Education
- RP = Riparian Ecological Zone
- 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
- WS = Air, Water, and Soils

Area and length figures referenced in Tables 2.1 – 2.18 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, AND SOILS (WATERSHED: WS)	
Decision #	Decision Text
AIR MANAGEMENT	
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-WS-01	Federal and State air quality standards will be maintained within the Monument.
B. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
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 level review.
MA-WS-02	The potential adverse impact of fugitive dust will be mitigated during surface disturbing projects.
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-03	Impacts to water quality will be prevented or reduced through the application of specific mitigation measures identified in activity level planning and NEPA level review.
MA-WS-04	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-05	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-06	The BLM will continue to work with appropriate state authorities to ensure that water resources needed 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-07	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 Livestock Grazing decisions.)

TABLE 2.1. AIR, WATER, AND SOILS (WATERSHED: WS)	
Decision #	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-08	Restoration and reclamation actions will be consistent with vegetation management decisions for each Ecological Zone.
MA-WS-09	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 Livestock Grazing decisions). More detailed assessments of watershed condition will be done in priority watersheds, subject to funding/staffing constraints in the watershed program.
MA-WS-10	The following watersheds will be priority for assessment, treatments and/or restrictions on use to reduce erosion: Upper Lang's Run, Black Rock Mountain, and Parashant.

TABLE 2.2. GEOLOGY AND PALEONTOLOGY (GL)	
Decision #	Decision Text
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-GL-01	Paleontological resources will be managed for their scientific, educational, and recreational values (see Map 2.2).
DFC-GL-02	Geological and paleontological Monument objects will be protected. These may include all vertebrate or uncommon invertebrate fossils or localities and relevant and highly visible geological features and formations.
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> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
C. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
MA-GL-01	BLM and NPS 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 Monument, the sites will be evaluated for sensitivity. The sites will then be classified and managed consistent with the land use allocation classifications described above.
MA-GL-03	The collection of any objects in the Monument, including paleontological resources (such as fossils or track ways) or rock specimens will not be authorized, except by permit for scientific research or use.
MA-GL-04	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-05	Adverse impacts to vertebrate and/or uncommon invertebrate paleontological resources will be mitigated.

CAVE AND KARST RESOURCES	
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITION	
DFC-GL-03	Significant cave and karst resources will be protected.
B. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
MA-GL-06	All caves and karst features will be considered significant, if they meet the criteria defined in 43 CFR Part 37. All caves on NPS land are classified as significant under the Federal Cave Resources Protection Act.
MA-GL-07	Cave and karst resources will be evaluated to determine proper and needed protective measures to ensure their continued viability. Protective measures can 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 #	Decision Text
ALL ECOLOGICAL ZONES (see Map 2.3)	
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-VM-01	All BLM watersheds will meet, or will be progressing towards meeting, the Standards for Rangeland Health for BLM-administered lands (see Appendix C) and NPS Vital Signs standards on NPS-administered lands.
DFC-VM-02	NPS watersheds will meet, or will be in improving condition toward meeting, NPS Vital Signs objectives and BLM Standards for Rangeland Health.
DFC-VM-03	Native vegetative communities will be protected, including those considered Monument objects. 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-04	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-05	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 and NPS Vital Signs and enhance Monument values.
DFC-VM-06	Invasive plant species will be contained, controlled, or eliminated and native species restored to meet Desired Plant Community (DPC) objectives.
DFC-VM-07	Each vegetation community is maintained within its natural range of variation in plant composition, structure, and function.
DFC-VM-08	In addition to the above, vegetation communities on NPS-administered lands retain ecological integrity where natural processes maintain native plants and plant communities and are the principal influence on community and population fluctuation.
Wildland Fire (see Map 2.4)	
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.
DFC-FM-06	Fuel loads are maintained below levels that are considered to be hazardous.
B. LAND USE ALLOCATIONS	
Wildland Fire Use Areas (see Map 2.4)	
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

TABLE 2.3. VEGETATION AND FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT (VM, FM, RP)	
Decision #	Decision Text
	<p>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, and NPS Fire Management Plan).</p> <p><u>Wildland Fire Use</u> areas will include Riparian, Great Basin, Grassland, Interior Chaparral, Ponderosa Pine, Colorado Plateau Transition, and Mojave Transition (NPS-Andrus Plain only) ecological zones, and WUI areas (BLM only, depending on the surrounding vegetation, fuel loads, and other factors as determined in the BLM Fire Amendment and BLM and NPS Fire Management Plans). Wildland fire use in the riparian ecological zone 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).</p>
Non-Wildland Fire Use Areas (see Map 2.4)	
LA-FM-02	<p>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 by the BLM and NPS, 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.</p> <p><u>Non Wildland Fire Use</u> areas will include: Mojave Desert, and Mojave Transition (except NPS Andrus Plain area) Ecological Zones, and WUI areas (depending on the surrounding vegetation, fuel loads, and other factors as determined in the BLM Fire Amendment and BLM and NPS Fire Management Plans).</p>
Fire Suppression	
LA-FM-03	<p>Appropriate Management Response (AMRs) for managing wildland fires will be used by the BLM and NPS (as identified in the BLM Fire Amendment and the BLM and NPS Fire Management Plans). The AMR is based on firefighter and public safety and objectives and constraints derived from the fire management allocations (Wildland Fire Use, Non Wildland Fire Use), relative risk to natural and cultural resources, DFCs, fire management unit objectives, potential complexity, the ability to defend management boundaries, and costs of protection. AMRs will be used in areas classified as Wildland Fire Use and Non Wildland Fire Use.</p>
LA-FM-04	<p>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.</p>
LA-FM-05	<p>Education, enforcement, and administrative fire prevention mitigation measures will continue to be provided to reduce unplanned human-caused fires.</p>

TABLE 2.3. VEGETATION AND FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT (VM, FM, RP)	
Decision #	Decision Text
LA-FM-06	Prescribed fire and fire use will be used in areas classified as Wildland Fire Use within BLM designated wilderness areas and NPS proposed wilderness to achieve DFCs and wilderness area management objectives described in each agency's Fire Management Plan. Vegetation can also be treated manually if minimum tool requirements are met. (See management decisions relating to designated wilderness in Special Designations section.)
LA-FM-07	Minimum impact suppression tactics will be used in designated and proposed wilderness. (See wilderness decisions in Special Designations section.)
LA-FM-08	Conservation measures described in Appendix G will be implemented for all fire suppression, restoration and rehabilitation, fuels treatments, prescribed burning, and other fire related actions in special status species habitats.
LA-FM-09	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, on BLM-administered lands will require approval from the BLM authorized officer. The use of heavy equipment on NPS-administered lands will require approval from the NPS Park Superintendent.
LA-FM-10	Prescribed fire and fire use can be used within designated and proposed wilderness areas where the areas have been classified as Wildland Fire Use to achieve DFCs and wilderness management objectives. Selection of vegetation treatment methods in designated and proposed wilderness will be consistent with minimum tool requirements and non-impairment standards. (See decisions relating to designated wilderness in Special Designations section.)
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 or Vital Sign standards.
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.

TABLE 2.3. VEGETATION AND FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT (VM, FM, RP)	
Decision #	Decision Text
	On NPS-administered lands, individual restoration plans will be developed to meet DFCs, NPS Vital Signs standards, and related ecological objectives. Mitigation measures will be implemented for reducing impacts such as soil erosion or non-native plant encroachment, and minimum requirements analysis will be used in proposed wilderness.
MA-VM-03	On BLM-administered lands, 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.
	On BLM-administered lands, 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 allotment management plans (AMPs).
	On NPS-administered lands, vegetation management objectives will be developed through Vital Signs monitoring. Monitoring vegetation communities will demonstrate retention of ecological integrity where natural processes maintain native plants and plant communities and are the principal influence on community and population fluctuation. When natural processes have been disrupted, DPC objectives will be achieved through vegetation treatments and managing resource uses, as appropriate.
MA-VM-04	Treatment methods and tools appropriate to the land use allocation and protection of Monument objects can be authorized to achieve DFCs, DPCs, or Vital Sign standards. Treatment methods can 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 can be used to increase germination rates. Treatments will be designed so that they do not encourage an increase in any invasive species. Minimum requirement analysis will be used in BLM designated wilderness and in NPS proposed wilderness. (See Appendix F for a list of potential methods and tools.)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On NPS-administered lands, chaining and other methods that cause substantial surface disturbance will not be permitted. • On NPS land, authorization of non-native seed use must be consistent with NPS policy, which states that revegetation efforts will use seeds, cuttings, or transplants representing species and gene pools native to the ecological portion of the park in which the restoration project is occurring. Where a natural area has become so degraded that restoration with native gene pools has proven unsuccessful, improved varieties or closely related native species may be used.
Sale or Use of Vegetation Products	
MA-VM-05	No areas will be allocated to sustained yield timber harvest.

TABLE 2.3. VEGETATION AND FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT (VM, FM, RP)	
Decision #	Decision Text
MA-VM-06	On BLM-administered lands, 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 on BLM-administered lands 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	The Monument will be closed to the general commercial sale of vegetative products, except for the following situations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On BLM-administered lands, the sale, collection, or use of vegetative materials (e.g. native seed, medicinals, landscape mulch, posts, fuel wood, etc.) will require a permit and may be authorized if tied to a clearly defined science-based research or restoration project, and the use will be consistent with achieving the DFCs and protecting Monument objects. Permits will be authorized only for those areas where resource management objectives have been developed.
	On NPS-administered lands, the collection or use of vegetative materials will only be authorized in conjunction with documented research or restoration programs in accordance with NPS regulations and policy. The sale of vegetative materials will not be authorized.
	The Pakoon Desert Wildlife Management Areas (DWMA) will be closed to the collection of vegetative materials.
MA-VM-11	The BLM may authorize limited harvest of posts and/or poles for on site administrative purposes, including fence repair.
Salvage of Vegetation	
MA-VM-12	On BLM-administered lands, 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): <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).
	On NPS-administered lands, vegetation that will be destroyed through surface disturbing activities may be salvaged and used to rehabilitate the site or used at another site with similar ecological conditions requiring restoration or rehabilitation. Salvage and use will be allowed in the following priority (may require a permit from the State of Arizona): <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.
Noxious Weeds	
MA-VM-13	Implementation of ongoing noxious weed and invasive species control actions will be continued as per national guidance and the Weed Management Area Plan. Integrated weed management will continue using available tools to control noxious weeds consistent with

TABLE 2.3. VEGETATION AND FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT (VM, FM, RP)	
Decision #	Decision Text
	vegetation management decisions for each Ecological Zone and as appropriate to the land use allocation and in order to protect resources and Monument values.
MA-VM-14	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 Livestock Grazing decisions and Recreation and Visitor Services decisions.)
MA-VM-15	Construction equipment, fire vehicles, and/or vehicles from outside the Monument 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 and NPS 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	
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-RP-01	Riparian areas, including Monument objects, will consist of a diversity of vertical and horizontal structures, vegetative age classes, and endemic species (see Map 2.3).
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, NPS Vital Signs, and enhance Monument objects and values.
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. (See Wildlife and Fish decisions.)
DFC-RP-11	Invasive plants and animals such as tamarisk, Russian olive, and brown-headed cowbird will be reduced or eliminated.
DFC-RP-12	In addition to the above, riparian communities on NPS-administered lands retain ecological integrity where natural processes maintain

TABLE 2.3. VEGETATION AND FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT (VM, FM, RP)	
Decision #	Decision Text
	native plants and plant communities and are the principal influence on community and population fluctuation.
B. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
MA-RP-01	Habitat conditions at priority riparian areas will be maintained or improved. A preliminary list of priority riparian areas is included in Chapter 3, Table 3.8, and will be appended as new areas are identified. 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. • 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 can 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 their habitat, will reduce fire frequency or intensity, or will provide replacement habitat of a higher quality than that removed.
MA-RP-06	Up to 100 BLM acres and 10 NPS acres of Riparian Ecological Zone will be treated over the life of this Approved Plan (approx. 50% of available habitat).
Wildland Fire	
MA-FM-01	On BLM-administered lands, based on total acres burned by wildland fires from 1984-2003, no wildland fires are anticipated during the life of the Approved Plan. Because this ecological zone contains flammable fuels, wildland fires may occur during the life of the Approved Plan. It is unknown how proposed vegetation treatments will affect total acres burned by wildland fires.
MA-FM-02	No post-fire rehabilitation is anticipated. If wildland fires occur, post-fire rehabilitation may be implemented to meet DFCs.

TABLE 2.3. VEGETATION AND FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT (VM, FM, RP)	
Decision #	Decision Text
	On NPS-administered lands, 52,670 acres will be managed as Fire Suppression as designated in the Fire Management Plan.
C. IMPLEMENTATION DECISIONS	
Pakoon Springs Restoration	
IMPL-RP-01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The functions and processes of Pakoon Springs can be restored to a combination of naturally appearing pond and flowing water habitats that meet Rangeland Health Standards. • Relict leopard frogs, Grand Wash springsnails, or other special status species can be re-introduced to the area provided suitable habitat exists after restoration. • The processes of restoring previously developed Mojave Desert springs, and the function of Mojave Desert springs for wildlife, indigenous people, and the historic ranching activity, can be developed for interpretation. • Facilities to house the interpretive materials and enhance the visitor experience, including picnicking, can be provided. • Adequate protection (barriers, etc.) to ensure restoration efforts are not adversely impacted by visitors can be installed.
Tassi Ranch and Springs Restoration	
IMPL-RP-02	Components of the historic irrigation system will be maintained, allowing for preservation of Grand Wash Springsnail, an endemic species.
IMPL-RP-03	The spring will be considered for use as an introduction site for relict leopard frog.
IMPL-RP-04	The genetic integrity of cottonwood trees will continue to be maintained.
IMPL-RP-05	<p>A site management plan for the spring, irrigation system, riparian area and ranch structures/historic landscape will be prepared to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation treatments for the historic building and irrigation structures; • Vegetation management and spring restoration for ecological benefits including rare species conservation; • Maintenance of the cultural landscape; • Interpretation of the biological, hydrologic, and cultural features of the area, including visitor use management needs.
Cane Springs Restoration	
IMPL-RP06	Grazing and all associated facilities in the Cane Spring Pasture of the Mud and Cane allotment will be managed so that riparian resources are in or moving toward proper functioning condition. Management will complement maintenance of riparian wildlife habitat, pre-historic and historic resources, and future recreation use.
IMPL-RP-07	<p>A site management plan for the spring, riparian area, and cultural resources will be prepared that will include the development and implementation of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Interpretation to provide information on the native riparian vegetation and to emphasize the function of Mojave Desert springs for wildlife, indigenous people, and the historic and current ranching activity. 2) Interpretive trail and facility development to house the interpretive materials and enhance visitor experience, including picnicking.

TABLE 2.3. VEGETATION AND FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT (VM, FM, RP)	
Decision #	Decision Text
	3) Adequate protection (barriers, etc.) to ensure restoration efforts and cultural resources are not adversely impacted by visitors.
PONDEROSA PINE ECOLOGICAL ZONE	
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-VM-09	The Ponderosa Pine Ecological Zone will consist of a mosaic of tree densities, age classes, and openings (which may contain scattered trees), with healthy, diverse under stories of native shrubs, grasses, and forbs (see Map2.3).
DFC-VM-10	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-11	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-12	Patches of old and/or large trees and standing and fallen dead trees will be maintained and protected.
DFC-VM-13	In addition to the above, Ponderosa pine communities on NPS-administered lands will retain ecological integrity where natural processes maintain native plants and plant communities and are the principal influence on community and population fluctuation.
B. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
MA-VM-16	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-17	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 Wildlife and Fish decisions.)
MA-VM-18	Up to 13,800 BLM acres and 7,000 NPS acres of Ponderosa Pine Ecological Zone will be treated over the life of this Approved Plan (approx. 75% of available habitat).
Wildland Fire	
MA-FM-03	On BLM and NPS-administered lands, based on total acres burned by wildland fires from 1984-2003, approx. 3,104 acres of wildland fires are anticipated during the life of this Plan. Because the size of individual wildland fires and 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.

TABLE 2.3. VEGETATION AND FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT (VM, FM, RP)	
Decision #	Decision Text
MA-FM-04	Up to 3,104 acres of post-fire rehabilitation are anticipated to meet DFCs. Additional post-fire rehabilitation may be implemented if wildland fires and fire use exceed the estimated acreage.
	On NPS-administered lands, all acres can be considered for Wildland Fire Use, prescribed fire, fire suppression, and mechanical and chemical treatment to achieve resource objectives, consistent with land use allocations, minimum tool requirement for proposed wilderness, and to protect Monument values .
C. IMPLEMENTATION DECISIONS	
Mt. Trumbull Ponderosa Pine Restoration	
IMPL-VM-01	Implementation of ponderosa pine research treatments will be completed at Mt. Trumbull. Future treatments will focus on mimicking the natural disturbance regime.
IMPL-VM-02	Treatment emphasis will be in areas where ponderosa pine density exceeds the relative amount of “similar” for the applicable structural stage, patch size exceeds 200 acres, or cover of native grasses, and forbs is less than 5%.
IMPL-VM-03	Treatment preference will be to use a combination of wildland fire, fire use, prescribed fire, mechanical, or chemical methods consistent with land use allocation and minimum tool requirement for designated and proposed wilderness areas.
Mt. Trumbull Wilderness Ponderosa Pine Restoration	
IMPL-VM-04	Minimum tool policy emphasizing hand tools will be used in the wilderness area to suppress wildfires. Aircraft and other suppression methods can be used in emergencies, if approved by the BLM authorized officer.
IMPL-VM-05	Prescribed fire will be allowed in the wilderness area to restore ecological conditions, provided wilderness values are enhanced. Wilderness policy, including a minimum requirements analysis, will be followed in the final design of all restoration projects.
IMPL-VM-06	The BLM will use prescribed fire and/or fire use on up to 6,000 acres within the Mt. Trumbull Wilderness over the life of the Plan for the purpose of restoring ecological conditions and functions and reducing fuel hazards.
IMPL-VM-07	The BLM will limit prescribed burning to appropriate conditions in order to decrease the likelihood of crown fires; the objective will be to remove brush and small diameter trees while maintaining, or contributing to the restoration of, the structure and composition of old-growth forest stands.
IMPL-VM-08	Using a minimum requirement analysis, the BLM can use appropriate tools to construct minimal control lines, including the removal of trees and brush, and will rehabilitate these control lines upon completion of burning. In the analysis, BLM will consider how to deliver and remove personnel, equipment, and supplies during treatment operations.
IMPL-VM-09	The BLM will apply native seed manually and/or aerially, as appropriate.
IMPL-VM-10	The BLM will protect old-growth forest stands by raking around their bases, constructing interior control lines, and using minimum tools to fell and buck small-diameter trees and brush that constitute “ladder fuels,” which directly threatens old-growth forest stands.

TABLE 2.3. VEGETATION AND FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT (VM, FM, RP)	
Decision #	Decision Text
GREAT BASIN ECOLOGICAL ZONE (SAGEBRUSH COMMUNITIES: VM)	
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-VM-14	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 (see Map 2.3).
DFC-VM-15	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-16	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-17	Sagebrush communities on NPS-administered lands will retain ecological integrity where natural processes maintain native plants and plant communities and are the principal influence on community and population fluctuation
DFC-VM-18	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-19	Sagebrush communities will include small, grassy openings to support long-billed curlews and burrowing owls.
DFC-VM-20	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-21	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-22	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. (See Wildlife and Fish decisions.)
DFC-VM-23	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-24	Fragmentation of sagebrush habitat will be less than 50% of the treatment area.
B. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
MA-VM-19	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-20	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.

TABLE 2.3. VEGETATION AND FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT (VM, FM, RP)	
Decision #	Decision Text
MA-VM-21	Up to 25,000 BLM acres of sagebrush habitat can be treated over the life of this Approved Plan (approx. 15% of available habitat).
Wildland Fire	
MA-FM-05	On BLM and NPS-administered lands, based on total acres burned by wildland fires from 1984-2003, approximately 20,961 acres of wildland fires are anticipated during the life of the Approved Plan. 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 in the Great Basin sagebrush communities.
MA-FM-06	Up to 21,000 acres of post-fire rehabilitation are anticipated to meet DFCs. Additional post-fire rehabilitation may be implemented if wildland fires and fire use exceed the estimated acreage.
	On NPS-administered lands, all acres can be considered for Wildland Fire Use, prescribed fire, fire suppression, and mechanical and chemical treatments to achieve resource objectives, consistent with land use allocations, minimum tool requirement for NPS proposed wilderness, and to protect Monument values.
GREAT BASIN ECOLOGICAL ZONE (PINYON-JUNIPER COMMUNITY: VM)	
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-VM-25	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 (see Map 2.3).
DFC-VM-26	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-27	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-28	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. (See Wildlife and Fish decisions.)
DFC-VM-29	Individual old growth trees will be present and will be protected during treatment implementation.
B. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
MA-VM-22	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%.

TABLE 2.3. VEGETATION AND FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT (VM, FM, RP)	
Decision #	Decision Text
MA-VM-23	Treatment preferences will be to use a combination of wildland fire, fire use, prescribed fire, mechanical, and chemical methods.
MA-VM-24	Up to 102,000 BLM acres and 34,000 NPS acres of pinyon-juniper habitat can be treated over the life of this Approved Plan (approx. 50% of available habitat).
Wildland Fire	
MA-FM-07	On BLM and NPS-administered lands, based on total acres burned by wildland fires from 1984-2003, approximately 9,797 acres of wildland fires are anticipated during the life of the Approved Plan. 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-08	Up to 9,797 acres of post-fire rehabilitation are anticipated to meet DFCs. Additional post-fire rehabilitation may be implemented if wildland fires and fire use exceed the estimate.
	On NPS-administered lands, all acres can be considered for Wildland Fire Use, prescribed fire, fire suppression, and mechanical and chemical treatment to achieve resource objectives consistent with land use allocations, minimum tool requirement for proposed wilderness, and to protect Monument values.
MOJAVE DESERT ECOLOGICAL ZONE (VM)	
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-VM-30	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 (see Map 2.3).
DFC-VM-31	Endemic animal species such as desert tortoise and chuckwalla will be present and thriving with more than adequate food, water, and cover resources (see Map 2.6).
DFC-VM-32	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-33	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-25	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.

TABLE 2.3. VEGETATION AND FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT (VM, FM, RP)	
Decision #	Decision Text
MA-VM-26	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-27	Up to 70,000 BLM acres of Mojave Desert Ecological Zone will be treated over the life of this Approved Plan. Up to 100 acres may be treated with prescribed fire on BLM-administered lands if associated with scientific research.
Wildland Fire	
MA-FM-09	On BLM and NPS-administered lands, based on total acres burned by wildland fires from 1984-2003, approximately 22,889 acres of wildland fires are anticipated during the life of the Approved Plan. Because the size of individual wildland fires and the number of annual fires can vary greatly, this estimate may be exceeded. It is unknown how proposed vegetation treatments will affect total acres burned by wildland fires in the Mojave Desert Ecological Zone.
MA-FM-10	Up to 50,000 acres of post-fire rehabilitation are anticipated to meet DFCs. Additional post-fire rehabilitation may be implemented if wildland fires exceed the estimated acreage.
	On NPS-administered lands, all Mojave Desert Ecological Zone acres will be managed as Fire Suppression as designated in the Fire Management Plan utilizing the appropriate Management Response method. All acres can be considered for Mojave Desert Ecological Zone restoration, strategically applying mechanical and chemical treatment for invasive plant control, endangered species habitat restoration/protection, or to restore more natural fire regimes and fire frequency. All treatments will be consistent with land use allocations, and minimum tool requirements for proposed wilderness, and to protect Monument values.
MOJAVE-GREAT BASIN TRANSITION ECOLOGICAL ZONE	
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-VM-34	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-35	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 (see Map 2.3).
DFC-VM-36	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-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 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.

TABLE 2.3. VEGETATION AND FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT (VM, FM, RP)	
Decision #	Decision Text
B. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
MA-VM-28	Prescribed fire and mechanical treatment methods will only be authorized on BLM-administered lands 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-29	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-30	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-31	Up to 150,000 BLM acres of Mojave-Great Basin Transition Ecological Zone can be treated over the life of this Approved Plan. Up to 100 acres may be treated with prescribed fire on BLM-administered lands if associated with scientific research.
Wildland Fire	
MA-FM-11	On BLM and NPS-administered lands, based on total acres burned by wildland fires from 1984-2003, approximately 100,000 acres of wildland fires are anticipated during the life of the Approved Plan. Because the size of individual wildland fires and the number of annual fires can vary greatly, this estimate may be exceeded. It is unknown how proposed vegetation treatments will affect total acres burned by wildland fires in the Mojave-Great Basin Transition Ecological Zone.
MA-FM-12	Up to 100,000 acres of post-fire rehabilitation are anticipated to meet DFCs. Additional post-fire rehabilitation may be implemented if wildland fires exceed the estimated acreage.
	On NPS-administered lands, the Andrus Plain area is currently described as Mojave Transition. All acres can be considered for Wildland Fire Use, prescribed fire, fire suppression, and mechanical and chemical treatment to achieve resource objectives, consistent with land use allocations, minimum tool requirement for proposed wilderness, and to protect Monument values.
INTERIOR CHAPARRAL ECOLOGICAL ZONE	
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 (see Map 2.3).
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.

TABLE 2.3. VEGETATION AND FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT (VM, FM, RP)	
Decision #	Decision Text
B. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
MA-VM-32	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-33	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-34	Up to 1,500 BLM acres of Interior Chaparral Ecological Zone will be treated over the life of this Approved Plan (approx. 15% of available habitat).
Wildland Fire	
MA-FM-13	Based on total acres burned by wildland fires from 1984-2003, approximately 877 acres of wildland fires are anticipated during the life of the Approved Plan. Because the size of individual wildland fires and the number of annual fires can vary greatly, this estimate may be exceeded. It is unknown how proposed vegetation treatments will affect total acres burned by wildland fires (see Map 2.4).
MA-FM-14	Up to 877 acres of post-fire rehabilitation are anticipated to meet DFCs. Additional post-fire rehabilitation may be implemented if wildland fires and fire use exceed the estimated acreage.
PLAINS-GRASSLAND ECOLOGICAL ZONE	
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, shadescale, 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. (See Wildlife and Fish decisions.)
B. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
MA-VM-35	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 Wildlife and Fish decisions).

TABLE 2.3. VEGETATION AND FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT (VM, FM, RP)	
Decision #	Decision Text
MA-VM-36	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 and proposed wilderness.
MA-VM-37	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-38	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-39	Up to 110 BLM acres of Plains-Grassland Ecological Zone can be treated over the life of this Approved Plan (approx. 13% of available habitat).
Wildland Fire	
MA-FM-15	Based on total acres burned by wildland fires from 1984-2003, no wildland fires are anticipated during the life of the Approved Plan. Because this is a fire-adapted Ecological Zone, wildland fires may occur during the life of the Approved Plan. It is unknown how proposed vegetation treatments will affect total acres burned by wildland fires.
MA-FM-16	No post-fire rehabilitation is anticipated. If wildland fires and fire use occur, post-fire rehabilitation may be implemented to meet DFCs.

TABLE 2.4. WILDLIFE AND FISH (WF)	
Decision #	Decision Text
GENERAL WILDLIFE AND FISH	
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, as Monument objects, 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	On BLM-administered lands, 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	On NPS-administered lands, wildlife management will be consistent with AGFD Strategic Plans, as applicable within NPS management policies.
DFC-WF-12	The natural biological diversity of fish, wildlife, and plant species will be maintained or, where necessary and feasible, restored throughout the Monument. 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 and NPS sensitive list.

TABLE 2.4. WILDLIFE AND FISH (WF)	
Decision #	Decision Text
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All species of migratory birds known or suspected to occur within the Monument. • All game mammals including: mule deer, pronghorn antelope, desert bighorn sheep, mountain lion, Kaibab squirrel, and desert cottontail rabbit. • Game birds including Merriam’s turkey, Gambel’s quail, white-winged dove, mourning dove, band-tailed pigeon, chukar partridge, and waterfowl. • The following carnivores: kit fox, gray fox, and long-tailed weasels. • Priority habitats include the following: <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 Whitmore Canyon and Andrus Point. (See Map 2.5.) • All bighorn sheep habitat areas, including the Grand Wash Cliffs habitat area.
MA-WF-02	For BLM-administered lands, decisions and specific actions from this Approved Plan intended to benefit wildlife and fish 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 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 can be modified, mitigated, or otherwise restricted to minimize disturbance to the species.
MA-WF-04	On BLM-administered lands, recreational collecting of animals or animal parts (e.g. antlers, skulls, feathers, etc.) in ecologically non-sensitive areas will be allowed, assuming compliance with AGFD regulations. On NPS-administered lands, recreational collection of animal parts will not be authorized.
MA-WF-05	Access to public lands with wildlife and fish 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, protection of Monument objects, and within applicable agencies policies. Restoration of native wildlife will be for the following purposes:

TABLE 2.4. WILDLIFE AND FISH (WF)	
Decision #	Decision Text
	<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 include but are not limited to the following: pronghorn antelope, mule deer, desert bighorn sheep, Merriam’s Turkey, Kaibab squirrel, and special status species.</p>
Wildlife Enhancement Projects	
MA-WF-07	<p>On BLM-administered lands, construction of wildlife habitat improvement projects, including water developments and vegetation treatments, can be authorized to meet DFCs, assuming compliance with NEPA, the Endangered Species Act (ESA), Monument proclamation, 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.</p> <p>New water developments for wildlife will not be authorized on NPS-administered lands. Vegetation treatments can be authorized to meet ecological objectives, including wildlife habitat management, assuming compliance with NEPA, ESA, Monument proclamations, and other applicable laws, regulations, and policies. DPC objectives for wildlife will be incorporated into all habitat improvement projects including restoration and vegetation treatment projects.</p>
MA-WF-08	Existing vegetation treatment projects that benefit wildlife can be maintained.
MA-WF-09	<p>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 will benefit wildlife, will be consistent with achieving DFCs, and will be economically efficient.</p> <p>On NPS-administered lands, existing water developments may be maintained, repaired, or replaced in-kind but increased development (size, scope, or disturbance) will not be authorized.</p>
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 on BLM or NPS-administered lands.
MA-WF-12	<p>The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service – Wildlife Services (APHIS-WS) will conduct predator control efforts in the Monument 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.</p> <p>On NPS-administered lands, predator control will only take place in accordance with NPS policies, ensuring that animal removals do not interfere with natural habitats, natural abundances, natural distribution of native species, nor natural processes.</p>

TABLE 2.4. WILDLIFE AND FISH (WF)	
Decision #	Decision Text
Watchable Wildlife	
MA-WF-13	The Mt. Trumbull area will continue to be managed as a Watchable Wildlife area.
MA-WF-14	The following areas will be identified, nominated, and managed as Watchable Wildlife areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tassi Spring • Cane Spring • Pakoon Spring • Oak Grove
MULE DEER	
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-WF-13	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-14	On BLM-administered lands, mule deer populations will be at or near maximum levels sustainable for the habitat.
DFC-WF-15	On BLM-administered lands, 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-16	On BLM-administered lands, 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-17	Mule deer habitat in pinyon-juniper woodland sites will include a healthy diverse mosaic of trees, shrubs, grasses, and forbs.
DFC-WF-18	Water sources within mule deer habitat will be safely accessible to deer and other wildlife.
DFC-WF-19	On BLM-administered lands, water sources within mule deer habitat will be spaced no more than 3 miles apart.
DFC-WF-20	All fences in mule deer habitat will be deer passable.
B. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
MA-WF-15	On BLM-administered lands, self-sustaining mule deer populations will be enhanced or maintained in Game Management Units 13A and 13B. Initial or supplemental transplants can 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 Monument objects and management unit objectives.
MA-WF-16	On BLM-administered lands, 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 is not limited to cliffrose, bitterbrush, ceanothus, four-wing saltbush, desert holly, Mormon tea, and mountain mahogany.

TABLE 2.4. WILDLIFE AND FISH (WF)	
Decision #	Decision Text
MA-WF-17	On BLM-administered lands, 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-18	An HMP will be developed and implemented for mule deer habitat on BLM-administered lands in Game Management Units 13A and 13B, consistent with the AGFD Strategic Plan. Site-specific management actions will be included. The plan will be amended or revised as necessary. Implementation accomplishments will be monitored annually.
PRONGHORN ANTELOPE	
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-WF-21	Pronghorn habitat will provide the necessary forage, water, and shelter components for healthy, self-sustaining populations within the range of natural variability.
DFC-WF-22	On BLM land, pronghorn antelope populations will be at or near maximum levels sustainable for the habitat.
DFC-WF-23	On BLM-administered lands, 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-24	Where consistent with site potential on BLM-administered lands, the shrub component will be at least 15 inches tall at key fawning areas in pronghorn habitat to provide fawning cover.
DFC-WF-25	Water sources within pronghorn antelope habitat will be safely accessible to pronghorn and other wildlife.
DFC-WF-26	On BLM-administered lands, water sources within pronghorn antelope habitat will be spaced no more than 3 miles apart.
DFC-WF-27	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-19	On BLM-administered lands, self-sustaining pronghorn populations will be enhanced or maintained in Game Management Units 13A and 13B. Initial or supplemental transplants can 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-20	On BLM-administered lands, 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-21	The BLM will identify and map pronghorn fawning areas in the Monument. The BLM will implement actions to increase shrub height and density to enhance fawning cover, consistent with site potential.
MA-WF-22	On BLM-administered lands, 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-23	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.

TABLE 2.4. WILDLIFE AND FISH (WF)	
Decision #	Decision Text
MA-WF-24	An HMP for pronghorn antelope on BLM-administered lands will be developed and implemented in Game Management Units 13A and 13B consistent with the AGFD Strategic Plan. Site-specific management actions will be included. The plan will be amended or revised as necessary. Implementation accomplishments will be monitored annually.
DESERT BIGHORN SHEEP	
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-WF-28	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-29	On BLM-administered Lands, desert bighorn sheep populations will be at or near maximum levels sustainable for the habitat.
DFC-WF-30	On BLM-administered lands, 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-31	Water sources within bighorn sheep habitat areas will be safely accessible to bighorn and other wildlife.
DFC-WF-32	On BLM-administered lands, water sources within bighorn sheep habitat will be spaced no more than 4 miles apart.
B. LAND USE ALLOCATION	
LA-WF-01	114,288 acres will be allocated as the Grand Wash Cliffs Wildlife Habitat Area (WHA) for desert bighorn sheep (see Map 2.5).
LA-WF-02	19,728 acres will be allocated as the Virgin Mountains WHA for desert bighorn sheep.
C. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
MA-WF-25	On BLM-administered lands, 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-26	Implementation of site-specific actions benefiting bighorn sheep will be continued by implementing the Arizona Strip Desert Bighorn Sheep Management Plan (BLM and AGFD 2001) insofar as it is consistent with this Approved Plan. The desert bighorn sheep management plan will be amended or revised as necessary. Implementation accomplishments will be monitored annually. The plan will be amended to include NPS-administered lands, with any actions taken in compliance with NPS Management Policies regarding restoration of native species.
KAIBAB SQUIRREL	
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-WF-33	Kaibab squirrel habitat will provide the necessary forage, water, and shelter components for healthy, self-sustaining populations within the range of natural variability.
DFC-WF-34	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.

TABLE 2.4. WILDLIFE AND FISH (WF)	
Decision #	Decision Text
B. LAND USE ALLOCATIONS	
LA-WF-03	18,449 acres of ponderosa pine forest in the Mt. Trumbull and Mt. Logan areas will be allocated as the Trumbull-Logan WHA for Kaibab squirrels (see Map 2.5). A small portion of this WHA falls within Arizona Strip Field Office (FO) as well.
C. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
MA-WF-27	Self-sustaining populations of Kaibab squirrels will be enhanced or maintained within the Trumbull-Logan WHA (see Map 2.5). Initial or supplemental transplants on BLM land will be authorized on a case-by-case basis.
MA-WF-28	On BLM-administered lands, Kaibab squirrels within the Trumbull-Logan WHA will be managed for healthy, self-sustaining populations in accordance with population goals and objectives established in the AGFD Strategic Plan for the species.
DESERT COTTONTAIL RABBIT	
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-WF-35	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-36	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-29	On BLM-administered lands, cottontails in the Monument 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-30	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-37	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-38	Migratory birds that nest in the Monument will have resources of sufficient quantity and quality to provide for nesting sites and to fledge young successfully.
DFC-WF-39	Wintering populations of waterfowl will be sufficiently abundant to provide for recreational wildlife viewing and hunting opportunities.
B. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
MA-WF-31	Projects to enhance waterfowl populations through habitat manipulations will be developed and implemented. Opportunities to view waterfowl will be promoted. On NPS-administered lands, existing waterfowl habitat will be maintained within NPS policies to ensure

TABLE 2.4. WILDLIFE AND FISH (WF)	
Decision #	Decision Text
	sustainability of the natural range of habitats within the ecosystem.
MA-WF-32	Adverse effects to breeding bird populations caused by disturbances from authorized activities will be minimized through stipulations and other mitigation.
MA-WF-33	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-40	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-41	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-42	On BLM-administered lands, 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-43	Water sources within game bird habitats will be safely accessible by all wildlife.
DFC-WF-44	On BLM-administered lands, water sources within Merriam's turkey habitat will be spaced no more than 3 miles apart.
B. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
MA-WF-34	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-35	Self-sustaining populations of Merriam's turkey will be established within all habitat areas, including Mt. Trumbull, Mt. Logan, and Black Rock. New habitat areas can be added where appropriate. Initial or supplemental transplants will be authorized on a case-by-case basis and, on NPS-administered lands, will meet NPS Management Policies regarding the restoration of native species.
MA-WF-36	On BLM-administered lands, 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. On BLM and NPS-administered lands, old growth in the ponderosa pine ecological zone will be protected to ensure roost sites for Merriam's Turkey.
MA-WF-37	No initial or supplemental transplants of chukar partridge will occur in the Monument.
MA-WF-38	On BLM-administered lands, game bird populations in the Monument 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-39	An HMP for game birds on BLM-administered lands will be developed and implemented in Game Management Units 13A and 13B consistent with the AGFD Strategic Plan. Site-specific management actions will be included. The plan will be amended or revised as

TABLE 2.4. WILDLIFE AND FISH (WF)	
Decision #	Decision Text
	necessary. Implementation accomplishments will be monitored annually. The plan will be amended to include NPS-administered lands with actions taken in compliance with NPS Management Policies regarding restoration of native species.
CARNIVORES AND FURBEARERS	
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-WF-45	Carnivore habitat will provide the necessary forage, water, and shelter components for healthy, self-sustaining populations within the range of natural variability.
DFC-WF-46	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-40	Priority carnivore species will include mountain lion, kit fox, gray fox, and long-tailed weasel.
MA-WF-41	The historical range and distribution of furbearers and predatory mammals will be maintained. Maximum recreational, economic, and aesthetic uses corresponding with existing populations will be allowed.
MA-WF-42	On BLM-administered lands, 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.

TABLE 2.5. SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES (TE)	
Decision #	Decision Text
ALL SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES	
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-TE-01	All federally listed threatened or endangered species found in the Monument will be recovered.
DFC-TE-02	Management of discretionary activities in the Monument will not contribute to the need to list proposed, candidate, state, BLM, or NPS sensitive species, and will include conservation measures and stipulations benefiting special status species.
DFC-TE-03	The Monument 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 Monument.
DFC-TE-05	The public will be well informed about of special status species in the Monument 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 or NPS Sensitive Species Lists.
MA-TE-02	On BLM-administered lands, 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.
	On NPS-administered lands, management of special status species, as needed, will be implemented through specific action plans tiered to the Lake Mead Resources Stewardship Plan or General Management Plan. Planning and implementation will be conducted cooperatively with AGFD, BLM, USFWS, and other stakeholders.
MA-TE-03	Management of sensitive and endangered species will be consistent with biological opinions, recovery plans, conservation strategies, BLM and NPS 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;

TABLE 2.5. SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES (TE)	
Decision #	Decision Text
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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. These actions will be based on the best available scientific information.</p> <p>Introductions of non-endemic, special status animal species native to the region can be authorized on BLM-administered lands only, on a case-by-case basis in coordination with the AGFD, USFWS, counties, and adjacent landowners.</p>
MA-TE-05	The BLM and NPS will continue to cooperate with the USFWS to ensure specific actions comply with the ESA. The BLM and NPS 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 by the BLM and/or NPS may adversely affect a listed or proposed species, or adversely modify designated or proposed critical habitat, the BLM and NPS will work cooperatively with the USFWS to resolve or mitigate these impacts through implementation of species-specific conservation measures. (See Appendix G.)
MA-TE-07	Where actions that occur within the Monument, but are not specifically authorized or permitted by the BLM or NPS, may result in death or injury of a listed or proposed species or adversely modify designated or proposed critical habitat, the BLM and NPS will work cooperatively with the USFWS, as well as other county, state, and 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 and NPS 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 G 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 G 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.)

TABLE 2.5. SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES (TE)	
Decision #	Decision Text
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 and NPS 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.
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.
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 Monument.
C. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
MA-TE-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in conservation efforts for special status plant species will continue. • Special status plant habitat on state and Federal lands in the Monument will be preserved, protected, and managed. • Monitoring efforts for special status plant populations within the Monument will continue. • A program of public conservation education and planning directed towards preservation of special status plant habitat will be carried out.
MA-TE-17	The BLM and NPS will develop and implement HMPs for special status species in cooperation with the AGFD and the USFWS. These HMPs will serve as the management plan for vegetation habitat management areas.
Recreation Management	
MA-TE-18	<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-19	<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 habitats, use of OHVs off of designated routes will not be authorized except in emergencies. • In special status plant habitats, vehicles will not be allowed to pull off the road to camp.

TABLE 2.5. SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES (TE)	
Decision #	Decision Text
Grazing Management	
MA-TE-20	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-21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration and vegetation treatments will not be authorized in special status plant habitat, unless doing so will provide benefits to the species. • The impact of herbicide/pesticide use on special status plant species will be determined. The use of harmful herbicides in areas where special status plants can be affected will be limited or eliminated (Beaverdam breadroot, black rock daisy, three hearts, Trumbull beardtongue). • Collection of fuel wood will not be authorized in special status plant habitats. • Conservation measures will be implemented for all vegetation management actions in special status plant habitats as described in Appendix G.
Surface Disturbing Activities	
MA-TE-22	<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 and NPS 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 G.
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 WHAs.
DFC-TE-11	Desert tortoise populations within the DWMA (see Map 2.6 for desert tortoise habitat) 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 WHA will be healthy and stable (see Map 2.5 for WHA area). Impacts to the population of the WHA will be minimized to the extent possible through mitigation (See Map 2.6 for surveyed desert tortoise habitat including the USFWS designated critical habitat area).
DFC-TE-13	Desert tortoise habitat will provide sufficient forage and cover attributes to support thriving populations of the species.

TABLE 2.5. SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES (TE)	
Decision #	Decision Text
DFC-TE-14	Habitat connectivity will be maintained, providing sufficiently frequent contact between tortoises to maintain genetic diversity.
B. SPECIAL DESIGNATION	
SD-TE-01	The Pakoon Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) for protection of the threatened desert tortoise and Mojave Desert Ecological Zone will be revoked because Monument status provides additional protection of resources beyond that afforded by ACEC designation.
C. LAND USE ALLOCATION	
LA-TE-01	The Pakoon WHA (see Map 2.5) will be allocated for protection of desert tortoise at 171,709 acres including the area formerly designated as the Pakoon ACEC, plus all critical desert tortoise habitat in the Monument (See Map 2.6). Management objectives will give priority to desert tortoise and implementation of recovery plan actions. Activities administered by the Monument staff on Lake Mead National Recreation Area (NRA) and on public lands in Nevada will be managed in accordance with WHA prescriptions. Desert tortoise needs will be considered the highest priority in resolving resource conflicts in the Pakoon WHA (see Maps 2.5 and 2.6).
D. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
MA-TE-23	<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 Approved Plan. • 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. • Wilderness management plans (WHPs) for the Paiute and Grand Wash Cliff wilderness areas will be amended or revised to incorporate applicable recovery needs for desert tortoise. • The BLM and NPS 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-24	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) 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-25	<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).

TABLE 2.5. SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES (TE)	
Decision #	Decision Text
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 G (fire suppression, fuels treatment, prescribed burning). Fire management actions will include fire use, prescribed fire, restoration, and rehabilitation.
Vegetation Management	
MA-TE-26	<p>Invasive exotic annual grasses in desert tortoise habitat will be reduced and/or removed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Collection of dead and down wood will be allowed for personal camp use only. • Conservation measures for desert tortoise will be implemented for all vegetation management actions in desert tortoise habitat as described in Appendix G. Vegetation management actions will include vegetation treatments, fuels reduction, restoration, and rehabilitation.
MA-TE-27	No mechanical treatment or conversion will be allowed unless the project benefits or improves tortoise management and condition of habitat.
Grazing Management	
MA-TE-28	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.
MA-TE-29	Grazing utilization levels will be set at 45% of current year's growth on allotments in desert tortoise habitat.
Surface Disturbing Activities	
MA-TE-30	<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.

TABLE 2.5. SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES (TE)	
Decision #	Decision Text
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: 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-31	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 or quantity of desert tortoise habitat.
MA-TE-32	Compensation may be required to mitigate residual impacts from authorized actions.
MA-TE-33	The BLM will not authorize any military maneuvers in desert tortoise habitat.
MA-TE-34	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 G for a list of stipulations.)
MA-TE-35	Proposed actions will be evaluated to ensure they do not contribute to the proliferation of natural predators within desert tortoise habitat. New water developments can be authorized if they are designed to minimize or eliminate the potential for tortoise drowning and predators are not attracted.
Recreation Management	
MA-TE-36	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No competitive speed vehicle events will be authorized in desert tortoise habitat. The BLM and/or NPS 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"> No organized non-speed events will occur from March 15 through October 15. Permits will be required for events with 50 or more participants. Vehicle travel will be limited to designated routes, or before route designation, to existing routes. Vehicles will not exceed the legal speed limit (posted or unposted) of the road in which they are on during the event. 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; back packing and horseback riding will also be allowed, providing desert tortoise or their habitats are not adversely impacted. Activities that can adversely affect the desert tortoise within tortoise habitat will be limited between October 15 and March 15, during their active season. The BLM and NPS may restrict season of use, number of visitors, and/or close an area to recreational activities.

TABLE 2.5. SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES (TE)	
Decision #	Decision Text
MA-TE-37	The BLM will identify areas where uncontrolled dogs are causing desert tortoise mortality. If predation of tortoises by dogs is discovered, BLM will encourage Mohave County to enforce ordinances prohibiting uncontrolled dogs in those areas. Dogs are required to be on leash on NPS-administered lands.
Travel Management	
MA-TE-38	Motorized and mechanized travel will be limited to designated roads.
MA-TE-39	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-density tortoise areas.
MA-TE-40	The BLM and/or NPS will maintain or authorize maintenance of existing roads in desert tortoise habitat, other than emergency maintenance activities from October 15 to March 15 only. 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.
Pakoon Wildlife Habitat Area	
Grazing Management	
MA-TE-41	The Tassi Allotment will continue to be unavailable for livestock grazing.
MA-TE-42	Those portions of the Mosby-Nay Allotment within the former Pakoon ACEC will be unavailable for grazing. The remaining portions of the Mosby-Nay allotment will be available for grazing.
MA-TE-43	Those portions of the Pakoon Springs Allotment within the former Pakoon ACEC will be unavailable for grazing. In addition, the area unavailable to grazing will be expanded from the southern allotment boundary north up Pakoon Wash approximately 3 miles, and up Cedar Wash and Cottonwood Wash to approximately Wayne's Well. This will include the Pakoon Springs area.
MA-TE-44	Those portions of the Pakoon Allotment within the former Pakoon ACEC (Grand Gulch Wash area) will be available for livestock grazing.
Burro Management (Pakoon DWMA)	
MA-TE-45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wild horses and burros will not be authorized on NPS and BLM-administered lands in the Monument. Burros on NPS-administered lands are managed to prescription set by the 1995 Lake Mead NRA Burro Management Plan. • The herd management level for the Tassi-Gold Butte Herd Management Area will be set to zero on BLM-administered lands in the Monument. Burros will be removed rather than destroyed on site.
Surface Disturbing Activities	
MA-TE-46	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 Pakoon WHA (see Maps 2.5 and 2.6)_

TABLE 2.5. SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES (TE)	
Decision #	Decision Text
<i>Travel Management</i>	
MA-TE-47	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New paved roads will not be authorized in the Pakoon WHA. Temporary upgrading of existing roads and construction of new unpaved roads in the WHA can be authorized only on BLM-administered lands where positive benefits will result for desert tortoise or their habitat. • The BLM and/or NPS will maintain or authorize maintenance of existing roads in desert tortoise habitat, except that non-emergency maintenance activities can 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. • The BLM will implement route designation within the Pakoon WHA. 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.
AMPHIBIANS AND AQUATIC INVERTEBRATES	
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 Monument.
DFC-TE-16	No net loss will occur in the quality and quantity of suitable habitat for endemic amphibians and aquatic invertebrate species within the Monument.
DFC-TE-17	All biologically suitable perennial waters on public lands in the Monument will be occupied by thriving, self-sustaining populations of native, endemic amphibians and aquatic invertebrate species, as appropriate.
DFC-TE-18	New introduced (or re-introduced) populations of relict leopard frog will increase to the point of being viable and self-sustaining.
DFC-TE-19	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-48	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introductions and/or augmentations of relict leopard frogs can be authorized at suitable habitat locations, such as Pakoon Springs and Tassi Springs. Introductions and augmentations will be coordinated closely with the Relict Leopard Frog Conservation Team, AGFD, USFWS, counties, tribes, and adjacent landowners. Introductions can be made in areas where doing so is not detrimental to viability of populations of other native species.

TABLE 2.5. SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES (TE)	
Decision #	Decision Text
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The final Conservation Agreement and Rangeland Conservation Assessment and Strategy for relict leopard frogs will be implemented.
MA-TE-49	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-20	Special status raptor populations will be healthy and self-sustaining throughout their range.
DFC-TE-21	Habitat areas for special status raptors will provide sufficient forage and cover attributes to support thriving populations of the species.
DFC-TE-22	No net loss will occur in the quality and quantity of suitable habitat for special status raptors within the Monument.
DFC-TE-23	Potential roosting and nesting sites (for special status raptors) will be abundant.
DFC-TE-24	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-25	Rodent populations, as a prey base (for special status raptors), within the Monument will be abundant.
DFC-TE-26	Bald eagles and Mexican spotted owls will be recovered and delisted.
DFC-TE-27	The experimental non-essential population of California condor will be at or above 150 individuals, viable, and stable to increasing in number.
DFC-TE-28	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-50	<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 on state and Federal lands in the Monument 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, NPS, 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 Monument will be assessed.
Vegetation Management	
MA-TE-51	<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.

TABLE 2.5. SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES (TE)	
Decision #	Decision Text
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitable and potential habitats will be maintained and upgraded to insure 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 Monument 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-52	Actions that will adversely affect special status raptors during their nesting period may be subject to stipulations, mitigation, or may not be approved.
Recreation Management	
MA-TE-53	<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 can be considered, where appropriate.
SPECIAL STATUS RAPTORS (BALD EAGLE)	
Bald Eagle Habitat Management	
MA-TE-54	<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 in the Monument 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 Monument will be determined.
Surface Disturbing Activities	
MA-TE-55	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The BLM and NPS 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 should be avoided from October 15 to April 15. • The BLM and NPS will implement conservation measures for protection of bald eagles as defined in Appendix G.

TABLE 2.5. SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES (TE)	
Decision #	Decision Text
SPECIAL STATUS RAPTORS (MEXICAN SPOTTED OWL)	
Mexican Spotted Owl Habitat Management	
MA-TE-56	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-57	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-58	<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 and NPS will implement conservation measures for protection of Mexican spotted owl as defined in Appendix G.
SPECIAL STATUS RAPTORS (CALIFORNIA CONDOR)	
California Condor Habitat Management	
MA-TE-59	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The BLM and NPS will continue to actively participate in the recovery of the California condor. • The BLM and NPS will assist in implementation of recovery tasks identified in the recovery plan. • Restoration of California condor into historic habitats in northern Arizona will be continued 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 plan for the species. • The BLM and NPS will identify and, where possible, reduce or eliminate sources of lead contamination for condors within the Monument. The BLM and NPS will encourage voluntary use of non-lead ammunition in the Monument.
Vegetation Management	
MA-TE-60	<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-61	The BLM and NPS will implement conservation measures for protection of California condors as defined in Appendix G.

TABLE 2.5. SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES (TE)	
Decision #	Decision Text
MA-TE-62	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 by the BLM can be subject to additional stipulations and conservation measures as described in Appendix G.
SPECIAL STATUS RAPTORS (PEREGRINE FALCON)	
Peregrine Falcon Habitat Management	
MA-TE-63	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active participation will continue in the post-delisting recovery monitoring of peregrine falcons in the Monument. • Actions that will adversely affect nesting peregrines between March 1 and August 1 can be subject to stipulations, mitigation, or may not be approved
Surface Disturbing Activities	
MA-TE-64	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorized actions, including construction projects, to areas more than 0.5 miles of known peregrine falcon during the active nesting season between April 15 and August 15 will be limited, modified, or relocated. • The BLM and NPS will implement conservation measures for protection of peregrine falcon as defined in Appendix G.
SPECIAL STATUS RAPTORS (BURROWING OWL)	
MA-TE-65	No species-specific augmentations of burrowing owl will be planned or implemented.
RIPARIAN DEPENDENT SPECIAL STATUS BIRDS (ALL RIPARIAN-DEPENDENT SPECIAL STATUS BIRD SPECIES)	
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-TE-29	No net loss will occur in the quality and quantity of suitable habitat for riparian-dependent special status bird species within the Monument.
DFC-TE-30	Occupied habitats will be protected as a first priority.
DFC-TE-31	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-32	SW flycatcher and Yuma clapper rail will be recovered and delisted.
DFC-TE-33	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-34	Riparian vegetation will be sufficiently dense and structurally complex to minimize or eliminate the effects of flycatcher predators and preclude brown-headed cowbirds from finding SW flycatcher nests.
DFC-TE-35	Cottonwood gallery forests will be abundant and provide habitat for yellow-billed cuckoos.
DFC-TE-36	Potential roosting and nesting sites for riparian dependent special status birds will be abundant.

TABLE 2.5. SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES (TE)	
Decision #	Decision Text
B. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
Riparian-Dependent Special Status Bird Species and Habitat Management	
MA-TE-66	<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, NPS, 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-67	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 (see Vegetation and Fire and Fuels 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. 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. • 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 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 and NPS will implement conservation measures for protection of riparian-dependent special status bird species as defined in Appendix G.

TABLE 2.5. SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES (TE)	
Decision #	Decision Text
Grazing Management	
MA-TE-68	<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-69	<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 prior to disposal. Revenues generated from the sale of FLTFA parcels can 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 do 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. • All acquired lands will not have ground or surface water used or reserved for use by non-Federal interests after it is acquired by the government. All existing such uses must be terminated upon acquisition and all rights transferred to the Federal government.
Travel Management	
MA-TE-70	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-71	<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 will not allow for natural stream flow regimes including periodic flood events will not be authorized. • Direct impacts that topple or otherwise destroy nests will be reduced.
Recreation Management	
MA-TE-72	<p>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 Monument. Restrictions can include:</p> <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.

TABLE 2.5. SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES (TE)	
Decision #	Decision Text
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimizing trash, debris, and other attractants to scavengers, predators, and crown-headed cowbirds.
RIPARIAN-DEPENDENT SPECIAL STATUS BIRDS (SOUTHWESTERN WILLOW FLYCATCHER)	
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Habitat Management	
MA-TE-73	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active participation will continue in the recovery of the SW flycatcher. Assistance will be provided in 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 Monument. • 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 SW flycatchers.
Vegetation Management	
MA-TE-74	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitable SW flycatcher habitat should be managed so that its suitable characteristics are not eliminated or degraded. Management will be 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. • 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 SW flycatcher habitat should 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 and NPS will implement conservation measures for protection of SW flycatcher as defined in Appendix G.
Grazing Management	
MA-TE-75	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock will be excluded from suitable SW flycatcher habitat (whether occupied or unoccupied) during the growing season (bud break to leaf drop). Unsurveyed suitable habitat should be considered occupied. If livestock are excluded using fencing, fencing should be inspected and maintained annually.

TABLE 2.5. SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES (TE)	
Decision #	Decision Text
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In potential habitat, it will be determined if livestock grazing is a major stressor or is otherwise preventing development of the habitat into suitable SW 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).
RIPARIAN-DEPENDENT SPECIAL STATUS BIRDS (YUMA CLAPPER RAIL)	
Yuma Clapper Rail Habitat Management	
MA-TE-76	<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-77	<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 should 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-78	<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 Yuma clapper rail habitat. Where this is the case, livestock grazing will be excluded from potential Yuma 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-79	Participation in actions to prevent the need to list yellow-billed cuckoo will continue.
Vegetation Management	
MA-TE-80	<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. salt cedar). 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.

TABLE 2.5. SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES (TE)	
Decision #	Decision Text
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential habitat will be managed to achieve structural and vegetation characteristics necessary to support increasing numbers of breeding yellow-billed cuckoo. Potential habitat should 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-81	<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-82	Intense and repeated human disturbance will be avoided at nesting areas from 15 May through 1 September.

TABLE 2.6. WILD BURROS (HB)	
Decision #	Decision Text
A. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
MA-HB-01	The Herd Management Level will continue to be set at zero on BLM-administered lands. (See Special Status Species decisions).
	Wild horse and burros will not be authorized on NPS-administered lands.

TABLE 2.7. CULTURAL RESOURCES (CL)	
Decision #	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 on BLM-administered lands 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.
DFC-CL-05	Imminent threats from deterioration and potential conflicts with other resource uses on NPS-administered lands will be reduced, mitigated, or eliminated. All actions potentially impacting cultural resources will be assessed via compliance with section 106 of the NHPA and Director’s Order 28 to achieve DFCs.
B. SPECIAL DESIGNATION	
SD-CL-01	The following ACEC designations will be revoked because Monument status provides protection of cultural resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nampaweap (535 acres) • Witch Pool (279 acres)
C. LAND USE ALLOCATIONS	
LA-CL-01	The following sites will continue to be managed for public use (see Map 2.7): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nampaweap • Sawmill Site • Temple Trail • Uinkaret Pueblo • Witch Pool • Tassi Ranch and Waring Ranch
LA-CL-02	The following additional sites will be allocated to public use: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grand Gulch Mine • Pine Ranch

TABLE 2.7. CULTURAL RESOURCES (CL)	
Decision #	Decision Text
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower Kent Ranch • Oak Grove Cabin
C. 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.
D. 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.
IMPL-CL-03	<p>The following implementation actions will occur at Tassi Ranch and Springs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Components of the historic irrigation ditch system will be maintained to allow for preservation of Grand Wash Spring snail, an endemic species. • The historic landscape will be managed so that it maintains historic and ecological integrity. (See Vegetation Management decisions.) • The Tassi Ranch cultural landscape will be nominated for listing on the NRHP. • A cyclic maintenance program will continue
IMPL-CL-04	<p>The following implementation actions will occur at Waring Ranch and Regional Cultural Landscape:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Waring Ranch NRHP listing will be broadened to encompass the entire Kelly Point ranching landscape (Pine Ranch to Kelly Point). • Other features associated with Kelly Point ranching landscape will be examined and assessed for future stabilizing efforts. • Condition assessment and stabilization of outlying cultural resources will continue to be conducted
IMPL-CL-05	The Grand Gulch Mine buildings, Oak Grove Cabin, Pine Ranch, Lower Kent Ranch, and other historic properties will be mapped, stabilized, signed, and interpreted as they are identified, documented, and evaluated.

RESOURCES OF TRADITIONAL IMPORTANCE TO AMERICAN INDIANS	
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-CL-06	Specific information on ancestral and traditional cultural places on the Monument will be protected to the extent allowable by law and, when appropriate, interpreted for the public.
DFC-CL-07	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-08	TCPs of importance and associated with American Indians whose cultural memory, traditions, and lives are closely associated with the Monument will be nominated to the NRHP.
DFC-CL-09	American Indians with cultural and historic ties to the Monument 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 on BLM-administered lands to American Indians for the collection of non-commercial, personal use quantities of herbals, medicines, traditional use items, or items necessary for traditional, religious, or ceremonial purposes.

TABLE 2.8. VISUAL RESOURCES (VR)	
Decision #	Decision Text
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-VR-01	Public lands will be managed in a manner that 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, including Monument objects, will be maintained within the Monument.
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 Monument are as follows (See Appendix H: VRM Classes and Map 2.8 for class areas).</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>
DFC-VR-07	Visual resources identified in the Monument proclamation, such as <i>impressive landscapes; open, undeveloped spaces; engaging scenery; colorful vistas; rugged and beautiful canyons; colorful, lava-capped strata; spectacular geology; and</i> will be protected

TABLE 2.8. VISUAL RESOURCES (VR)	
Decision #	Decision Text
B. LAND USE ALLOCATIONS	
LA-VR-01	<p>The following VRM classes will be designated to support management of the various other resources, such as designated and proposed wilderness, primary travel corridors, areas where wilderness characteristics will be maintained, certain special recreation management areas, and important watershed and wetland areas (Map 2.8).</p> <p>BLM and NPS-administered lands</p> <p>Class I: 291,237 acres</p> <p>Class II: 592,681 acres</p> <p>Class III: 164,389 acres</p> <p>Class IV: 11 acres</p>
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 can include abandoned mines and areas impacted by unauthorized off-road driving, etc. Basic criteria for “practicality” can include 1) location (will the site be in an area with high visual sensitivity and in a foreground/middleground distance zone as mapped in the visual resource inventory?), 2) feasibility (will it be 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 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 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 will appear 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 can include the use of natural materials, screening, painting, project design, location, or restoration. (See Appendix H; 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>

TABLE 2.8. VISUAL RESOURCES (VR)	
Decision #	Decision Text
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 level 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.

TABLE 2.9. SOUNDSCAPES (SN)	
Decision #	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 and NPS will recommend the protection or restoration of natural quiet in and above noise sensitive areas defined as all statutory wilderness areas, National Monument, and all areas managed to maintain wilderness characteristics.
MA-SN-02	The NPS will develop a Soundscape Management Plan for the NPS-administered lands in coordination with similar Lake Mead NRA plans.

TABLE 2.10. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS (WC)	
Decision #	Decision Text
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-WC-01	The following wilderness characteristics will be maintained on both BLM and NPS-administered lands: <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. (See Vegetation Management decisions.)
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 will be maintained, nor will these acres be designated as Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) or proposed for wilderness in this Approved Plan. Decisions to maintain wilderness characteristics will apply to the following area (See Map 2.9): 215,345 acres
C. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
Visual Resource Management	
MA-WC-01	Any changes to the characteristic landscape must be very low on 5,575 acres, low on 180,183 acres, can be moderate on 29,587 acres, and high on 0 acres.
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 on BLM-administered lands, and other surface disturbing actions can be authorized in areas managed to maintain wilderness characteristics to achieve DFCs. (See Vegetation Management decisions.)
MA-WC-04	New projects or maintenance of existing projects that enhance wildlife habitat or other resources can be allowed, provided they can be designed to be substantially unnoticeable over time.

TABLE 2.10. WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS (WC)	
Decision #	Decision Text
MA-WC-05	Natural processes will be primarily relied on to restore, over time, locations where human imprints are found. When natural process will not restore areas within a reasonable timeframe or when resource damage will continue, a mix of chemical, biological, mechanical, and fire tools will be used consistent with DFCs of areas managed for wilderness characteristics.
Fire Management	
MA-WC-06	Within areas managed to maintain wilderness characteristics, the BLM and NPS 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. (See Vegetation Management decisions.)
Motorized and Mechanized Uses	
MA-WC-07	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-08	Non-motorized competitive events can be authorized where wilderness characteristics will be maintained provided they are consistent with achieving DFCs and, in the Monument, consistent with the proclamations.
Land Use Authorizations	
MA-WC-09	New ROWs will be discouraged within avoidance areas, which include areas managed to maintain wilderness characteristics. On BLM-administered lands, an exception can be granted for communication sites necessary for public safety where no other suitable sites are available. (See Lands and Realty decisions.) 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.

TABLE 2.11. LANDS AND REALTY (LR)	
Decision #	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 and NPS resource programs) for the use and enjoyment of current and future generations and for the protection and conservation of resources.
DFC-LR-02	All Federal lands (both BLM and NPS administered) within the Monument will be retained in accordance with the proclamations.
DFC-LR-03	Lands or interests in lands (both BLM and NPS administered) can be acquired to complement existing resource values and further/enhance the objectives of the proclamation/Monument.
B. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
Land Tenure Decisions	
<i>Acquisitions/Retentions</i>	
MA-LR-01	All BLM and NPS-administered lands and interests in lands (including minerals) will be retained in Federal ownership within the Monument. Non-federally-administered lands and interests in lands (including legal access to landlocked public land) will be acquired within the Monument by BLM/NPS from willing sellers by purchase, exchange, or donation. Exchanges with the State of Arizona to acquire state land interests within the Monument 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.
MA-LR-02	Both BLM and NPS-administered lands and interests in lands within the Monument will, upon acquisition, be reserved and/or managed as a part of the Monument, wilderness, etc., consistent with planning guidance and objectives.
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, acquisition of the mineral estate will be pursued on all BLM and NPS-administered lands within the Monument; and b) where the mineral estate is in Federal ownership and the surface estate is in non-Federal ownership, acquisition of the surface estate will be pursued on all BLM and NPS-administered lands within the Monument.
<i>Disposals</i>	
MA-LR-04	Land exchanges may be considered within the Monument where site-specific NEPA analysis determines the protective purposes of the Monument will be furthered.
Land Use Authorizations	
MA-LR-05	No new ROWs or ancillary public facilities should be processed within the Monument except for a) ROWs pursuant to existing policies and practices such as, but not limited to, scientific monitoring stations, repeaters, utilities, water facilities, and access or other needs identified on private or state inholdings, public facilities, or administrative sites; and b) ROWs within the boundary of existing ROWs or

TABLE 2.11. LANDS AND REALTY (LR)	
Decision #	Decision Text
	designated ROW corridors. ROWs will only be authorized where site-specific NEPA analysis determines that the proposed action is consistent with protections required by the Monument proclamations and with DFCs described in the Approved Plan. Mitigation measures may include underground placement of linear ROWs along existing roads and special protection measures for archaeological resources, among others. (See Special Status Species and Cultural Resources decisions.)
MA-LR-06	New ROWs authorizing new physical facilities (new tower or building) at Mt. Logan and Hudson (West Point) communication sites 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-07	On BLM-administered lands, minimum impact permits within the Monument will be evaluated and authorized on a case-by-case basis where site-specific NEPA analysis determines that impacts to the objects or values for which the Monument were designated will be negligible.
MA-LR-08	Existing ROWs in BLM wilderness areas (i.e., exclusion areas) will be evaluated prior to expiration, and if still needed, will be authorized under 43 CFR 2920.
MA-LR-09	The unoccupied Lime Kiln Utility Corridor shown on the Western Utility Group priority corridor map beginning at the Navajo McCullough power line on the Arizona Strip FO, crossing through the northern portion of Parashant, and ending on the Arizona Strip FO at the Arizona/Nevada state line will be terminated. A portion of this corridor now lies within Parashant which precludes use of this segment of the corridor altogether.
C. IMPLEMENTATION DECISIONS	
IMPL-LR-01	Nixon Spring Administrative Site withdrawal (PLO 5413, March 21, 1974) will be recommended for revocation.
IMPL-LR-02	The Hybrid Oak Withdrawal will be recommended for revocation (318 total acres; 164 in Parashant and 154 in Arizona Strip FO).

TABLE 2.12. LIVESTOCK GRAZING (GM)	
Decision #	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 C) and Vital Sign Standards on NPS-administered lands, 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.
DFC-GM-03	Sensitive resources on NPS-administered lands will demonstrate no long-term degradation due to livestock grazing management techniques and restoration actions.
DFC-GM-04	Monument values will be maintained, protected, and improved.
B. LAND USE ALLOCATIONS	
LA-GM-01	On BLM-administered lands, 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 2.10).
LA-GM-02	By administrative action in 1990, grazing on the NPS portion of the Parashant Allotment was made unavailable in perpetuity. The allotment boundaries are modified to include only BLM-administered lands.
LA-GM-03	Livestock grazing on the Home Ranch Allotment was terminated based on a 1967 written agreement between NPS and the grazing permittee and is therefore unavailable in perpetuity. The allotment no longer exists.
LA-GM-04	The Tassi Allotment described in the 1998 LUP Amendment will continue to be unavailable for grazing. (See Special Status Species decisions.) By administrative action at the same time, that portion of the Tassi Allotment on NPS-administered lands was made unavailable in perpetuity for grazing. The allotment boundaries are modified to include only BLM-administered lands.
LA-GM-05	The portion of the Mosby-Nay Allotment within the former Pakoon ACEC will be unavailable for grazing. The remainder of the allotment will be available for grazing. (See Special Status Species decisions.)
LA-GM-06	Those portions of the Pakoon Springs Allotment within the former Pakoon ACEC will be unavailable for grazing. In addition, the unavailable area will be expanded from the southern allotment boundary north up Pakoon Wash approx. 3 miles, and up Cedar Wash and Cottonwood Wash to approx. Wayne’s Well. This will include the Pakoon Springs area.
LA-GM-07	The entire Pakoon Allotment will be available for grazing, including the area within the former Pakoon ACEC (Grand Gulch Wash area). (See Special Status Species decisions.)
LA-GM-08	Tuweep Allotment will be authorized for yearlong grazing in accordance with the approved AMP.

TABLE 2.12. LIVESTOCK GRAZING (GM)	
Decision #	Decision Text
C. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
MA-GM-01	On NPS-administered lands, livestock grazing will be administered within NPS policy, the proclamation, and Lake Mead NRA enabling legislation, and verified through the Vital Signs monitoring program. On NPS-administered lands, when appropriate, the implementation of BLM standards and guidelines may be modified for use on NPS-administered lands by incorporating NPS Vital Signs initiatives. Any land health standards applied on NPS-administered lands will be in compliance with NPS Management Policies (2006).
MA-GM-02	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. Sheep or goats will not be authorized on NPS-administered lands. (See Wildlife and Fish decisions.) Animals other than cattle and horses will not be authorized for livestock grazing purposes on NPS-administered lands.
MA-GM-03	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 on BLM and NPS-administered lands consistent with the appropriate enabling legislation. These guidelines address management practices at the grazing allotment management plan (AMP) level and are intended to maintain desirable conditions or improve undesirable rangeland conditions within reasonable time frames. (See Appendix C.)
MA-GM-04	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-05	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 on BLM and NPS-administered lands and Vital Sign standards on NPS-administered lands. Appropriate and timely actions will be implemented to deal with those areas not meeting the standards.
MA-GM-06	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 (C), managed custodially to protect resource conditions and values; Maintain (M), managed to maintain current satisfactory resource conditions and are actively managed to ensure that the condition of resource values do not decline; and Improve (I), actively managed to improve unsatisfactory resource conditions.
MA-GM-07	The category of grazing allotments will be changed as objectives are accomplished and/or conditions change. See Appendix D for current specific allotment category assignments, grazing systems, preference, etc.
MA-GM-08	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%.

TABLE 2.12. LIVESTOCK GRAZING (GM)	
Decision #	Decision Text
MA-GM-09	Any hay or other feed used in administering the livestock operation will be certified weed-free.
MA-GM-10	Water developments in listed species habitats can be modified to minimize adverse effects to the species. (See Special Status Species decisions.)
MA-GM-11	Season of use and other management prescriptions consistent with achieving DFCs, will be established on that portion of the Mosby-Nay Allotment outside the former Pakoon ACEC, and available for grazing.
MA-GM-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That portion of the Pakoon Springs Allotment, which remains available for grazing, will be managed as a forage reserve for livestock grazing. Season of use and other management prescriptions consistent with achieving DFCs, will be established along with a management plan detailing specifics of grazing use. The management plan will be developed in cooperation with permittees and interested parties. • The option to reconfigure the allotment or any portion of the allotment to protect other priority resource values and/or promote more effective management as provided in 43 CFR 4110.2-4 will be considered. (See Special Status Species decisions.) • Under the forage reserve concept, any livestock use will be on a temporary basis. Livestock grazing use will be at BLM’s discretion and will be designed to complement management of desert tortoise habitat, both inside this allotment and other allotments with desert tortoise habitat, and to provide rest and deferment on other allotments undergoing restoration treatments, areas with fire damage, or other actions that establish an AMP or livestock grazing system. • Under the forage reserve concept, the BLM will assume maintenance of those facilities determined to be necessary for orderly protection and management of resources, including existing water developments on land the BLM continues to manage in the Pakoon Springs Allotment to ensure availability for wildlife use.
MA-GM-13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grazing use within the former Pakoon ACEC portion (Grand Gulch Wash area) of the Pakoon Allotment will not be allowed between March 15 and October 15. Fencing at Eds’ Pond will be required to facilitate this restriction. (See Special Status Species decisions.) • Season of use and other management prescriptions consistent with achieving DFCs will be established on the entire allotment, along with a management plan detailing specifics of grazing use. • Ephemeral extensions can be authorized on the lands outside the former Pakoon ACEC, in the Pakoon Allotment to June 1 when conditions outlined in Guideline 3-5, of the Arizona Standards for Rangeland Health are met.
MA-GM-14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The BLM portion of the Parashaunt Allotment will continue to be managed as a forage reserve. Under the forage reserve concept, any livestock use will be on a temporary basis. Livestock grazing use will be at BLM’s discretion and will be designed to complement management of other resources and to provide rest and deferment on other allotments undergoing restoration treatments, areas with fire damage, or other actions that establish an AMP or livestock grazing system, and help stabilize the livestock industry. • Under the forage reserve concept, the BLM will assume maintenance of those facilities determined to be necessary for orderly protection and management of resources, including existing water developments on land the BLM continues to manage in the Parashaunt Allotment to ensure availability for wildlife use.

TABLE 2.12. LIVESTOCK GRAZING (GM)	
Decision #	Decision Text
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A management plan has been developed for the Parashaunt allotment in cooperation with permittees and interested parties. The management plan specifies how the allotment will be managed, as well as season of use and other management consistent with achieving DFCs. This plan will be updated upon completion of the LUP or as needed to keep it current.
MA-GM-15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tuweep Allotment will be managed as a forage reserve allotment with livestock grazing being at the BLM’s discretion, consistent with achieving DFCs. • Under the forage reserve concept, any livestock use will be on a temporary basis. • The option to reconfigure the allotment or any portion of the allotment to protect other priority resource values and/or promote more effective management as provided in 43 CFR 4110.2-4 will be considered. • A management plan will be developed for the allotment in cooperation with permittees and interested parties. The management plan will specify how the allotment will be managed, as well as season of use and other management consistent with achieving DFCs. • Under the forage reserve concept, the BLM will assume maintenance of those facilities determined to be necessary for orderly protection and management of resources, including existing water developments on land the BLM continues to manage in the Tuweep Allotment to ensure availability for wildlife use.
MA-GM-16	Acquired lands will be incorporated into the management scheme for the Tuweep Allotment.
MA-GM-17	Livestock grazing use on the Tuweep Allotment will be managed to complement current and future forest restoration research, and to provide rest and deferment on other allotments undergoing restoration treatments, areas with fire damage, or other actions that establish an AMP or livestock grazing system.

TABLE 2.13. MINERALS MANAGEMENT (MI)	
Decision #	Decision Text
A. LAND USE ALLOCATION	
Salable Minerals	
LA-MI-01	The BLM, NPS, and county will continue to use mineral materials from existing material sites, washes, arroyos, and stock tanks on BLM-administered lands for road maintenance projects provided the use is consistent with Plan objectives and protection of Monument objects.
LA-MI-02	NPS-administered lands within Parashant are closed to mineral entry (Lake Mead NRA Minerals Management Plan, 1986).

TABLE 2.14. RECREATION & VISITOR SERVICES/INTERPRETATION & ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION (RR)	
Decision #	Decision Text
RECREATION & VISITOR SERVICES	
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-RR-01	Recreation and visitor services will be managed to provide varying levels of structured recreation opportunities that offer a range of specific benefits, activities, and experiences within outdoor settings (Special Recreation Management Areas [SRMAs]; See Map 11).
DFC-RR-02	Information needed to plan, prepare, and choose safe, enjoyable and appropriate uses of the Monument will be available to the public.
DFC-RR-03	The NPS and BLM will work to provide seamless service to the public and use their resources accordingly
DFC-RR-04	Existing opportunities for visitors to enjoy sightseeing and viewing wildlife in the Backways TMAs will be maintained/enhanced.
DFC-RR-05	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-06	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 and Monument objects, where appropriate.
DFC-RR-07	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 and Monument objects, where appropriate.
DFC-RR-08	NPS-administered lands will be managed primarily for their wilderness values, and in accordance with Primitive TMA objectives.
Specific Recreation Management Area	
DFC-RR-09	One type of Recreation Management Area (RMAs) is identified in the land use plan for the Monument, SRMAs, which are also identified as Special Management Areas (SMAs) on NPS-administered lands.
DFC-RR-10	NPS SMAs typically involve the NPS proposed wilderness areas, as well as any areas managed to maintain wilderness characteristics. SMA management will be blended with SRMA management in the Parashant where appropriate.
DFC-RR-11	Section A.2. of Table 2.14 above describes the specific DFCs for each SRMA. The conditions described for a given SRMA is targeted for that SRMA where it is allocated. 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) will be identified, with each zone providing for a particular recreation niche (see Glossary) within the overall SRMA. (See Map 2.11 for SRMAs and Map 2.12 for RMZs). Each RMZ will

TABLE 2.14. RECREATION & VISITOR SERVICES/INTERPRETATION & ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION (RR)

Decision #	Decision Text
	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. (See Appendix J and Maps 2.13 to 2.15 for setting allocations).
DFC-RR-13	The primary strategy for the Parashant SRMA/NPS SMA will be to target a demonstrated undeveloped recreation-tourism market demand from local community and regional/national visitors for trophy hunting opportunities, guided backcountry tours, hiking, viewing and appreciating wildland landscapes and cultural sites, canyoneering and motorized/mechanized/non-mechanized exploring. This demand is supported by the area’s distinctive remote, rugged landscape; its proximity to the Grand Canyon; its vast size; and the largely open and undeveloped character of its recreation settings. Regional and local recreation-tourism visitors value this area for the distinctive kinds of dispersed recreation it produces. (See Appendix J for more information.)
DFC-RR-14	<p>The Shivwits Frontier RMZ will be managed for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable access for scenic, natural, open-space appreciation, and exploration recreation adventure somewhat close to nearby communities. • By the year 2010, this zone will be managed to produce opportunities for visitors to enjoy sustainable, multiple travel mode access to scenic, natural, open-space settings for both day and overnight recreation, providing no less than 75% of responding visitors and affected community residents at least a “moderate” realization of these benefits (i.e., 3.0 on a probability scale where 1=not at all, 2=somewhat, 3=moderate, 4=total realization). • Vehicle exploring, camping, hunting, hiking, viewing scenery. • Enjoying going out exploring on my/our own; feeling good about solitude, being isolated and independent; developing your skills and abilities • <i>Personal Benefits:</i> Improved skills for outdoor enjoyment; greater self-reliance; closer relationship with the natural world; greater sense of adventure; improved mental well-being; greater sensitivity to/awareness of outdoor aesthetics, nature’s art and its elegance • <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 (See Appendix J for setting descriptions):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Physical Benefits:</i> Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized to Roded Natural, with regard to remoteness and Primitive to Roded Natural, with regard to naturalness and recreation facilities • <i>Social Benefits:</i> Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized to Roded Natural, with regard to group size; Primitive to Semi-Primitive Motorized, with regard to evidence of use and contacts • <i>Administrative Benefits:</i> Primitive to Roded Natural, with regard to visitor services; Primitive to Semi-Primitive Motorized, with regard to management controls; and Primitive to Rural, with regard to mechanized/motorized use (See Travel Management Section for decisions regarding access for administrative uses)

TABLE 2.14. RECREATION & VISITOR SERVICES/INTERPRETATION & ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION (RR)	
Decision #	Decision Text
DFC-RR-15	<p>The Parashant Wildlands RMZ will be managed for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extreme, world class, deep wildlands exploration in remote and rugged Grand Canyon country. • Recreation adventure in the rugged, canyons and cliffs adjacent to Grand Canyon, providing no less than 75% of responding visitors and affected community residents at least a “moderate” realization of these benefits (i.e., 3.0 on a probability scale where 1=not at all, 2=somewhat, 3=moderate, 4= total realization). A separate NPS WHP will be developed to address resource conditions and visitor experience in NPS proposed wilderness areas. • Hiking, backpacking, hunting, canyoneering, vehicle exploring. • Enjoying Risk Taking Adventure; savoring the total sensory--sight, sound, and smell--experience of natural landscape • <i>Personal Benefits</i>: Improved outdoor knowledge, skills, and self-confidence; improved appreciation of nature’s splendor; enhanced sense of personal freedom; greater sensitivity to/awareness of outdoor aesthetics, nature’s art and its elegance. • <i>Household & Community Benefits</i>: Increased independence/autonomy. • <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 (See Appendix J for setting descriptions):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Physical Benefits</i>: Primitive to Rooded Natural, with regard to remoteness and naturalness and Primitive to Semi-Primitive Motorized, with regard to and recreation facilities. • <i>Social Benefits</i>: Primitive to Semi-Primitive Motorized regard to group size, evidence of use, and contacts. • <i>Administrative Benefits</i>: Primitive to Semi-Primitive Motorized, with regard to visitor services, management controls and Primitive to Rural, with regard to mechanized/motorized use, with regard to mechanized/motorized use (see Travel Management decisions regarding access for administrative uses).
B. LAND USE ALLOCATIONS	
LA-RR-01	<p>The RMAs (both Special and Extensive), accompanying RMZs within each SRMA, and NPS SMAs will be identified as follows (See Appendix J for more information about RMAs):</p> <p>Parashant SRMA/NPS SMA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLM SRMA: 839,234 acres • NPS SMA: 209,083 acres • Shivwits Frontier RMZ: 559,662 acres • Parashant Wildlands RMZ: 488,655 acres

TABLE 2.14. RECREATION & VISITOR SERVICES/INTERPRETATION & ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION (RR)	
Decision #	Decision Text
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 will be 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 within nearby communities, with the exception of the Virgin River SRMA where a small contact facility can 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 (see Appendix J, Physical Setting (Facilities) and Administrative Setting (Management Controls) for descriptions of settings components). • Where extensive recreation management areas (ERMAs) will be 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.
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.

TABLE 2.14. RECREATION & VISITOR SERVICES/INTERPRETATION & ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION (RR)	
Decision #	Decision Text
Recreation Administration Actions	
<i>Visitor Limits and Regulations</i>	
MA-RR-09	Recreational activities can 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. Carrying capacities may be established as WHPs and activity plans are completed.
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 should occupy one area on BLM-administered lands within the Monument 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	Camping can be limited in listed species and other sensitive habitats (See Special Status Species and Vegetation Management decisions). Camping can be restricted or limited to protect cultural and/ or natural resources through campsite monitoring and LAC.
MA-RR-14	Vehicle camping along designated routes will be allowed only at existing sites where previous camping use is evident. However, existing sites that overlie or are causing significant impacts to sensitive resources will be closed and new sites can be made available in locations where resource impacts are lessened.
MA-RR-15	Non-motorized, dispersed camping will be allowed subject to Trail and Travel Management decisions.
MA-RR-16	Recreational shooting on BLM-administered lands will be allowed except where public health and safety is jeopardized and subject to state and local laws. (See Special Status Species and Public Health for specific decisions.) Voluntary use of non-lead ammunition will be encouraged. Recreational shooting will not be allowed on NPS-administered lands.
MA-RR-17	On BLM-administered lands, collection of antlers or other unregulated animal parts will be allowed. (See Travel Management for vehicular decisions, and Wildlife and Fish and Special Status Species for animal parts). On NPS-administered lands, no collection of antlers or animal parts will be allowed. Recreational collecting of Monument resources, such as rocks, mineral specimens, petrified wood, fossils, or plants will be prohibited. (See Travel Management for vehicular decisions and Vegetation Management for collection of plants.)
MA-RR-18	Collection of dead and down wood for campfires will be allowed, subject to fire restrictions.
MA-RR-19	Recreational stock use can be limited in listed species and other sensitive habitats or near cultural properties.

TABLE 2.14. RECREATION & VISITOR SERVICES/INTERPRETATION & ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION (RR)	
Decision #	Decision Text
MA-RR-20	Certified weed-free feed is required for all recreation stock use.
MA-RR-21	Where geocaches are allowed, they can remain so long as acceptable resource and social conditions will be 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, or where identified Monument objects will be at risk. • In-the-ground placement of geocaches will be prohibited in designated and NPS proposed wilderness areas.
<i>Permits and Fees</i>	
MA-RR-23	Visitor limits, regulations, or restrictions can 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	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	No motorized speed events will be authorized in the Monument.
MA-RR-26	No competitive events will be authorized in wilderness or NPS proposed wilderness.
MA-RR-27	<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 or proposed wilderness should meet guidelines for commercial activities within wilderness. • Recreation activities requiring use authorization can be limited in listed species and other sensitive habitats. (See Special Status Species and Vegetation Management decisions.)

INTERPRETATION & ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION	
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-RR-16	The Monument’s interpretation and environmental education program will be grounded in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Monument’s natural and cultural resources • Themes related to the Monument’s purpose, significance, and mission statements, and • The BLM’s and NPS’ missions and goals.
DFC-RR-17	The public will understand and appreciate the purposes and significance of the Monument and their resources for this and future generations.
DFC-RR-18	The public will understand the importance of natural and cultural resources in the Monument through interpretive, watchable wildlife, and other environmental education programs.
B. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
MA-RR-28	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-29	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.
MA-RR-30	“Views,” a program that provides multimedia based educational experience opportunities available through visitor centers and online, will be created.

TABLE 2.15. TRAVEL MANAGEMENT (TM)	
Decision #	Decision Text
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-TM-01	The region’s remoteness, scenic beauty, open spaces, and Monument objects 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, regulatory needs, and Monument objects 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>Backways TMA</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, and fuelwood, 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. • 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-06	<p><u>Specialized TMA</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, and fuelwood, as well as private, state, and other land ownership needs and a variety of local, state, and Federal agency

TABLE 2.15. TRAVEL MANAGEMENT (TM)										
Decision #	Decision Text									
	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 can be present when necessary to protect resources or educate visitors. 									
DFC-TM-07	<p><u>Primitive TMA</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 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										
TMA										
LA-TM-01	<p>TMA will not be formally allocated or designated. Per Land Use Planning Handbook, H-1601-1, TMA will be delineated as follows (see Appendix K and Map 2.16):</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>• Backways</td> <td>90,948 ac.</td> <td>9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Specialized</td> <td>257,302 ac.</td> <td>24%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Primitive</td> <td>700,067 ac.</td> <td>67%</td> </tr> </table>	• Backways	90,948 ac.	9%	• Specialized	257,302 ac.	24%	• Primitive	700,067 ac.	67%
• Backways	90,948 ac.	9%								
• Specialized	257,302 ac.	24%								
• Primitive	700,067 ac.	67%								
Off-Highway Vehicles										
LA-TM-02	<p>The following OHV area (polygons) designations will be subject to valid existing rights and administrative purposes (see Glossary). They are required land use plan decisions and cover area (polygon) designations. Specific route designations are implementation level decisions and can be found below in Section 2.b., Route Designations. Prior to the full implementation of OHV area designations, bureau policy will be followed regarding compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA (see Map 2.17).</p>									

TABLE 2.15. TRAVEL MANAGEMENT (TM)	
Decision #	Decision Text
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On BLM and NPS land, 285,647 acres will be closed to motorized and mechanized vehicle use, which includes BLM designated wilderness and NPS proposed wilderness (see Map 2.17). Motorized and mechanized vehicle use will be limited to designated roads on 762,669 acres on BLM and NPS land see Map 2.17).
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, BLM, and NPS 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.
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, potential frequencies, and acceptable intensities maintenance (See Appendix K).
MA-TM-04	Motorized or mechanized use of administrative routes in “closed” areas will be 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 vehicular travel in the Monument will be allowed only on roads designated as part of the transportation system. To protect Monument objects, no areas will be authorized for driving off these designated roads (e.g., cross-country) except for authorized administrative and emergency purposes.
MA-TM-06	In areas designated as “limited” in the Monument and along national trails, motorized use will keep within the designated road with reasonable use of the shoulder and immediate roadside, allowing for vehicle passage, emergency stopping, or parking, unless otherwise posted.
MA-TM-07	For roads that are designated open, management discretion to limit or close a route can be exercised where necessary through emergency closure to protect Monument objects.
MA-TM-08	Use of non-motorized, wheeled game carriers to retrieve kills will be allowed in all areas of the Monument except designated and NPS proposed wilderness.
MA-TM-09	On NPS-administered lands, per the 1979 Wilderness Proposal and the 1986 GMP, designated roads will be cherry-stemmed through proposed wilderness.
MA-TM-10	Roads designated for motorized/mechanized vehicle use by administrative users only, will allow only the minimum motorized or mechanized use necessary for the administration of the area or the exercise of the right or permitted use.

TABLE 2.15. TRAVEL MANAGEMENT (TM)	
Decision #	Decision Text
MA-TM-11	On roads adjacent to NPS proposed wilderness and within the wilderness boundary setback, visitors can park only on the road shoulder and immediate roadside, allowing for vehicle passage and emergency stopping, unless otherwise posted.
C. IMPLEMENTATION DECISIONS	
Route Designation	
IMPL-TM-01	Prior to the full implementation of route designations, the requirements of AZ IM 2006-043, Attachment 19, will be met regarding compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA.
IMPL-TM-02	<p>Routes will be designated as follow (See Designated Transportation System on Map 2.18 and Route Evaluation Reports© or more detailed maps on the CD version that accompanies this Approved Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • O: open to all users for motorized/mechanized travel (various special mitigating measures designed to ensure Monument objects or other sensitive or important resources are protected may apply. Route Evaluation Report© designations = O or Mitigate Open [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>BLM-administered lands:</p> <p>O: 1270 miles A: 176 miles NM: 28 miles</p> <p>NPS-administered lands</p> <p>O: 116 miles A: 417 miles NM: 9 miles</p>
Trail Systems Designation	
IMPL-TM-03	<p>State Trails System: Mt. Trumbull Trail will continue to be managed as an Arizona State Trail System component.</p> <p>State Trails System: Temple Trail (lower section) will continue to be managed as an Arizona State Trail System component.</p>
Route Closures	
IMPL-TM-04	<p>Routes will be closed as follows (See Designated Transportation System on Map 2.18 and Route Evaluation Reports© and Sub-region Maps and more detailed maps on the CD version of this Approved Plan):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C: closed to all motorized and mechanized use (with an objective of future natural and/or project rehabilitation. Route Evaluation Report© designations = C)

TABLE 2.15. TRAVEL MANAGEMENT (TM)	
Decision #	Decision Text
	C: 174 miles (BLM)
	C: 17 miles (NPS)
TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES	
A. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS	
DFC-TM-08	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 Approved Plan.
TMA s	
DFC-TM-09	Transportation facilities that will be available, suitable, and appropriate in the Monument will vary by TMA.
C. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
Management of Transportation Facilities	
MA-TM-12	Installations/structures (e.g., unobtrusive barriers, gates, signs) on or along routes will be allowed when they will be the minimum necessary to control unauthorized use and when consistent with TMA objectives.
MA-TM-13	Routes causing resource damage or with safety concerns can be rerouted and/or reclaimed. Minor rerouting of roads into areas where wilderness characteristics will be maintained can be considered when it is determined that: 1) it will resolve 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 and Section 106.
MA-TM-14	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-15	No new roads will be allowed in BLM designated wilderness areas (95,109 acres) or on NPS proposed wilderness (190,479 acres).
MA-TM-16	Routes where motorized/mechanized vehicle use will be authorized for administrative use only may be designated as trails for non-motorized public use.
MA-TM-17	Trail construction (non-motorized and non-mechanized only) will occur to support protection and/or enhancement of Monument objects, RMZ objectives or to resolve issues of public safety, user conflicts, or resource protection.
MA-TM-18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing material sites on BLM-administered lands will continue to be used for BLM, NPS, and county route maintenance needs. New material sites will not be authorized on BLM and NPS-administered lands.
MA-TM-19	Route maintenance will occur within standard widths based on route type. Widening, passing lanes, realignments, or travel surface upgrades can occur if:

TABLE 2.15. TRAVEL MANAGEMENT (TM)	
Decision #	Decision Text
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection and/or enhancement of Monument objects will be ensured. • They will be needed to achieve route standards. • They will be consistent with Travel Management Decisions and Appendix K: Appropriate Route Construction and Maintenance Standards by TMA. • They will be needed for public safety.
MA-TM-20	Existing routes will be closed and rehabilitated where public or administrative needs cease to exist or where there will be unacceptable impacts to resources/Monument objects.
MA-TM-21	New permanent routes will not be constructed adjacent to or within designated wilderness or NPS proposed wilderness.
MA-TM-22	On NPS-administered lands, travel corridors will be restricted to existing roads established according to the Lake Mead NRA GMP (1986).
MA-TM-23	On NPS-administered lands, roads will be maintained only within the existing disturbed travel surface. If needed for resource protection and/or visitor safety, minor modifications outside of existing corridors may occur with appropriate documentation and compliance.
MA-TM-24	New permanent motorized road construction on BLM-administered lands will be the minimum necessary to achieve Approved Plan provisions and to produce targeted recreation opportunities and benefits in RMZs if protection and/or enhancement of Monument objects will be ensured. However, new permanent roads will not be constructed in areas managed to maintain wilderness characteristics.
MA-TM-25	A travel management plan will be developed and maintained that supports resource protection and uses identified in this Approved Plan. (See Appendix K, TMAs and transportation plan contents.)
MA-TM-26	<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-27	New roads on BLM-administered lands, once authorized and constructed, will become part of the designated transportation system; closed routes will be removed from the transportation system and plan.

TABLE 2.16. SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS (AC, WM)	
Decision #	Decision Text
CONGRESSIONALLY DESIGNATED WILDERNESS (BLM) AND PROPOSED WILDERNESS (NPS) (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 leave 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 (see Map 2.7) and seven NPS proposed wilderness will be protected and enhanced (see Map 2.9). 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 2.16. SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS (AC, WM)	
Decision #	Decision Text
DFC-WM-06	BLM wilderness areas and NPS proposed wilderness will be managed to be ecologically sustainable and resilient to natural and human-caused perturbations. (See Vegetation and Fire and Fuels Management decisions.) The NPS and BLM will strive to preserve or restore the natural quiet and natural sounds associated with the physical and biological resources of designated and proposed wilderness.
DFC-WM-07	Ecological DFCs will be adopted as objectives for wilderness areas. (See Vegetation and Fire and Fuels Management decisions.)
B. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	
MA-WM-01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lands within BLM wilderness areas and NPS proposed wilderness can 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 by the BLM and NPS in all decisions, giving greatest weight to accomplishing objectives via natural processes and non-mechanized/non-motorized means. When fire will be managed in designated BLM wilderness areas or NPS proposed wilderness, MIST will be used. Fire management actions will be consistent with the wilderness management objectives and guidelines described in the BLM and Lake Mead Fire Management Plans.
MA-WM-02	NPS proposed wilderness will be as described and delineated in the Lake Mead NRA 1979 Wilderness Proposal.
MA-WM-03	Per NPS Management Policies and Wilderness Management Policies (Director’s Order 41), proposed wilderness will continue to be managed as designated wilderness, allowing no actions that will diminish its wilderness characteristics until the legislative process of wilderness designation has been completed.
MA-WM-04	Subsurface mineral rights will be acquired from willing sellers on NPS-administered lands where NPS manages the surface estate.
Wilderness Management Plans	
MA-WM-05	Existing BLM WHPs will be evaluated and amended where necessary to conform to new management direction where appropriate, such as Monument proclamations, DFCs, or listed species recovery plans.
MA-WM-06	A WHP will be developed to guide the preservation, management, and use of NPS wilderness resources (NPS-WD-3).
Wilderness Restoration	
MA-WM-07	Prescribed fire and fire use can be used in areas classified as Wildland Fire Use within BLM wilderness areas and NPS proposed wilderness to achieve DFCs and wilderness area management objectives described in each agency’s Fire Management Plan. Vegetation can also be treated manually.
MA-WM-08	Natural processes will be primarily relied on to restore areas of pre-existing human imprints in BLM wilderness and NPS proposed wilderness. Where proactive restoration of wilderness conditions is desirable, BLM and NPS will require conformance with BLM wilderness policy (BLM Manual 8560 and NPS Director’s Order 41), and may require restoration plans to address restoration of pre-existing human impacts.

TABLE 2.16. SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS (AC, WM)	
Decision #	Decision Text
MA-WM-09	In conformance with BLM wilderness policy (BLM Manual 8560) for BLM wilderness areas and NPS policies (NPS Director's Order 41) for proposed wilderness, 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.
AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN (AC)	
A. SPECIAL DESIGNATION	
SD-AC-01	The Nampaweap ACEC will be revoked because Monument status provides additional protection of resources beyond ACEC designation.
SD-AC-02	The Witch Pool ACEC will be revoked because Monument status provides additional protection of resources beyond ACEC designation.
SD-AC-03	The Pakoon ACEC for protection of the threatened desert tortoise and Mojave Desert Ecological Zone will be revoked because Monument status provides additional protection of resources beyond that afforded by ACEC designation.
RESOURCE CONSERVATION AREAS	
A. LAND USE ALLOCATION	
LA-RC-01	The Mt. Trumbull RCA (88,654 acres) designation will be revoked because the Monument provides adequate protection of resources. A portion of this RCA falls within the Arizona Strip FO and will also be revoked (13,651 acres).
LA-RC-02	The Parashant RCA (39,854 acres) designation will be revoked because the Monument provides adequate protection of resources.

TABLE 2.17. PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY (HM)	
Decision #	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 and NPS-administered lands 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	On BLM-administered lands, recreational shooting will be allowed within the context of the law. Recreational shooting will not be authorized on NPS-administered lands.
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 2.18. SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH (SR)	
Decision #	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 insure compatibility and reporting of results.
MA-SR-02	The collection of any objects in the Monument will not be authorized except by permit for scientific research or use.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS

Administrative actions 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 and NPS, often required by FLPMA or the Organic Act, 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 Monument are listed below. This is, however, not a complete list of all standard operating procedures required by law or policy that the BLM and NPS will use in administering the resources and uses of this Monument.

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.

Cave and Karst Resources

- Inventories for cave and karst resources will continue.

Vegetation Management (All Ecological Zones)

- Desired Plant Community Objectives
 - Ecological site inventories will be completed to determine site potentials and ecological conditions.
 - 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 and NPS 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.
- On NPS-administered lands, wildlife decisions and specific actions from this Approved Plan will be guided by a cooperative planning process focusing on ecosystem management that perpetuates a natural distribution of native wildlife in a mosaic of their associated habitats within a normal range of variability. Plans will be developed cooperatively involving AGFD, BLM, USFWS, and interested stakeholders. Plans will integrate BLM Habitat Management Plans.

Fish and Wildlife (Kaibab Squirrel)

- Kaibab squirrel populations will be monitored in cooperation with AGFD. Standardized surveys will be used to inventory populations and evaluate existing habitat.

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)

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

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.

Status Species (Special Status Plants)

- The BLM and NPS 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 and NPS will continue appropriate monitoring of all special status plant species within the Monument.

- 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 (All Special Status Raptors)

- The BLM and NPS will continue to survey and/or monitor potential habitat for special status raptors within the Monument.
- The BLM and NPS will continue to maintain a database of raptor observations.
- The BLM and NPS 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 (Peregrine Falcon)

- The BLM and NPS will cooperate and assist with post-delisting monitoring efforts for peregrine falcon within the Monument.

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 to determine best management of riparian areas.
- Appropriate monitoring of all riparian areas within the Monument, including greenline transects, riparian functionality assessments, etc., will continue.
- 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: Yellow-billed Cuckoo)

- The BLM and NPS will continue to maintain updated maps of yellow-billed cuckoo habitat in the Monument.
- Support and participation for yellow-billed cuckoo survey and monitoring efforts on lands within the Monument 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 and NPS missions 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 National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) will be nominated.
- 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 Monument 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 riparian first terrace locations, woodlands, Shivwits Plateau, 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 State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and will not proceed until that process was completed.

Cultural Resources (Resources of Importance to American Indians)

- Tribes and individual members of tribes with cultural and historic ties to the Monument 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.
- Traditional Cultural Properties will be identified and associated socio-cultural values will be documented.
- Mutually acceptable methods of protecting and preserving areas of sacred and traditional importance will be adopted.

Soundscapes

- Under any Section 4(f), Air Tour Management planning for adjacent national park system units or other consultations with FAA/U.S. Department of Transportation, the NPS will recommend the protection and/or restoration of natural quiet within and above Monument lands.
- The NPS will continue to evaluate how, when, and where motorized equipment is used on NPS-administered lands. Where such use is necessary and appropriate, the least impacting equipment, vehicles, and transportation systems will be used.
- The NPS will develop baseline inventories of natural ambient and non-natural sound levels and an associated monitoring program for NPS-administered lands.

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 by 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 BLM withdrawals will continue for as long as needed or as statutorily/legislatively established/mandated, which include wilderness areas (95,242 109acres) and power site reservation, reclamation, public water reserve (approximately 78,415411 acres), administrative site, and other miscellaneous withdrawals (approximately 1632 acres).
- Land ownership adjustments will not be considered on withdrawn land unless or until the withdrawal has been modified or lifted. Lands that become un-encumbered through the withdrawal review process will then be subject to and managed in accordance with planning guidance and objectives.
- There are a number of favorable places throughout the Monument 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 Public Law 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 within the Monument, wilderness, and areas managed to maintain wilderness characteristics 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.
- Airstrips authorized by a public airport lease or reserved for use by the U.S. on BLM-administered lands (Pakoon, Imlay, and Whitmore-Bar Ten) will continue to be managed.
- No public airstrips will be authorized on NPS-administered lands.

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 Monument 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 Arizona Strip FO.
 - Implementation plans will include outreach efforts to actively recruit service-oriented volunteers, organizations, and schools to assist with accomplishing appropriate implementation projects.
 - The BLM and NPS sign standards will be incorporated to create a joint identity and sign design for the Monument.
- 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/NPS-administered 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 e 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.
 - The comprehensive interpretive plan developed in the Interpretation and Environmental Education section will also include:

- Travel, orientation, and safety information, as appropriate to each TMA.
- A variety of driving tour route guides will be developed to enhance motorized sightseeing.
- Recreation Administration Actions, Permits and Fees
 - Public input and 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*.
 - The BLM and NPS permitting processes will be consolidated to provide the public with a simplified procedure for obtaining permits.

Interpretation and Environmental Education

- Arizona Strip District and Monument 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.
- Monument and Arizona Strip district staff will remain informed of changing visitor demographics to better tailor interpretive media to visitor needs and desires.
- Comprehensive interpretive plans (CIPs) will be completed, creating a long-range vision and basis for decision-making related to interpretation and education for the Monument. The CIPs will address:
 - Interpretive goals, objectives, and associated management actions necessary for interpreting themes to target audiences.
 - Interpretive goals, objectives, and associated management actions necessary for meeting the needs of the public as identified in the Recreation Marketing Actions section of various RMZs within the SRMAs.
 - Interpretive publications that will need to be developed for public use.
 - Outreach environmental education programs (interactive computer, workshop, and classroom) that will need to be developed to enhance knowledge of natural and cultural resources and promote stewardship.
 - Partnerships with other state, national parks, educational institutions, and other organizations to enrich interpretation and environmental education opportunities that will need to be developed.

Travel Management

- A route inventory database will be maintained using standard collection and information storage methods.
- The areas will be monitored to detect unauthorized route creation.

Transportation Facilities

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

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 can 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 Plan will be implemented after signing of the Records of Decision (RODs) 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 and NPS undertake. Land use plans are guiding documents that present land use plan decisions as well as implementation or activity level decisions. They address resources and values to be protected, uses, and public health issues within the Monument and must be consistent with resource management objectives, activities of the area, and environmental laws and regulations.

Implementation decisions in this Approved Plan may also be implemented upon signing of the RODs. 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 Plan. In addition, the BLM and NPS will ensure that the

environmental review process includes evaluation of all critical elements. Cultural resources and threatened and endangered species will be identified and considered in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA and Section 7 of the ESA, respectively.

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

Upon providing public notice of a decision, supporting environmental documentation will be sent to all affected 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 and NPS coordinate their management activities with the actions of related Federal and state agencies responsible for land or resource management. This Approved Plan includes participation by the BLM in Utah and Nevada; Kaibab National Forest (North Ranger District); Grand Canyon National Park; Pipe Spring National Monument; Glen Canyon NRA; USFWS; Federal Highway Administration; Kaibab Paiute Tribe; counties in Arizona and Utah; communities in Arizona, Utah, and Nevada; and state agencies including AGFD, Arizona Department of Transportation, and Arizona State Land Department.

As part of the planning process, the BLM and NPS have requested formal consultation with USFWS on potential impacts to federally listed, proposed, and candidate species and designated or proposed critical habitat. In April 2003, the BLM, NPS, and USFWS finalized a Consultation Agreement to establish an effective and cooperative ESA Section 7 consultation process. The Agreement defines the process, products, actions, schedule, and expectations of the BLM, NPS, and USFWS regarding project consultation. The Agreement also considers effects to, and management for, candidate species. A biological assessment (BA) was prepared and submitted to determine the effect of the Approved Plan 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 Plan as analyzed in the Proposed Plan/FEIS. The biological opinion for this Approved Plan 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 B in this Approved Plan.

The Approved Plan was also provided to the Arizona SHPO to comply with Section 106 of the NHPA. The BLM and NPS 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 U.S. Code. 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 plans must conform to overall land use and management plans for the lands involved. The plans 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 resources within the Monument. 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 wildlife and fish. Throughout the Proposed Plan/FEIS, the close, cooperative nature of the relationship is cited. The 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 Approved Plan. In addition, a separate MOU has been signed giving AGFD cooperating agency status on BLM planning efforts in Arizona, including the efforts involved in preparation of this Approved Plan.

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 on BLM-administered land 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 NPS-administered lands within the Monument, the AGFD, BLM, and NPS will work cooperatively to manage habitat and wildlife. Following this working arrangement, wildlife decisions and specific actions will be developed through cooperative planning, focusing on

management that perpetuates a natural distribution of native wildlife in a mosaic of associated habitats in accordance with NPS Management Policies. Administrative access for AGFD staff (as agreed to by AGFD and NPS) will be allowed in suitable locations for law enforcement, natural resource management, and other purposes and will conform with NPS Management Policies generally, as well as minimum impact requirements in proposed wilderness.

On BLM-administered lands in the Monument, APHIS-WS and the AGFD oversee animal damage control, predator management, and 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 the authority and will continue close coordination with APHIS-WS and AGFD, as well as the USFWS, U.S. Forest Service North Kaibab Ranger District, Glen Canyon NRA, Arizona State Land Department, Arizona State Brand Inspector, and other affected agencies on animal damage control efforts within the Monument. Arizona Game and Fish Department predator management will continue under AGFD strategic plans as well as species management plans.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The BLM and NPS 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:

Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument
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 websites for project proposals or information, including the BLM website (www.az.blm.gov) or the NPS website (<http://www.nps.gov/para>)
- Attending public meetings and provide written comment on site-specific project proposals

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