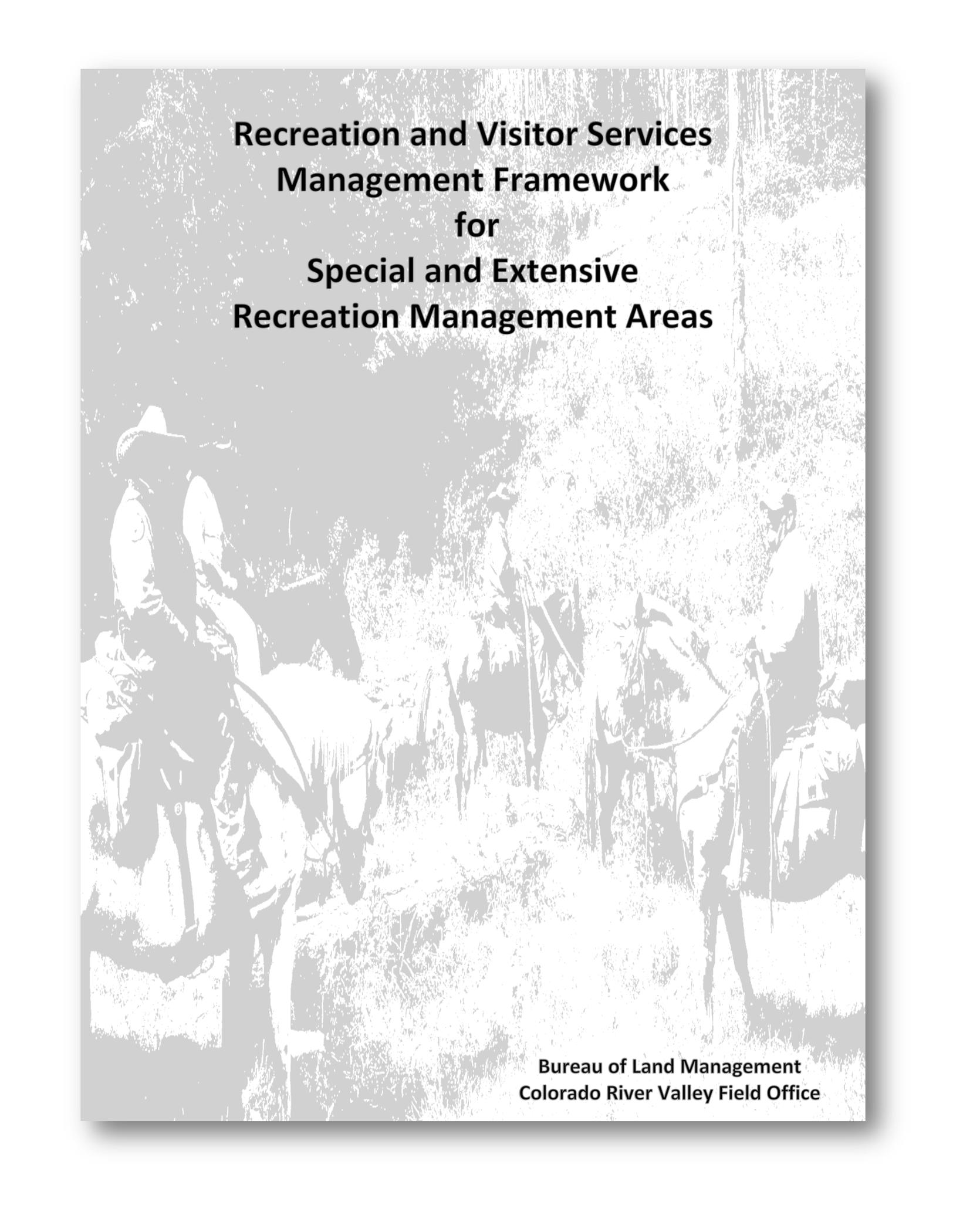

APPENDIX K
RECREATION AND VISITOR SERVICES
MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK FOR SPECIAL AND
EXTENSIVE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREAS



**Recreation and Visitor Services
Management Framework
for
Special and Extensive
Recreation Management Areas**

**Bureau of Land Management
Colorado River Valley Field Office**

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Introduction

Alternative A. Previously Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMAs) were identified where BLM lands were experiencing heavy recreation use or where BLM planned on making large investments in staff, funding, facilities, or time. All remaining BLM lands were identified as part of a large nonspecific Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA) called the Glenwood Springs ERMA and custodially managed. Alternative A proposes to continue current (or existing) management. Current management can be found in the Glenwood Springs Resource Management Plan (Revised 1988) and subsequent amendments. The RMP amendments include:

- Oil and Gas Leasing and Development - Final Supplemental EIS (1996)
- Colorado Standards and Guidelines (1997)
- Castle Peak Travel Management Plan (1999)
- Oil and Gas Leasing & Development Final Supplemental EIS (1999)
- Red Hill RMP Amendment (2000)
- Fire Management Plan (2007)
- Roan Plateau Resource Management Plan Amendment (2009)
- Designation of Areas of Critical Environmental Concern for the Roan Plateau (2009)

Five SRMAs (i.e., Bull Gulch, Deep Creek, Hack Lake, Thompson Creek and the Upper Colorado River) were identified in the original Glenwood Springs RMP. The Castle Peak Travel Management Plan amendment added the Bocco Mountain SRMA and the Gypsum Hills SRMA. The Red Hill RMP amendment added the Red Hill SRMA (near Carbondale). Thus eight (8) SRMAs are carried forward into Alternative A. All remaining BLM lands, not delineated as SRMAs, are identified as part of the Glenwood Springs ERMA.

It is important to note that the 1999 Oil & Gas Leasing & Development amendment also used the term “recreation management areas” to describe areas where a no surface occupancy (NSO) stipulation would be applied in order to protect the non-motorized recreation opportunities. The stipulation was applied in the following areas: King Mountain, Siloam Springs, Castle Peak, Bull Gulch (the portion of the Bull Gulch WSA not within the Bull Gulch SRMA), Sunlight Peak, Fisher Creek and the Pisgah Mountain. The stipulation protected the physical recreation setting (i.e. naturalness and remoteness) by restricting surface-disturbing and inconsistent activities. The stipulation for these areas did not amend the RMP and establish the lands as SRMAs. However areas covered by the stipulation are discussed because the recognition of the recreation values is relevant to understanding recreation and other program proposals and analysis.

Alternatives B, C and D. This appendix outlines the management of areas proposed to be managed as RMAs in Alternative B and considered as RMAs in Alternatives C and D. In contrast to Alternative A, the designation and management direction for these alternatives apply 2011 BLM Instruction Memorandum No. 2011-004 which clarified and refined land use planning guidance for Recreation and Visitor Services (R&VS). The guidance established three potential classifications for R&VS – SRMAs, ERMAs and undesignated lands.

RMAs in Alternatives B, C and D are defined as land units where R&VS objectives are recognized as a primary resource management consideration and specific management is required to protect the recreation opportunities. RMAs are classified as either SRMAs or ERMAs depending on the management focus. The RMA designation is based on recreation demand and issues, recreation setting characteristics, resolving use/user conflicts, compatibility with other resource uses, and resource protection needs. Within the recreation program, lands not designated as an SRMA or an ERMA, are left undesignated. Recreation

is not emphasized on these lands however management actions and allowable use decisions may still be necessary to address basic R&VS and resource stewardship needs.

Key Recreation Planning Terms and Definitions

A. Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA)

Definition. The SRMAs are administrative units where the existing or proposed recreation opportunities and recreation setting characteristics are recognized for their unique value, importance and/or distinctiveness, especially as compared to other areas used for recreation.

Management Focus. The SRMAs are managed to protect and enhance a targeted set of activities, experiences, benefits, and desired recreation setting characteristics. The SRMAs may be subdivided into recreation management zones (RMZ) to further delineate specific recreation opportunities. Within SRMAs, R&VS management is recognized as the predominant land management focus, where specific recreation opportunities and recreation setting characteristics are managed and protected on a long-term basis.

Requirements. The SRMAs/RMZs must have measurable outcome-focused objectives. Supporting management actions and allowable use decisions are required to: 1) sustain or enhance recreation objectives, 2) protect the desired recreation setting characteristics, and 3) constrain uses, including non-compatible recreation activities that are detrimental to meeting recreation or other critical resource objectives (e.g. cultural or threatened and endangered species).

A1. Supporting Information (Rationale for SRMA Designation) – Documentation of the rationale for consideration of the SRMA in the planning process and, if selected, designation of the SRMA in the record of decision.

A2. SRMA/RMZ Outcome Objective - The outcome objective is a clear, measurable, and agreed-upon guide for decision making and evaluation of management effectiveness. SRMA/RMZ objectives must define the specific recreation opportunities (i.e. activities, experiences and benefits derived from those experiences) which become the focus of R&VS management.

A3. Recreation Outcomes - Recreation outcomes consist of experiences and benefits and are defined as:

Experiences. Recreation experiences are immediate states-of-mind resulting from participation in recreation opportunities that result in benefits.

Benefits. Recreation benefits accrue from having a satisfying recreation experience that leads to an (a) improved condition or (b) maintenance of a desired condition. These accrue from recreation participation, and are both short and long term and are realized on and off-site. Benefits are identified in one of four categories and are described as:

- **Personal/Individual Benefits:** Recreation and leisure contributes to personal well-being and human development. It contributes to better physical and mental health for all individuals.
- **Social/Community Benefits:** Recreation contributes to the quality of life within communities by encouraging positive lifestyles choices, building social skills, reducing crime and fostering a sense of community pride.
- **Economic Benefits:** Investments in recreation represent an investment in our economies through diversifying our economies, by attracting new businesses and by generating employment opportunities.

- Environmental Benefits: Participation in recreation and outdoor education programs can help protect the quality of the environment through improved understanding and stewardship of our natural, cultural and historic resources.

A4. Proposed Recreation Setting Characteristics (RSCs) – Proposed (or desired) RSCs are a description of the physical, social and operational characteristics that define an RMA’s function and condition in the future. The desired RSCs may currently exist and be maintained, or may be a target toward which management of the RMA or RMZ is to be directed that takes years to reach.. Three recreation setting components and their RSCs are considered: a) the physical qualities of nature and the landscape defined by remoteness, naturalness and facilities; b) the social qualities associated with use defined by group size, contacts and evidence of use; and c) the operational conditions to manage recreation use defined by type of access, visitor services and management controls. The BLM establishes these criteria in the land use plan to guide management action and allowable use decisions as well as the identification of site-specific use levels for activities during plan implementation (BLM H-1601-1, Page 13). These are initial allocations unless otherwise stated. Monitoring and evaluation may cause recreation managers to adjust the RSCs over the life of the plan to meet recreation objectives.

B. Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA)

Definition. The ERMAs are administrative units that require specific management consideration in order to address recreation use, demand or R&VS program investments.

Management Focus. The ERMAs are managed to support and sustain the principal recreation activities and the associated qualities and conditions of the ERMA. Management of ERMA areas is commensurate with the management of other resources and resource uses.

Requirements. The ERMAs must have measurable objectives. Supporting management actions and allowable use decisions must facilitate the visitors’ ability to participate in outdoor recreation activities and protect the associated qualities and conditions. Non-compatible uses, including some recreation activities, may be restricted or constrained to achieve interdisciplinary objectives.

B1. ERMA Objective - ERMA objectives must define the recreation activities and the associated qualities and conditions which become the focus for R&VS management.

C. Supporting Management Action and Allowable Use Decisions

Management actions and allowable use decisions are generally described as land use planning (LUP) level decisions needed to achieve program objectives or constrain non-compatible land uses. Supporting management action and allowable use decisions are selected in terms of their ability to help achieve the recreation objectives (i.e., recreation opportunities), maintain or enhance the recreation settings or guide recreation implementation.

D. Implementation-level Decisions Included in this RMP Revision.

Implementation decisions allow site specific (on-the-ground) actions needed to achieve land use plan decisions (see Land Use Planning Handbook H-1601-1, p. 30-31 and CFR 8365.1-6 Supplementary rules). If implementation-level decisions are included in the land use planning document to achieve R&VS program objectives, they must be clearly distinguished as implementation decisions that are appealable to the Interior Board of Land Appeals.

E. Best Management Practices to Guide Implementation-level Management

Recreation management areas with complex implementation issues may require a subsequent implementation-level recreation area management plan (RAMP) tiered to land use plan decisions. Subsequent site-specific NEPA analysis would be required to implement some types of actions. Other actions that involve education, information, interpretation and monitoring may not require site-specific NEPA analysis. The subsequent best management practices for implementation-level planning guidance is presented to illustrate opportunities for active stakeholder collaboration and to provide a suite of possible implementation-level actions that could be adaptively performed to ensure management effectiveness in meeting recreation and visitor services goals and objectives.

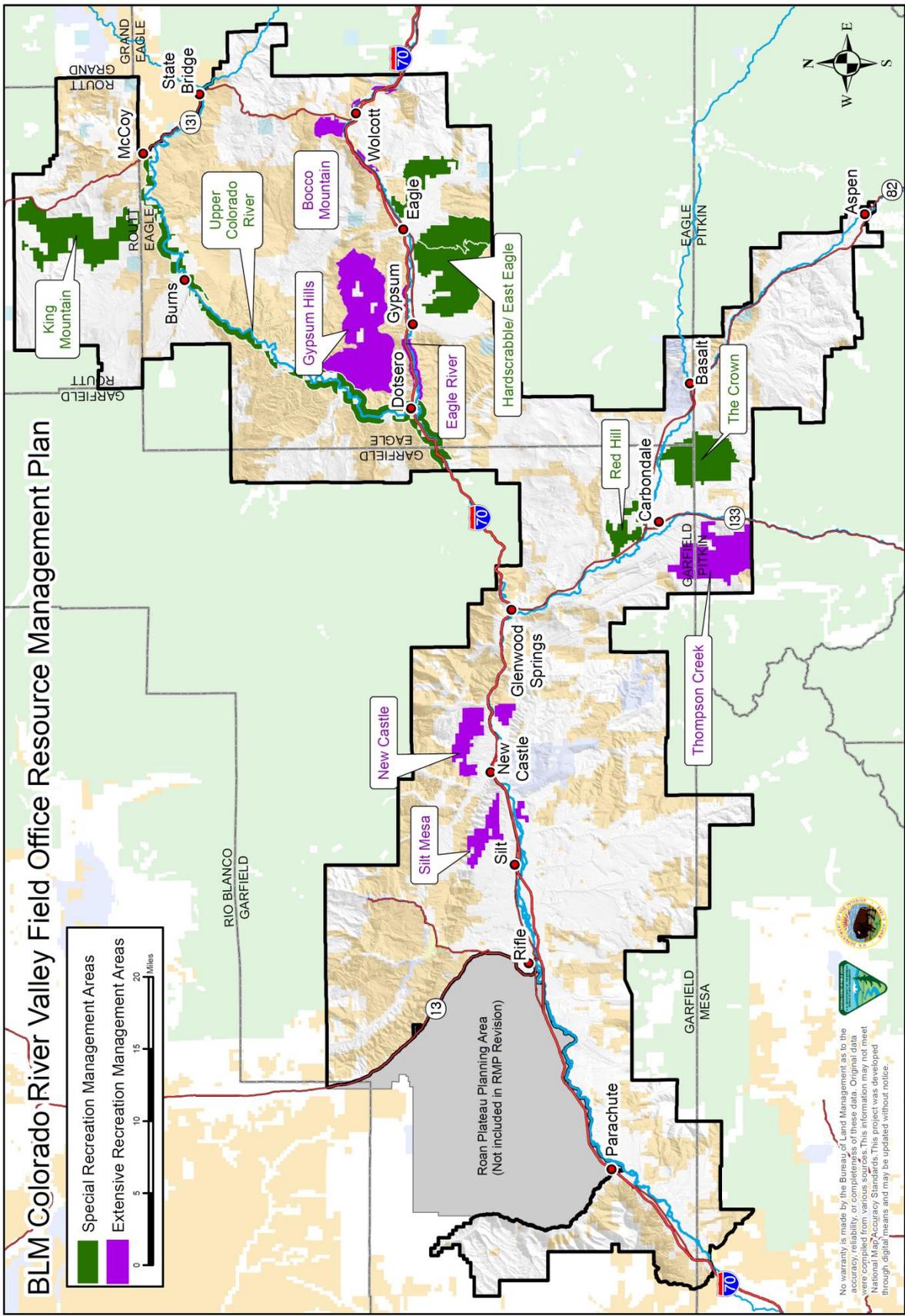
Summary of Existing and Proposed RMA Designations by Alternative

Area	Alternative A (Existing)	Alternative B (Proposed)	Alternative C	Alternative D
Bocco Mountain	SRMA	ERMA	-	SRMA
Bull Gulch	SRMA/ **RMA	-	-	-
Castle Peak	*ERMA/ **RMA	-	-	-
The Crown	*ERMA	SRMA	ERMA	SRMA
Deep Creek	SRMA			
Eagle River	*ERMA	ERMA	ERMA	ERMA
Fisher Creek	*ERMA/ **RMA	-	ERMA	SRMA
Gypsum Hills	SRMA	ERMA	-	-
Hack Lake	SRMA	-	ERMA	ERMA
Hardscrabble/E. Eagle	*ERMA	SRMA	ERMA	SRMA
King Mountain	*ERMA/ **RMA	SRMA	ERMA	ERMA
New Castle	*ERMA	ERMA	ERMA	ERMA
Pisgah Mountain	*ERMA/ **RMA	-	-	-
Red Hill	SRMA	SRMA	SRMA	SRMA
Siloam Springs	*ERMA/ **RMA	-	-	-
Silt Mesa	*ERMA	ERMA	ERMA	ERMA
Sunlight Peak	*ERMA/ **RMA	-	-	-
Thompson Creek	SRMA	ERMA	ERMA	SRMA
Upper Colorado River	SRMA	SRMA	SRMA	SRMA

* BLM lands identified as part of a large, nonspecific, custodially-managed ERMA called the Glenwood Springs ERMA.

** Undesignated areas referred to as an RMA in the 1999 Oil & Gas Leasing & Development amendment because a NSO stipulation was applied to these lands in order to protect the non-motorized recreation opportunities (see Introduction).

BLM Colorado River Valley Field Office Resource Management Plan



No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, completeness, or timeliness of the data. Original data were collected from the ground. This project was developed through digital means and may be updated without notice.

Alternative B: Recreation Management Areas

**Management Frameworks
for
Special Recreation Management Areas
in
Alternative B – Proposed RMP**

The Crown Special Recreation Management Area

SRMA/RMZ Outcome Objective

Participants in visitor assessments report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experience and benefit outcomes listed below. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1 = Not at all realized to 5 = totally realized).

Activities:

Mountain Biking

(Note: OHV use will occur on designated motorized routes)

Experiences:

- Enjoying frequent access to outdoor physical activity
- Getting some needed physical exercise
- Developing your skills and abilities
- For the challenge or sport
- Enjoying the areas wildlife, scenery, views and aesthetics

Benefits:

Personal:

- Improved physical fitness/ better health maintenance
- Improved outdoor recreation skills
- Living a more outdoor-oriented lifestyle
- Improved balance of work and play in my life
- Restored my mind from stress/tension/anxiety

Community/Social:

- Lifestyle improvement or maintenance

Economic:

- Increased desirability as a place to live or retire
- Greater value-added local services

The Crown Special Recreation Management Area

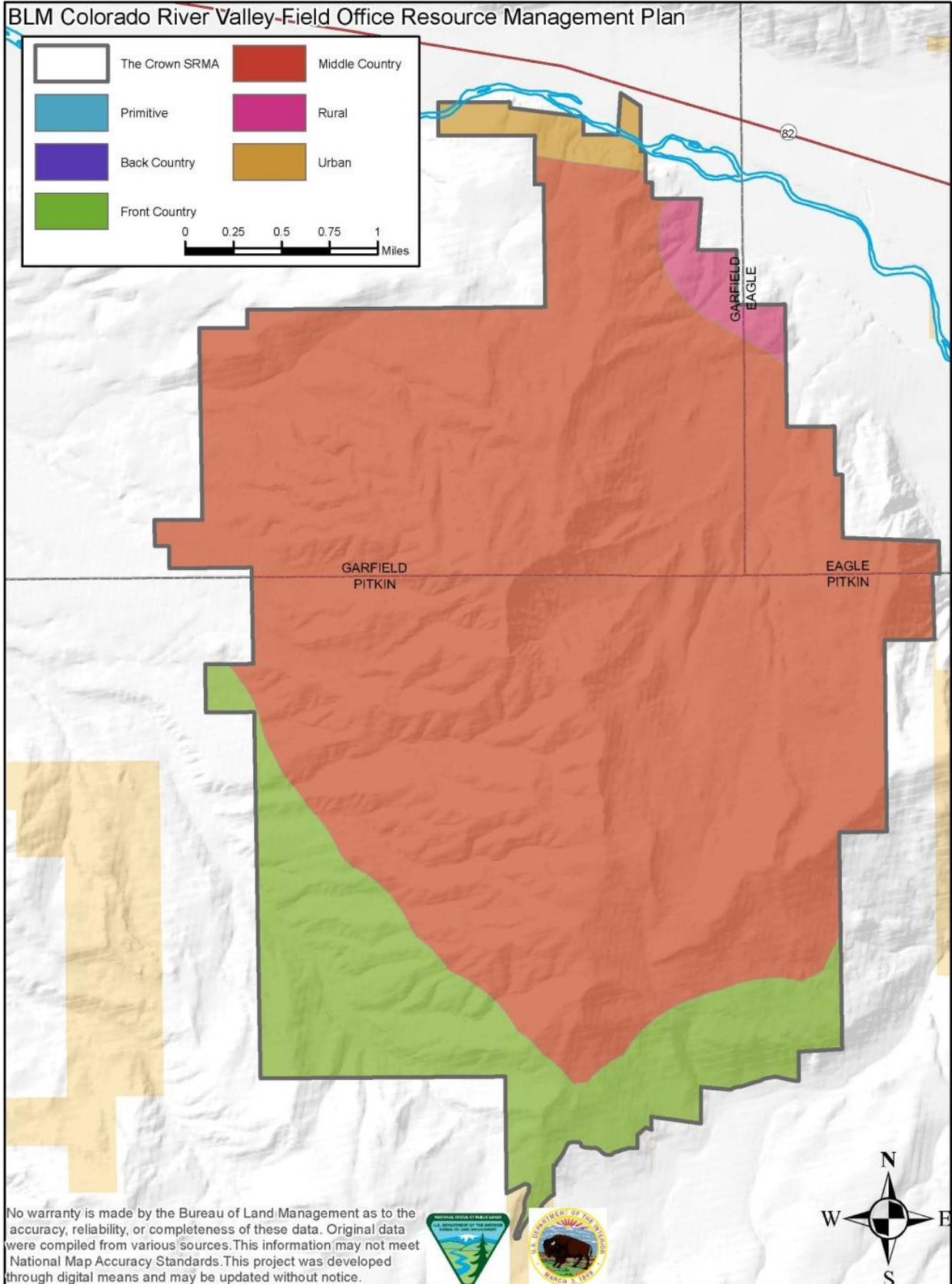
Desired Physical Recreation Setting Characteristics

Primitive Classification (0 acres)*	Back Country Classification (0 acres)*	Middle Country Classification (7,300 acres)*	Front Country Classification (1,450 acres)*	Rural Classification (150 acres)*	Urban Classification (140 acres)*
<p>Remoteness (approx. distance from routes) - The SRMA is made slightly more remote by reducing unnecessary motorized vehicle routes however most roads remain for administrative use. Increase miles mechanized routes throughout the SRMA.</p>					
More than ½ mile from either mechanized or motorized trails/routes.	Within ½ mile of mechanized trails/routes.	Within ½ mile of four-wheel drive vehicle, ATV and motorcycles routes. (BLM identified “Primitive Roads” and “Motorized Trails”)	Within ½ mile of low-clearance or passenger vehicle routes (BLM identified “Roads”) (includes unpaved County roads and private land routes).	Within ½ mile of paved/primary roads and highways.	Within ½ mile of streets and roads within municipalities and along highways.
<p>Naturalness (landscape texture form, line, color) - The existing , but varied, level of naturalness is maintained. Any new non-recreational land uses have a low level of contrast with the landscape and are not visually obvious from recreation facilities and trails. New ROWs (e.g., communication sites, utilities) are co-located within existing disturbances.</p>					
Undisturbed natural landscape.	Natural landscape with modifications in harmony with surroundings and not visually obvious (e.g., stock ponds, habitat treatments, historic structures).	Character of the natural landscape retained. A few modifications contrast with character of the landscape (e.g., fences, ditches).	Character of the natural landscape partially modified but none overpower natural landscape (e.g., structures, utilities).	Character of the natural landscape considerably modified (i.e., agriculture, residential, airstrips or industrial alterations).	Urbanized developments dominate landscape.
<p>Visitor Facilities - Single-track trail systems are expanded, maintained, re-routed and signed. Basic recreation facilities with basic visitor amenities occur at trailheads. Camping is within designated campsites.</p>					
No structures. Foot/horse and water trails only.	Trails made mostly of native materials such as log bridges. Structures are rare and isolated.	Maintained and marked trails, rustic trailhead developments.	Basic facilities such as campsites, restrooms, trailheads, and interpretive displays.	Modern facilities such as campgrounds, group shelters, boat launches, and occasional exhibits.	Elaborate full-service facilities such as laundry, restaurants, and groceries.

*Acres are based on mapping the RSC of remoteness.

Existing RSCs

Prescribed RSCs



Alternative B: Physical RSC for The Crown SRMA

** Based on mapping the RSC of remoteness.*

The Crown Special Recreation Management Area

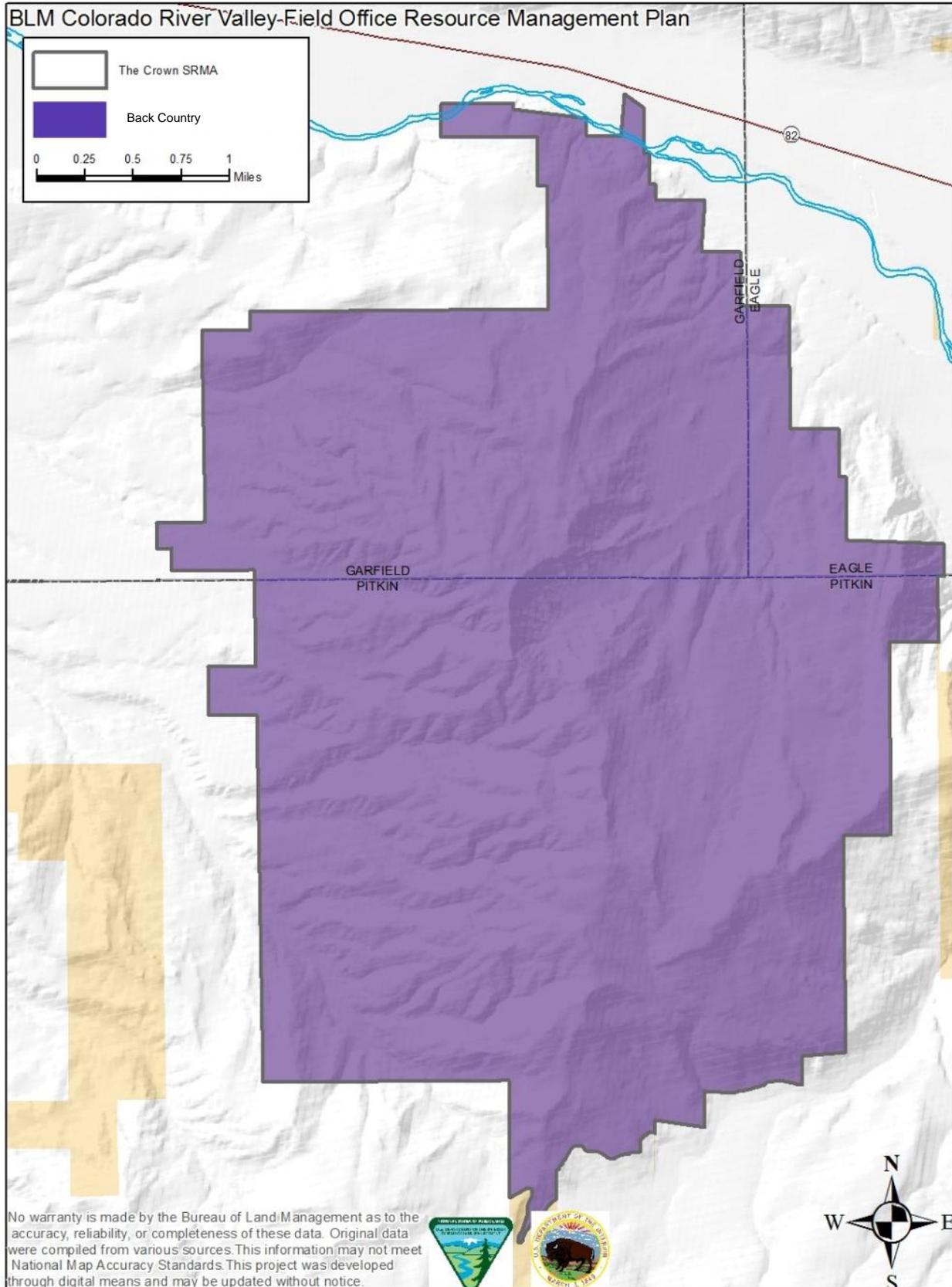
Desired Social Recreation Setting Characteristics

<i>Primitive Classification (0 acres)*</i>	<i>Back Country Classification (9000 acres)*</i>	<i>Middle Country Classification (0 acres)*</i>	<i>Front Country Classification (0 acres)*</i>	<i>Rural Classification (0 acres)*</i>	<i>Urban Classification (0 acres)*</i>
Contacts (average of other groups) - Participants encounter a season average of up to 8 encounters per day.					
Fewer than 6 encounters/day on travel routes.	7-15 encounters/day on travel routes.	16-29 encounters/day on travel routes.	30 or more encounters/day on travel routes.	People seem to be generally everywhere.	Busy place with other people constantly in view.
Group Size (average - other than you own) - Participants encounter a season average of up to 6 people per group.					
Fewer than or equal to 3 people per group.	4-6 people per group.	7-12 people per group.	13-25 people per group.	26-50 people per group.	Greater than 50 people per group.
Evidence of Use - Localized areas of vegetation alteration and wear are found near along trails, at trailheads and at campsites. Evidence of others decrease away from motorized routes and access points. Inappropriate recreation use is rehabilitated.					
No alteration of the natural terrain. Footprints only observed. Sounds of people rare.	Areas of alteration uncommon. Little surface vegetation wear observed. Sounds of people infrequent.	Small areas of alteration. Surface vegetation showing wear with some bare soils. Sounds of people occasionally heard.	Small areas of alteration prevalent. Surface vegetation gone with compacted soils observed. Sounds of people regularly heard.	A few large areas of alteration. Surface vegetation absent with hardened soils. Sounds of people frequently heard.	Large areas of alteration prevalent. Some erosion. Constantly hear people.

**Acres are based on mapping the RSC of contacts.*

Existing RSCs

Desired RSCs



** Based on mapping the RSC of contacts.*

The Crown Special Recreation Management Area

Desired Operational Recreation Setting Characteristics

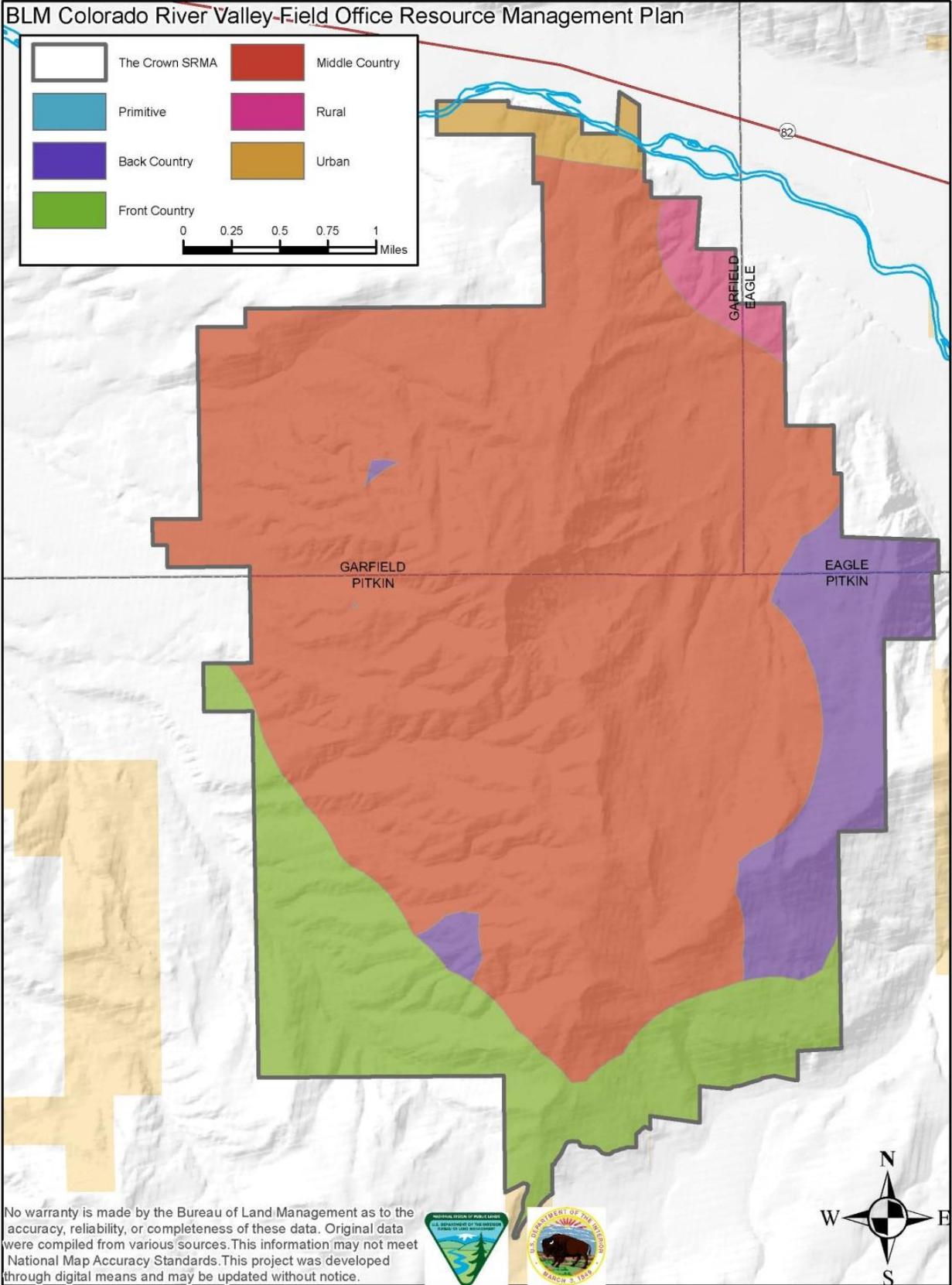
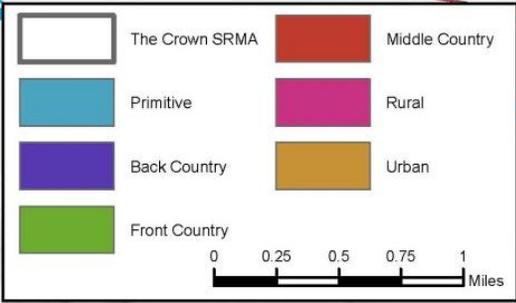
<i>Primitive Classification (0 acres)*</i>	<i>Back Country Classification (800 acres)*</i>	<i>Middle Country Classification (6,500 acres)*</i>	<i>Front Country Classification (1,450 acres)*</i>	<i>Rural Classification (150 acres)*</i>	<i>Urban Classification (140 acres)*</i>
Public Access (types of public travel allowed) - Mountain bike use is predominant within the SRMA but the area is generally accessible to motorized use on designated motorized routes.					
Foot, horse, and non-motorized float boat travel.	Mountain bikes and perhaps other mechanized use, but all is non-motorized.	Four-wheel drives, all-terrain vehicles, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles in addition to non-motorized, mechanized use.	Two-wheel drive vehicles predominant, but also four wheel drives and non-motorized, mechanized use.	Ordinary highway auto and truck traffic is characteristic.	Wide variety of street vehicles and highway traffic is ever-present.
Visitor Services and information - Area brochure describes the SRMA and recreation opportunities. BLM staff/volunteers are periodically present at recreation sites but occasionally present away from recreation sites.					
No maps or brochures available on-site. Staff rarely present to provide on-site assistance.	Basic maps, staff infrequently present (e.g. seasonally, high use periods) to provide on-site assistance.	Area brochures and maps. Staff occasionally present (e.g. most weekends) to provide on-site assistance.	Information materials describe recreation area & opportunities. Staff periodically present (e.g. weekdays & weekends).	Information materials described to the left. Staff regularly present (e.g. almost daily).	Information materials described to the left. Regularly scheduled on-site outdoor demonstrations and clinics.
Management Controls and Regulations - A moderate degree of visitor and land use restrictions in place including winter closures for the benefit of wildlife. Restrictions and ethics are posted at trailheads. Directional signage is installed on trails.					
No on-site posting/signing of visitor regulations, interpretive information or ethics. Few use restrictions.	Basic user regulations at key access points. Minimum use restrictions.	Some regulatory and ethics signing. Moderate use restrictions.	Rules, regulations and ethics clearly posted. Use restrictions, limitations and/or closures.	Regulations strict and ethics prominent. Use may be limited by permit, reservation, etc.	Enforcement in addition to rules to reduce conflicts, hazards, and resource damage.

**Acres are based on mapping the RSC of public access.*

Existing RSCs

Desired RSCs

BLM Colorado River Valley-Field Office Resource Management Plan



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Alternative B: Operational RSC for The Crown SRMA

** Based on mapping the RSC of public access.*

The Crown Special Recreation Management Area

Supporting Management Action and Allowable Use Decisions

Camping Restrictions:

- Camping and overnight use is prohibited on BLM lands outside of designated campsites and developed campgrounds within ¼ mile of Prince Creek Road (Pitkin County Road 7).
- In areas open to camping and overnight use, apply a 14-day camping limit on BLM lands from September 1 to March 31. From April 1 to August 31, apply a 7-day camping limit. Campers must relocate at least a 30-mile radius away and may not return within 30 days to a previous campsite.

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- The area is classified as limited to designated routes (All modes and types of over-land public travel, except foot and horse travel would be limited to designated routes).
- No net increase in the total miles of designated motorized routes would be authorized.
- Over-snow travel is prohibited.
- In areas with limited travel designations, allow motorized/mechanized travel up to 300 feet from designated motorized/mechanized routes for direct access to dispersed campsites provided that: 1) no resource damage occurs; 2) no new routes are created; and 3) such access is not otherwise prohibited.
- Cross-country motorized/mechanized travel for big game retrieval is prohibited. Hand-held, wheeled carts are allowed for the direct retrieval of big game.
- The SRMA is closed to motorized and mechanized travel from December 1 to April 15 to protect wintering big game species.

Firearm Use Restriction:

- The discharge of firearms for recreational target shooting is prohibited in developed recreation site. Hunting is authorized in accordance with CPW regulations.

Forestry and Vegetation Treatments:

- The SRMA is closed to timber harvest, firewood cutting and special forest product harvest. Allow vegetation treatments within SRMA provided that the natural character and other recreation values on BLM land are not impacted over the long-term.

Wildland Fire Management

- Allow fuels/vegetation treatments within the SRMA provided that the natural character and other recreation values on BLM land are not impacted over the long-term (5 years).

Lands and Realty:

- ROW avoidance areas are applied to the SRMA.
- The SRMA is retained for long-term management.

Mineral Material (salable) Disposal:

- The SRMA is closed to mineral material (salable such as moss rock, top soil, sand and gravel, scoria, fill dirt) disposal.

Mineral Withdrawal:

- Petition for withdrawal to the Secretary of the Interior developed recreation sites for closure to the mining laws for locatable exploration or development (locatable minerals).

Non-energy Solid Mineral Leasing:

- All federal mineral estate within SRMAs would be closed to non-energy solid mineral leasing.

Special Recreation Permits:

- The CRVFO would evaluate the need for new SRPs or new uses on existing permits every 5 years. SRPs would be issued as a discretionary action for activities that: 1) are consistent with resource/program objectives, 2) within budgetary/ workload constraints and 3) would satisfy a public demand that the applicant can factually demonstrate is not being met.
- Vending permits would be prohibited except for special events.

Stipulations for Fluid Mineral Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities:

- Apply a no surface occupancy stipulation on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities in the SRMA for the protection of the recreation activities, recreation outcomes and the RSCs.

Visual Resource Management (VRM):

- The SRMA would be classified as VRM Class II and managed under VRM Class II objectives.

Implementation-level Decisions Included in this RMP Revision

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- A site-specific travel network of roads and trails available for public use and any limitations placed on that use would be included in the land use plan to the extent practical. In some areas the final travel management network of trails would be determined, at the implementation level (on-the-ground) due to the complexity of the area and incomplete data.

Best Management Practices to Guide Implementation-level Management

Management:

- Reroute trails that create resource damage and trespass on private property.
- Install mountain bike cattle guards when existing or proposed routes cross fence lines.
- Construct approximately 12-15 miles of new single-track mountain bike trails to create loop trails, link existing trails, reduce the amount of biking on roads and create trail connections to new access points.
- With stakeholder involvement, apply adaptive management (e.g., Limits of Acceptable Change) which focuses on a cycle of *designing-implementing-monitoring-evaluating-adjusting* implementation actions to respond to future recreation issues and the results of monitoring.
- Downhill bikes are primarily intended for high speed descent. Downhill biking trails would not be constructed.
- If future monitoring indicates that social RSCs are not being achieved, visitor health and safety issues exist, resource damage is occurring or user conflicts need to be addressed, the CRVFO may implement additional visitor use restrictions for private and commercial recreation use.

Administration:

- Administrative use authorizations for motorized access would be granted on a case-by-case basis.

Information and Education:

- Create an SRMA brochure/map including information on: targeted outcomes, RSCs, estimated times, ethics, wildlife protection, private-public land ownership and stewardship information; to help preserve the recreation opportunities and the special landscape character of this place.
- Market the area locally. Local marketing involves tailoring information and maps to local customers and providing information at local outlets and on-site locations only.

Monitoring:

- Monitor outcome attainment and preferences through customer assessments (e.g., focus group interviews or visitor studies) on five year intervals or as funding allows. Monitor activity participation and RSCs annually during the primary use season of mid-April through October.

Hardscrabble/East Eagle Special Recreation Management Area Recreation Management Zone 1

SRMA/RMZ Outcome Objective

Participants in visitor assessments report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experience and benefit outcomes listed below. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1 = Not at all realized to 5 = totally realized).

Activities:

Mountain
Biking and
Hiking

Experiences:

- Releasing or reducing some built up mental tensions
- Enjoying frequent access to outdoor physical activity
- Getting some needed physical exercise
- Developing your skills and abilities
- Enjoying the areas wildlife, scenery, views and aesthetics

Benefits:

Personal:

- Improved physical fitness/ better health maintenance
- Improved outdoor recreation skills
- Living a more outdoor-oriented lifestyle.
- Improved balance of work and play in my life
- Restored my mind from stress/tension/anxiety

Community/Social:

- Heightened sense of satisfaction with our community

Economic:

- Maintain local tourism revenue
- Increased desirability as a place to live or retire

Hardscrabble/East Eagle Special Recreation Management Area Recreation Management Zone 1

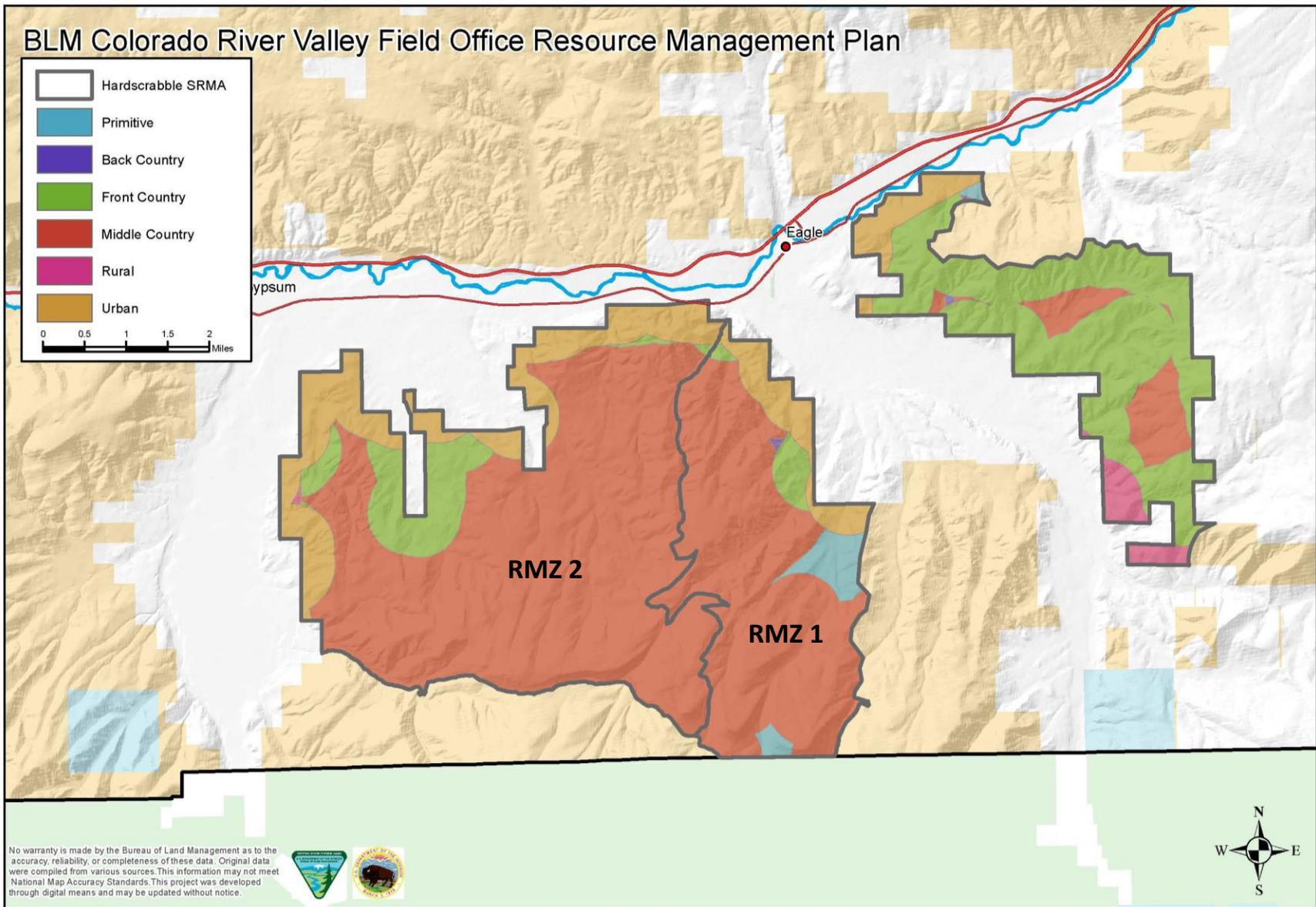
Desired Physical Recreation Setting Characteristics

<i>Primitive Classification (400 acres)*</i>	<i>Back Country Classification (20 acres)*</i>	<i>Middle Country Classification (5,100 acres)*</i>	<i>Front Country Classification (3,700 acres)*</i>	<i>Rural Classification (300 acres)*</i>	<i>Urban Classification (1000 acres)*</i>
Remoteness (approx. distance from routes) - The area is made more remote by reducing motorized vehicle routes.					
More than ½ mile from either mechanized or motorized trails/routes.	Within ½ mile of mechanized trails/routes.	Within ½ mile of four-wheel drive vehicle, ATV and motorcycles routes. (BLM identified “Primitive Roads” and “Motorized Trails”)	Within ½ mile of low-clearance or passenger vehicle routes (BLM identified “Roads”) (includes unpaved County roads and private land routes).	Within ½ mile of paved/primary roads and highways.	Within ½ mile of streets and roads within municipalities and along highways.
Naturalness (landscape texture form, line, color) - The existing , but varied, level of naturalness is maintained. Any new non-recreational land uses have a low level of contrast with the landscape and are not visually obvious from recreation facilities and trails. New ROWs (e.g., communication sites, utilities) are co-located within existing disturbances.					
Undisturbed natural landscape.	Natural landscape with modifications in harmony with surroundings and not visually obvious (e.g., stock ponds, habitat treatments, historic structures).	Character of the natural landscape retained. A few modifications contrast with character of the landscape (e.g., fences, ditches).	Character of the natural landscape partially modified but none overpower natural landscape (e.g., structures, utilities).	Character of the natural landscape considerably modified (i.e., agriculture, residential, airstrips or industrial alterations).	Urbanized developments dominate landscape.
Visitor Facilities - Single-track trail systems are expanded, maintained, re-routed and signed. Work with cooperators to develop new recreation facilities off-site near access points.					
No structures. Foot/horse and water trails only.	Trails made mostly of native materials such as log bridges. Structures are rare and isolated.	Maintained and marked trails, rustic trailhead developments.	Basic facilities such as campsites, restrooms, trailheads, and interpretive displays.	Modern facilities such as campgrounds, group shelters, boat launches, and occasional exhibits.	Elaborate full-service facilities such as laundry, restaurants, and groceries.

**Acres are based on mapping the RSC of remoteness.*

Existing RSCs

Desired RSCs



Alternative B: Physical RSC for Hardscrabble SRMA

** Based on mapping the RSC of remoteness.*

Hardscrabble/East Eagle Special Recreation Management Area Recreation Management Zone 1

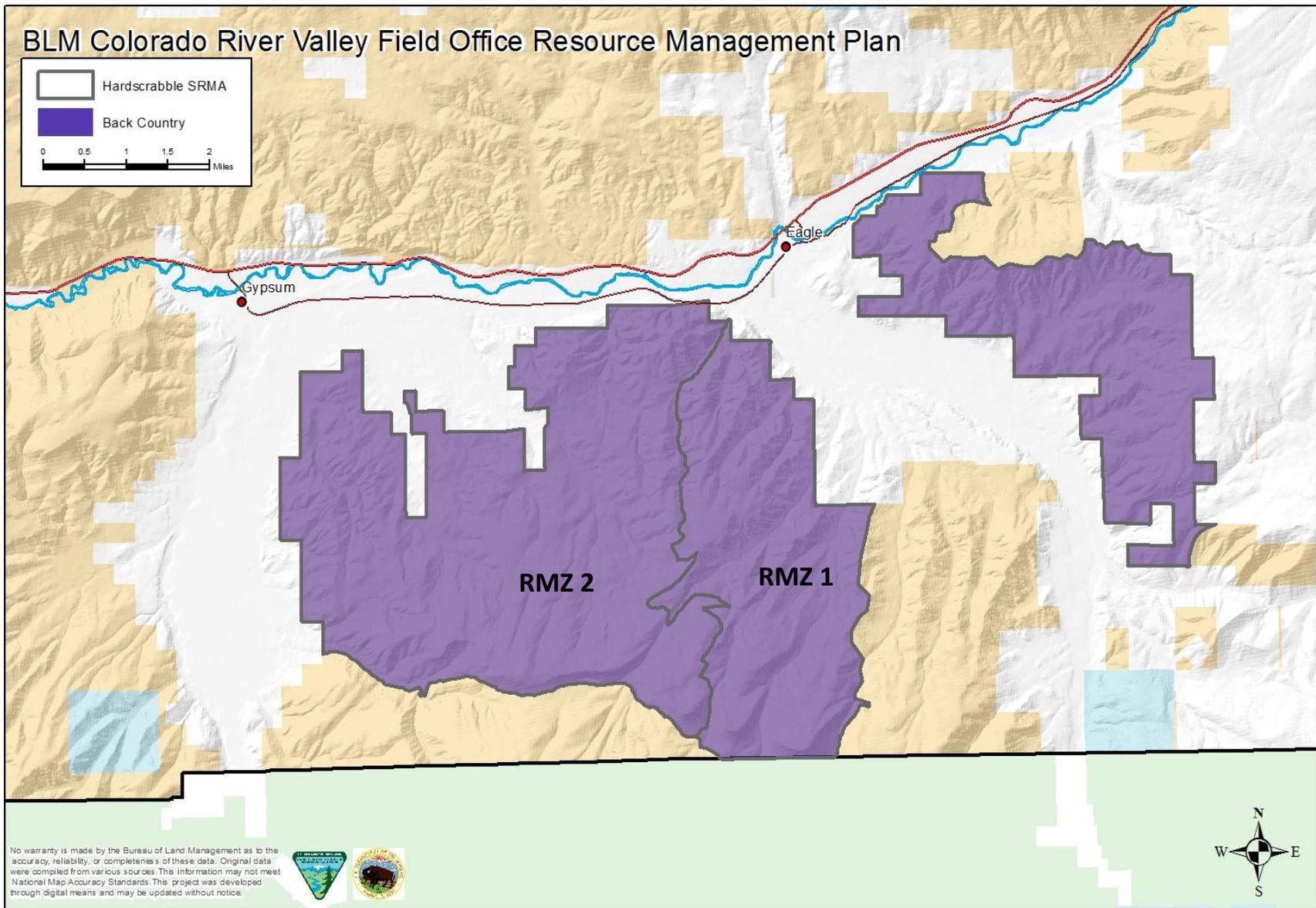
Desired Social Recreation Setting Characteristics

<i>Primitive Classification (0 acres)*</i>	<i>Back Country Classification (10,500 acres)*</i>	<i>Middle Country Classification (0 acres)*</i>	<i>Front Country Classification (0 acres)*</i>	<i>Rural Classification (0 acres)*</i>	<i>Urban Classification (0 acres)*</i>
Contacts (average. of other groups) - Participants encounter a season average of up to 10 encounters per day.					
Fewer than 6 encounters/day on travel routes.	7-15 encounters/day on travel routes.	16-29 encounters/day on travel routes.	30 or more encounters/day on travel routes.	People seem to be generally everywhere.	Busy place with other people constantly in view.
Group Size (average - other than you own) - Participants encounter a season average of up to 8 people per group.					
Fewer than or equal to 3 people per group.	4-6 people per group.	7-12 people per group	13-25 people per group.	26-50 people per group.	Greater than 50 people per group.
Evidence of Use - Localized areas of vegetation alteration and compacted/bare soils are found along trails and at trailheads. Inappropriate recreation use is rehabilitated.					
No alteration of the natural terrain. Footprints only observed. Sounds of people rare.	Areas of alteration uncommon. Little surface vegetation wear observed. Sounds of people infrequent.	Small areas of alteration. Surface vegetation showing wear with some bare soils. Sounds of people occasionally heard.	Small areas of alteration prevalent. Surface vegetation gone with compacted soils observed. Sounds of people regularly heard.	A few large areas of alteration. Surface vegetation absent with hardened soils. Sounds of people frequently heard.	Large areas of alteration prevalent. Some erosion. Constantly hear people.

**Acres are based on mapping the RSC of contacts.*

Existing RSCs

Desired RSCs



Alternative B: Social RSC for Hardscrabble SRMA

** Based on mapping the RSC of contacts.*

Hardscrabble/East Eagle Special Recreation Management Area Recreation Management Zone 1

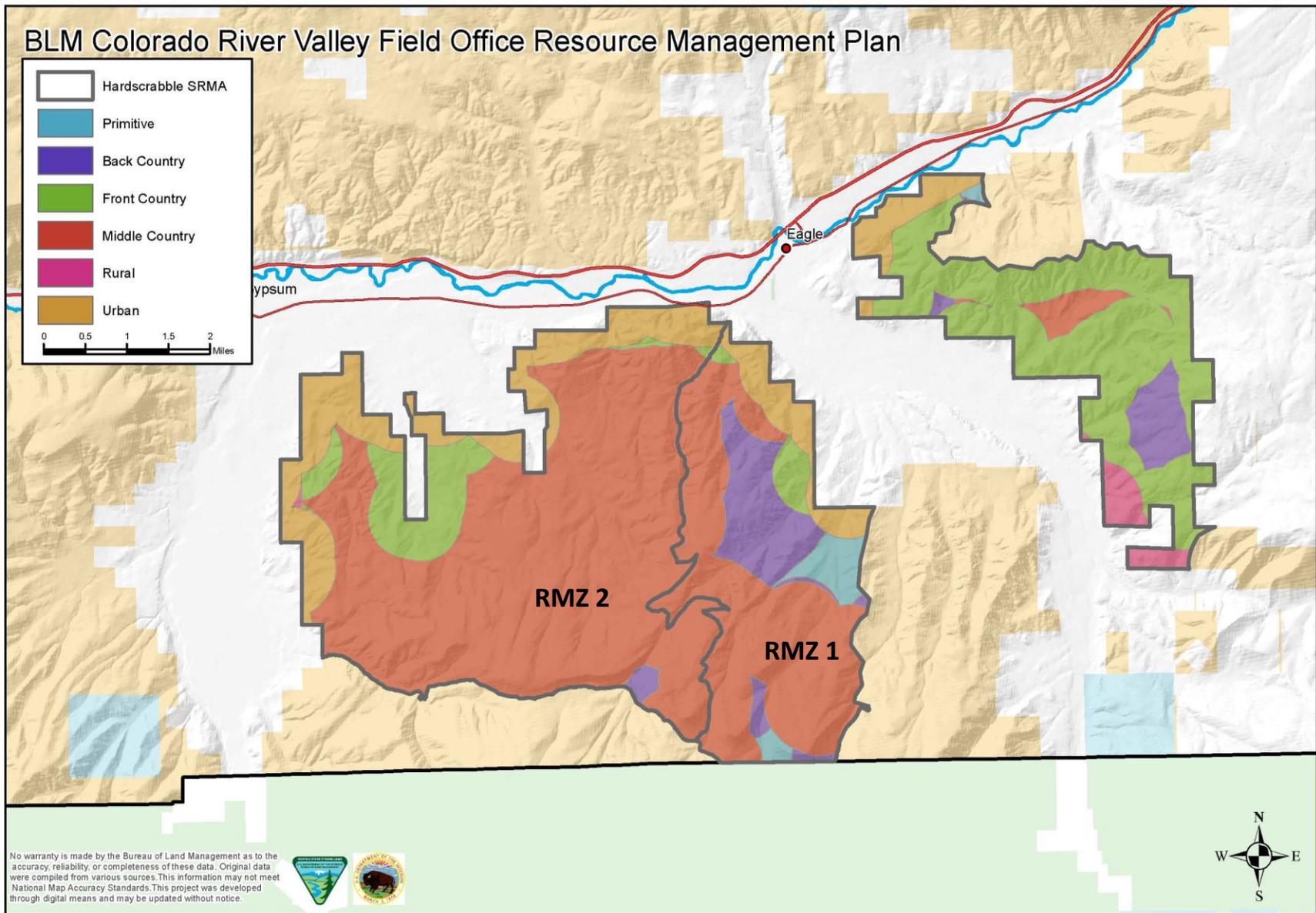
Desired Operational Recreation Setting Characteristics

<i>Primitive Classification (400 acres)*</i>	<i>Back Country Classification (1,500 acres)*</i>	<i>Middle Country Classification (3,600 acres)*</i>	<i>Front Country Classification (3,700 acres)*</i>	<i>Rural Classification (300 acres)*</i>	<i>Urban Classification (1,000 acres)*</i>
Public Access (types of public travel allowed) - Mountain bike use is predominant in the RMZ and motorized use is limited to designated motorized routes. In Hernage Gulch hiking is predominant.					
Foot, horse, and non-motorized float boat travel.	Mountain bikes and perhaps other mechanized use, but all is non-motorized.	Four-wheel drives, all-terrain vehicles, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles in addition to non-motorized, mechanized use.	Two-wheel drive vehicles predominant, but also four wheel drives and non-motorized, mechanized use.	Ordinary highway auto and truck traffic is characteristic.	Wide variety of street vehicles and highway traffic is ever-present.
Visitor Services and information - Area brochure describes the SRMA and recreation opportunities. BLM staff/volunteers are periodically present at recreation sites but occasionally present away from recreation sites.					
No maps or brochures available on-site. Staff rarely present to provide on-site assistance.	Basic maps, staff infrequently present (e.g. seasonally, high use periods) to provide on-site assistance.	Area brochures and maps. Staff occasionally present (e.g. most weekends) to provide on-site assistance.	Information materials describe recreation area & opportunities. Staff periodically present (e.g. weekdays & weekends).	Information materials described to the left. Staff regularly present (e.g. almost daily).	Information materials described to the left. Regularly scheduled on-site outdoor demonstrations and clinics.
Management Controls and Regulations- A moderate degree of visitor and land use restrictions in place including winter closures for the benefit of wildlife. Restrictions and ethics are posted at trailheads. Directional signage is installed on trails.					
No on-site posting/signing of visitor regulations, interpretive information or ethics. Few use restrictions.	Basic user regulations at key access points. Minimum use restrictions.	Some regulatory and ethics signing. Moderate use restrictions.	Rules, regulations and ethics clearly posted. Use restrictions, limitations and/or closures.	Regulations strict and ethics prominent. Use may be limited by permit, reservation, etc.	Enforcement in addition to rules to reduce conflicts, hazards, and resource damage.

**Acres are based on mapping the RSC of public access.*

Existing RSCs

Desired RSCs



Alternative B: Operational RSC for Hardscrabble SRMA

** Based on mapping the RSC of public access.*

Hardscrabble/East Eagle Special Recreation Management Area Recreation Management Zone 1

Supporting Management Action and Allowable Use Decisions

Camping Restrictions:

- In areas open to camping and overnight use, apply a 14-day camping limit on BLM lands from September 1 to March 31. From April 1 to August 31, apply a 7-day camping limit. Campers must relocate at least a 30-mile radius away and may not return within 30 days to a previous campsite.

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- The area is classified as limited to designated routes (All modes and types of over-land public travel, except foot and horse travel would be limited to designated routes).
- In areas with limited travel designations, allow motorized/mechanized travel up to 300 feet from designated motorized/mechanized routes for direct access to dispersed campsites provided that: 1) no resource damage occurs; 2) no new routes are created; and 3) such access is not otherwise prohibited.
- Cross-country motorized/mechanized travel for big game retrieval is prohibited. Hand-held, wheeled carts are allowed for the direct retrieval of big game.

Forestry and Vegetation Treatments:

- The SRMA is open to timber harvest, firewood cutting and special forest product harvest that can be implemented without affecting the desired recreation setting. Allow vegetation treatments within SRMA provided that the natural character and other recreation values on BLM land are not impacted over the long-term.

Wildland Fire Management

- Allow fuels/vegetation treatments within the SRMA provided that the natural character and other recreation values on BLM land are not impacted over the long-term (5 years).

Firearm Use Restriction:

- The discharge of firearms for recreational target shooting is prohibited in developed recreation sites.

Lands and Realty:

- ROW avoidance areas are applied to the SRMA.
- The SRMA is retained for long-term management.

Mineral Material (salable) Disposal:

- The SRMA is closed to mineral material (salable such as moss rock, top soil, sand and gravel, scoria, fill dirt) disposal.

Mineral Withdrawal:

- Petition for withdrawal to the Secretary of the Interior developed recreation sites for closure to the mining laws for locatable exploration or development (locatable minerals).

Non-energy Solid Mineral Leasing:

- All federal mineral estate within SRMAs would be closed to non-energy solid mineral leasing.

Special Recreation Permits:

- The CRVFO would evaluate the need for new SRPs or new uses on existing permits every 5 years. SRPs would be issued as a discretionary action for activities that: 1) are consistent with resource/program objectives, 2) within budgetary/ workload constraints and 3) would satisfy a public demand that the applicant can factually demonstrate is not being met.
- Vending permits would be prohibited except for special events.

Stipulations for Fluid Mineral Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities:

- Apply a no surface occupancy stipulation on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities in the SRMA for the protection of the recreation activities, recreation outcomes and the RSCs.

Visual Resource Management (VRM):

- The SRMA would be classified as VRM Class II and managed under VRM Class II objectives.

Implementation-level Decisions Included in this RMP Revision

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- A site-specific travel network of roads and trails available for public use and any limitations placed on that use would be included in the land use plan to the extent practical. In some areas the final travel management network of trails would be determined, at the implementation level (on-the-ground) due to the complexity of the area and incomplete data.

Best Management Practices to Guide Implementation-level Management

Management:

- Construct (estimated 12-15 miles) new single-track mountain bike trails to create loop trails, link existing trails, reduce the amount biking on roads and create trail connections to new access points.
- Reroute trails that cause natural or cultural resource damage or trespass on private property.
- Downhill bikes are primarily intended for high speed descent. Downhill biking trails would not be constructed.
- With stakeholder involvement, apply adaptive management (e.g., Limits of Acceptable Change) which focuses on a cycle of *designing-implementing-monitoring-evaluating-adjusting* implementation actions to respond to future recreation issues and the results of monitoring.

Administration:

- Administrative use authorizations for motorized access would be granted on a case-by-case basis.

Information and Education:

- Create an SRMA brochure/map including information on: targeted outcomes, RSCs, estimated times, ethics, wildlife protection, private-public land ownership and stewardship information; to help preserve the recreation opportunities and the special landscape character of this place.

Monitoring:

- Monitor outcome attainment and preferences through customer assessments (e.g., focus group interviews or visitor studies) on five year intervals or as funding allows. Monitor activity participation and RSCs annually during the primary use season of Mid-April through October.

Hardscrabble/East Eagle Special Recreation Management Area Recreation Management Zone 2

SRMA/RMZ Outcome Objective

Participants in visitor assessments report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experience and benefit outcomes listed below. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1 = Not at all realized to 5 = totally realized).

Activities	Experiences	Benefits
Off-Highway Vehicle Riding and Driving	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Escaping everyday responsibilities for a while • Enjoying frequent access to outdoor physical activity • For the challenge or sport • To be with others who enjoy the same things I do 	<p><u>Personal:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living a more outdoor- oriented lifestyle • Improved balance of work and play in my life • Enhance sense of personal freedom • Restored my mind from stress/tension/anxiety • Developing stronger ties with my family or friends <p><u>Community/Social:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lifestyle improvement or maintenance • Strengthening relationships with family and friends <p><u>Environmental:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater community ownership & stewardship of recreation & natural resources

Hardscrabble/East Eagle Special Recreation Management Area Recreation Management Zone 2

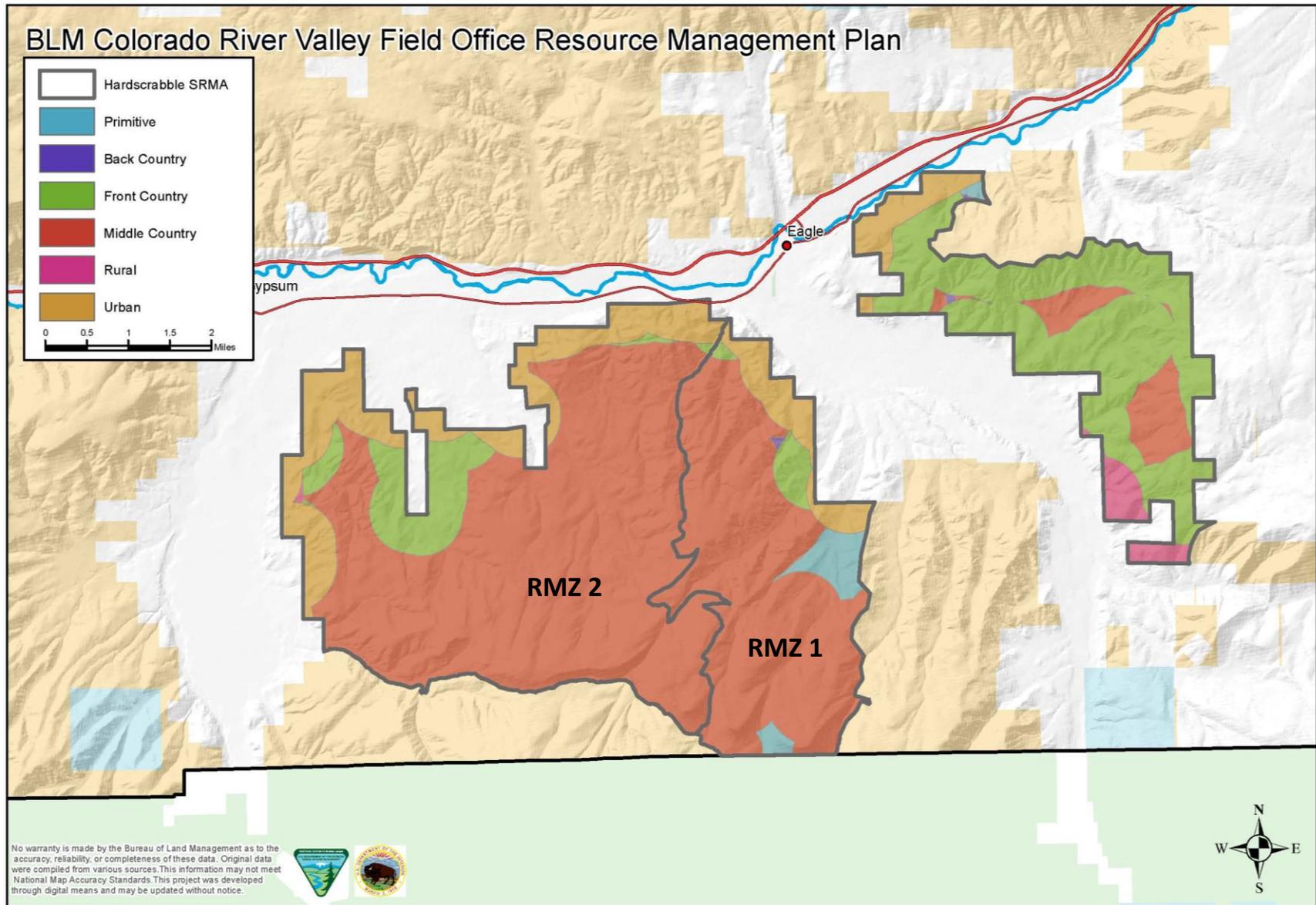
Desired Physical Recreation Setting Characteristics

<i>Primitive Classification (0 acres)*</i>	<i>Back Country Classification (0 acres)*</i>	<i>Middle Country Classification (8400 acres)*</i>	<i>Front Country Classification (1000 acres)*</i>	<i>Rural Classification (10 acres)*</i>	<i>Urban Classification (2000 acres)*</i>
Remoteness (approx. distance from routes) - Motorized routes provide motorized access throughout the RMZ.					
More than ½ mile from either mechanized or motorized trails/routes.	Within ½ mile of mechanized trails/routes.	Within ½ mile of four-wheel drive vehicle, ATV and motorcycles routes. (BLM identified "Primitive Roads" and "Motorized Trails")	Within ½ mile of low-clearance or passenger vehicle routes (BLM identified "Roads") (includes unpaved County roads and private land routes).	Within ½ mile of paved/primary roads and highways.	Within ½ mile of streets and roads within municipalities and along highways.
Naturalness (landscape texture form, line, color) The existing , but varied, level of naturalness is maintained. Any new land uses have a low level of contrast with the landscape and are not visually obvious from recreation facilities and trails. New ROWs (e.g., communication sites, utilities) are co-located within existing disturbances.					
Undisturbed natural landscape.	Natural landscape with modifications in harmony with surroundings and not visually obvious (e.g., stock ponds, habitat treatments, historic structures).	Character of the natural landscape retained. A few modifications contrast with character of the landscape (e.g., fences, ditches).	Character of the natural landscape partially modified but none overpower natural landscape (e.g., structures, utilities).	Character of the natural landscape considerably modified (i.e., agriculture, residential, airstrips or industrial alterations).	Urbanized developments dominate landscape.
Visitor Facilities - Travel routes are maintained, enhanced and rerouted to be sustainable. Work with cooperators to develop new recreation facilities off-site near access points.					
No structures. Foot/horse and water trails only.	Trails made mostly of native materials such as log bridges. Structures are rare and isolated.	Maintained and marked trails, rustic trailhead developments.	Basic facilities such as campsites, restrooms, trailheads, and interpretive displays.	Modern facilities such as campgrounds, group shelters, boat launches, and occasional exhibits.	Elaborate full-service facilities such as laundry, restaurants, and groceries.

*Acres are based on mapping the RSC of remoteness.

Existing RSCs

Desired RSCs



Alternative B: Physical RSC for Hardscrabble SRMA

** Based on mapping the RSC of remoteness.*

Hardscrabble/East Eagle Special Recreation Management Area Recreation Management Zone 2

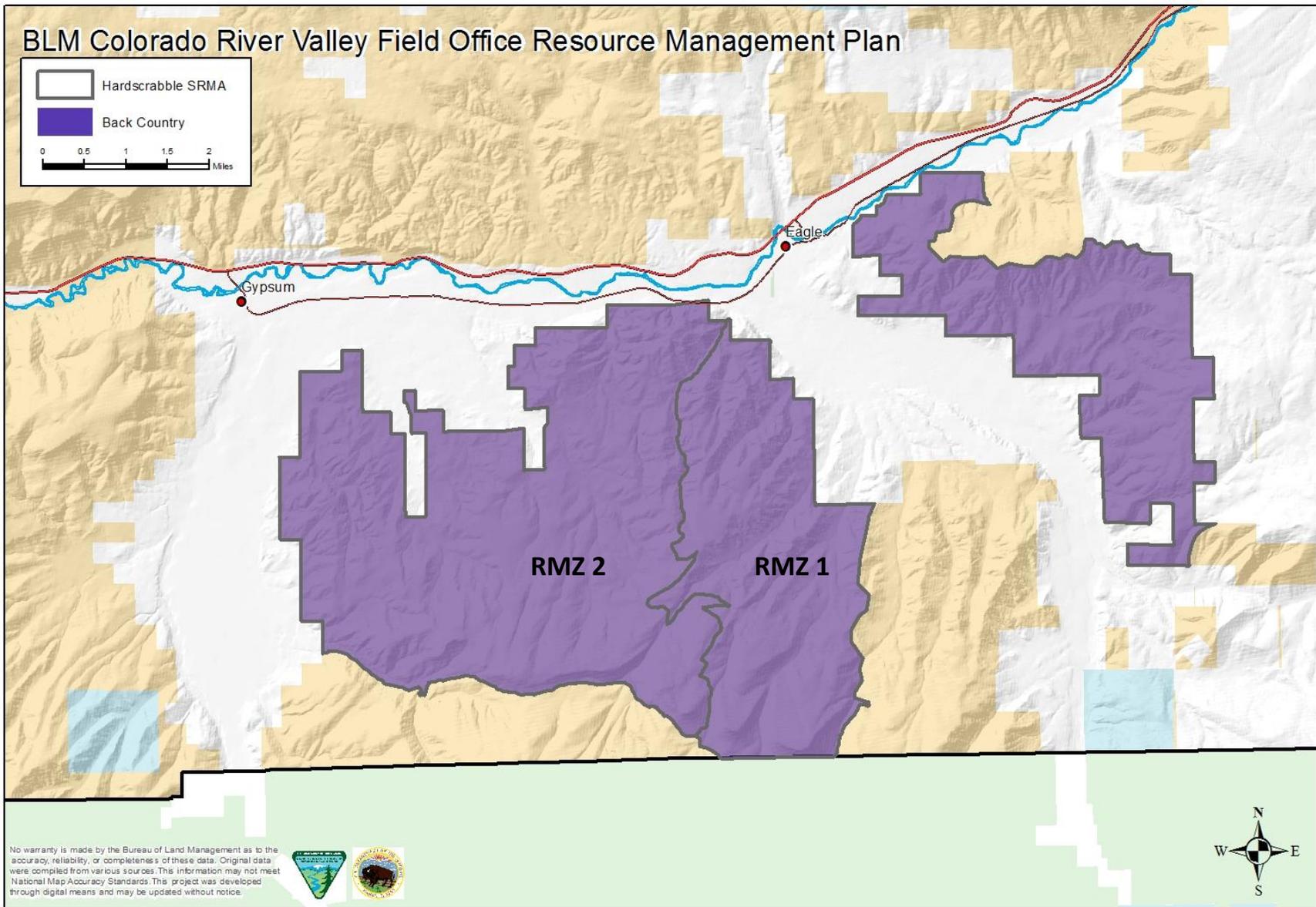
Desired Social Recreation Setting Characteristics

<i>Primitive Classification (0 acres)*</i>	<i>Back Country Classification (11,000 acres)*</i>	<i>Middle Country Classification (0 acres)*</i>	<i>Front Country Classification (0 acres)*</i>	<i>Rural Classification (0 acres)*</i>	<i>Urban Classification (0 acres)*</i>
Contacts (average. of other groups) - Participants encounter a season average of up to 10 encounters per day.					
Fewer than 6 encounters/day on travel routes.	7-15 encounters/day on travel routes.	16-29 encounters/day on travel routes.	30 or more encounters/day on travel routes.	People seem to be generally everywhere.	Busy place with other people constantly in view.
Group Size (average - other than you own) - Participants encounter a season average of up to 8 people per group.					
Fewer than or equal to 3 people per group.	4-6 people per group.	7-12 people per group.	13-25 people per group.	26-50 people per group.	Greater than 50 people per group.
Evidence of Use - Localized areas of vegetation alteration and compacted/bare soils are found near along trails and at trailheads. Inappropriate recreation use is rehabilitated.					
No alteration of the natural terrain. Footprints only observed. Sounds of people rare.	Areas of alteration uncommon. Little surface vegetation wear observed. Sounds of people infrequent.	Small areas of alteration. Surface vegetation showing wear with some bare soils. Sounds of people occasionally heard.	Small areas of alteration prevalent. Surface vegetation gone with compacted soils observed. Sounds of people regularly heard.	A few large areas of alteration. Surface vegetation absent with hardened soils. Sounds of people frequently heard.	Large areas of alteration prevalent. Some erosion. Constantly hear people.

**Acres are based on mapping the RSC of contacts.*

Existing RSCs

Desired RSCs



Alternative B: Social RSC for Hardscrabble SRMA

** Based on mapping the RSC of contacts.*

Hardscrabble/East Eagle Special Recreation Management Area Recreation Management Zone 2

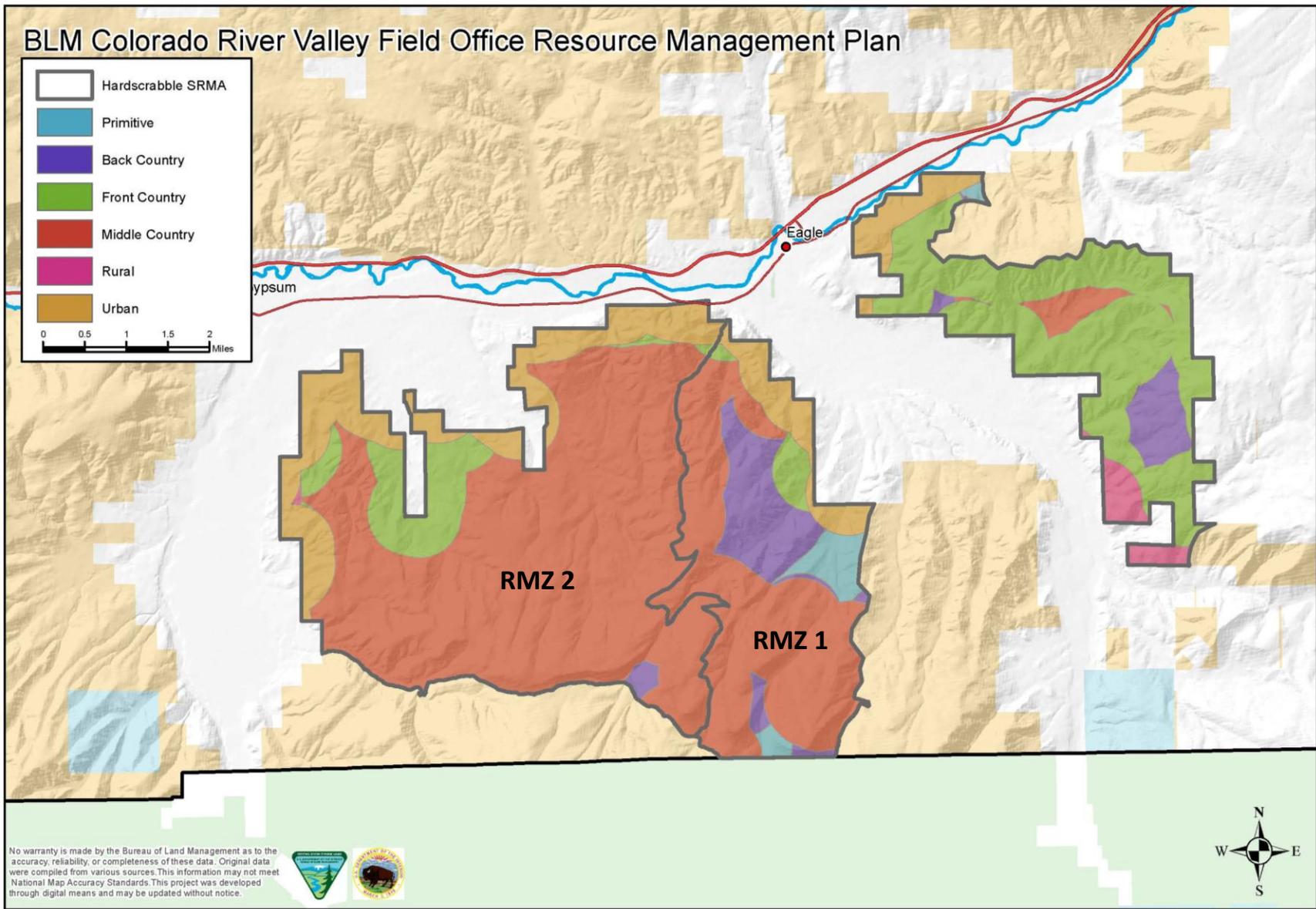
Desired Operational Recreation Setting Characteristics

<i>Primitive Classification (0 acres)*</i>	<i>Back Country Classification (80 acres)*</i>	<i>Middle Country Classification (8,300 acres)*</i>	<i>Front Country Classification (1,000 acres)*</i>	<i>Rural Classification (10 acres)*</i>	<i>Urban Classification (2,000 acres)*</i>
Public Access (types of public travel allowed) - OHV access is maintained throughout the RMZ.					
Foot, horse, and non-motorized float boat travel.	Mountain bikes and perhaps other mechanized use, but all is non-motorized.	Four-wheel drives, all-terrain vehicles, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles in addition to non-motorized, mechanized use.	Two-wheel drive vehicles predominant, but also four wheel drives and non-motorized, mechanized use.	Ordinary highway auto and truck traffic is characteristic.	Wide variety of street vehicles and highway traffic is ever-present.
Visitor Services and information - Area brochure describes the SRMA and recreation opportunities. BLM staff/volunteers are periodically present at recreation sites but occasionally present away from recreation sites.					
No maps or brochures available on-site. Staff rarely present to provide on-site assistance.	Basic maps, staff infrequently present (e.g. seasonally, high use periods) to provide on-site assistance.	Area brochures and maps. Staff occasionally present (e.g. most weekends) to provide on-site assistance.	Information materials describe recreation area & opportunities. Staff periodically present (e.g. weekdays & weekends).	Information materials described to the left. Staff regularly present (e.g. almost daily).	Information materials described to the left. Regularly scheduled on-site outdoor demonstrations and clinics.
Management Controls and Regulations- A moderate degree of visitor and land use restrictions in place including winter closures for the benefit of wildlife. Restrictions and ethics are posted at trailheads. Directional signage is installed on trails.					
No on-site posting/signing of visitor regulations, interpretive information or ethics. Few use restrictions.	Basic user regulations at key access points. Minimum use restrictions	Some regulatory and ethics signing. Moderate use restrictions (e.g. camping, human waste).	Rules, regulations and ethics clearly posted. Use restrictions, limitations and/or closures.	Regulations strict and ethics prominent. Use may be limited by permit, reservation, etc.	Enforcement in addition to rules to reduce conflicts, hazards, and resource damage.

*Acres are based on mapping the RSC of public access.

Existing RSCs

Desired RSCs



Alternative B: Operational RSC for Hardscrabble SRMA

** Based on mapping the RSC of public access.*

Hardscrabble/East Eagle Special Recreation Management Area Recreation Management Zone 2

Supporting Management Action and Allowable Use Decisions

Camping/Parking Restrictions:

- Parking, camping and overnight use is prohibited on BLM lands along the North Hardscrabble Access Road (Spring Creek) within 300 feet from the centerline of said road located in T. 5 S., R 85 W., Track 80, 6th PM.
- In areas open to camping and overnight use, apply a 14-day camping limit on BLM lands from September 1 to March 31. From April 1 to August 31, apply a 7-day camping limit. Campers must relocate at least a 30-mile radius away and may not return within 30 days to a previous campsite.

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- The area is classified as limited to designated routes (All modes and types of over-land public travel, except foot and horse travel would be limited to designated routes).
- In areas with limited travel designations, allow motorized/mechanized travel up to 300 feet from designated motorized/mechanized routes for direct access to dispersed campsites provided that: 1) no resource damage occurs; 2) no new routes are created; and 3) such access is not otherwise prohibited.
- Cross-country motorized/mechanized travel for big game retrieval is prohibited. Hand-held, wheeled carts are allowed for the direct retrieval of big game.

Forestry and Vegetation Treatments:

- The SRMA is open to timber harvest, firewood cutting and special forest product harvest that can be implemented without affecting the desired recreation setting. Allow vegetation treatments within SRMA provided that the natural character and other recreation values on BLM land are not impacted over the long-term.

Wildland Fire Management

- Allow fuels/vegetation treatments within the SRMA provided that the natural character and other recreation values on BLM land are not impacted over the long-term (5 years).

Firearm Use Restriction:

- The discharge of firearms for recreational target shooting is prohibited in developed recreation sites and along North Hardscrabble Access Road (Spring Creek) within 300 feet from the centerline of said road located in T. 5 S., R 85 W., Track 80, 6th PM.

Lands and Realty:

- ROW avoidance areas are applied to the SRMA.
- The SRMA is retained for long-term management.

Mineral Material (salable) Disposal:

- The SRMA is closed to mineral material (salable such as moss rock, top soil, sand and gravel, scoria, fill dirt) disposal.

Mineral Withdrawal:

- Petition for withdrawal to the Secretary of the Interior developed recreation sites for closure to the mining laws for locatable exploration or development (locatable minerals).

Non-energy Solid Mineral Leasing:

- All federal mineral estate within SRMAs would be closed to non-energy solid mineral leasing.

Special Recreation Permits:

- The CRVFO would evaluate the need for new SRPs or new uses on existing permits every 5 years. SRPs would be issued as a discretionary action for activities that: 1) are consistent with resource/program objectives, 2) within budgetary/ workload constraints and 3) would satisfy a public demand that the applicant can factually demonstrate is not being met.
- Vending permits would be prohibited except for special events.

Stipulations for Fluid Mineral Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities:

- Apply a no surface occupancy stipulation on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities in the SRMA for the protection of the recreation activities, recreation outcomes and the RSCs.

Visual Resource Management (VRM):

The SRMA would be classified as VRM Class II and managed under VRM Class II objectives.

Implementation-level Decisions Included in this RMP Revision

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- A site-specific travel network of roads and trails available for public use and any limitations placed on that use would be included in the land use plan to the extent practical. In some areas the final travel management network of trails would be determined, at the implementation level (on-the-ground) due to the complexity of the area and incomplete data.

Best Management Practices to Guide Implementation-level Management

Management:

- Construct (estimated 12-15 miles) trails to create loop trails, link existing trails and create trail connections to new access points.
- Designate a motocross track with a staging area/camping area (pending an environmental assessment) in the Spring Creek area to be managed under a Recreation and Public Purposes lease by a partner.
- Reroute trails that cause natural or cultural resource damage or trespass on private property.
- Downhill bikes are primarily intended for high speed descent. Downhill biking trails would not be constructed.
- With stakeholder involvement, apply adaptive management (e.g., Limits of Acceptable Change) which focuses on a cycle of *designing-implementing-monitoring-evaluating-adjusting* implementation actions to respond to future recreation issues and the results of monitoring.
- If future monitoring indicates that social RSCs are not being achieved, visitor health and safety issues exist, resource damage is occurring or user conflicts need to be addressed, the CRVFO may implement additional visitor use restrictions for private and commercial recreation use.

Administration:

- Administrative use authorizations for motorized access would be granted on a case-by-case basis.

Information and Education:

- Create an SRMA brochure/map including information on: targeted outcomes, RSCs, estimated times, ethics, wildlife protection, private-public land ownership and stewardship information; to help preserve the recreation opportunities and the special landscape character of this place.

Monitoring:

- Monitor outcome attainment and preferences through customer assessments (e.g., focus group interviews or visitor studies) on five year intervals or as funding allows. Monitor activity participation and RSCs annually during the primary use season of Mid-April through October.

King Mountain Special Recreation Management Area

SRMA/RMZ Outcome Objective

Participants in visitor assessments report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experience and benefit outcomes listed below. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1 = Not at all realized to 5 = totally realized).

Activities	Experiences	Benefits
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hunting by Horseback (Scouting)• Viewing Wildlife• Camping	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enjoying the area's wildlife, scenery, views & aesthetics• To experience the natural surroundings• Enjoying the closeness of family/friends• For the challenge or sport	<p><u>Personal:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improved opportunity to view wildlife up close• Closer relationship with the natural world• Greater understanding of the importance of wildlife to my quality of life• Developing stronger ties with my family and friends• Living a more outdoor-oriented lifestyle <p><u>Community/Social:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strengthening relationships with family and friends <p><u>Environmental:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Greater protection of fish, wildlife, and plant habitat <p><u>Economic:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintain local tourism revenue

King Mountain Special Recreation Management Area

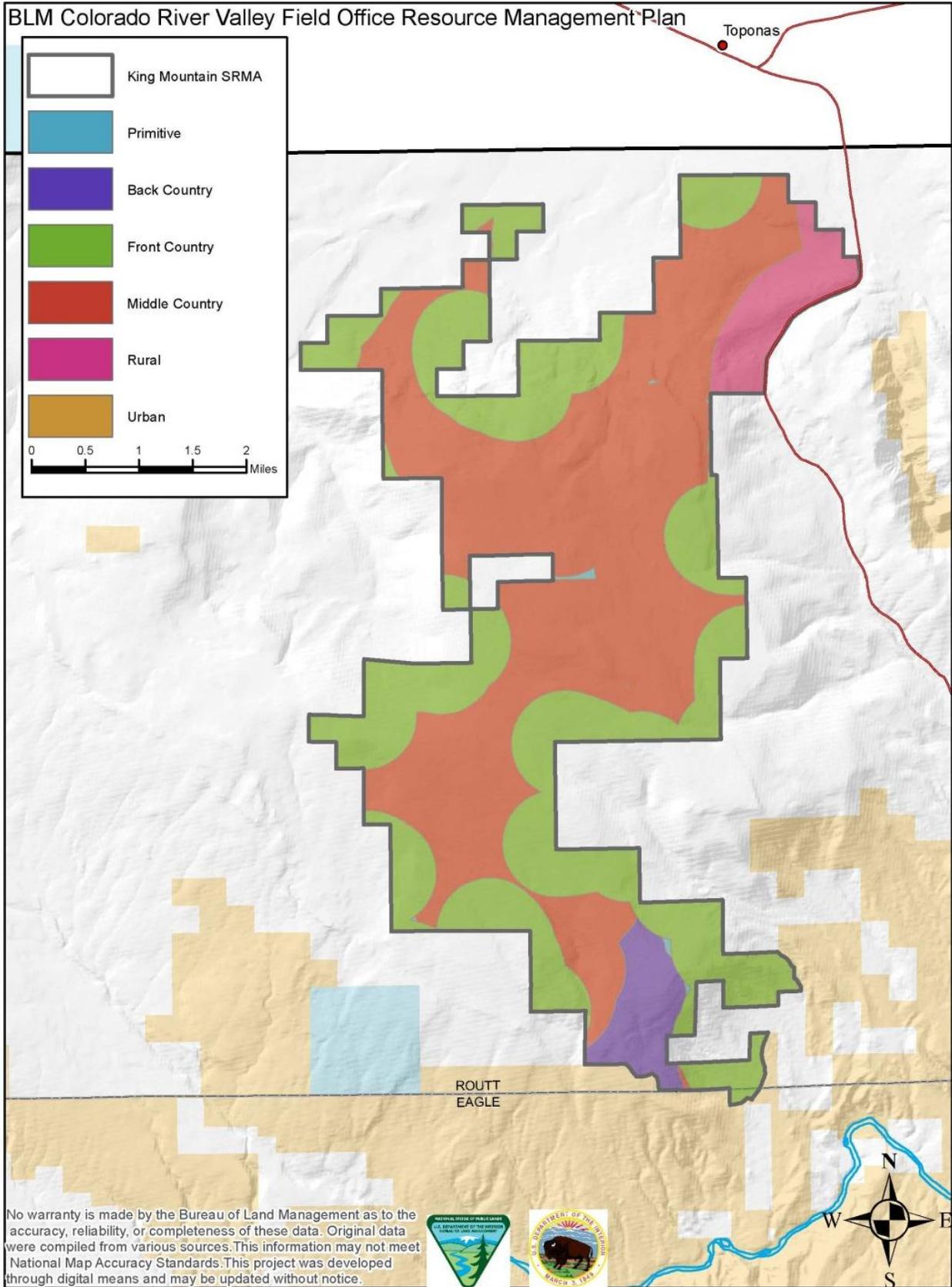
Desired Physical Recreation Setting Characteristics

<i>Primitive Classification (25 acres)*</i>	<i>Back Country Classification (515 acres)*</i>	<i>Middle Country Classification (6,750 acres)*</i>	<i>Front Country Classification (5000 acres)*</i>	<i>Rural Classification (640 acres)*</i>	<i>Urban Classification (0 acres)*</i>
Remoteness (approx. distance from routes) - The current remoteness from motorized vehicles exists.					
More than ½ mile from either mechanized or motorized trails/routes.	Within ½ mile of mechanized trails/routes.	Within ½ mile of four-wheel drive vehicle, ATV and motorcycles routes. (BLM identified “Primitive Roads” and “Motorized Trails”)	Within ½ mile of low-clearance or passenger vehicle routes (BLM identified “Roads”) (includes unpaved County roads and private land routes).	Within ½ mile of paved/primary roads and highways.	Within ½ mile of streets and roads within municipalities and along highways.
Naturalness (landscape texture form, line, color) - The existing , but varied, level of naturalness is maintained. Any new land uses have a low level of contrast with the landscape and are not visually obvious from recreation facilities and trails. New ROWs (e.g., communication sites, utilities) are co-located within existing disturbances.					
Undisturbed natural landscape.	Natural landscape with modifications in harmony with surroundings and not visually obvious (e.g., stock ponds, habitat treatments, historic structures).	Character of the natural landscape retained. A few modifications contrast with character of the landscape (e.g., fences, ditches).	Character of the natural landscape partially modified but none overpower natural landscape (e.g., structures, utilities).	Character of the natural landscape considerably modified (i.e., agriculture, residential, airstrips or industrial alterations).	Urbanized developments dominate landscape.
Visitor Facilities – Higher use trails are marked and maintained as necessary. Recreation facilities with basic visitor amenities occur at trailheads .					
No structures. Foot/horse and water trails only.	Trails made mostly of native materials such as log bridges. Structures are rare and isolated.	Maintained and marked trails, rustic trailhead developments.	Basic facilities such as campsites, restrooms, trailheads, and interpretive displays.	Modern facilities such as campgrounds, group shelters, boat launches, and occasional exhibits.	Elaborate full-service facilities such as laundry, restaurants, and groceries.

**Acres are based on mapping the RSC of remoteness.*

Existing RSCs

Desired RSCs



Alternative B: Physical RSC for King Mountain SRMA

** Based on mapping the RSC of remoteness.*

King Mountain Special Recreation Management Area

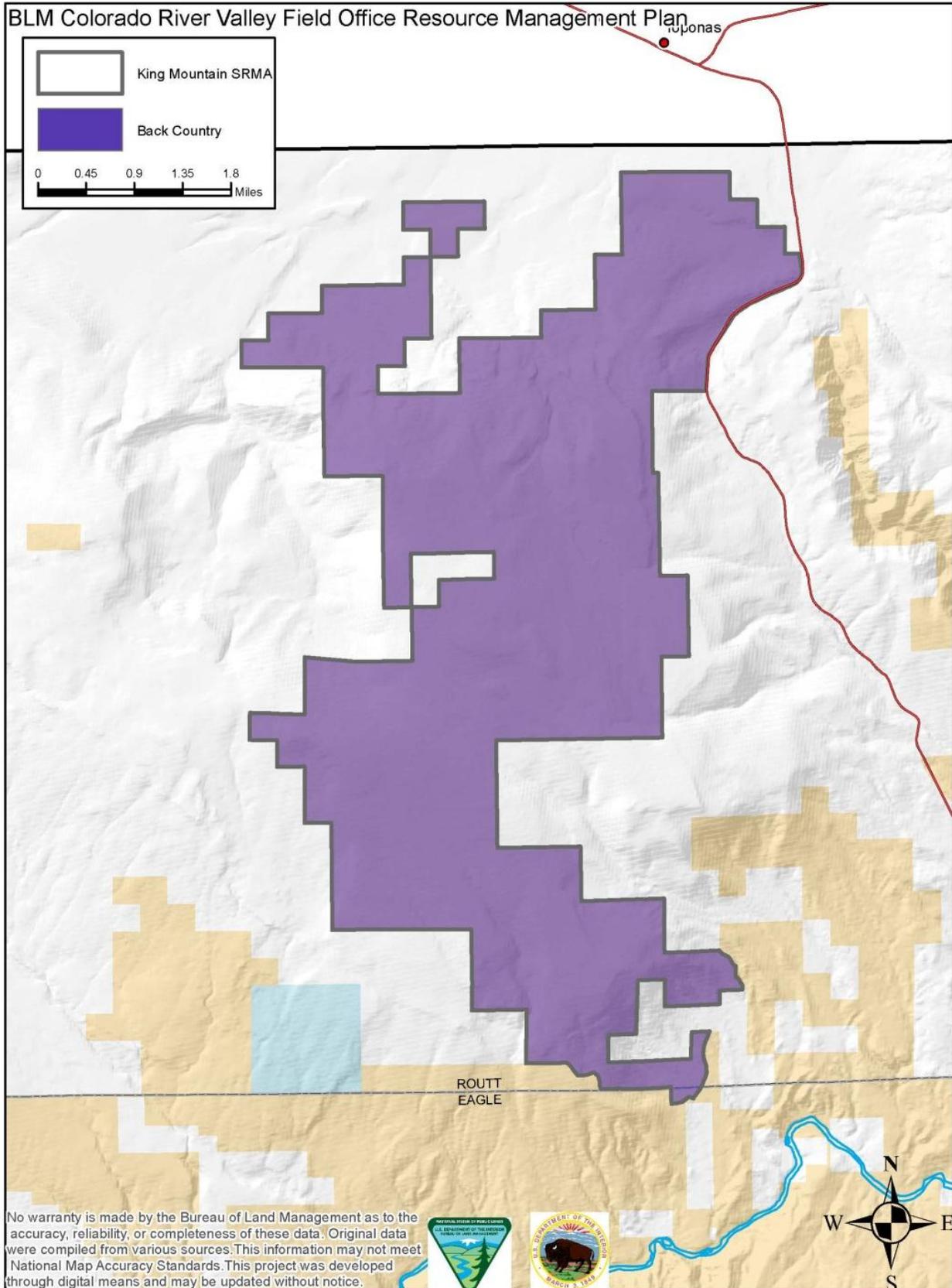
Desired Social Recreation Setting Characteristics

Primitive Classification (0 acres)*	Back Country Classification (13,000 acres)*	Middle Country Classification (0 acres)*	Front Country Classification (0 acres)*	Rural Classification (0 acres)*	Urban Classification (0 acres)*
Contacts (average of other groups) - Participants encounter a season average of up to 7 encounters per day.					
Fewer than 6 encounters/day on travel routes.	7-15 encounters/day on travel routes.	16-29 encounters/day on travel routes.	30 or more encounters/day on travel routes.	People seem to be generally everywhere.	Busy place with other people constantly in view.
Group Size (average - other than you own) - Participants encounter a season average of up to 8 people per group.					
Fewer than or equal to 3 people per group.	4-6 people per group.	7-12 people per group	13-25 people per group.	26-50 people per group.	Greater than 50 people per group.
Evidence of Use - Small areas of alteration from recreation use. Surface vegetation showing wear with some bare soils at dispersed camping areas and recreation facilities. Sounds of people occasionally heard. Inappropriate recreation use is rehabilitated.					
No alteration of the natural terrain. Footprints only observed. Sounds of people rare.	Areas of alteration uncommon. Little surface vegetation wear observed. Sounds of people infrequent.	Small areas of alteration. Surface vegetation showing wear with some bare soils. Sounds of people occasionally heard.	Small areas of alteration prevalent. Surface vegetation gone with compacted soils observed. Sounds of people regularly heard.	A few large areas of alteration. Surface vegetation absent with hardened soils. Sounds of people frequently heard.	Large areas of alteration prevalent. Some erosion. Constantly hear people.

*Acres are based on mapping the RSC of contacts.

Existing RSCs

Desired RSCs



Alternative B: Social RSC for King Mountain SRMA

** Based on mapping the RSC of contacts.*

King Mountain Special Recreation Management Area

Desired Operational Recreation Setting Characteristics

<i>Primitive Classification (7,100 acres)*</i>	<i>Back Country Classification (0 acres)*</i>	<i>Middle Country Classification (200 acres)*</i>	<i>Front Country Classification (5100 acres)*</i>	<i>Rural Classification (600 acres)*</i>	<i>Urban Classification (0 acres)*</i>
Public Access (types of public travel allowed) - Foot and horse use is predominant within the SRMA. Horse-drawn carts are permitted on designated routes. Motorized use is limited to designated motorized routes.					
Foot, horse, and non-motorized float boat travel.	Mountain bikes and perhaps other mechanized use, but all is non-motorized.	Four-wheel drives, all-terrain vehicles, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles in addition to non-motorized, mechanized use.	Two-wheel drive vehicles predominant, but also four wheel drives and non-motorized, mechanized use.	Ordinary highway auto and truck traffic is characteristic.	Wide variety of street vehicles and highway traffic is ever-present.
Visitor Services and information - Area brochure describes the SRMA and recreation opportunities. BLM staff/volunteers are periodically present during the big game hunting seasons then infrequently present.					
No maps or brochures available on-site. Staff rarely present to provide on-site assistance.	Basic maps, staff infrequently present (e.g. seasonally, high use periods) to provide on-site assistance.	Area brochures and maps. Staff occasionally present (e.g. most weekends) to provide on-site assistance.	Information materials describe recreation area & opportunities. Staff periodically present (e.g. weekdays & weekends).	Information materials described to the left. Staff regularly present (e.g. almost daily).	Information materials described to the left. Regularly scheduled on-site outdoor demonstrations and clinics.
Management Controls and Regulations- A moderate degree of visitor and land use restrictions in place. Rules, regulations and ethics clearly posted at trailheads.					
No on-site posting/signing of visitor regulations, interpretive information or ethics. Few use restrictions.	Basic user regulations at key access points. Minimum use restrictions.	Some regulatory and ethics signing. Moderate use restrictions.	Rules, regulations and ethics clearly posted. Use restrictions, limitations and/or closures.	Regulations strict and ethics prominent. Use may be limited by permit, reservation, etc.	Enforcement in addition to rules to reduce conflicts, hazards, and resource damage.

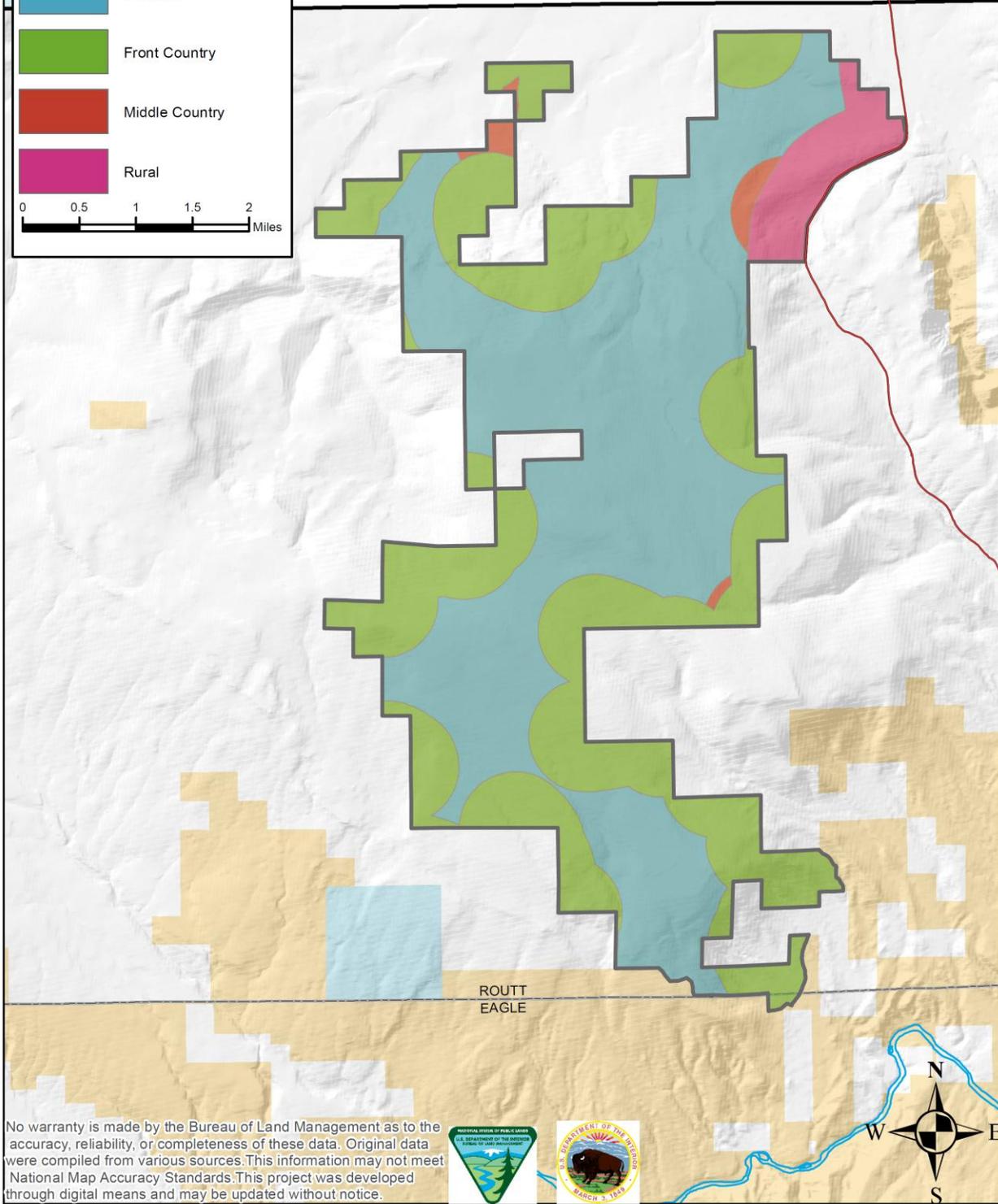
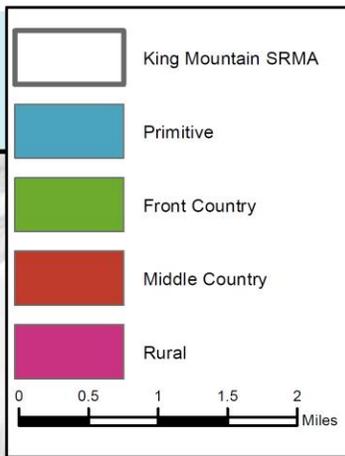
*Acres are based on mapping the RSC of public access.

Existing RSCs

Desired RSCs

BLM Colorado River Valley Field Office Resource Management Plan

Toponas



No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data. Original data were compiled from various sources. This information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This project was developed through digital means and may be updated without notice.



Alternative B: Operational RSC for King Mountain SRMA

** Based on mapping the RSC of public access.*

King Mountain Special Recreation Management Area

Supporting Management Action and Allowable Use Decisions

Camping Restrictions:

- In areas open to camping and overnight use, apply a 14-day camping limit on BLM lands from September 1 to March 31. From April 1 to August 31, apply a 7-day camping limit. Campers must relocate at least a 30-mile radius away and may not return within 30 days to a previous campsite.

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- The area is classified as limited to designated routes (All modes and types of over-land public travel, except foot and horse travel would be limited to designated routes).
- Horse-drawn carts are permitted on designated routes.
- Over-snow travel is limited to designated routes
- In areas with limited travel designations, allow motorized/mechanized travel up to 300 feet from designated motorized/mechanized routes for direct access to dispersed campsites provided that: 1) no resource damage occurs; 2) no new routes are created; and 3) such access is not otherwise prohibited.
- Cross-country motorized/mechanized travel for big game retrieval is prohibited. Hand-held, wheeled carts are allowed for the direct retrieval of big game.

Firearm Use Restriction:

- The discharge of firearms for recreational target shooting is prohibited in developed recreation sites.

Forestry and Vegetation Treatments:

- The SRMA is open to timber harvest, firewood cutting and special forest product harvest that can be implemented without affecting the desired recreation setting.
- Allow fuels/vegetation treatments within the SRMA provided that the natural character and other recreation values on BLM land are not impacted over the long-term (5 years).

Wildland Fire Management

- Allow fuels/vegetation treatments within the SRMA provided that the natural character and other recreation values on BLM land are not impacted over the long-term (5 years).

Lands and Realty:

- ROW avoidance areas are applied to the SRMA.
- The SRMA is retained for long-term management.

Mineral Material (salable) Disposal:

- The SRMA is closed to mineral material (salable such as moss rock, top soil, sand and gravel, scoria, fill dirt) disposal.

Mineral Withdrawal:

- Petition for withdrawal to the Secretary of the Interior developed recreation sites for closure to the mining laws for locatable exploration or development (locatable minerals).

Non-energy Solid Mineral Leasing:

- All federal mineral estate within SRMAs would be closed to non-energy solid mineral leasing.

Special Recreation Permits:

- The CRVFO would evaluate the need for new SRPs or new uses on existing permits every 5 years. SRPs would be issued as a discretionary action for activities that: 1) are consistent with resource/program objectives, 2) within budgetary/ workload constraints and 3) would satisfy a public demand that the applicant can factually demonstrate is not being met.
- Vending permits would be prohibited except for special events.

Stipulations for Fluid Mineral Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities:

- Apply a no surface occupancy stipulation on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities in the SRMA for the protection of the recreation activities, recreation outcomes and the RSCs.

Visual Resource Management (VRM):

- The SRMA would be classified as VRM Class II and managed under VRM Class II objectives.

Implementation-level Decisions Included in this RMP Revision

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- A site-specific travel network of roads and trails available for public use and any limitations placed on that use would be included in the land use plan to the extent practical. In some areas the final travel management network of trails would be determined, at the implementation level (on-the-ground) due to the complexity of the area and incomplete data.

Best Management Practices to Guide Implementation-level Management

Management:

- Maintain the existing route system, install minimal signage on trails and construct new trails only to connect to new access points.
- Reroute trails that cause natural or cultural resource damage or trespass on private property.
- With stakeholder involvement, apply adaptive management (e.g., Limits of Acceptable Change) which focuses on a cycle of *designing-implementing-monitoring-evaluating-adjusting* implementation actions to respond to future recreation issues and the results of monitoring.
- Allow vegetation treatments within the SRMA provided that the natural character and other recreation values on BLM land are not impacted over the long-term.
- If future monitoring indicates that social RSCs are not being achieved, visitor health and safety issues exist, resource damage is occurring or user conflicts need to be addressed, the CRVFO may implement additional visitor use restrictions for private and commercial recreation use.

Administration:

- Administrative use authorizations for motorized access would be granted on a case-by-case basis.

Information and Education:

- Create an SRMA brochure/map including information on: targeted outcomes, RSCs, estimated times, ethics, wildlife protection, private-public land ownership and stewardship information; to help preserve the recreation opportunities and the special landscape character of this place.

Monitoring:

- Monitor outcome attainment and preferences through customer assessments (e.g., focus group interviews or visitor studies) on five year intervals or as funding allows. Monitor activity participation and RSCs annually during the primary use season of August through November.

Red Hill Special Recreation Management Area

SRMA/RMZ Outcome Objective

Participants in visitor assessments report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experience and benefit outcomes listed below. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1 = Not at all realized to 5 = totally realized).

Activities:

- Mountain Biking
- Hiking

Experiences:

- Releasing or reducing some built up mental tensions
- Getting some needed physical exercise
- Enjoying frequent access to outdoor physical activity
- Enjoying closeness to family/friends
- Enjoying the areas wildlife, scenery, views and aesthetics

Benefits:

Personal:

- Improved physical fitness/ better health maintenance
- Restored mind from stress/tension/anxiety
- Improved balance of work and play in my life
- Greater awareness of this area as a special place

Community/Social:

- Lifestyle improvement or maintenance

Environmental:

- Preserve the special landscape character of this place

Economic:

- Greater value-added local services
- Increased desirability as a place to live or retire

Red Hill Special Recreation Management Area

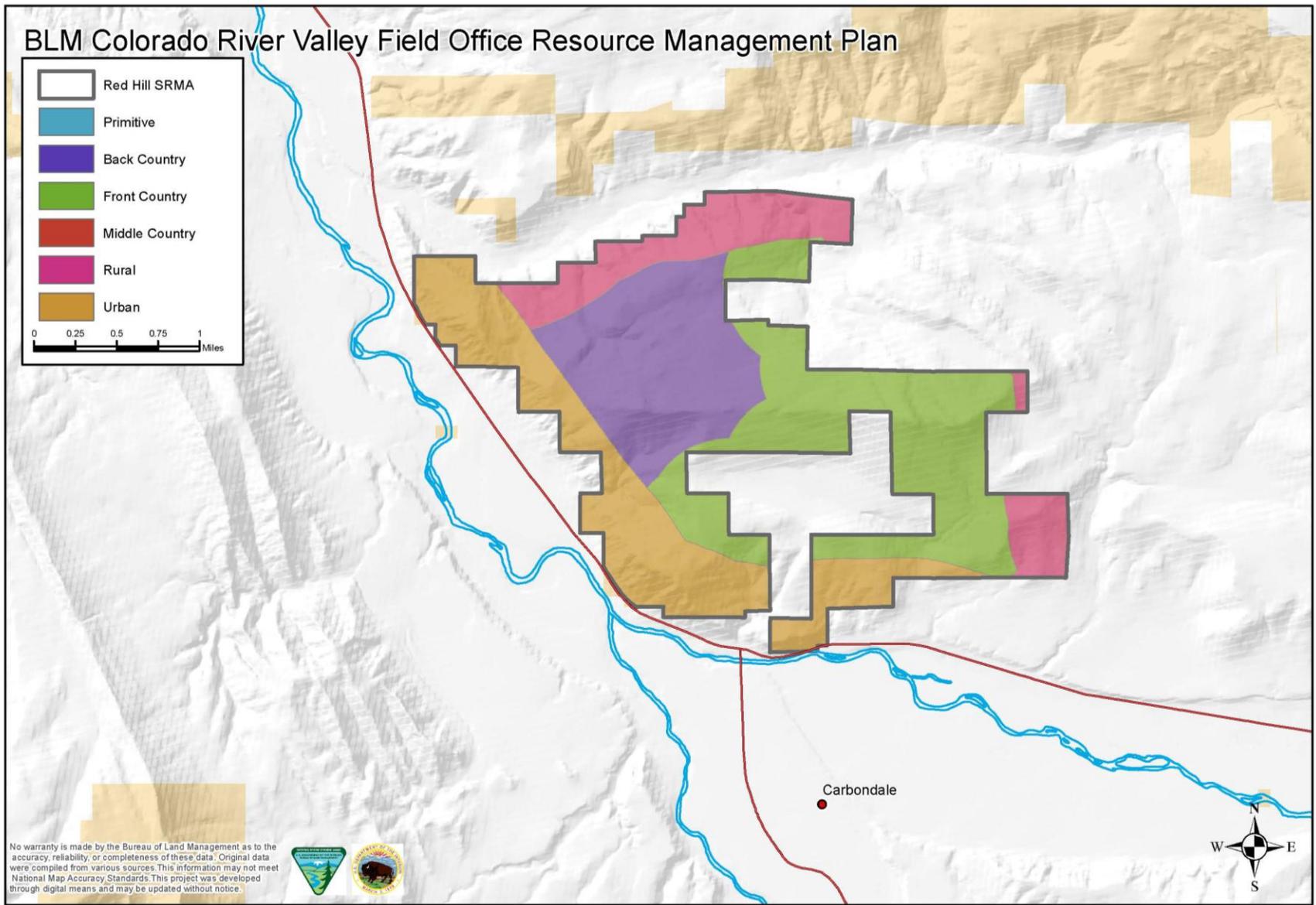
Desired Physical Recreation Setting Characteristics

<i>Primitive Classification (0 acres)*</i>	<i>Back Country Classification (700 acres)*</i>	<i>Middle Country Classification (0 acres)*</i>	<i>Front Country Classification (1000 acres)*</i>	<i>Rural Classification (500 acres)*</i>	<i>Urban Classification (860 acres)*</i>
Remoteness (approx. distance from routes) - Current level of remoteness from motorized vehicles exists.					
More than ½ mile from either mechanized or motorized trails/routes.	Within ½ mile of mechanized trails/routes.	Within ½ mile of four-wheel drive vehicle, ATV and motorcycles routes. (BLM identified “Primitive Roads” and “Motorized Trails”)	Within ½ mile of low-clearance or passenger vehicle routes (BLM identified “Roads”) (includes unpaved County roads and private land routes).	Within ½ mile of paved/primary roads and highways.	Within ½ mile of streets and roads within municipalities and along highways.
Naturalness (landscape texture form, line, color) The existing , but varied, level of naturalness is maintained. Any new land uses have a low level of contrast with the landscape and are not visually obvious from recreation facilities and trails. New ROWs (e.g., communication sites, utilities) are co-located within existing disturbances.					
Undisturbed natural landscape.	Natural landscape with modifications in harmony with surroundings and not visually obvious (e.g., stock ponds, habitat treatments, historic structures).	Character of the natural landscape retained. A few modifications contrast with character of the landscape (e.g., fences, ditches).	Character of the natural landscape partially modified but none overpower natural landscape (e.g., structures, utilities).	Character of the natural landscape considerably modified (i.e., agriculture, residential, airstrips or industrial alterations).	Urbanized developments dominate landscape.
Visitor Facilities - Basic recreation developments at trailheads along with maintained and signed single-track trails within SRMA.					
No structures. Foot/horse and water trails only.	Trails made mostly of native materials such as log bridges. Structures are rare and isolated.	Maintained and marked trails, rustic trailhead developments.	Basic facilities such as restrooms, trailheads, and interpretive displays.	Modern facilities such as campgrounds, group shelters, boat launches, and occasional exhibits.	Elaborate full-service facilities such as laundry, restaurants, and groceries.

*Acres are based on mapping the RSC of remoteness.

Existing RSCs

Desired RSCs



Alternative B: Physical RSC for Red Hill SRMA

** Based on mapping the RSC of remoteness.*

Red Hill Special Recreation Management Area

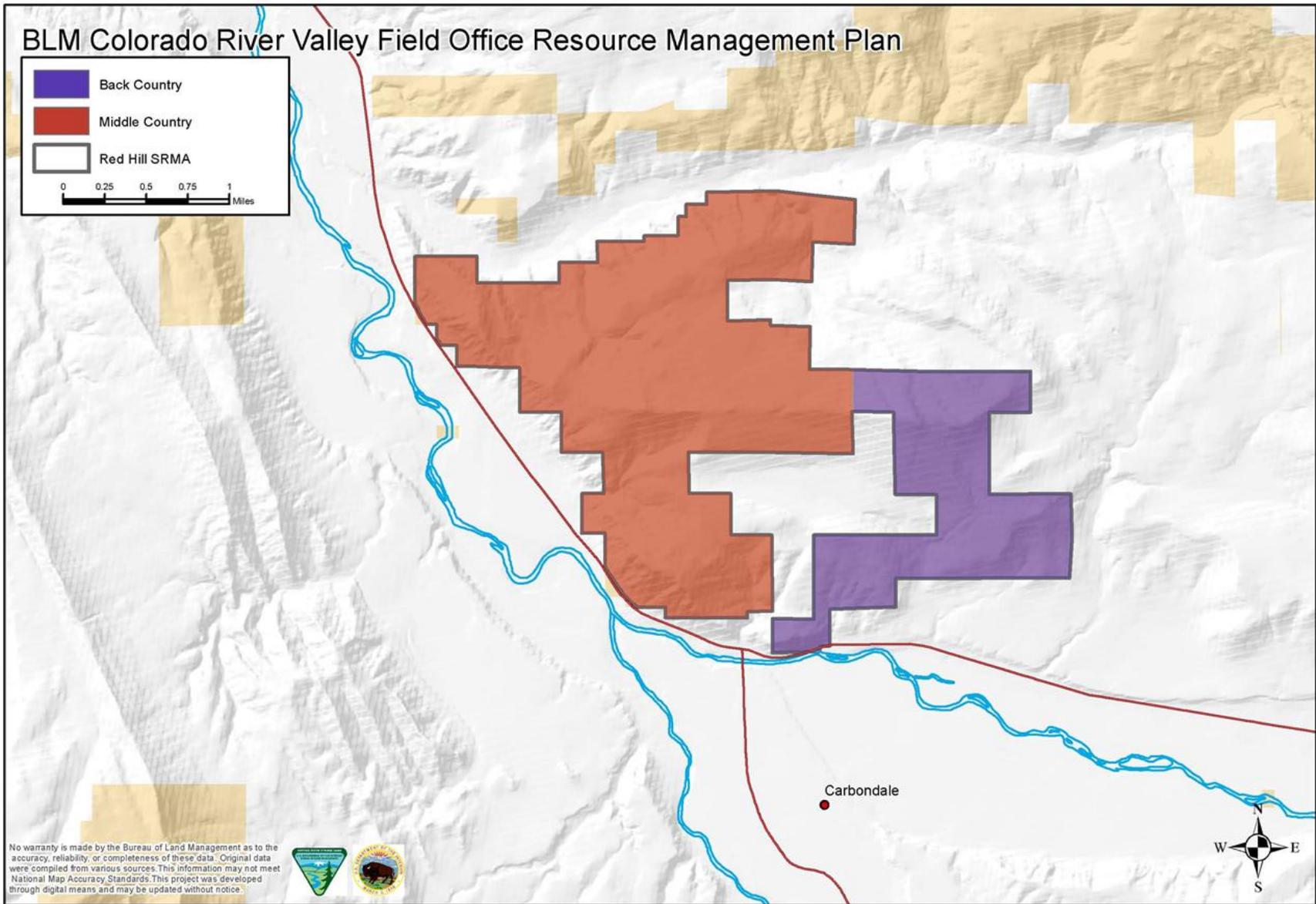
Desired Social Recreation Setting Characteristics

<i>Primitive Classification (0 acres)*</i>	<i>Back Country Classification (900 acres)*</i>	<i>Middle Country Classification (2,250 acres)*</i>	<i>Front Country Classification (0 acres)*</i>	<i>Rural Classification (0 acres)*</i>	<i>Urban Classification (0 acres)*</i>
Contacts (average of other groups) - Participants encounter a season average of up to 15 encounters per day.					
Fewer than 6 encounters/day on travel routes.	7-15 encounters/day on travel routes.	16-29 encounters/day on travel routes.	30 or more encounters/day on travel routes.	People seem to be generally everywhere.	Busy place with other people constantly in view.
Group Size (average - other than you own) - Participants encounter a season average of up to 6 people per group.					
Fewer than or equal to 3 people per group.	4-6 people per group	7-12 people per group.	13-25 people per group.	26-50 people per group.	Greater than 50 people per group.
Evidence of Use - A few small localized areas of vegetation alteration and compacted/bare soils are acceptable. Inappropriate recreation use is rehabilitated					
No alteration of the natural terrain. Footprints only observed. Sounds of people rare.	Areas of alteration uncommon. Little surface vegetation wear observed. Sounds of people infrequent.	Small areas of alteration. Surface vegetation showing wear with some bare soils. Sounds of people occasionally heard.	Small areas of alteration prevalent. Surface vegetation gone with compacted soils observed. Sounds of people regularly heard.	A few large areas of alteration. Surface vegetation absent with hardened soils. Sounds of people frequently heard.	Large areas of alteration prevalent. Some erosion. Constantly hear people.

**Acres are based on mapping the RSC of contacts.*

Existing RSCs

Desired RSCs



Alternative B: Social RSC for Red Hill SRMA

** Based on mapping the RSC of contacts.*

Red Hill Special Recreation Management Area

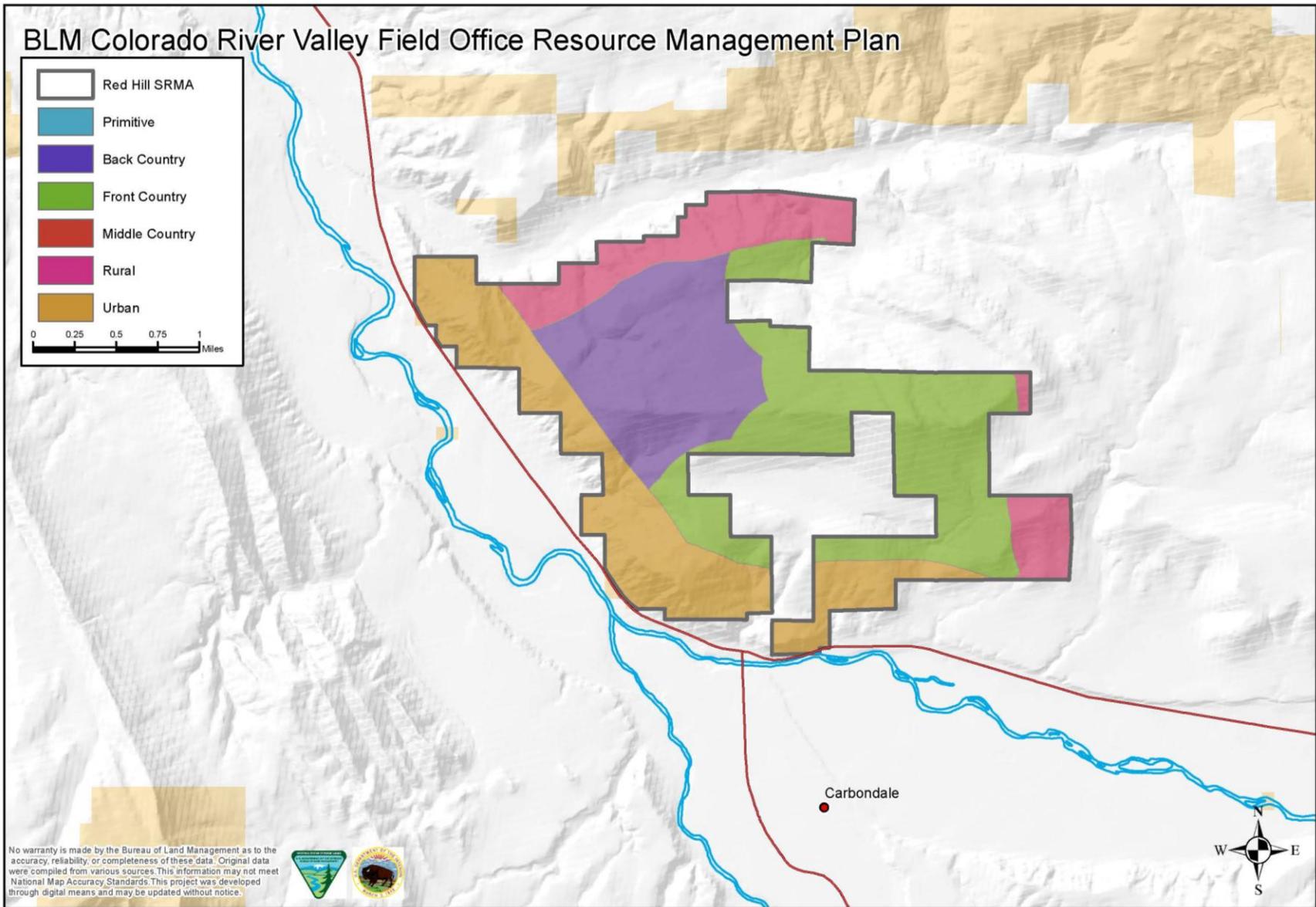
Desired Operational Recreation Setting Characteristics

<i>Primitive Classification (0 acres)*</i>	<i>Back Country Classification (700 acres)*</i>	<i>Middle Country Classification (0 acres)*</i>	<i>Front Country Classification (1000 acres)*</i>	<i>Rural Classification (500 acres)*</i>	<i>Urban Classification (860 acres)*</i>
Public Access (types of public travel allowed) - Mountain bike single-track trails and use are predominant all recreational use is non-motorized.					
Foot, horse, and non-motorized float boat travel.	Mountain bikes and perhaps other mechanized use, but all is non-motorized.	Four-wheel drives, all-terrain vehicles, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles in addition to non-motorized, mechanized use.	Two-wheel drive vehicles predominant, but also four wheel drives and non-motorized, mechanized use.	Ordinary highway auto and truck traffic is characteristic.	Wide variety of street vehicles and highway traffic is ever-present.
Visitor Services and information - Area brochure describes the SRMA and recreation opportunities. BLM staff/volunteer are occasionally present at trailheads and infrequently present within the SRMA.					
No maps or brochures available on-site. Staff rarely present to provide on-site assistance.	Basic maps, staff infrequently present (e.g. seasonally, high use periods) to provide on-site assistance	Area brochures and maps. Staff occasionally present (e.g. most weekends) to provide on-site assistance.	Information materials describe recreation area & opportunities. Staff periodically present (e.g. weekdays & weekends).	Information materials described to the left. Staff regularly present (e.g. almost daily).	Information materials described to the left. Regularly scheduled on-site outdoor demonstrations and clinics.
Management Controls and Regulations- A moderate degree of visitor and land use restrictions in place including winter closures for the benefit of wildlife. Restrictions and ethics are posted at trailheads. Directional signage is installed on trails.					
No on-site posting/signing of visitor regulations, interpretive information or ethics. Few use restrictions.	Basic user regulations at key access points. Minimum use restrictions	Some regulatory and ethics signing. Moderate use restrictions.	Rules, regulations and ethics clearly posted. Use restrictions, limitations and/or closures.	Regulations strict and ethics prominent. Use may be limited by permit, reservation, etc.	Enforcement in addition to rules to reduce conflicts, hazards, and resource damage.

**Acres are based on mapping the RSC of public access.*

Existing RSCs

Desired RSCs



Alternative B: Operational RSC for Red Hill SRMA

** Based on mapping the RSC of public access.*

Red Hill Special Recreation Management Area

Supporting Management Action and Allowable Use Decisions

Camping:

- The SRMA is closed to camping and overnight use.

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- The area is classified as closed to motorized vehicle use and limited to designated routes for mountain bikes.
- Except for the Mushroom Rock area, the SRMA is closed to motorized and mechanized travel from December 1 to April 15 to protect wintering big game species.
- Over-snow travel is prohibited.
- Hand-held, wheeled carts are allowed for the direct retrieval of big game.

Firearm Use Restriction:

- The discharge of firearms for recreational target shooting is prohibited in developed recreation sites.

Forestry and Vegetation Treatments:

- The SRMA is closed to timber harvest, firewood cutting and special forest product harvest. Allow vegetation treatments within SRMA provided that the natural character and other recreation values on BLM land are not impacted over the long-term.

Wildland Fire Management

- Allow fuels/vegetation treatments within the SRMA provided that the natural character and other recreation values on BLM land are not impacted over the long-term (5 years).

Lands and Realty:

- ROW avoidance areas are applied to the SRMA.
- The SRMA is retained for long-term management.

Mineral Material (salable) Disposal:

- The SRMA is closed to mineral material (salable such as moss rock, top soil, sand and gravel, scoria, fill dirt) disposal.

Mineral Withdrawal:

- Petition for withdrawal to the Secretary of the Interior developed recreation sites for closure to the mining laws for locatable exploration or development (locatable minerals).

Non-energy Solid Mineral Leasing:

- All federal mineral estate within SRMAs would be closed to non-energy solid mineral leasing.

Special Recreation Permits:

- No SRPs for competitive events, vending, group use, special area use, or new commercial special recreation permits would be issued.

Stipulations for Fluid Mineral Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities:

- Apply a no surface occupancy stipulation on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities in the SRMA for the protection of the recreation activities, recreation outcomes and the RSCs.

Visual Resource Management (VRM):

- The SRMA would be classified as VRM Class II and managed under VRM Class II objectives.

Implementation-level Decisions Included in this RMP Revision

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- A site-specific travel network of roads and trails available for public use and any limitations placed on that use would be included in the land use plan to the extent practical.
- Designate a new mountain bike trail on the northside to create a new loop trail.
- Make trail connections to new access points

Best Management Practices to Guide Implementation-level Management

Management:

- Reroute trails that that cause natural or cultural resource damage or trespass on private property.
- Downhill bikes are primarily intended for high speed descent. Downhill biking trails would not be constructed.
- With stakeholder involvement, apply adaptive management (e.g., Limits of Acceptable Change) which focuses on a cycle of *designing-implementing-monitoring-evaluating-adjusting* implementation actions to respond to future recreation issues and the results of monitoring.
- If future monitoring indicates that social RSCs are not being achieved, visitor health and safety issues exist, resource damage is occurring or user conflicts need to be addressed, the CRVFO may implement additional visitor use restrictions for private and commercial recreation use.

Administration:

- Administer the SRMA under a Memorandum of Understanding between the Red Hill Council and the BLM CRVFO that outlines administrative roles and responsibilities.
- Administrative use authorizations for motorized access would be granted on a case-by-case basis.

Information and Education:

- Continue to provide an SRMA brochure/map including information on: targeted outcomes, RSCs, estimated times, ethics, wildlife protection, private-public land ownership and stewardship information; to help preserve the recreation opportunities and the special landscape character of this place.
- Work with local tourism groups, local businesses and the Red Hill Council to tailor information and maps to the needs of local customers. Provide information at local outlets and on-site locations only.

Monitoring:

- Monitor outcome attainment and preferences through customer assessments (e.g., focus group interviews or visitor studies) on five year intervals or as funding allows. Monitor activity participation and RSCs annually during the primary use season of mid-April through October.

Upper Colorado River Special Recreation Management Area Recreation Management Zone 1 – State Bridge to Burns (Pinball Recreation Site)

SRMA/RMZ Outcome Objective

Participants in visitor assessments report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experience and benefit outcomes listed below. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1 = Not at all realized to 5 = totally realized).

Activities:	Experiences:	Benefits:
Trout Fishing and Float boating	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enjoying closeness to family/friends• Enjoying the area’s wildlife, scenery, views and aesthetics• Escaping everyday responsibilities for a while	<p><u>Personal:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Developing stronger ties with my family or friends• Greater awareness of this area as a special place• Improved balance of work and play in my life• Renewed human spirit <p><u>Community/Social:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strengthening relationships with family and friends• Increase stewardship and protection of river corridor• Lifestyle improvement or maintenance <p><u>Environmental:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Preservation of the special landscape character of this place <p><u>Economic:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Generates employment• Maintain tourism revenue

**Upper Colorado River Special Recreation Management Area
Recreation Management Zone 1 – State Bridge to Burns (Pinball Recreation Site)**

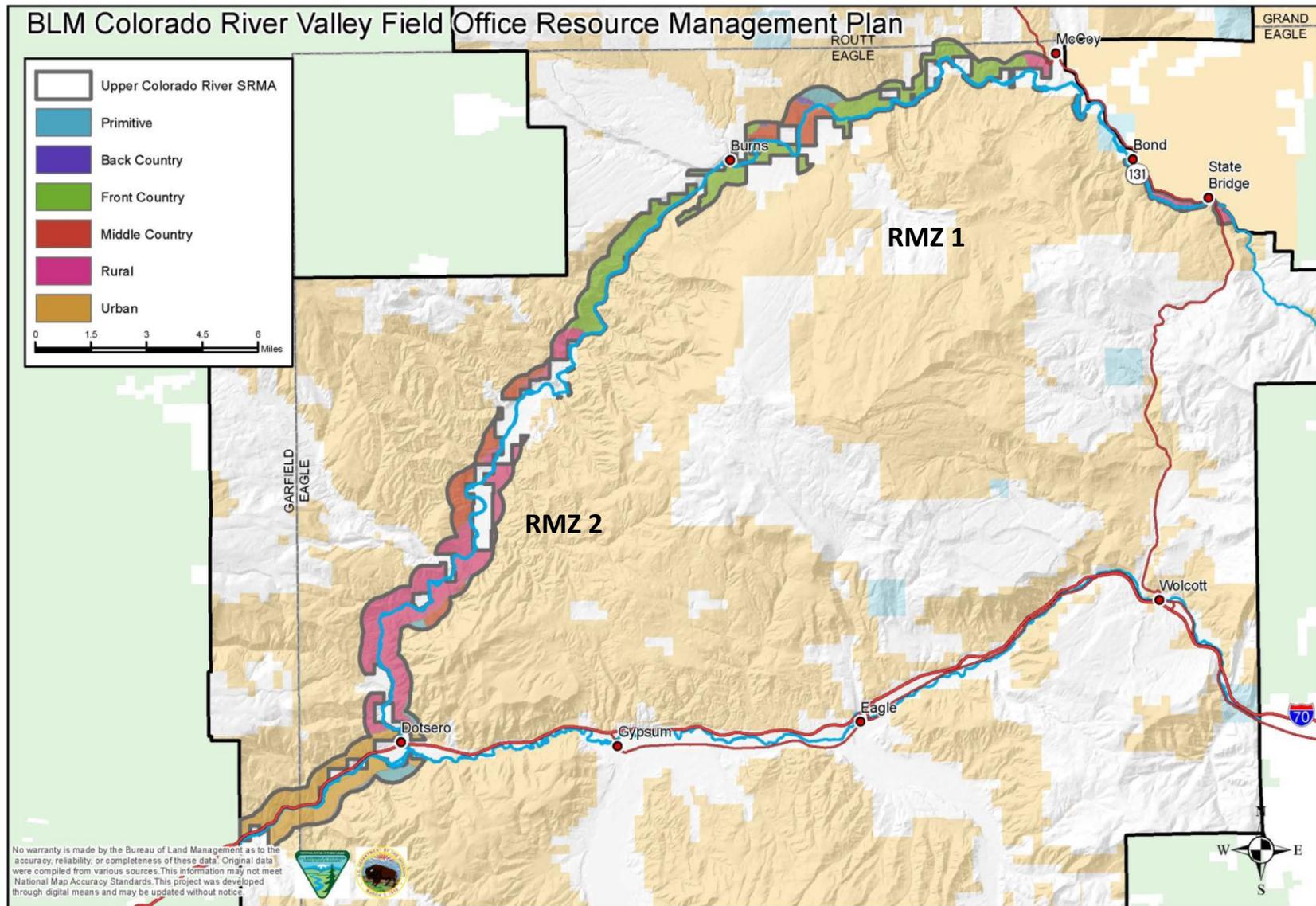
Desired Physical Recreation Setting Characteristics

<i>Primitive Classification (270 acres)*</i>	<i>Back Country Classification (75 acres)*</i>	<i>Middle Country Classification (800 acres)*</i>	<i>Front Country Classification (2,400 acres)*</i>	<i>Rural Classification (700 acres)*</i>	<i>Urban Classification (0 acres)*</i>
Remoteness (approx. distance from routes) - The river corridor retains the current level of remoteness.					
More than ½ mile from either mechanized or motorized trails/routes.	Within ½ mile of mechanized trails/routes.	Within ½ mile of four-wheel drive vehicle, ATV and motorcycles routes. (BLM identified “Primitive Roads” and “Motorized Trails”)	Within ½ mile of low-clearance or passenger vehicle routes (BLM identified “Roads”) (includes unpaved County roads and private land routes).	Within ½ mile of paved/primary roads and highways.	Within ½ mile of streets and roads within municipalities and along highways.
Naturalness (landscape texture form, line, color) - The existing , but varied, level of naturalness is maintained. Any new land uses have a low level of contrast with the landscape and are not visually obvious from recreation facilities and trails. New ROWs (e.g., communication sites, utilities) are co-located within existing disturbances.					
Undisturbed natural landscape.	Natural landscape with modifications in harmony with surroundings and not visually obvious (e.g., stock ponds, habitat treatments, historic structures).	Character of the natural landscape retained. A few modifications contrast with character of the landscape (e.g., fences, ditches).	Character of the natural landscape partially modified but none overpower natural landscape (e.g., structures, utilities).	Character of the natural landscape considerably modified (i.e., agriculture, residential, airstrips or industrial alterations).	Urbanized developments dominate landscape.
Visitor Facilities - A mix of basic and more modern facilities exist. Expansion of existing BLM facilities (e.g., boat ramps, restrooms) occurs. Work with cooperators to acquire adjacent lands for additional river access/boat launches and maintain open space.					
No structures. Foot/horse and water trails only.	Trails made mostly of native materials such as log bridges. Structures are rare and isolated.	Maintained and marked trails, rustic trailhead developments.	Basic facilities such as campsites, restrooms, trailheads, and interpretive displays.	Modern facilities such as campgrounds, group shelters, boat launches, and occasional exhibits.	Elaborate full-service facilities such as laundry, restaurants, and groceries.

*Acres are based on mapping the RSC of remoteness.

Existing RSCs

Desired RSCs



Alternative B: Physical RSC for Upper Colorado River SRMA

** Based on mapping the RSC of remoteness.*

**Upper Colorado River Special Recreation Management Area
Recreation Management Zone 1 – State Bridge to Burns (Pinball Recreation Site)**

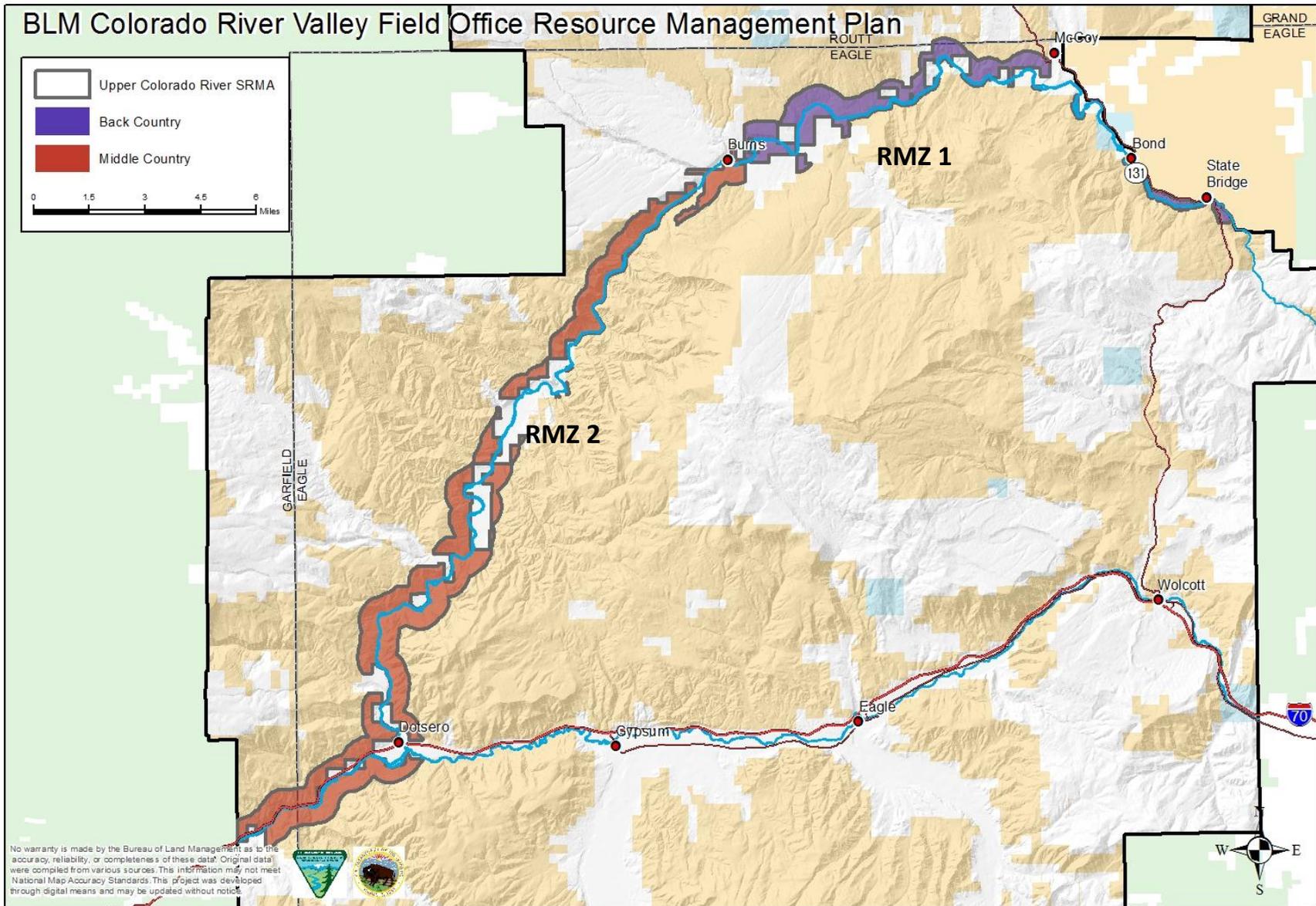
Desired Social Recreation Setting Characteristics

<i>Primitive Classification (0 acres)*</i>	<i>Back Country Classification (4,200 acres)*</i>	<i>Middle Country Classification (0 acres)*</i>	<i>Front Country Classification (0 acres)*</i>	<i>Rural Classification (0 acres)*</i>	<i>Urban Classification (0 acres)*</i>
Contacts (average of other groups) - Participants encounter a season average of up to 10 other float boating/fishing groups per day.					
Fewer than 6 encounters/day on travel routes.	7-15 encounters/day on travel routes.	16-29 encounters/day on travel routes.	30 or more encounters/day on travel routes.	People seem to be generally everywhere.	Busy place with other people constantly in view.
Group Size (average - other than you own) - Participants encounter a season average of up to 15 people per float boating/fishing group and a maximum of 25 people per float boating/fishing group including guides.					
Fewer than or equal to 3 people per group.	4-6 people per group.	7-12 people per group	13-25 people per group.	26-50 people per group.	Greater than 50 people per group.
Evidence of Use - The roaded side of the Colorado River corridor shows moderate levels of soil wear and vegetation alteration. Vegetation and soil impacts at river-accessed camping/day-use sites is low. Inappropriate recreation use is rehabilitated, especially at river-accessed camping/day-use sites. Minimal trash is observed at along the banks of the river.					
No alteration of the natural terrain. Footprints only observed. Sounds of people rare.	Areas of alteration uncommon. Little surface vegetation wear observed. Sounds of people infrequent.	Small areas of alteration. Surface vegetation showing wear with some bare soils. Sounds of people occasionally heard.	Small areas of alteration prevalent. Surface vegetation gone with compacted soils observed. Sounds of people regularly heard.	A few large areas of alteration. Surface vegetation absent with hardened soils. Sounds of people frequently heard.	Large areas of alteration prevalent. Some erosion. Constantly hear people.

**Acres are based on mapping the RSC of contacts.*

Existing RSCs

Desired RSCs



Alternative B: Social RSC for Upper Colorado River SRMA

** Based on mapping the RSC of contacts.*

**Upper Colorado River Special Recreation Management Area
Recreation Management Zone 1 – State Bridge to Burns (Pinball Recreation Site)**

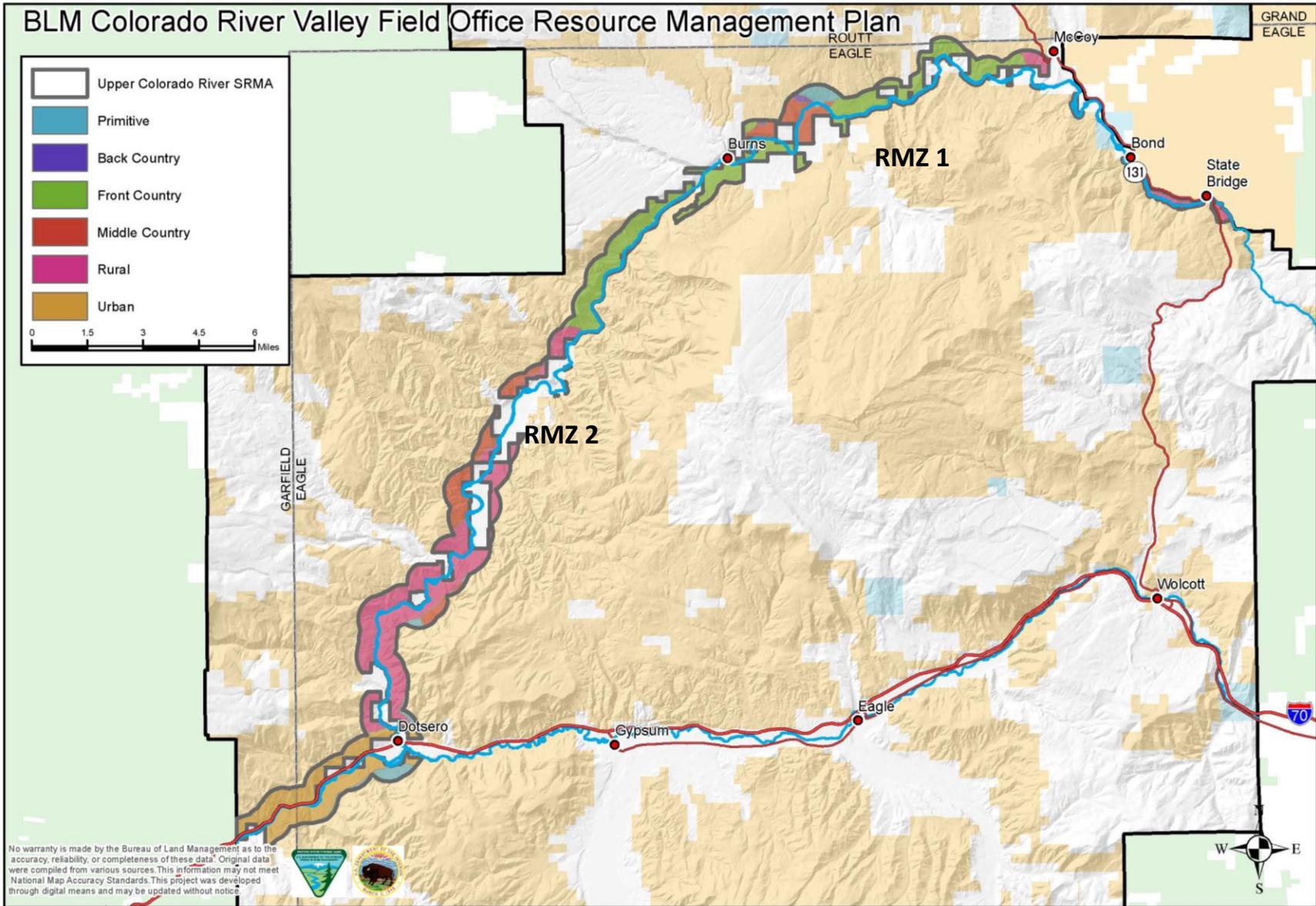
Desired Operational Recreation Setting Characteristics

<i>Primitive Classification (270 acres)*</i>	<i>Back Country Classification (75 acres)*</i>	<i>Middle Country Classification (800 acres)*</i>	<i>Front Country Classification (2,400 acres)*</i>	<i>Rural Classification (700 acres)*</i>	<i>Urban Classification (0 acres)*</i>
Public Access (types of public travel allowed) - New recreational access is non-motorized away from developed facilities.					
Foot, horse, and non-motorized float boat travel.	Mountain bikes and perhaps other mechanized use, but all is non-motorized.	Four-wheel drives, all-terrain vehicles, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles in addition to non-motorized, mechanized use.	Two-wheel drive vehicles predominant, but also four wheel drives and non-motorized, mechanized use.	Ordinary highway auto and truck traffic is characteristic.	Wide variety of street vehicles and highway traffic is ever-present.
Visitor Services and information - Area brochure describes the SRMA and recreation opportunities. BLM on-site presence is highest at developed recreation sites. Periodic patrols including river patrols, are performed by BLM staff, law enforcement personnel or volunteers.					
No maps or brochures available on-site. Staff rarely present to provide on-site assistance.	Basic maps, staff infrequently present (e.g. seasonally, high use periods) to provide on-site assistance	Area brochures and maps. Staff occasionally present (e.g. most weekends) to provide on-site assistance.	Information materials describe recreation area & opportunities. Staff periodically present (e.g. weekdays & weekends).	Information materials described to the left. Staff regularly present (e.g. almost daily).	Information materials described to the left. Regularly scheduled on-site outdoor demonstrations and clinics.
Management Controls and Regulations - A moderate to high degree of visitor and land use restrictions in place. Restrictions and ethics are posted at recreation sites.					
No on-site posting/signing of visitor regulations, interpretive information or ethics. Few use restrictions.	Basic user regulations at key access points. Minimum use restrictions	Some regulatory and ethics signing. Moderate use restrictions. (e.g. camping, human waste).	Rules, regulations and ethics clearly posted. Use restrictions, limitations and/or closures.	Regulations strict and ethics prominent. Use may be limited by permit, reservation, etc.	Enforcement in addition to rules to reduce conflicts, hazards, and resource damage.

*Acres are based on mapping the RSC of public access.

Existing RSCs

Desired RSCs



Alternative B: Operational RSC for Upper Colorado River SRMA

** Based on mapping the RSC of public access.*

Upper Colorado River Special Recreation Management Area Recreation Management Zone 1 – State Bridge to Burns (Pinball Recreation Site)

Supporting Management Action and Allowable Use Decisions

Camping Restriction:

- In areas open to camping and overnight use, implement a 14-day camping limit on BLM lands from September 1 to March 31. From April 1 to August 31, implement a 7-day camping limit. Campers must relocate at least a 30-mile radius away and may not return within 30 days to a previous campsite.

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- The area is classified as limited to designated routes (All modes and types of over-land public travel, except foot and horse travel would be limited to designated routes).
- Over-snow travel is prohibited in portions of the SRMA
- Portions of the SRMA are closed to motorized and mechanized travel from December 1 to April 15 to protect wintering big game species in portions of the SRMA.
- In areas with limited travel designations, allow motorized/mechanized travel up to 300 feet from designated motorized/mechanized routes for direct access to dispersed campsites provided that: 1) no resource damage occurs; 2) no new routes are created; and 3) such access is not otherwise prohibited.
- Cross-country motorized/mechanized travel for big game retrieval is prohibited. Hand-held, wheeled carts are allowed for the direct retrieval of big game.

Firearm Use Restriction:

- The discharge of firearms for recreational target shooting is prohibited in developed recreation sites.

Forestry and Vegetation Treatments:

- The SRMA is closed to timber harvest, firewood cutting and special forest product harvest. Allow vegetation treatments within SRMA provided that the natural character and other recreation values on BLM land are not impacted over the long-term.

Wildland Fire Management

- Allow fuels/vegetation treatments within the SRMA provided that the natural character and other recreation values on BLM land are not impacted over the long-term (5 years).

Lands and Realty:

- Designate developed recreation sites/facilities as ROW avoidance areas.
- Retain developed recreational sites/facilities for long-term management.
- Petition for withdrawal to the Secretary of the Interior all developed recreation sites/facilities; for closure to the mining laws for locatable exploration or development (locatable minerals).

Leasing:

- The federal mineral estate is closed to fluid mineral leasing and geophysical development.

Mineral Material (salable) Disposal:

- The SRMA is closed to mineral material (salable such as moss rock, top soil, sand and gravel, scoria, fill dirt) disposal.

Mineral Withdrawal:

- Petition for withdrawal to the Secretary of the Interior the Upper Colorado River SRMA and developed recreation sites for closure to the mining laws for locatable mineral exploration or development.

Non-energy Solid Mineral Leasing:

- All federal mineral estate within SRMA is closed to non-energy solid mineral leasing.

Special Recreation Permits:

- The CRVFO would evaluate the need for new SRPs or new uses on existing permits every 5 years. SRPs would be issued as a discretionary action for activities that: 1) are consistent with

resource/program objectives, 2) within budgetary/ workload constraints and 3) would satisfy a public demand that the applicant can factually demonstrate is not being met.

- Vending permits would be prohibited except for river shuttle services and during special events.

Stipulations for Fluid Mineral Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities:

- Apply a no surface occupancy stipulation on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities in the SRMA for the protection of the recreation activities, recreation outcomes and the RSCs.

Visual Resource Management (VRM):

- SRMAs would be classified as VRM Class II and managed under VRM Class II objectives.

Wild and Scenic Rivers:

- Rely upon the Upper Colorado River Stakeholder Group Management Plan, in concert with BLM/USFS land management authorities, to protect the free-flowing nature, ORVs, classification, and water quality of Colorado River segments.

Implementation-level Decisions Included in this RMP Revision

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- A site-specific travel network of roads and trails available for public use and any limitations placed on that use would be included in the land use plan to the extent practical.

Group Size Limitations:

- River group party size is limited to a maximum of 25 people per group (including guides).

Camping Regulations:

- A human waste carry-out system will be required for all multi-day trips.
- The use of fire pan is required outside of camping sites with metal fire rings. Fire pans must have a 1.5-inch rim.

Best Management Practices to Guide Implementation-level Management

Management:

- With stakeholder involvement, apply adaptive management (e.g., Limits of Acceptable Change) which focuses on a cycle of *designing-implementing-monitoring-evaluating-adjusting* implementation actions to respond to future recreation issues and the results of monitoring.
- If future monitoring indicates that social RSCs are not being achieved, visitor health and safety issues exist, resource damage is occurring or user conflicts need to be addressed, the CRVFO may implement additional visitor use restrictions for private and commercial recreation use.

Administration:

- Administrative use authorizations for motorized access would be granted on a case-by-case basis.

Information and Education:

- Continue to provide an SRMA brochure/map including information on: targeted outcomes, RSCs, estimated times, ethics, wildlife protection, private-public land ownership and stewardship information; to help preserve the recreation opportunities and the special landscape character of this place.
- Market the area locally. Local marketing involves tailoring information and maps to local customers and providing information at local outlets and on-site locations only.

Monitoring:

- Monitor outcome attainment and preferences through customer assessments (e.g., focus group interviews or visitor studies) on five year intervals or as funding allows. Monitor activity participation and RSCs annually during the primary use season of May through October.

Upper Colorado River Special Recreation Management Area Recreation Management Zone 2 – Burns (Pinball Recreation Site) to Glenwood Canyon

SRMA/RMZ Outcome Objective

Participants in visitor assessments report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experience and benefit outcomes listed below. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1 = Not at all realized to 5 = totally realized).

Activities:

- Float-boating
- Tubing

Experiences:

- Enjoying participating in group/family outdoor activities
- Enjoying getting some needed mental/physical rest
- Escaping everyday responsibilities for a while

Benefits:

Personal:

- Developing stronger ties with my family or friends
- Restored my mind from stress/tension/anxiety
- Improved balance of work and play in my life

Community/Social:

- Strengthening relationships with family and friends
- Lifestyle improvement or maintenance

Economic:

- Generates employment
- Maintain tourism revenue

Upper Colorado River Special Recreation Management Area Recreation Management Zone 2 –Burns (Pinball Recreation Site) to Glenwood Canyon

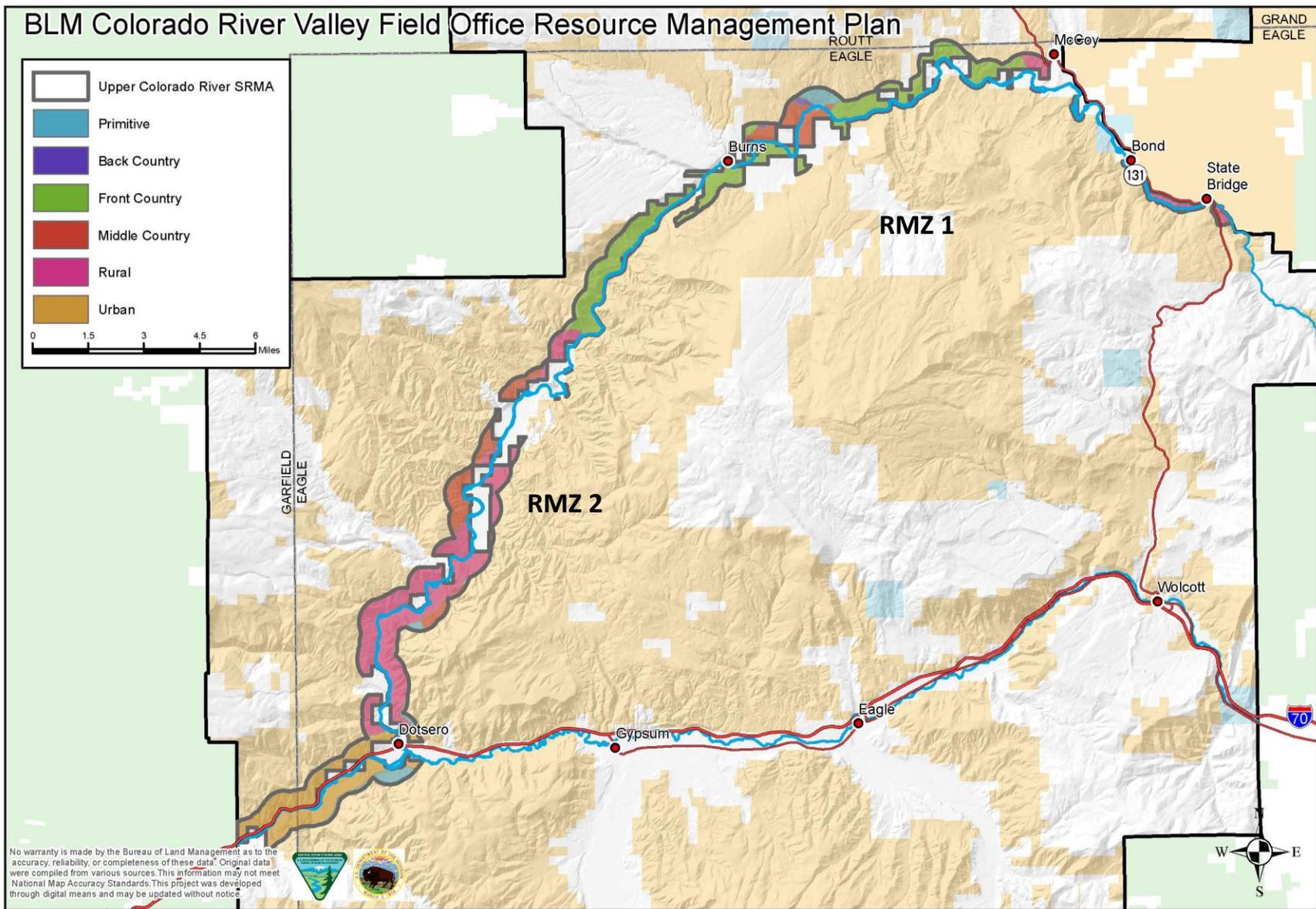
Desired Physical Recreation Setting Characteristics

<i>Primitive Classification (575 acres)*</i>	<i>Back Country Classification (25 acres)*</i>	<i>Middle Country Classification (1,250 acres)*</i>	<i>Front Country Classification (2,300 acres)*</i>	<i>Rural Classification (4,600 acres)*</i>	<i>Urban Classification (2,700 acres)*</i>
Remoteness (approx. distance from routes) - The river corridor retains the current level of remoteness.					
More than ½ mile from either mechanized or motorized trails/routes.	Within ½ mile of mechanized trails/routes.	Within ½ mile of four-wheel drive vehicle, ATV and motorcycles routes. (BLM identified “Primitive Roads” and “Motorized Trails”)	Within ½ mile of low-clearance or passenger vehicle routes (BLM identified “Roads”) (includes unpaved County roads and private land routes).	Within ½ mile of paved/primary roads and highways.	Within ½ mile of streets and roads within municipalities and along highways.
Naturalness (landscape texture form, line, color) - The existing , but varied, level of naturalness is maintained. Any new land uses have a low level of contrast with the landscape and are not visually obvious from recreation facilities and trails. New ROWs (e.g., communication sites, utilities) are co-located within existing disturbances.					
Undisturbed natural landscape.	Natural landscape with modifications in harmony with surroundings and not visually obvious (e.g., stock ponds, habitat treatments, historic structures).	Character of the natural landscape retained. A few modifications contrast with character of the landscape (e.g., fences, ditches).	Character of the natural landscape partially modified but none overpower natural landscape (e.g., structures, utilities).	Character of the natural landscape considerably modified (i.e., agriculture, residential, airstrips or industrial alterations).	Urbanized developments dominate landscape.
Visitor Facilities - A mix of basic and more modern facilities exist. Expansion of existing BLM facilities (e.g., boat ramps, restrooms) occurs. Work with cooperators to acquire adjacent lands for additional river access/boat launches and maintain open space.					
No structures. Foot/horse and water trails only.	Trails made mostly of native materials such as log bridges. Structures are rare and isolated.	Maintained and marked trails, rustic trailhead developments.	Basic facilities such as campsites, restrooms, trailheads, and interpretive displays.	Modern facilities such as campgrounds, group shelters, boat launches, and occasional exhibits.	Elaborate full-service facilities such as laundry, restaurants, and groceries.

**Acres are based on mapping the RSC of remoteness.*

Existing RSCs

Desired RSCs



Alternative B: Physical RSC for Upper Colorado River SRMA

** Based on mapping the RSC of remoteness.*

**Upper Colorado River Special Recreation Management Area
Recreation Management Zone 2 – Burns (Pinball Recreation Site) to Glenwood Canyon**

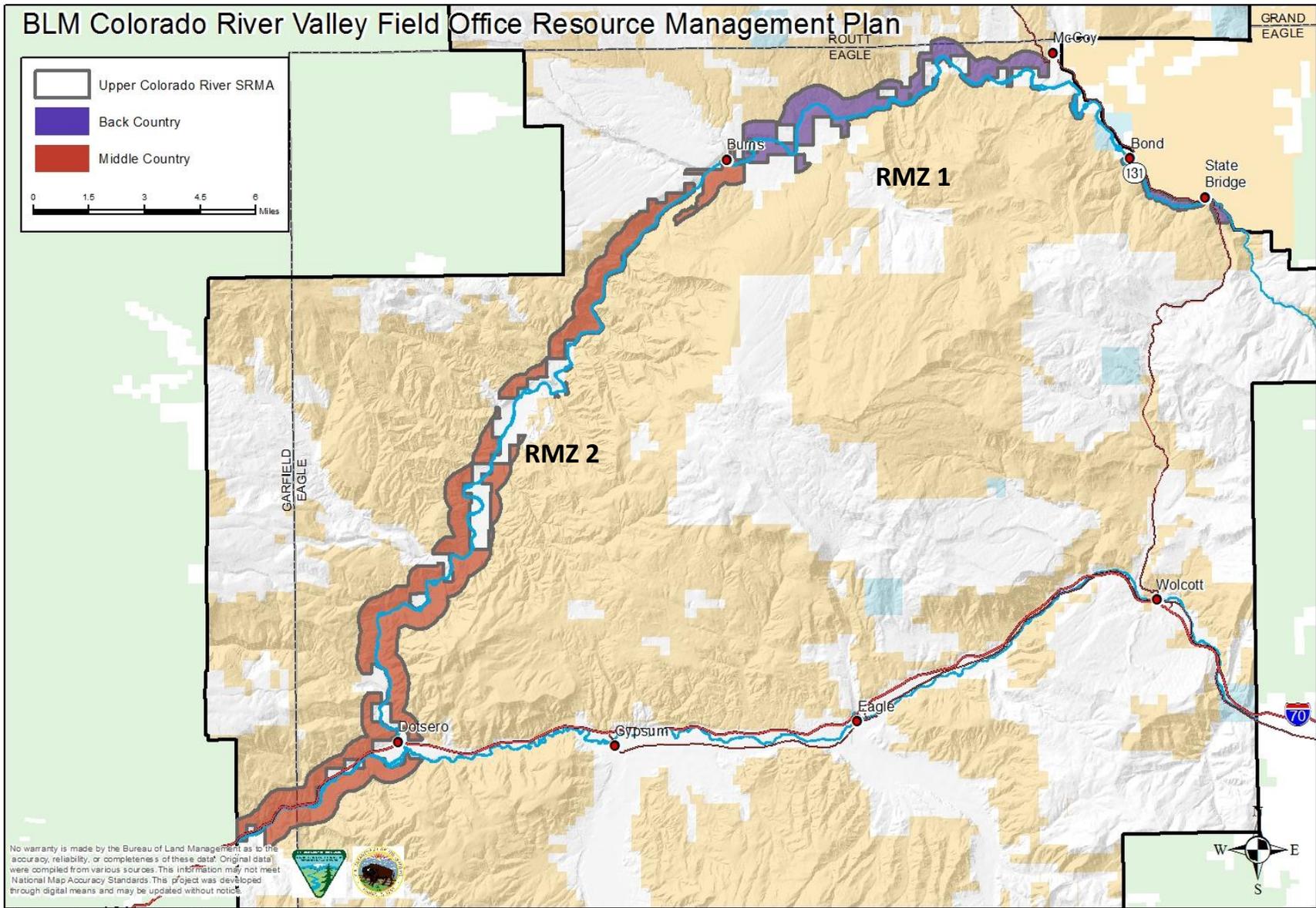
Desired Social Recreation Setting Characteristics

<i>Primitive Classification (0 acres)*</i>	<i>Back Country Classification (0 acres)*</i>	<i>Middle Country Classification (11,500 acres)*</i>	<i>Front Country Classification (0 acres)*</i>	<i>Rural Classification (0 acres)*</i>	<i>Urban Classification (0 acres)*</i>
Contacts (average of other groups) - Participants encounter a season average of up to 15 other float boating groups per day.					
Fewer than 6 encounters/day on travel routes.	7-15 encounters/day on travel routes.	16-29 encounters/day on travel routes.	30 or more encounters/day on travel routes.	People seem to be generally everywhere.	Busy place with other people constantly in view.
Group Size (average - other than you own) - Participants encounter a maximum of 25 people per river group.					
Fewer than or equal to 3 people per group.	4-6 people per group.	7-12 people per group.	13-25 people per group.	26-50 people per group.	Greater than 50 people per group.
Evidence of Use - The roaded side of the Colorado River corridor shows moderate levels of soil wear and vegetation alteration. Vegetation and soil impacts at river-accessed camping/day-use sites is low. Inappropriate recreation use is rehabilitated, especially at river-accessed camping/day-use sites. Minimal trash is observed along the banks of the river.					
No alteration of the natural terrain. Footprints only observed. Sounds of people rare.	Areas of alteration uncommon. Little surface vegetation wear observed. Sounds of people infrequent.	Small areas of alteration. Surface vegetation showing wear with some bare soils. Sounds of people occasionally heard.	Small areas of alteration prevalent. Surface vegetation gone with compacted soils observed. Sounds of people regularly heard.	A few large areas of alteration. Surface vegetation absent with hardened soils. Sounds of people frequently heard.	Large areas of alteration prevalent. Some erosion. Constantly hear people.

**Acres are based on mapping the RSC of contacts.*

Existing RSCs

Desired RSCs



Alternative B: Social RSC for Upper Colorado River SRMA

** Based on mapping the RSC of contacts.*

Upper Colorado River Special Recreation Management Area Recreation Management Zone 2 – Burns (Pinball Recreation Site) to Glenwood Canyon

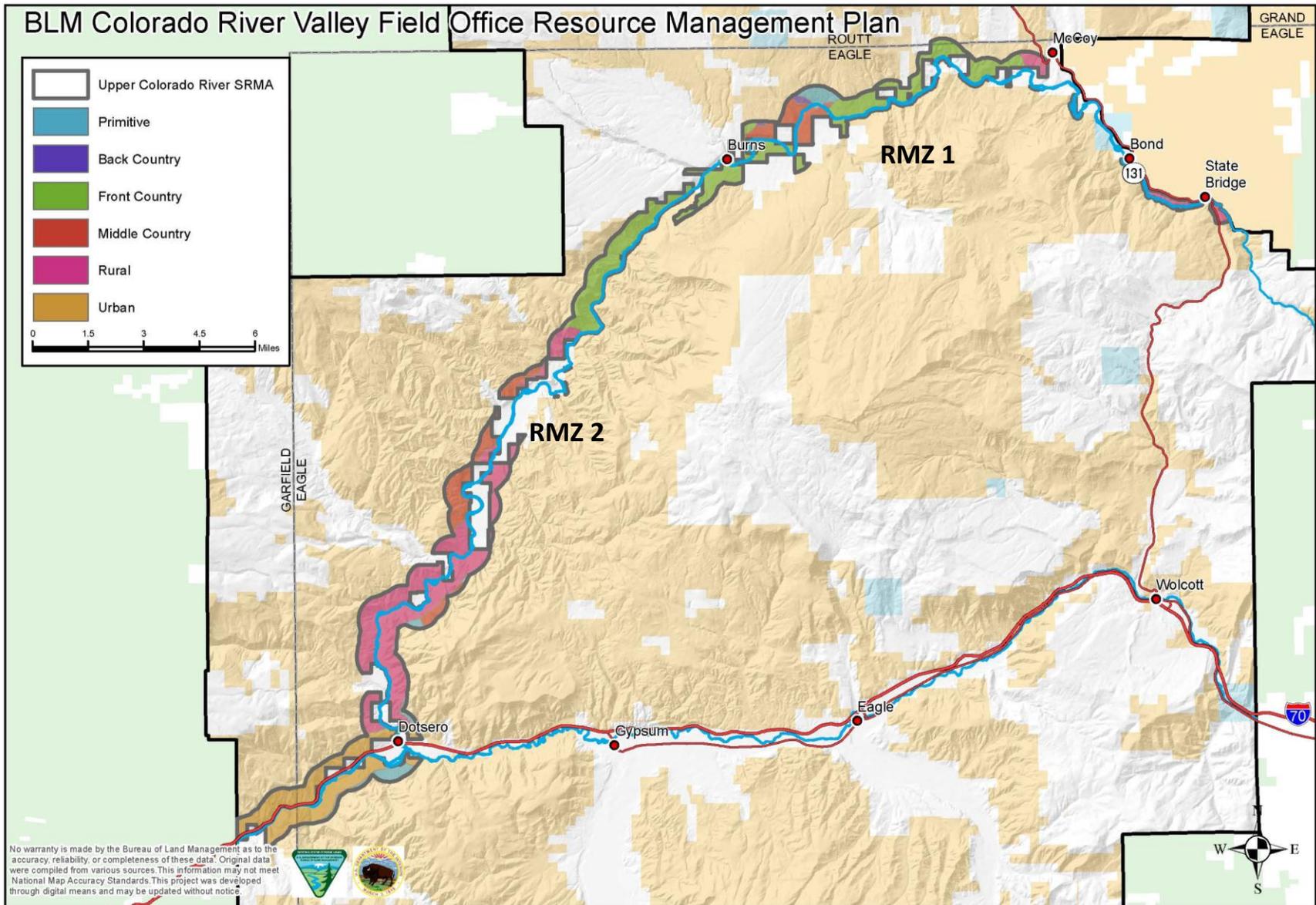
Desired Physical Recreation Setting Characteristics

<i>Primitive Classification (575 acres)*</i>	<i>Back Country Classification (25 acres)*</i>	<i>Middle Country Classification (1,250 acres)*</i>	<i>Front Country Classification (2,300 acres)*</i>	<i>Rural Classification (4,600 acres)*</i>	<i>Urban Classification (2,700 acres)*</i>
Public Access (types of public travel allowed) - New recreational access is non-motorized away from developed facilities.					
Foot, horse, and non-motorized float boat travel.	Mountain bikes and perhaps other mechanized use, but all is non-motorized.	Four-wheel drives, all-terrain vehicles, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles in addition to non-motorized, mechanized use.	Two-wheel drive vehicles predominant, but also four wheel drives and non-motorized, mechanized use.	Ordinary highway auto and truck traffic is characteristic.	Wide variety of street vehicles and highway traffic is ever-present.
Visitor Services and information - Area brochure describes the SRMA and recreation opportunities. BLM on-site presence is highest at developed recreation sites. Periodic patrols including river patrols, are performed by BLM staff, law enforcement personnel or volunteers.					
No maps or brochures available on-site. Staff rarely present to provide on-site assistance.	Basic maps, staff infrequently present (e.g. seasonally, high use periods) to provide on-site assistance	Area brochures and maps. Staff occasionally present (e.g. most weekends) to provide on-site assistance.	Information materials describe recreation area & opportunities. Staff periodically present (e.g. weekdays & weekends).	Information materials described to the left. Staff regularly present (e.g. almost daily).	Information materials described to the left. Regularly scheduled on-site outdoor demonstrations and clinics.
Management Controls and Regulations- A moderate to high degree of visitor and land use restrictions in place. Restrictions and ethics are posted at recreation sites.					
No on-site posting/signing of visitor regulations, interpretive information or ethics. Few use restrictions.	Basic user regulations at key access points. Minimum use restrictions.	Some regulatory and ethics signing. Moderate use restrictions. (e.g. camping, human waste).	Rules, regulations and ethics clearly posted. Use restrictions, limitations and/or closures.	Regulations strict and ethics prominent. Use may be limited by permit, reservation, etc.	Enforcement in addition to rules to reduce conflicts, hazards, and resource damage.

**Acres are based on mapping the RSC of public access.*

Existing RSCs

Desired RSCs



Alternative B: Operational RSC for Upper Colorado River SRMA

** Based on mapping the RSC of public access.*

Upper Colorado River Special Recreation Management Area Recreation Management Zone 2 – Burns (Pinball Recreation Site) to Glenwood Canyon

Supporting Management Action and Allowable Use Decisions

Camping Restriction:

- In areas open to camping and overnight use, implement a 14-day camping limit on BLM lands from September 1 to March 31. From April 1 to August 31, implement a 7-day camping limit. Campers must relocate at least a 30-mile radius away and may not return within 30 days to a previous campsite.

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- The area is classified as limited to designated routes (All modes and types of over-land public travel, except foot and horse travel would be limited to designated routes).
- Over-snow travel is prohibited in portions of the SRMA
- Portions of the SRMA are closed to motorized and mechanized travel from December 1 to April 15 to protect wintering big game species in portions of the SRMA.
- In areas with limited travel designations, allow motorized/mechanized travel up to 300 feet from designated motorized/mechanized routes for direct access to dispersed campsites provided that: 1) no resource damage occurs; 2) no new routes are created; and 3) such access is not otherwise prohibited.
- Cross-country motorized/mechanized travel for big game retrieval is prohibited. Hand-held, wheeled carts are allowed for the direct retrieval of big game.

Firearm Use Restriction:

- The discharge of firearms for recreational target shooting is prohibited in developed recreation sites.

Forestry:

- The SRMA is closed to timber harvest, firewood cutting and special forest product harvest.
- Allow fuels/vegetation treatments within the SRMA provided that the natural character and other recreation values on BLM land are not impacted over the long-term (5 years).

Lands and Realty:

- Designate developed recreation sites/facilities as ROW avoidance areas.
- Retain developed recreational sites/facilities for long-term management.
- Petition for withdrawal to the Secretary of the Interior all developed recreation sites/facilities; for closure to the mining laws for locatable exploration or development (locatable minerals).

Leasing:

- The federal mineral estate is closed to fluid mineral leasing and geophysical development.

Mineral Material (salable) Disposal:

- The SRMA is closed to mineral material (salable such as moss rock, top soil, sand and gravel, scoria, fill dirt) disposal.

Mineral Withdrawal:

- Petition for withdrawal to the Secretary of the Interior the Upper Colorado River SRMA and developed recreation sites for closure to the mining laws for locatable mineral exploration or development.

Non-energy Solid Mineral Leasing:

- All federal mineral estate within SRMA is closed to non-energy solid mineral leasing.

Special Recreation Permits:

- The CRVFO would evaluate the need for new SRPs or new uses on existing permits every 5 years. SRPs would be issued as a discretionary action for activities that: 1) are consistent with resource/program objectives, 2) within budgetary/ workload constraints and 3) would satisfy a public demand that the applicant can factually demonstrate is not being met.
- Vending permits would be prohibited except for river shuttle services and during special events.

Stipulations for Fluid Mineral Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities:

- Apply a no surface occupancy stipulation on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities in the SRMA for the protection of the recreation activities, recreation outcomes and the RSCs.

Visual Resource Management (VRM):

- SRMAs would be classified as VRM Class II and managed under VRM Class II objectives.

Wild and Scenic Rivers:

- Rely upon the Upper Colorado River Stakeholder Group Management Plan, in concert with BLM/USFS land management authorities, to protect the free-flowing nature, ORVs, classification, and water quality of Colorado River segments.

Implementation-level Decisions Included in this RMP Revision

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- A site-specific travel network of roads and trails available for public use and any limitations placed on that use would be included in the land use plan to the extent practical.

Developed Facilities:

- Create more launch ramps/ recreation facilities - to help spread out river traffic and create different length of times for commercial float trips.

Group Size Limitations:

- River group party size is limited to a maximum of 25 people per group (including guides).

Camping Regulations:

- A human waste carry-out system will be required for all multi-day trips.
- The use of fire pan is required outside of camping sites with metal fire rings. Fire pans must have a 1.5-inch rim.

Best Management Practices to Guide Implementation-level Management

Management:

- Expansion of existing visitor facilities (e.g., boat ramps, restrooms) and some additional facilities may be constructed to accommodate increases in use.
- With stakeholder involvement, apply adaptive management (e.g., Limits of Acceptable Change) which focuses on a cycle of *designing-implementing-monitoring-evaluating-adjusting* implementation actions to respond to future recreation issues and the results of monitoring.
- If future monitoring indicates that social RSCs are not being achieved, visitor health and safety issues exist, resource damage is occurring or user conflicts need to be addressed, the CRVFO may implement additional visitor use restrictions for private and commercial recreation use.

Administration:

- Administrative use authorizations for motorized access would be granted on a case-by-case basis.

Information and Education:

- Continue to provide an SRMA brochure/map including information on: targeted outcomes, RSCs, estimated times, ethics, wildlife protection, private-public land ownership and stewardship information; to help preserve the recreation opportunities and the special landscape character of this place.
- Market the area locally. Local marketing involves tailoring information and maps to local customers and providing information at local outlets and on-site locations only.

Monitoring:

- Monitor outcome attainment and preferences through customer assessments (e.g., focus group interviews or visitor studies) on five year intervals or as funding allows. Monitor activity participation and RSCs annually during the primary use season of May through October.

**Management Frameworks
for
Extensive Recreation Management Areas
in
Alternative B – Proposed RMP**

Bocco Mountain Extensive Recreation Management Area

ERMA Objective

In the Bocco Mountain ERMA the R&VS focus on motorized single track recreation activities and visitor services maintains the existing landscape that supports participation in motorsports while commensurately protecting cultural resources and winter wildlife habitat.

Supporting Management Action and Allowable Use Decisions

Camping Restrictions:

- In areas open to camping and overnight use, apply a 14-day camping limit on BLM lands from September 1 to March 31. From April 1 to August 31, apply a 7-day camping limit. Campers must relocate at least a 30-mile radius away and may not return within 30 days to a previous campsite.

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- The area is classified as limited to designated routes (All modes and types of over-land public travel, except foot and horse travel would be limited to designated routes).
- Over-snow travel is prohibited.
- The ERMA is closed to motorized and mechanized travel from December 1 to April 15 to protect wintering big game species.
- No net gain of routes in the Bocco Mountain ERMA. Routes would only be rerouted to protect natural or cultural resources.
- Cross-country motorized/mechanized travel for big game retrieval is prohibited. Hand-held, wheeled carts are allowed for the direct retrieval of big game.

Firearm Use Restriction:

- The discharge of firearms for recreational target shooting is prohibited in developed recreation sites.

Forestry and Vegetation Treatments:

- The ERMA is closed to timber harvest, firewood cutting and special forest product harvest.
- Allow fuels/vegetation treatments within the ERMA provided that the natural character and other recreation values on BLM land are not impacted over the long-term (5 years).

Lands and Realty:

- ROW avoidance areas are applied to developed recreation sites.
- The ERMA is retained for long-term management.

Special Recreation Permits:

- No special recreation permits for competitive events, vending, group use, special area use, or new commercial special recreation permits would be issued.

Stipulations for Fluid Mineral Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities:

- Apply a controlled surface use stipulation to constrain surface use, occupancy and surface disturbing activities within the ERMA to minimize conflicts with recreation opportunities, and recreation setting characteristics and visitor health and safety.

Implementation-level Decisions Included in this RMP Revision

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- A site-specific travel network of roads and trails available for public use and any limitations placed on that use would be included in the land use plan to the extent practical.

Best Management Practices to Guide Implementation-level Management

Management:

- BLM funding (sometimes substantial when circumstances require it) and staff would be directed toward effectively addressing visitor health and safety, use/user conflict and resource protection issues created by recreation activities.
- If future monitoring indicates visitor health and safety issues exist, resource damage is occurring or user conflicts need to be addressed, the CRVFO may implement additional visitor use restrictions for private and commercial recreation use.

Administration:

- Administrative use authorizations for motorized access would be granted on a case-by-case basis.
- Provide visitor services and information (e.g., basic visitor brochures/maps, web-based materials, directional and informational signage, facilities, on-the-ground staff presence) sufficient to maintain activity participation, achieve ERMA objectives and reach resource stewardship goals.

Monitoring:

- Monitor: visitor use, visitor health and safety, resource conditions, and the physical qualities of the landscape with the help of recreation-tourism partnerships (e.g., user groups, CDOW).

Eagle River Extensive Recreation Management Area

ERMA Objective

In the Eagle River ERMA the R&VS focus on maintaining existing facilities/access, preserving the undeveloped riverfront parcels in an otherwise urban landscape and providing information; supports participation in float-boating, fishing and day-use activities.

Supporting Management Action and Allowable Use Decisions

Camping/Parking Restrictions:

- Camping and overnight use is prohibited on BLM lands outside of designated campsites and developed campgrounds within the Eagle River ERMA.
- In areas open to camping and overnight use, apply a 14-day camping limit on BLM lands from September 1 to March 31. From April 1 to August 31, apply a 7-day camping limit. Campers must relocate at least a 30-mile radius away and may not return within 30 days to a previous campsite.

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- The area is classified as limited to designated routes (All modes and types of over-land public travel, except foot and horse travel would be limited to designated routes).
- Over-snow travel is prohibited on portions of the ERMA.
- In areas with limited travel designations, allow motorized/mechanized travel up to 300 feet from designated motorized/mechanized routes for direct access to dispersed campsites provided that: 1) no resource damage occurs; 2) no new routes are created; and 3) such access is not otherwise prohibited.
- Cross-country motorized/mechanized travel for big game retrieval is prohibited. Hand-held, wheeled carts are allowed for the direct retrieval of big game.

Firearm Use Restriction:

- The discharge of firearms for recreational target shooting is prohibited in developed recreation sites.

Forestry and Vegetation Treatments:

- The ERMA is closed to timber harvest, firewood cutting and special forest product harvest. Allow fuels/vegetation treatments within the ERMA provided that the natural character and other recreation values on BLM land are not impacted over the long-term (5 years).

Lands and Realty:

- ROW avoidance areas are applied to developed recreation sites.
- The ERMA is retained for long-term management.

Special Recreation Permits:

- The CRVFO would evaluate the need for new SRPs or new uses on existing permits every 5 years. SRPs would be issued as a discretionary action for activities that: 1) are consistent with resource/program objectives, 2) within budgetary/ workload constraints and 3) would satisfy a public demand that the applicant can factually demonstrate is not being met.
- Vending permits would be prohibited except for special events.

Stipulations for Fluid Mineral Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities:

- Apply a controlled surface use stipulation on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities to minimize conflicts with developed (and future) recreation sites and to mapped (and future) national/regional trails, local system trails that connect communities, and trailheads and interpretive sites with exceptional recreation values or significant public interest.

Implementation-level Decisions Included in this RMP Revision

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- A site-specific travel network of roads and trails available for public use and any limitations placed on that use would be included in the land use plan to the extent practical. In some areas the final travel management network of trails would be determined, at the implementation level (on-the-ground) due to the complexity of the area and incomplete data.

Best Management Practices to Guide Implementation-level Management

Management:

- Construct new routes on an interdisciplinary-basis in concert with other resources/resource programs. The focus of new routes should be to: form loop routes, link existing routes, create route connections to new access points and reduce conflicts (e.g., recreation, trespass on private property, resource).
- Downhill bikes are primarily intended for high speed descent. Downhill biking trails would not be constructed.
- Develop new recreation developments (e.g., trails, trailheads, restrooms) to effectively address recreation activity demand created by growing communities and recreation-tourism if: 1) the proposal is consistent with interdisciplinary land use plan objectives; and 2) sufficient funding and long-term management commitments are secured from managing partners.
- If future monitoring indicates visitor health and safety issues exist, resource damage is occurring or user conflicts need to be addressed, the CRVFO may implement additional visitor use restrictions for private and commercial recreation use.
- BLM funding (sometimes substantial when circumstances require it) and staff would be directed toward effectively addressing visitor health and safety, use/user conflict and resource protection issues created by recreation activities.

Administration:

- Administrative use authorizations for motorized access would be granted on a case-by-case basis.

Information and Education:

- Work with local chambers of commerce, tourism groups and businesses to provide definitive recreation information (i.e, accurate recreation information, user ethics, and use/user expectations) as opposed to promotional marketing.
- Provide visitor services and information (e.g., basic visitor brochures/maps, web-based materials, directional and informational signage, facilities, on-the-ground staff presence) sufficient to maintain activity participation, achieve ERMA objectives and reach resource stewardship goals.

Monitoring:

- Monitor: visitor use, visitor health and safety, resource conditions, and the physical qualities of the landscape with the help of recreation-tourism partnerships (e.g., towns, user groups, recreation-tourism organizations, outfitters, CDOW).

Gypsum Hills Extensive Recreation Management Area

ERMA Objective

In the Gypsum Hills ERMA the R&VS focus on interdisciplinary travel management and visitor services maintains the existing landscape and supports participation in a variety of established recreation activities (e.g., motorsports, rock crawling, mountain biking, hiking, hunting and scenic driving) commensurately with other land uses and protecting winter wildlife habitat.

Supporting Management Action and Allowable Use Decisions

Camping/Parking Restrictions:

- In areas open to camping and overnight use, apply a 14-day camping limit on BLM lands from September 1 to March 31. From April 1 to August 31, apply a 7-day camping limit. Campers must relocate at least a 30-mile radius away and may not return within 30 days to a previous campsite.

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- The area is classified as limited to designated routes (All modes and types of over-land public travel, except foot and horse travel would be limited to designated routes).
- Over-snow travel is prohibited on portions of the ERMA.
- In areas with limited travel designations, allow motorized/mechanized travel up to 300 feet from designated motorized/mechanized routes for direct access to dispersed campsites provided that: 1) no resource damage occurs; 2) no new routes are created; and 3) such access is not otherwise prohibited.
- Cross-country motorized/mechanized travel for big game retrieval is prohibited. Hand-held, wheeled carts are allowed for the direct retrieval of big game.

Firearm Use Restriction:

- The discharge of firearms for recreational target shooting is prohibited in developed recreation sites.

Forestry and Vegetation Treatments:

- The ERMA is open to timber harvest, firewood cutting and special forest product harvest that can be implemented without affecting the recreation objective.
- Allow fuels/vegetation treatments within the ERMA provided that the natural character and other recreation values on BLM land are not impacted over the long-term (5 years).

Lands and Realty:

- ROW avoidance areas are applied to developed recreation sites.
- The ERMA is retained for long-term management.

Special Recreation Permits:

- The CRVFO would evaluate the need for new SRPs or new uses on existing permits every 5 years. SRPs would be issued as a discretionary action for activities that: 1) are consistent with resource/program objectives, 2) within budgetary/ workload constraints and 3) would satisfy a public demand that the applicant can factually demonstrate is not being met.
- Vending permits would be prohibited except for special events.

Stipulations for Fluid Mineral Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities:

- Apply a controlled surface use stipulation on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities to minimize conflicts with developed (and future) recreation sites and to mapped (and future)

national/regional trails, local system trails that connect communities, and trailheads and interpretive sites with exceptional recreation values or significant public interest.

Implementation-level Decisions Included in this RMP Revision

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- A site-specific travel network of roads and trails available for public use and any limitations placed on that use would be included in the land use plan to the extent practical. In some areas the final travel management network of trails would be determined, at the implementation level (on-the-ground) due to the complexity of the area and incomplete data.
- Downhill bikes are primarily intended for high speed descent. Downhill biking trails would not be constructed.

Best Management Practices to Guide Implementation-level Management

Management:

- Consider designating separate trails for different uses when safety and recreation conflicts become an issue.
- Construct new routes on an interdisciplinary-basis in concert with other resources/resource programs. The focus of new routes should be to: form loop routes, link existing routes, create route connections to new access points, construct new motorized single track loops (estimated 14-18 miles), and reduce conflicts (e.g., recreation, trespass on private property, resource).
- Downhill bikes are primarily intended for high speed descent. Downhill biking trails would not be constructed.
- Develop new recreation developments (e.g., trails, trailheads, restrooms) to effectively address recreation activity demand created by growing communities and recreation-tourism if: 1) the proposal is consistent with interdisciplinary land use plan objectives; and 2) sufficient funding and long-term management commitments are secured from managing partners.
- BLM funding (sometimes substantial when circumstances require it) and staff would be directed toward effectively addressing visitor health and safety, use/user conflict and resource protection issues created by recreation activities.
- If future monitoring indicates visitor health and safety issues exist, resource damage is occurring or user conflicts need to be addressed, the CRVFO may implement additional visitor use restrictions for private and commercial recreation use.

Administration:

- Administrative use authorizations for motorized access would be granted on a case-by-case basis.

Information and Education:

- Work with local chambers of commerce, tourism groups clubs, and businesses to provide definitive recreation information (i.e, accurate recreation information, user ethics, and use/user expectations) as opposed to promotional marketing.
- Provide visitor services and information (e.g., basic visitor brochures/maps, web-based materials, directional and informational signage, facilities, on-the-ground staff presence) sufficient to maintain activity participation, achieve ERMA objectives and reach resource stewardship goals.

Monitoring:

- Monitor: visitor use, visitor health and safety, resource conditions, and the physical qualities of the landscape with the help of recreation-tourism partnerships (e.g., towns, user groups, recreation-tourism organizations, outfitters, CDOW).

New Castle Extensive Recreation Management Area

ERMA Objective

In the New Castle ERMA, cooperative management with the Town of New Castle maintains adjacent BLM lands as open space which supports participation in a variety of day-use, non-motorized recreation activities (e.g., mountain biking, walking/hiking and river-related) commensurately with other land uses.

Supporting Management Action and Allowable Use Decisions

Camping/Parking Restrictions:

- Camping and overnight use is prohibited outside of designated campsites and developed campgrounds on BLM lands surrounding the Garfield Creek Colorado River Access in T 6 S., R. 91 W, Sections 7 and 8.
- In areas open to camping and overnight use, apply a 14-day camping limit on BLM lands from September 1 to March 31. From April 1 to August 31, apply a 7-day camping limit. Campers must relocate at least a 30-mile radius away and may not return within 30 days to a previous campsite.

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- The area is classified as limited to designated routes (All modes and types of over-land public travel, except foot and horse travel would be limited to designated routes).
- Over-snow travel is prohibited north of New Castle.
- The ERMA, north of New Castle, is closed to motorized and mechanized travel from December 1 to April 15 to protect wintering big game species.
- In areas with limited travel designations, allow motorized/mechanized travel up to 300 feet from designated motorized/mechanized routes for direct access to dispersed campsites provided that: 1) no resource damage occurs; 2) no new routes are created; and 3) such access is not otherwise prohibited.
- Cross-country motorized/mechanized travel for big game retrieval is prohibited. Hand-held, wheeled carts are allowed for the direct retrieval of big game.
- Consider designating separate trails for different uses when safety and recreation conflicts become an issue.

Firearm Use Restriction:

- The discharge of firearms for recreational target shooting is prohibited in developed recreation sites.

Forestry and Vegetation Treatments:

- The ERMA is closed to timber harvest, firewood cutting and special forest product harvest.
- Allow fuels/vegetation treatments within the ERMA provided that the natural character and other recreation values on BLM land are not impacted over the long-term (5 years).

Lands and Realty:

- ROW avoidance areas are applied to developed recreation sites.
- The ERMA is retained for long-term management.

Special Recreation Permits:

- The CRVFO would evaluate the need for new SRPs or new uses on existing permits every 5 years. SRPs would be issued as a discretionary action for activities that: 1) are consistent with resource/program objectives, 2) within budgetary/ workload constraints and 3) would satisfy a public demand that the applicant can factually demonstrate is not being met.
- Vending permits would be prohibited except for special events.

Stipulations for Fluid Mineral Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities:

- Apply a controlled surface use stipulation on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities to minimize conflicts with developed (and future) recreation sites and to mapped (and future) national/regional trails, local system trails that connect communities, and trailheads and interpretive sites with exceptional recreation values or significant public interest.

Implementation-level Decisions Included in this RMP Revision

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- A site-specific travel network of roads and trails available for public use and any limitations placed on that use would be included in the land use plan to the extent practical. In some areas the final travel management network of trails would be determined, at the implementation level (on-the-ground) due to the complexity of the area and incomplete data.

Best Management Practices to Guide Implementation-level Management

Management:

- Construct new non-motorized routes on an interdisciplinary-basis in concert with other resources/resource programs. The focus of new routes should be to: reduce the amount biking on roads, form loop routes, link existing routes, create route connections to new access points and reduce conflicts (e.g., recreation, trespass on private property, resource).
- Downhill bikes are primarily intended for high speed descent. Downhill biking trails would not be constructed.
- Develop new recreation developments (e.g., trails, trailheads, restrooms) to effectively address recreation activity demand created by growing communities and recreation-tourism if: 1) the proposal is consistent with interdisciplinary land use plan objectives; and 2) sufficient funding and long-term management commitments are secured from managing partners.
- If future monitoring indicates visitor health and safety issues exist, resource damage is occurring or user conflicts need to be addressed, the CRVFO may implement additional visitor use restrictions for private and commercial recreation use.
- BLM funding (sometimes substantial when circumstances require it) and staff would be directed toward effectively addressing visitor health and safety, use/user conflict and resource protection issues created by recreation activities.

Administration:

- Administrative use authorizations for motorized access would be granted on a case-by-case basis.

Information and Education:

- Work with local chambers of commerce, tourism groups and businesses to provide definitive recreation information (i.e, accurate recreation information, user ethics, and use/user expectations) as opposed to promotional marketing.
- Provide visitor services and information (e.g., basic visitor brochures/maps, web-based materials, directional and informational signage, facilities, on-the-ground staff presence) sufficient to maintain activity participation, achieve ERMA objectives and reach resource stewardship goals.

Monitoring:

- Monitor: visitor use, visitor health and safety, resource conditions, and the physical qualities of the landscape with the help of recreation-tourism partnerships (e.g., towns, user groups, recreation-tourism organizations, outfitters, CDOW).

Silt Mesa Extensive Recreation Management Area

ERMA Objective

In the Silt Mesa ERMA, cooperative management with the Town of Silt maintains close-to-town BLM lands as open space which supports participation in a variety of day-use motorized and non-motorized recreation activities (e.g., motorsports, rock crawling, scenic driving, mountain biking, hiking, and horseback riding) commensurately with other land uses.

Supporting Management Action and Allowable Use Decisions

Camping/Parking Restrictions:

- Camping and overnight use is prohibited on BLM lands outside of designated campsites and developed campgrounds within the Silt Mesa ERMA (BLM lands south of the crest of the Grand Hogback mountain in (T. 5 S., R. 91 W.; T. 5 S., R. 92 W; T. 6 S., R. 91 W; T. 6 S., R. 92 W).
- In areas open to camping and overnight use, apply a 14-day camping limit on BLM lands from September 1 to March 31. From April 1 to August 31, apply a 7-day camping limit. Campers must relocate at least a 30-mile radius away and may not return within 30 days to a previous campsite.

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- The area is classified as limited to designated routes (All modes and types of over-land public travel, except foot and horse travel would be limited to designated routes).
- In areas with limited travel designations, allow motorized/mechanized travel up to 300 feet from designated motorized/mechanized routes for direct access to dispersed campsites provided that: 1) no resource damage occurs; 2) no new routes are created; and 3) such access is not otherwise prohibited.
- Cross-country motorized/mechanized travel for big game retrieval is prohibited. Hand-held, wheeled carts are allowed for the direct retrieval of big game.

Firearm Use Restriction:

- The discharge of firearms for recreational target shooting is prohibited in developed recreation sites and within the Silt Mesa ERMA (BLM lands south of the crest of the Grand Hogback mountain in (T. 5 S., R. 91 W.; SW1/4 SW1/4 Sec 28; SW1/4 Sec 29; S1/2 SE1/4 Sec 29; NE1/4 SE1/4 Sec 29; N1/2 SE1/4 Sec30; N1/2 NE1/4 Sec 32; S1/2 Sec 33; S1/2 NE1/4 Sec 33; NW1/4 NW1/4 Sec 33).

Forestry and Vegetation Treatments:

- The ERMA is closed to timber harvest, firewood cutting and special forest product harvest.
- Allow fuels/vegetation treatments the ERMA provided that the natural character and other recreation values on BLM land are not impacted over the long-term (5 years).

Lands and Realty:

- ROW avoidance areas include developed recreation sites.
- The ERMA is retained for long-term management.

Special Recreation Permits:

- The CRVFO would evaluate the need for new SRPs or new uses on existing permits every 5 years. SRPs would be issued as a discretionary action for activities that: 1) are consistent with resource/program objectives, 2) within budgetary/ workload constraints and 3) would satisfy a public demand that the applicant can factually demonstrate is not being met.
- Vending permits would be prohibited except for special events.

Stipulations for Fluid Mineral Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities:

- Apply a controlled surface use stipulation to constrain surface use, occupancy and surface disturbing activities within the ERMA to minimize conflicts with recreation opportunities, and recreation setting characteristics and visitor health and safety.

Implementation-level Decisions Included in this RMP Revision

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- A site-specific travel network of roads and trails available for public use and any limitations placed on that use would be included in the land use plan to the extent practical. In some areas the final travel management network of trails would be determined, at the implementation level (on-the-ground) due to the complexity of the area and incomplete data.

Best Management Practices to Guide Implementation-level Management

Management:

- Construct new routes on an interdisciplinary-basis in concert with other resources/resource programs. The focus of new routes should be to: form loop routes, link existing routes, create route connections to new access points and reduce conflicts (e.g., recreation, trespass on private property, resource).
- Downhill bikes are primarily intended for high speed descent. Downhill biking trails would not be constructed.
- Consider designating separate trails for different uses when safety conflicts become an issue.
- Develop new recreation developments (e.g., trails, trailheads, restrooms) to effectively address recreation activity demand created by growing communities and recreation-tourism if: 1) the proposal is consistent with interdisciplinary land use plan objectives; and 2) sufficient funding and long-term management commitments are secured from managing partners.
- If future monitoring indicates visitor health and safety issues exist, resource damage is occurring or user conflicts need to be addressed, the CRVFO may implement additional visitor use restrictions for private and commercial recreation use.
- BLM funding (sometimes substantial when circumstances require it) and staff would be directed toward effectively addressing visitor health and safety, use/user conflict and resource protection issues created by recreation activities.

Administration:

- Administrative use authorizations for motorized access would be granted on a case-by-case basis.

Information and Education:

- Work with local chambers of commerce, tourism groups and businesses to provide definitive recreation information (i.e, accurate recreation information, user ethics, and use/user expectations) as opposed to promotional marketing.
- Provide visitor services and information (e.g., basic visitor brochures/maps, web-based materials, directional and informational signage, facilities, on-the-ground staff presence) sufficient to maintain activity participation, achieve ERMA objectives and reach resource stewardship goals.

Monitoring:

- Monitor: visitor use, visitor health and safety, resource conditions, and the physical qualities of the landscape with the help of recreation-tourism partnerships (e.g., towns, user groups, recreation-tourism organizations, outfitters, CDOW).

Thompson Creek Extensive Recreation Management Area

ERMA Objective

In the Thompson Creek ERMA the R&VS focus on interdisciplinary travel management and visitor services maintains a naturally-appearing landscape that supports participation in a variety of existing recreation activities (e.g., mountain biking, sport climbing, hiking, horseback riding and hunting) while commensurately protecting wilderness characteristics and Thompson Creek ACEC values.

Supporting Management Action and Allowable Use Decisions

Camping Restrictions:

- Camping and overnight use is prohibited on BLM lands in the Thompson Creek area within ¼ mile of USFS Road 305.
- In areas open to camping and overnight use, apply a 14-day camping limit on BLM lands from September 1 to March 31. From April 1 to August 31, apply a 7-day camping limit. Campers must relocate at least a 30-mile radius away and may not return within 30 days to a previous campsite.

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- The parts that overlap with the Thompson Creek ACEC are closed to motorized and mechanized use. Outside of the ACEC the area is classified as limited to designated routes (All modes and types of over-land public travel, except foot and horse travel would be limited to designated routes).
- Over-snow travel is prohibited.
- The ERMA is closed to motorized and mechanized travel from December 1 to April 15 to protect wintering big game species.
- In areas with limited travel designations, allow motorized/mechanized travel up to 300 feet from designated motorized/mechanized routes for direct access to dispersed campsites provided that: 1) no resource damage occurs; 2) no new routes are created; and 3) such access is not otherwise prohibited.
- Cross-country motorized/mechanized travel for big game retrieval is prohibited. Hand-held, wheeled carts are allowed for the direct retrieval of big game.

Firearm Use Restriction:

- The discharge of firearms for recreational target shooting is prohibited in developed recreation sites.

Forestry and Vegetation Treatments:

- The ERMA is closed to timber harvest, firewood cutting and special forest product harvest.
- Allow fuels/vegetation treatments within the ERMA provided that the natural character and other recreation values on BLM land are not impacted over the long-term (5 years) and the treatment is compliant with the *Management and Setting Prescriptions for Areas with Wilderness Characteristics*.

Lands and Realty:

- ROW avoidance areas are applied to developed recreation sites.
- The ERMA is retained for long-term management.

Special Recreation Permits:

- No new special recreation permits for competitive events, vending, group use, special area use, or new commercial special recreation permits would be issued unless they are necessary for helping people realize the primitive and unconfined recreational values (e.g., upland outfitting service).

- The CRVFO would evaluate the need for new SRPs or new uses on existing permits every 5 years. SRPs would be issued as a discretionary action for activities that: 1) are consistent with resource/program objectives, 2) within budgetary/ workload constraints and 3) would satisfy a public demand that the applicant can factually demonstrate is not being met.
- When commercial SRPs are renewed, the terms and conditions of the SRP would be modified as necessary to comply with the *Management and Setting Prescriptions for Areas with Wilderness Characteristics*.

Stipulations for Fluid Mineral Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities:

- Apply a controlled surface use stipulation to constrain surface use, occupancy and surface disturbing activities within the ERMA to minimize conflicts with recreation opportunities, and recreation setting characteristics and visitor health and safety.

Wilderness Characteristics Management and Setting Prescriptions:

- Recreation use and management would comply with setting and management prescriptions intended to protect the values associated with wilderness character along with primitive and unconfined recreation opportunities.

Implementation-level Decisions Included in this RMP Revision

Climbing:

- Re-establishment of old routes and permanent fixed anchors (bolts and pitons) are permitted at the current climbing area (rock crag) only.
- No additional development of bolted routes within the area would be permitted.
- Mechanical devices (e.g., power drills) may be used at the current climbing area (rock fin) only.

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- A site-specific travel network of roads and trails available for public use and any limitations placed on that use would be included in the land use plan to the extent practical. In some areas the final travel management network of trails would be determined, at the implementation level (on-the-ground) due to the complexity of the area and incomplete data.

Special Recreation Permits:

- Commercial/educational climbing use is limited to one 4 person group per day including staff.

Best Management Practices to Guide Implementation-level Management

Management:

- Install minimal directional signing.
- If future monitoring indicates visitor health and safety issues exist, resource damage is occurring or user conflicts need to be addressed, the CRVFO may implement additional visitor use restrictions for private and commercial recreation use.
- BLM funding (sometimes substantial when circumstances require it) and staff would be directed toward effectively addressing visitor health and safety, use/user conflict and resource protection issues created by recreation activities.

Administration:

- Administrative use authorizations for motorized access would be granted on a case-by-case basis.
- No initial limitations on number of users/groups or group size for non-commercial use.

Information and Education:

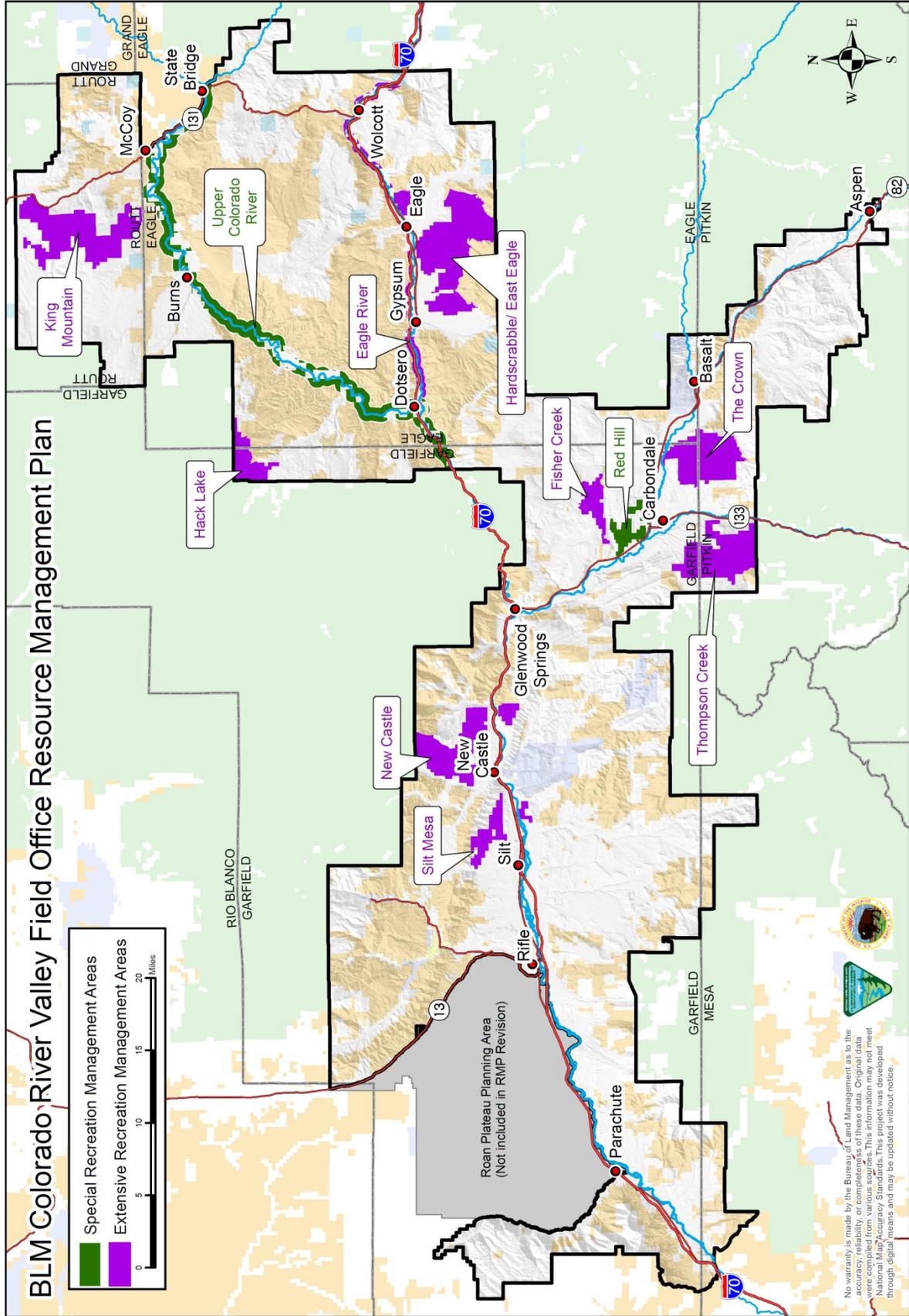
- The BLM would employ the principles of Leave No Trace to minimize the impact of climbing, including the removal of ropes and slings from permanent fixed anchors (IA).
- The community and local businesses would not post information about the area on the web or other media outlets.

- Work with local chambers of commerce, tourism groups and businesses to provide definitive recreation information (i.e, accurate recreation information, user ethics, and use/user expectations) as opposed to promotional marketing.
- Provide visitor services and information (e.g., basic visitor brochures/maps, web-based materials, directional and informational signage, facilities, on-the-ground staff presence) sufficient to maintain activity participation, achieve ERMA objectives and reach resource stewardship goals.

Monitoring:

- Monitor: visitor use, visitor health and safety, resource conditions, and the physical qualities of the landscape with the help of recreation-tourism partnerships (e.g., towns, user groups, recreation-tourism organizations, outfitters, CDOW).

**Management Frameworks
for
Special Recreation Management Areas
Proposed in
Alternatives C and D**



Alternative C: Recreation Management Areas

Bocco Mountain Special Recreation Management Area (Alternative D)

SRMA/RMZ Outcome Objective

Participants in visitor assessments report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experience and benefit outcomes listed below. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1 = Not at all realized to 5 = totally realized).

Activities:	Experiences:	Benefits:
Motorcycle Riding	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Escaping everyday responsibilities for a while• Enjoying frequent access to outdoor physical activity• For the challenge or sport• To be with others who enjoy the same things I do	<p><u>Personal:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Living a more outdoor- oriented lifestyle• Enhance sense of personal freedom• Restored my mind from stress/tension/anxiety• Improved outdoor recreation skills• Developing stronger ties with my family or friends <p><u>Community/Social:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lifestyle improvement or maintenance• Strengthening relationships with family and friends <p><u>Environmental:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Greater community ownership & stewardship of recreation & natural resources

Desired Physical Recreation Setting Characteristics

Desired Physical RSCs

Remoteness: The bulk of the area is within ½ mile of motorized routes.

Naturalness: The existing natural character of the landscape is retained. New non-recreational modifications (e.g., ROWs, fences, ponds) are not visually obvious near recreation facilities and trails.

Visitor Facilities: Improved recreation facilities in the form of a few more miles single-track motorcycle trails due to reroutes and restrooms.

Desired Social RSCs

Contacts (season average): Participants encounter of up to 10 encounters per day.

Group Size (season average): Participants encounter of up to 8 people per group.

Evidence of Use: Sounds of other people occasionally heard. A few small localized areas of vegetation alteration and compacted/bare soils are acceptable. Inappropriate recreation use impacts are being rehabilitated.

Desired Operational RSCs

Access (types of travel): Designated motorcycle routes offer public access throughout the RMZ.

Visitor Services/Info: A simple brochure/map assists visitors. Moderate level of directional signage is installed on routes with names/numbers of trails identified. Rules, regulations and ethics are clearly posted at trailheads.

Management Controls: A moderate degree of visitor and land use controls exercised. BLM on-site presence is low away from trailheads.

Supporting Management Action and Allowable Use Decisions

Camping Restrictions:

- In areas open to camping and overnight use, apply a 14-day camping limit on BLM lands from September 1 to March 31. From April 1 to August 31, apply a 7-day camping limit. Campers must relocate at least a 30-mile radius away and may not return within 30 days to a previous campsite.

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- The area is classified as limited to designated routes (All modes and types of over-land public travel, except foot and horse travel would be limited to designated routes).
- Over-snow travel is prohibited.
- In areas with limited travel designations, allow motorized/mechanized travel up to 300 feet from designated motorized/mechanized routes for direct access to dispersed campsites provided that: 1) no resource damage occurs; 2) no new routes are created; and 3) such access is not otherwise prohibited.
- Cross-country motorized/mechanized travel for big game retrieval is prohibited. Hand-held, wheeled carts are allowed for the direct retrieval of big game.
- The SRMA is closed to motorized and mechanized travel from December 1 to April 15 to protect wintering big game species.

Firearm Use Restriction:

- The discharge of firearms for recreational target shooting is prohibited in developed recreation sites.

Lands and Realty:

- ROW avoidance areas are applied to developed recreation sites.
- The SRMA is retained for long-term management.
- Developed recreation sites are retained for long-term management.

Mineral Withdrawal:

- Petition for withdrawal to the Secretary of the Interior developed recreation sites for closure to the mining laws for locatable exploration or development (locatable minerals).

Non-energy Solid Mineral Leasing:

- All federal mineral estate within SRMAs would be closed to non-energy solid mineral leasing.
- Commercial groups managed for a season average of no more than 8-10 people per group.

Special Recreation Permits:

- No competitive events, group use or new commercial special recreation permits would be issued due to natural and cultural resource concerns.
- Downhill biking shuttle services and downhill mountain biking events would not be issued.

Stipulations for Fluid Mineral Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities:

- Apply a controlled surface use stipulation on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities in the SRMA to minimize encounters and conflicts with recreation users and important recreation values.
- Apply a controlled surface use stipulation on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities to minimize conflicts with developed (and future) recreation sites and to mapped (and future) national/regional trails, local system trails that connect communities, and trailheads and interpretive sites with exceptional recreation values or significant public interest.

Visual Resource Management (VRM):

- The SRMA would be classified as VRM Class II and managed under VRM Class II objectives.
- Apply a controlled surface use stipulation on VRM Class II to retain the existing character of the landscape.

- Apply a no surface occupancy stipulation on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities in VRM Class II areas with slopes over 30 percent and high visual sensitivity to preserve the visual setting and visual integrity. Lands with high visual sensitivity are those lands within five miles of the sensitive viewshed corridors of moderate to high visual exposure, where details of vegetation and landform are readily discernible, and changes in visual contrast can be easily noticed by the casual observer.

Implementation-level Decisions Included in this RMP Revision

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- A site-specific travel network of roads and trails available for public use and any limitations placed on that use would be included in the land use plan to the extent practical. In some areas the final travel management network of trails would be determined, at the implementation level (on-the-ground) due to the complexity of the area and incomplete data.

Special Recreation Permits:

- Vending permits would not be issued.

Best Management Practices to Guide Implementation-level Management

Management:

- Single-track motorcycle trails may be rerouted and built within the area and a restroom at the trailhead is appropriate.
- Additional recreation infrastructure would be developed if: 1) the proposal is consistent with SRMA objectives and other program objectives and 2) sufficient funding and long-term management commitments are secured from managing partners.
- With stakeholder involvement, apply adaptive management (e.g., Limits of Acceptable Change) which focuses on a cycle of *designing-implementing-monitoring-evaluating-adjusting* implementation actions to respond to future recreation issues and the results of monitoring.
- Downhill bikes are primarily intended for high speed descent. Downhill biking trails would not be constructed.

Administration:

- Administrative use authorizations for motorized access would be granted on a case-by-case basis (IA).
- As one part of a comprehensive funding strategy to support recreation sites and services, the BLM (with partner support) may charge fees for standard or expanded amenity recreation sites and services.
- Unless otherwise specified, non-competitive SRPs would be issued as a discretionary action. Analyze applications through the SRP Permit Evaluation Criteria for the issuance of Class I, II, III special recreation permits that are consistent with SRMA objectives and RMP objectives.

Information and Education:

- Create a basic, simple SRMA brochure/map including information on: targeted outcomes, RSCs, estimated times, ethics, wildlife protection, private-public land ownership and stewardship information; to help preserve the recreation opportunities and the special landscape character of this place.
- Market the area locally. Local marketing involves tailoring information and maps to the needs and wants of local customers and providing information at local outlets and on-site locations only.

Monitoring:

- Monitor outcome attainment and preferences through customer assessments (e.g., focus group interviews or visitor studies) on five year intervals or as funding allows. Monitor activity participation and RSCs annually during the primary use season of mid-April through mid-October.

- If future monitoring indicates that social RSCs are not being achieved, resource damage is occurring or user conflicts need to be addressed, the CRVFO may create an allocation system or apply group size limits for private and commercial recreation use.

The Crown Special Recreation Management Area

(Alternative D)

SRMA/RMZ Outcome Objective

Participants in visitor assessments report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experience and benefit outcomes listed below. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1 = Not at all realized to 5 = totally realized).

Activities:

- Mountain Biking
- Camping

Experiences:

- Getting some needed physical exercise
- Developing your skills and abilities
- For the challenge or sport
- Enjoying the areas wildlife, scenery, views and aesthetics
- To experience the natural surroundings

Benefits:

Personal:

- Improved physical fitness/ better health maintenance
- Improved outdoor recreation skills
- Living a more outdoor-oriented lifestyle.
- Improved balance of work and play in my life
- Greater awareness of this area/community as a special place
- To experience adventure and excitement

Community/Social:

- Lifestyle improvement or maintenance

Environmental:

- Preserve the special landscape character of this place

Economic:

- Maintain local tourism revenue
- Greater value-added local services
- Increased desirability as a place to live or retire

Desired Physical Recreation Setting Characteristics

Desired Physical RSCs:

Remoteness:

- The area is more remote due to closing motorized vehicle routes and designating all routes as open to foot/horse and mountain bikes. Existing roads remain for administrative use.

Naturalness:

- New, non-recreational modifications (e.g., ROWs, fences, ponds) are not visually obvious or evident.

Visitor Facilities:

- Recreation developments are moderate in size with visitor amenities such as restrooms and drinking water. Campgrounds or designated campsites offer camping opportunities. Maintained and signed trails are found on-site.

Desired Social RSCs:

Contacts (avg.):

- Participants encounter a season average of up to 10 encounters per day.

Group Size (avg.):

- Participants encounter a season average 6-8 people per group.

Evidence of Use:

- Sounds of other people regularly heard. Localized areas of vegetation alteration and compacted/bare soils are found near along trails, at trailheads and at campsites. Inappropriate recreation use is rehabilitated

Desired Operational RSCs:

Access (types of travel):

- Mountain bike use is predominant and all recreational use is non-motorized.

Visitor Services/Info:

- A professionally designed brochure/map assists visitors. Moderate level of directional signage is installed on routes with names/numbers of trails identified. BLM on-site presence is moderate away from trailheads.

Management Controls:

- A high degree of visitor and land use controls exercised. Rules, regulations and ethics are clearly posted at trailheads and developed recreation sites.

Supporting Management Action and Allowable Use Decisions

Camping Restrictions:

- Camping and overnight use is prohibited on BLM lands outside of designated campsites and developed campgrounds within ¼ mile of Prince Creek Road (Pitkin County Road 7).
- In areas open to camping and overnight use, apply a 14-day camping limit on BLM lands from September 1 to March 31. From April 1 to August 31, apply a 7-day camping limit. Campers must relocate at least a 30-mile radius away and may not return within 30 days to a previous campsite.

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- The area is classified as limited to designated routes (All modes and types of over-land public travel, except foot and horse travel would be limited to designated routes).
- Over-snow travel is prohibited.
- In areas with limited travel designations, allow motorized/mechanized travel up to 300 feet from designated motorized/mechanized routes for direct access to dispersed campsites provided that: 1) no resource damage occurs; 2) no new routes are created; and 3) such access is not otherwise prohibited.
- Cross-country motorized/mechanized travel for big game retrieval is prohibited. Hand-held, wheeled carts are allowed for the direct retrieval of big game.
- The SRMA is closed to motorized and mechanized travel from December 1 to April 15 to protect wintering big game species.

Firearm Use Restriction:

- The discharge of firearms for recreational target shooting is prohibited in developed recreation sites.

Forestry:

- The SRMA is closed to timber harvest, firewood cutting and special forest product harvest.

Lands and Realty:

- ROW avoidance areas are applied to developed recreation sites.
- The SRMA is retained for long-term management.
- Developed recreation sites are retained for long-term management.

Mineral Withdrawal:

- Petition for withdrawal to the Secretary of the Interior developed recreation sites for closure to the mining laws for locatable exploration or development (locatable minerals).

Non-energy Solid Mineral Leasing:

- All federal mineral estate within SRMAs would be closed to non-energy solid mineral leasing.

Special Recreation Permits:

- Vending permits outside of special events would not be issued.
- Downhill biking shuttle services and downhill mountain biking events would not be authorized.

Stipulations for Fluid Mineral Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities:

- Apply a controlled surface use stipulation on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities in the SRMA to minimize encounters and conflicts with recreation users and important recreation values.
- Apply a controlled surface use stipulation on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities to minimize conflicts with developed (and future) recreation sites and to mapped (and future) national/regional trails, local system trails that connect communities, and trailheads and interpretive sites with exceptional recreation values or significant public interest.

Visual Resource Management (VRM):

- The SRMA would be classified as VRM Class II and managed under VRM Class II objectives.
- Apply a controlled surface use stipulation on VRM Class II to retain the existing character of the landscape.
- Apply a no surface occupancy stipulation on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities in VRM Class II areas with slopes over 30 percent and high visual sensitivity to preserve the visual setting and visual integrity. Lands with high visual sensitivity are those lands within five miles of the sensitive viewshed corridors of moderate to high visual exposure, where details of vegetation and landform are readily discernible, and changes in visual contrast can be easily noticed by the casual observer.

Implementation-level Decisions Included in this RMP Revision

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- A site-specific travel network of roads and trails available for public use and any limitations placed on that use would be included in the land use plan to the extent practical. In some areas the final travel management network of trails would be determined, at the implementation level (on-the-ground) due to the complexity of the area and incomplete data.

Best Management Practices to Guide Implementation-level Management

Management:

- Reroute trails that create resource damage and trespass on private property.
- Construct approximately 14-18 miles of new single-track mountain bike trails to create loop trails, link existing trails, reduce the amount biking on roads and create trail connections to new access points.
- Downhill bikes are primarily intended for high speed descent. Downhill biking trails would not be constructed.
- Develop additional access points.
- With stakeholder involvement, apply adaptive management (e.g., Limits of Acceptable Change) which focuses on a cycle of *designing-implementing-monitoring-evaluating-adjusting* implementation actions to respond to future recreation issues and the results of monitoring.

Administration:

- Administrative use authorizations for motorized access would be granted on a case-by-case basis.
- As one part of a comprehensive funding strategy to support recreation sites and services, the BLM (with partner support) may charge fees for standard or expanded amenity recreation sites and services
- Competitive events would be allowed

Information and Education:

- Create a high-quality SRMA brochure/map including information on: targeted outcomes, RSCs, estimated times, ethics, wildlife protection, private-public land ownership and stewardship information; to help preserve the recreation opportunities and the special landscape character of this place.
- Work with local tourism groups, local businesses and the Red Hill Council regarding tourism in an effort to promote mountain biking opportunities in the Roaring Fork Valley.

Monitoring:

- Monitor outcome attainment and preferences through customer assessments (e.g., focus group interviews or visitor studies) on five year intervals or as funding allows. Monitor activity participation and RSCs annually during the primary use season of mid-April through October.
- If future monitoring indicates that social RSCs are not being achieved, resource damage is occurring or user conflicts need to be addressed, the CRVFO may create an allocation system or apply group size limits for private and commercial recreation use.

Fisher Creek Special Recreation Management Area

(Alternative D)

SRMA/RMZ Outcome Objective

Participants in visitor assessments report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experience and benefit outcomes listed below. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1 = Not at all realized to 5 = totally realized).

Activities:

- Mountain Biking
- Hiking

Experiences:

- Releasing or reducing some built up mental tensions
- Enjoying frequent access to outdoor physical activity
- Developing your skills and abilities
- For the challenge or sport
- Enjoying the areas wildlife, scenery, views and aesthetics

Benefits:

Personal:

- Improved physical fitness/ better health maintenance
- Restored mind from stress/tension/anxiety
- Improved outdoor recreation skills
- Living a more outdoor-oriented lifestyle.
- Improved balance of work and play in my life
- Greater awareness of this area as a special place

Community/Social:

- Lifestyle improvement or maintenance

Environmental:

- Preserve the special landscape character of this place

Economic:

- Maintain local tourism revenue
- Greater value-added local services
- Increased desirability as a place to live or retire

Desired Physical Recreation Setting Characteristics

Desired Physical RSCs:

Remoteness:

- The area is more remote due to closing motorized vehicle routes and designating all routes as open to foot/horse and mountain bikes. Existing roads remain for administrative use.

Naturalness:

- The existing natural landscape is retained. Any new, recreational and non-recreational modifications (e.g., ROWs, fences, ponds) are not visually obvious or evident.

Visitor Facilities:

- Simple/basic recreation developments are small in size. Maintained and signed trails are found on-site.

Desired Social RSCs:

Contacts (avg.):

- Participants would encounter a season average of up to 8 encounters per day.

Group Size (avg.):

- Participants would encounter a season average of up to 6 people per group.

Evidence of Use:

- Sounds of other people occasionally heard. A few small localized areas of vegetation alteration and compacted/bare soils are acceptable. Inappropriate recreation use is rehabilitated.

Desired Operational RSCs:

Access (types of travel):

- Mountain bike use is predominant and all recreational use is non-motorized.

Visitor Services/Info:

- A simple brochure/map assists visitors. Minimum directional signage is installed on routes. Rules, regulations and ethics are clearly posted at trailheads.

Management Controls:

- A moderate degree of visitor and land use controls exercised. BLM on-site presence is low away from trailheads.

Supporting Management Action and Allowable Use Decisions

Camping:

- Camping and overnight use is prohibited within ¼ mile of the Fisher Creek Cemetery Road and within 200 of water sources.
- In areas open to camping and overnight use, apply a 14-day camping limit on BLM lands from September 1 to March 31. From April 1 to August 31, apply a 7-day camping limit. Campers must relocate at least a 30-mile radius away and may not return within 30 days to a previous campsite.

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- The Haff Pasture (northern) portion is closed to motorized vehicle except on the Fisher Creek Cemetery Road. Outside of the Haff Pasture, the area is classified as limited to designated routes (All modes and types of over-land public travel, except foot and horse travel would be limited to designated routes).
- Over-snow travel (including cross-country skiing, snowboarding and snow-shoeing) is prohibited.
- In areas with limited travel designations, allow motorized/mechanized travel up to 300 feet from designated motorized/mechanized routes for direct access to dispersed campsites provided that: 1) no resource damage occurs; 2) no new routes are created; and 3) such access is not otherwise prohibited.
- Cross-country motorized/mechanized travel for big game retrieval is prohibited. Hand-held, wheeled carts are allowed for the direct retrieval of big game.
- The northern portion of the SRMA is closed to motorized and mechanized travel from December 1 to April 15 to protect wintering big game species.

Firearm Use Restriction:

- The discharge of firearms for recreational target shooting is prohibited in developed recreation sites.

Forestry:

- The SRMA is closed to timber harvest, firewood cutting and special forest product harvest.

Lands and Realty:

- ROW avoidance areas are applied to developed recreation sites.
- The SRMA is retained for long-term management.
- Developed recreation sites are retained for long-term management.

Mineral Withdrawal:

- Petition for withdrawal to the Secretary of the Interior developed recreation sites for closure to the mining laws for locatable exploration or development (locatable minerals).

Non-energy Solid Mineral Leasing:

- All federal mineral estate within SRMAs would be closed to non-energy solid mineral leasing.

Special Recreation Permits:

- Downhill biking shuttle services and downhill mountain biking events would not be authorized.

Stipulations for Fluid Mineral Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities:

- Apply a controlled surface use stipulation which allows the BLM to require special operational constraints on the surface-disturbing activity including moving the proposed location more than 200 meters within the SRMA to minimize encounters and conflicts with recreation users and important recreation values.
- Apply a controlled surface use stipulation on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities to minimize conflicts with developed (and future) recreation sites and to mapped (and future) national/regional trails, local system trails that connect communities, and trailheads and interpretive sites with exceptional recreation values or significant public interest.

Visual Resource Management (VRM):

- The SRMA would be classified as VRM Class II and managed under VRM Class II objectives.
- Apply a controlled surface use stipulation on VRM Class II to retain the existing character of the landscape.
- Apply a no surface occupancy stipulation on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities in VRM Class II areas with slopes over 30 percent and high visual sensitivity to preserve the visual setting and visual integrity. Lands with high visual sensitivity are those lands within five miles of the sensitive viewshed corridors of moderate to high visual exposure, where details of vegetation and landform are readily discernible, and changes in visual contrast can be easily noticed by the casual observer.

Implementation-level Decisions Included in this RMP Revision

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- A site-specific travel network of roads and trails available for public use and any limitations placed on that use would be included in the land use plan to the extent practical. In some areas the final travel management network of trails would be determined, at the implementation level (on-the-ground) due to the complexity of the area and incomplete data.

Special Recreation Permits:

- Limited small (< 75 person) competitive events would be issued.
- Vending permits outside of special events would not be issued.

Best Management Practices to Guide Implementation-level Management

Management:

- Reroute trails that that create resource damage and trespass on private property.
- Construct approximately 6-8 miles of new single-track mountain bike trails to create loop trails, link existing trails, reduce the amount biking on roads and create trail connections to new access points.
- Downhill bikes are primarily intended for high speed descent. Downhill biking trails would not be constructed.
- Dogs are prohibited from December 1 to April 15 to protect wintering big game species.
- With stakeholder involvement, apply adaptive management (e.g., Limits of Acceptable Change) which focuses on a cycle of *designing-implementing-monitoring-evaluating-adjusting* implementation actions to respond to future recreation issues and the results of monitoring.

Administration:

- Administer the SRMA under a Memorandum of Understanding between the Red Hill Council and the BLM CRVFO that outlines administrative roles and responsibilities.
- Administrative use authorizations for motorized access would be granted on a case-by-case basis.

- Unless otherwise specified, SRPs would be issued as a discretionary action. Analyze applications through the SRP Permit Evaluation Criteria for the issuance of Class I, II, III special recreation permits that are consistent with RMP objectives.
- As one part of a comprehensive funding strategy to support recreation sites and services, the BLM (with partner support) may charge fees for standard or expanded amenity recreation sites and services.

Information and Education:

- Create a basic, simple SRMA brochure/map including information on: targeted outcomes, RSCs, estimated times, ethics, wildlife protection, private-public land ownership and stewardship information; to help preserve the recreation opportunities and the special landscape character of this place.
- Work with local tourism groups, local businesses regarding tourism in an effort to promote mountain biking opportunities in the Roaring Fork Valley.

Monitoring:

- Monitor outcome attainment and preferences through customer assessments (e.g., focus group interviews or visitor studies) on five year intervals or as funding allows. Monitor activity participation and RSCs annually during the primary use season of mid-April through September.
- If future monitoring indicates that social RSCs are not being achieved, resource damage is occurring or user conflicts need to be addressed, the CRVFO may create an allocation system or apply group size limits for private and commercial recreation use.

Hardscrabble/East Eagle Special Recreation Management Area Recreation Management Zone 1 (Alternative D)

RMZ Outcome Objective

Participants in visitor assessments report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experience and benefit outcomes listed below. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1 = Not at all realized to 5 = totally realized).

Activities:	Experiences:	Benefits:
Mountain Biking	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enjoying frequent access to outdoor physical activity• Developing your skills and abilities• For the challenge or sport• Enjoying the areas wildlife, scenery, views and aesthetics	<p><u>Personal:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improved physical fitness/ better health maintenance• Improved outdoor recreation skills• Living a more outdoor-oriented lifestyle.• Improved balance of work and play in my life• Restored my mind from stress/tension/anxiety <p><u>Community/Social:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Heightened sense of satisfaction with our community <p><u>Environmental:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Preserve the special landscape character of this place <p><u>Economic:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintain local tourism revenue• Increased desirability as a place to live or retire

Desired Physical Recreation Setting Characteristics

Desired Physical RSCs:

Remoteness:

- The area is more remote by reducing motorized vehicle routes.

Naturalness:

- More man-made landscape alterations in the form of trails and facilities are seen. New, non-recreational modifications (e.g., ROWs, fences, ponds) are not visually obvious near recreation facilities and trails.

Visitor Facilities:

- More facilities (e.g., trailheads, restrooms) are found within the area.

Desired Social RSCs:

Contacts (avg.):

- Participants encounter a season average of up to 10 encounters per day.

Group Size (avg.):

- Participants encounter a season average of up to 8 people per group.

Evidence of Use:

- Sounds of other people intermittently heard. A few small localized areas of vegetation alteration and compacted/bare soils are acceptable. Inappropriate recreation use is rehabilitated.

Desired Operational RSCs:

Access (types of travel):

- Mountain bike single-track trails and use are predominant.

Visitor Services/Info:

- A professionally designed brochure/map assists visitors. Moderate level of directional signage is installed on routes with names/numbers of trails identified. Rules, regulations and ethics are clearly posted at trailheads.

Management Controls:

- A moderate degree of visitor and land use controls exercised. BLM on-site presence is low away from trailheads.

Supporting Management Action and Allowable Use Decisions

Camping Restrictions:

- In areas open to camping and overnight use, apply a 14-day camping limit on BLM lands from September 1 to March 31. From April 1 to August 31, apply a 7-day camping limit. Campers must relocate at least a 30-mile radius away and may not return within 30 days to a previous campsite.

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- The area is classified as limited to designated routes (All modes and types of over-land public travel, except foot and horse travel would be limited to designated routes).
- In areas with limited travel designations, allow motorized/mechanized travel up to 300 feet from designated motorized/mechanized routes for direct access to dispersed campsites provided that: 1) no resource damage occurs; 2) no new routes are created; and 3) such access is not otherwise prohibited.
- Cross-country motorized/mechanized travel for big game retrieval is prohibited. Hand-held, wheeled carts are allowed for the direct retrieval of big game.

Firearm Use Restriction:

- The discharge of firearms for recreational target shooting is prohibited in developed recreation sites and along North Hardscrabble Access Road (Spring Creek) within 300 feet from the centerline of said road located in T. 5 S., R 85 W., Track 80, 6th PM.

Lands and Realty:

- ROW avoidance areas are applied to developed recreation sites.
- The SRMA is retained for long-term management.
- Developed recreation sites are retained for long-term management.

Mineral Withdrawal:

- Petition for withdrawal to the Secretary of the Interior developed recreation sites for closure to the mining laws for locatable exploration or development (locatable minerals).

Non-energy Solid Mineral Leasing:

- All federal mineral estate within SRMAs would be closed to non-energy solid mineral leasing.

Special Recreation Permits:

- Downhill biking shuttle services and downhill mountain biking events would not be issued.

Stipulations for Fluid Mineral Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities:

- Apply a controlled surface use stipulation on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities in the SRMA to minimize encounters and conflicts with recreation users and important recreation values.
- Apply a controlled surface use stipulation on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities to minimize conflicts with developed (and future) recreation sites and to mapped (and future) national/regional trails, local system trails that connect communities, and trailheads and interpretive sites with exceptional recreation values or significant public interest.

Visual Resource Management (VRM):

- The SRMA would be classified as VRM Class II and managed under VRM Class II objectives.
- Apply a controlled surface use stipulation on VRM Class II to retain the existing character of the landscape.
- Apply a no surface occupancy stipulation on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities in VRM Class II areas with slopes over 30 percent and high visual sensitivity to preserve the visual setting and visual integrity. Lands with high visual sensitivity are those lands within five miles of the sensitive viewshed corridors of moderate to high visual exposure, where details of vegetation and landform are readily discernible, and changes in visual contrast can be easily noticed by the casual observer.

Implementation-level Decisions Included in this RMP Revision

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- A site-specific travel network of roads and trails available for public use and any limitations placed on that use would be included in the land use plan to the extent practical. In some areas the final travel management network of trails would be determined, at the implementation level (on-the-ground) due to the complexity of the area and incomplete data.

Special Recreation Permits:

- Vending permits outside of special events would not be issued.

Best Management Practices to Guide Implementation-level Management

Management:

- Construct (estimated 12-14 miles) new single-track mountain bike trails to create loop trails, link existing trails, reduce the amount biking on roads and create trail connections to new access points.
- Reroute trails that create resource damage or trespass on private property.
- Downhill bikes are primarily intended for high speed descent. Downhill biking trails would not be constructed.
- With stakeholder involvement, apply adaptive management (e.g., Limits of Acceptable Change) which focuses on a cycle of *designing-implementing-monitoring-evaluating-adjusting* implementation actions to respond to future recreation issues and the results of monitoring.

Administration:

- Administrative use authorizations for motorized access would be granted on a case-by-case basis.
- As one part of a comprehensive funding strategy to support recreation sites and services, the BLM (with partner support) may charge fees for standard or expanded amenity recreation sites and services.
- Unless otherwise specified, SRPs would be issued as a discretionary action. Analyze applications through the SRP Permit Evaluation Criteria for the issuance of Class I, II, III special recreation permits that are consistent with RMP objectives.

Information and Education:

- Create a basic, simple SRMA brochure/map including information on: targeted outcomes, RSCs, estimated times, ethics, wildlife protection, private-public land ownership and stewardship information; to help preserve the recreation opportunities and the special landscape character of this place.

Monitoring:

- Monitor outcome attainment and preferences through customer assessments (e.g., focus group interviews or visitor studies) on five year intervals or as funding allows. Monitor activity participation and RSCs annually during the primary use season of Mid-April through September.
- If future monitoring indicates that social RSCs are not being achieved, resource damage is occurring or user conflicts need to be addressed, the CRVFO may create an allocation system or apply group size limits for private and commercial recreation use.

Hardscrabble/East Eagle Special Recreation Management Area Recreation Management Zone 2 (Alternative D)

SRMA/RMZ Outcome Objective

Participants in visitor assessments report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experience and benefit outcomes listed below. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1 = Not at all realized to 5 = totally realized).

Activities:

Off-Highway
Vehicle
Riding and
Driving

Experiences:

- Escaping everyday responsibilities for a while
- Enjoying frequent access to outdoor physical activity
- For the challenge or sport
- To be with others who enjoy the same things I do

Benefits:

Personal:

- Living a more outdoor- oriented lifestyle
- Improved balance of work and play in my life
- Enhance sense of personal freedom
- Restored my mind from stress/tension/anxiety
- Developing stronger ties with my family or friends

Community/Social:

- Lifestyle improvement or maintenance
- Strengthening relationships with family and friends

Environmental:

- Greater community ownership & stewardship of recreation & natural resources

Desired Physical Recreation Setting Characteristics

Desired Physical RSCs:

Remoteness:

- OHV routes provide motorized access throughout the RMZ.

Naturalness:

- More man-made landscape alterations in the form of trails and facilities are seen. New, non-recreational modifications (e.g., ROWs, fences, ponds) are not visually obvious near recreation facilities and trails.

Visitor Facilities:

- More facilities (e.g., trailheads, restrooms) are found within the area.

Desired Social RSCs:

Contacts (avg.):

- Participants encounter a season average of up to 10 encounters per day.

Group Size (avg.):

- Participants encounter a season average of up to 8 people per group.

Evidence of Use:

- Sounds of other people occasionally heard. A few small localized areas of vegetation alteration and compacted/bare soils are acceptable. Inappropriate recreation use is rehabilitated.

Desired Operational RSCs:

Access (types of travel):

- OHV vehicle access is maintained throughout the RMZ.

Visitor Services/Info:

- A professionally designed brochure/map assists visitors. Moderate level of directional signage is installed on routes with names/numbers of trails identified. Rules, regulations and ethics are clearly posted at trailheads.

Management Controls:

- A moderate degree of visitor and land use controls exercised. BLM on-site presence is low away from trailheads.

Supporting Management Action and Allowable Use Decisions

Camping/Parking Restrictions:

- Parking, camping and overnight use is prohibited on BLM lands along the North Hardscrabble Access Road (Spring Creek) within 300 feet from the centerline of said road located in T. 5 S., R 85 W., Track 80, 6th PM.
- In areas open to camping and overnight use, apply a 14-day camping limit on BLM lands from September 1 to March 31. From April 1 to August 31, apply a 7-day camping limit. Campers must relocate at least a 30-mile radius away and may not return within 30 days to a previous campsite.

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- The area is classified as limited to designated routes (All modes and types of over-land public travel, except foot and horse travel would be limited to designated routes).
- In areas with limited travel designations, allow motorized/mechanized travel up to 300 feet from designated motorized/mechanized routes for direct access to dispersed campsites provided that: 1) no resource damage occurs; 2) no new routes are created; and 3) such access is not otherwise prohibited.
- Cross-country motorized/mechanized travel for big game retrieval is prohibited. Hand-held, wheeled carts are allowed for the direct retrieval of big game.
- Designate a motocross track location/staging area (pending an environmental assessment) in the Spring Creek area to be managed under a Recreation and Public Purposes lease by the Town of Gypsum.

Firearm Use Restriction:

- The discharge of firearms for recreational target shooting is prohibited in developed recreation sites.

Lands and Realty:

- ROW avoidance areas are applied to developed recreation sites.
- The SRMA is retained for long-term management.
- Developed recreation sites are retained for long-term management.

Mineral Withdrawal:

- Petition for withdrawal to the Secretary of the Interior developed recreation sites for closure to the mining laws for locatable exploration or development (locatable minerals).

Non-energy Solid Mineral Leasing:

- All federal mineral estate within SRMAs would be closed to non-energy solid mineral leasing.

Special Recreation Permits:

- Downhill biking shuttle services and downhill mountain biking events would not be issued.
- Competitive motorized events would be issued only at the proposed designated motocross track.

Stipulations for Fluid Mineral Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities:

- Apply a controlled surface use stipulation on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities in the SRMA to minimize encounters and conflicts with recreation users and important recreation values.
- Apply a controlled surface use stipulation on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities to minimize conflicts with developed (and future) recreation sites and to mapped (and future) national/regional trails, local system trails that connect communities, and trailheads and interpretive sites with exceptional recreation values or significant public interest.

Visual Resource Management (VRM):

- The SRMA would be classified as VRM Class II and managed under VRM Class II objectives.
- Apply a controlled surface use stipulation on VRM Class II to retain the existing character of the landscape.
- Apply a no surface occupancy stipulation on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities in VRM Class II areas with slopes over 30 percent and high visual sensitivity to preserve the visual setting and visual integrity. Lands with high visual sensitivity are those lands within five miles of the sensitive viewshed corridors of moderate to high visual exposure, where details of vegetation and landform are readily discernible, and changes in visual contrast can be easily noticed by the casual observer.

Implementation-level Decisions Included in this RMP Revision

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- A site-specific travel network of roads and trails available for public use and any limitations placed on that use would be included in the land use plan to the extent practical. In some areas the final travel management network of trails would be determined, at the implementation level (on-the-ground) due to the complexity of the area and incomplete data.

Special Recreation Permits:

- Vending permits outside of special and competitive events would not be issued.

Best Management Practices to Guide Implementation-level Management

Management:

- Construct trails to create loop trails, link existing trails and create trail connections to new access points.
- Reroute trails that create resource damage or trespass on private property.
- Downhill bikes are primarily intended for high speed descent. Downhill biking trails would not be constructed.
- With stakeholder involvement, apply adaptive management (e.g., Limits of Acceptable Change) which focuses on a cycle of *designing-implementing-monitoring-evaluating-adjusting* implementation actions to respond to future recreation issues and the results of monitoring.

Administration:

- Administrative use authorizations for motorized access would be granted on a case-by-case basis.
- As one part of a comprehensive funding strategy to support recreation sites and services, the BLM (with partner support) may charge fees for standard or expanded amenity recreation sites and services.
- Unless otherwise specified, SRPs would be issued as a discretionary action. Analyze applications through the SRP Permit Evaluation Criteria for the issuance of Class I, II, III special recreation permits that are consistent with RMP objectives.

Information and Education:

- Create a basic, simple SRMA brochure/map including information on: targeted outcomes, RSCs, estimated times, ethics, wildlife protection, private-public land ownership and stewardship information; to help preserve the recreation opportunities and the special landscape character of this place.

Monitoring:

- Monitor outcome attainment and preferences through customer assessments (e.g., focus group interviews or visitor studies) on five year intervals or as funding allows. Monitor activity participation and RSCs annually during the primary use season of Mid-April through September.
- If future monitoring indicates that social RSCs are not being achieved, resource damage is occurring or user conflicts need to be addressed, the CRVFO may create an allocation system or apply group size limits for private and commercial recreation use.

Red Hill Special Recreation Management Area

(Alternatives C & D)

SRMA/RMZ Outcome Objective

Participants in visitor assessments report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experience and benefit outcomes listed below. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1 = Not at all realized to 5 = totally realized).

Activities:

- Mountain Biking
- Hiking

Experiences:

- Releasing or reducing some built up mental tensions
- Enjoying frequent access to outdoor physical activity
- Developing your skills and abilities
- For the challenge or sport
- Enjoying the areas wildlife, scenery, views and aesthetics

Benefits:

Personal:

- Improved physical fitness/ better health maintenance
- Restored mind from stress/tension/anxiety
- Improved outdoor recreation skills
- Living a more outdoor-oriented lifestyle.
- Improved balance of work and play in my life
- Greater awareness of this area as a special place

Community/Social:

- Lifestyle improvement or maintenance

Environmental:

- Preserve the special landscape character of this place

Economic:

- Maintain local tourism revenue *Alternative D only*
- Greater value-added local services
- Increased desirability as a place to live or retire

Desired Physical Recreation Setting Characteristics

Desired Physical RSCs:

Remoteness:

- Remoteness from motorized vehicles exists.

Naturalness:

- The existing natural landscape is retained. Any new, non-recreational modifications (e.g., ROWs, fences, ponds) are not visually obvious or evident.

Visitor Facilities:

- Simple/basic recreation developments at trailheads along with maintained and signed single-track trails are found on-site.

Desired Social RSCs:

Contacts (avg.):

- Participants would encounter a season average of up to 8 encounters per day.

Group Size (avg.):

- Participants would encounter a season average of up to 6 people per group.

Evidence of Use:

- Sounds of other people occasionally heard. A few small localized areas of vegetation alteration and compacted/bare soils are acceptable. Inappropriate recreation use is rehabilitated

Desired Operational RSCs:

Access (types of travel):

- Mountain bike single-track trails and use are predominant all recreational use is non-motorized.

Visitor Services/Info:

- A simple brochure/map assists visitors. Minimum directional signage is installed on routes. Rules, regulations and ethics clearly posted at trailheads.

Management Controls:

- A moderate degree of visitor and land use controls exercised. BLM on-site presence is low away from trailheads.

Supporting Management Action and Allowable Use Decisions

Camping:

- The SRMA is closed to camping and overnight use.

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- The area is classified as closed to motorized vehicle use and limited to designated routes for mountain bikes.
- Except for the Mushroom Rock area, the SRMA is closed to motorized and mechanized travel from December 1 to April 15 to protect wintering big game species.
- Over-snow travel is prohibited.
- Hand-held, wheeled carts are allowed for the direct retrieval of big game.

Firearm Use Restriction:

- The discharge of firearms for recreational target shooting is prohibited in developed recreation sites.

Forestry:

- The SRMA is closed to timber harvest, firewood cutting and special forest product harvest.

Lands and Realty:

- ROW avoidance areas are applied to the SRMA. **Alternative C only**
- ROW avoidance areas are applied to developed recreation sites.
- The SRMA is retained for long-term management.
- Developed recreation sites are retained for long-term management.

Mineral Material (salable) Disposal:

- The SRMA is closed to mineral material (salable such as moss rock, top soil, sand and gravel, scoria, fill dirt) disposal. **Alternative C only**

Mineral Withdrawal:

- Petition for withdrawal to the Secretary of the Interior developed recreation sites for closure to the mining laws for locatable exploration or development (locatable minerals).

Non-energy Solid Mineral Leasing:

- All federal mineral estate within SRMAs would be closed to non-energy solid mineral leasing.

Special Recreation Permits:

- No competitive events, group use or new commercial special recreation permits would be issued.

- Limited small (< 75 person) competitive and group use events would be allowed. **Alternative D only**
- Downhill biking shuttle services and downhill mountain biking events would not be issued.

Stipulations for Fluid Mineral Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities:

- Apply a no surface occupancy stipulation on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities in the SRMA for the protection of the recreation activities, recreation outcomes and the RSCs.
- Apply a controlled surface use stipulation on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities to minimize conflicts with developed (and future) recreation sites and to mapped (and future) national/regional trails, local system trails that connect communities, and trailheads and interpretive sites with exceptional recreation values or significant public interest.

Visual Resource Management (VRM):

- The SRMA would be classified as VRM Class II and managed under VRM Class II objectives.
- Apply a controlled surface use stipulation on VRM Class II to retain the existing character of the landscape.
- Apply a no surface occupancy stipulation on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities in VRM Class II areas with slopes over 30 percent and high visual sensitivity to preserve the visual setting and visual integrity. Lands with high visual sensitivity are those lands within five miles of the sensitive viewshed corridors of moderate to high visual exposure, where details of vegetation and landform are readily discernible, and changes in visual contrast can be easily noticed by the casual observer.

Implementation-level Decisions Included in this RMP Revision

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- A site-specific travel network of roads and trails available for public use and any limitations placed on that use would be included in the land use plan to the extent practical.
- Maintain the existing trail system and construct new trails only to connect to new access points. **Alternative C only**
- Construct new mountain bike trails on the northside to create a few more loop trails and make trail connections to new access points. **Alternative D only**

Special Recreation Permits:

- No vending permits outside of special events would be issued.
-

Best Management Practices to Guide Implementation-level Management

Management:

- Reroute trails that that create resource damage and trespass on private property.
- Develop additional access (e.g., Aspen Glen and/or Cattle Creek/Crystal Springs Road).
- Downhill bikes are primarily intended for high speed descent. Downhill biking trails would not be constructed.
- With stakeholder involvement, apply adaptive management (e.g., Limits of Acceptable Change) which focuses on a cycle of *designing-implementing-monitoring-evaluating-adjusting* implementation actions to respond to future recreation issues and the results of monitoring.

Administration:

- Administer the SRMA under a Memorandum of Understanding between the Red Hill Council and the BLM CRVFO that outlines administrative roles and responsibilities.
- Administrative use authorizations for motorized access would be granted on a case-by-case basis.

- As one part of a comprehensive funding strategy to support recreation sites and services, the BLM (with partner support) may charge fees for standard or expanded amenity recreation sites and services.

Information and Education:

- Continue to provide a basic, simple SRMA brochure/map including information on: targeted outcomes, RSCs, estimated times, ethics, wildlife protection, private-public land ownership and stewardship information; to help preserve the recreation opportunities and the special landscape character of this place.
- Work with local tourism groups, local businesses and the Red Hill Council to tailor information and maps to the needs and wants of local customers. Provide information at local outlets and on-site locations only. **Alternative C only**
- Work with local tourism groups, local businesses and the Red Hill Council regarding tourism in an effort to promote mountain biking opportunities in the Roaring Fork Valley. **Alternative D only**

Monitoring:

- Monitor outcome attainment and preferences through customer assessments (e.g., focus group interviews or visitor studies) on five year intervals or as funding allows. Monitor activity participation and RSCs annually during the primary use season of mid-April through October.
- If future monitoring indicates that social RSCs are not being achieved, resource damage is occurring or user conflicts need to be addressed, the CRVFO may create an allocation system or apply group size limits for private and commercial recreation use.

Thompson Creek Special Recreation Management Area Recreation Management Zone 1

(Alternative D)

RMZ Outcome Objective

Participants in visitor assessments report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experience and benefit outcomes listed below. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1 = Not at all realized to 5 = totally realized).

Activities:	Experiences:	Benefits:
Climbing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enjoying the area's wildlife, scenery, views and aesthetics• Enjoying frequent access to outdoor physical activity• Enjoying the solitude• Developing skills and abilities	<p><u>Personal:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Living a more outdoor-oriented lifestyle• Improved physical fitness <p><u>Community/Social:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Developing stronger ties with family/friends <p><u>Environmental:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increased awareness and protection of natural landscapes and wildlife <p><u>Economic:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Keeping expenditures in the local economy

Desired Physical Recreation Setting Characteristics

Desired Physical RSCs:

Remoteness:

- Remoteness from motorized and mechanized routes exists.

Naturalness:

- The existing natural landscape is retained. Any new, non-recreational modifications (e.g., ROWs, fences, ponds) are not visually obvious or evident.

Visitor Facilities:

- Simple/basic trailhead developments along with a few maintained/signed trails are found on-site.

Desired Social RSCs:

Contacts (avg.):

- Participants would encounter a season average of up to 8 encounters per day.

Group Size (avg.):

- Participants would encounter a season average of up to 6 people per group.

Evidence of Use:

- Sounds of other people occasionally heard. Small localized areas of vegetation alteration and compacted/bare soils are found along travel routes and at climbing areas. Inappropriate recreation use is rehabilitated.

Desired Operational RSCs:

Access (types of travel):

- Foot/horse travel only.

Visitor Services/Info:

- A simple brochure/map assists visitors. Minimum directional signage is installed on routes. Rules, regulations and ethics clearly posted at trailheads.

Management Controls:

- A moderate degree of visitor and land use controls exercised. BLM on-site presence is low away from trailheads.

Supporting Management Action and Allowable Use Decisions

Camping:

- BLM lands in the Thompson Creek area within ¼ mile of USFS Road 305 are closed to camping and overnight use outside of designated campsites and developed campgrounds.
- In areas open to camping and overnight use, apply a 14-day camping limit on BLM lands from September 1 to March 31. From April 1 to August 31, apply a 7-day camping limit. Campers must relocate at least a 30-mile radius away and may not return within 30 days to a previous campsite.

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- The area is classified as limited to designated routes (All modes and types of over-land public travel, except foot and horse travel would be limited to designated routes).
- Over-snow travel is prohibited.
- In areas with limited travel designations, allow motorized/mechanized travel up to 300 feet from designated motorized/mechanized routes for direct access to dispersed campsites provided that: 1) no resource damage occurs; 2) no new routes are created; and 3) such access is not otherwise prohibited.
- Cross-country motorized/mechanized travel for big game retrieval is prohibited. Hand-held, wheeled carts are allowed for the direct retrieval of big game.
- The SRMA is closed to motorized and mechanized travel from December 1 to April 15 to protect wintering big game species.

Firearm Use Restriction:

- The discharge of firearms for recreational target shooting is prohibited in developed recreation sites.

Forestry:

- The SRMA is closed to timber harvest, firewood cutting and special forest product harvest.

Lands and Realty:

- ROW avoidance areas are applied to developed recreation sites.
- The SRMA is retained for long-term management.
- Developed recreation sites are retained for long-term management.

Mineral Withdrawal:

- Petition for withdrawal to the Secretary of the Interior developed recreation sites for closure to the mining laws for locatable exploration or development (locatable minerals).

Non-energy Solid Mineral Leasing:

- All federal mineral estate within SRMA is closed to non-energy solid mineral leasing.

Special Recreation Permits:

- No new special recreation permits would be issued.
- No competitive or group use special recreation permits would be issued.
- Downhill biking shuttle services and downhill mountain biking events would not be issued.

Stipulations for Fluid Mineral Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities:

- Apply a controlled surface use stipulation on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities in the SRMA to minimize encounters and conflicts with recreation users and important recreation values.
- Apply a controlled surface use stipulation on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities to minimize conflicts with developed (and future) recreation sites and to mapped (and future) national/regional trails, local system trails that connect communities, and trailheads and interpretive sites with exceptional recreation values or significant public interest.

Visual Resource Management (VRM):

- The SRMA would be classified as VRM Class II and managed under VRM Class II objectives.
- A controlled surface use stipulation is applied on VRM Class II areas to retain the existing character of the landscape.
- A no surface occupancy stipulation is applied on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities in VRM Class II areas with slopes over 30 percent and high visual sensitivity to preserve the visual setting and visual integrity. Lands with high visual sensitivity are those lands within five miles of the sensitive viewshed corridors of moderate to high visual exposure, where details of vegetation and landform are readily discernible, and changes in visual contrast can be easily noticed by the casual observer.

Implementation Decisions Included in this RMP Revision

Climbing:

- Re-establishment of old routes and permanent fixed anchors (bolts and pitons) are permitted at the current climbing area (rock crag) only.
- Permanent fixed anchors (bolts and pitons) are permitted throughout the RMZ.
- Mechanical devices (e.g., power drills) may be used throughout the RMZ.

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- A site-specific travel network of roads and trails available for public use and any limitations placed on that use would be included in the land use plan to the extent practical.

Special Recreation Permits:

- No vending permits outside of special events would be issued.

Best Management Practices to Guide Implementation-level Management

Management:

- No initial limitations on number of users/groups or group size for non-commercial use. Apply restrictions only if monitoring indicates RMZ outcome objective is not being met or RSC are exceeded.
- The BLM would encourage the use of bolt hangers painted in colors similar to the surrounding rock.
- Downhill bikes are primarily intended for high speed descent. Downhill biking trails would not be constructed.
- With stakeholder involvement, apply adaptive management (e.g., Limits of Acceptable Change) which focuses on a cycle of *designing-implementing-monitoring-evaluating-adjusting* implementation actions to respond to future recreation issues and the results of monitoring.

Administration:

- Administrative use authorizations for motorized access would be granted on a case-by-case basis.
- As one part of a comprehensive funding strategy to support recreation sites and services, the BLM (with partner support) may charge fees for standard or expanded amenity recreation sites and services.

Information and Education:

- Leave No Trace principles would be employed to minimize the impact of climbing, including the removal of ropes and slings from permanent fixed anchors.
- Continue to provide a basic, simple SRMA brochure/map including information on: targeted outcomes, RSCs, estimated times, ethics, wildlife protection, private-public land ownership and stewardship information; to help preserve the recreation opportunities and the special landscape character of this place.
- Work with local tourism groups, local businesses and the Red Hill Council regarding tourism in an effort to promote climbing opportunities in the Roaring Fork Valley.

Monitoring:

- Monitor outcome attainment and preferences through customer assessments (e.g., focus group interviews or visitor studies) on five year intervals or as funding allows. Monitor activity participation and RSCs annually during the primary use season of mid-April through October.
- If future monitoring indicates that social RSCs are not being achieved, resource damage is occurring or user conflicts need to be addressed, the CRVFO may create an allocation system or apply group size limits for private and commercial recreation use.

Thompson Creek Special Recreation Management Area Recreation Management Zone 2

(Alternative D)

RMZ Outcome Objective

Participants in visitor assessments report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experience and benefit outcomes listed below. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1 = Not at all realized to 5 = totally realized).

Activities:

Day Hiking

Experiences:

- Escaping everyday responsibilities for a while
- Enjoying frequent access to outdoor physical activity
- Enjoying the area's wildlife, scenery, views and aesthetics

Benefits:

Personal:

- Improved physical fitness and health maintenance
- Improved mental well-being
- Greater environmental awareness and sensitivity

Community/Social:

- Strengthening relationships with family and friends

Environmental:

- Increased awareness and protection of natural landscapes and wildlife

Economic:

- Increased desirability as a place to live or retire

Desired Physical Recreation Setting Characteristics

Desired Physical RSCs:

Remoteness:

- Remoteness from motorized and mechanized routes exists.

Naturalness:

- The existing natural landscape is retained. Any new, non-recreational modifications (e.g., ROWs, fences, ponds) are not visually obvious or evident.

Visitor Facilities:

- Simple/basic trailhead developments along with a few maintained/signed trails are found on-site.

Desired Social RSCs:

Contacts (avg.):

- Participants would encounter a season average of up to 6 encounters per day.

Group Size (avg.):

- Participants would encounter a season average of up to 6 people per group.

Evidence of Use:

- Sounds of other people occasionally heard. A few small localized areas of vegetation alteration and compacted/bare soils are found along travel routes. Inappropriate recreation use is rehabilitated.

Desired Operational RSCs:

Access (types of travel):

- Foot/horse travel only.

Visitor Services/Info:

- A simple brochure/map assists visitors. Minimum directional signage is installed on routes. Rules, regulations and ethics clearly posted at trailheads.

Management Controls:

- A moderate degree of visitor and land use controls exercised. BLM on-site presence is low away from trailheads.

Supporting Management Action and Allowable Use Decisions

Camping:

- BLM lands in the Thompson Creek area within ¼ mile of USFS Road 305 are closed to camping and overnight use outside of designated campsites and developed campgrounds.
- In areas open to camping and overnight use, apply a 14-day camping limit on BLM lands from September 1 to March 31. From April 1 to August 31, apply a 7-day camping limit. Campers must relocate at least a 30-mile radius away and may not return within 30 days to a previous campsite.

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- The area is classified as limited to designated routes (All modes and types of over-land public travel, except foot and horse travel would be limited to designated routes).
- Over-snow travel is prohibited.
- The SRMA is closed to motorized and mechanized travel from December 1 to April 15 to protect wintering big game species.
- In areas with limited travel designations, allow motorized/mechanized travel up to 300 feet from designated motorized/mechanized routes for direct access to dispersed campsites provided that: 1) no resource damage occurs; 2) no new routes are created; and 3) such access is not otherwise prohibited.
- Cross-country motorized/mechanized travel for big game retrieval is prohibited. Hand-held, wheeled carts are allowed for the direct retrieval of big game.

Firearm Use Restriction:

- The discharge of firearms for recreational target shooting is prohibited in developed recreation sites.

Forestry:

- The SRMA is closed to timber harvest, firewood cutting and special forest product harvest.

Lands and Realty:

- ROW avoidance areas are applied to developed recreation sites.
- The SRMA is retained for long-term management.
- Developed recreation sites are retained for long-term management.

Mineral Withdrawal:

- Petition for withdrawal to the Secretary of the Interior developed recreation sites for closure to the mining laws for locatable exploration or development (locatable minerals).

Non-energy Solid Mineral Leasing:

- All federal mineral estate within SRMA is closed to non-energy solid mineral leasing.

Special Recreation Permits:

- No new special recreation permits would be issued.
- No competitive or group use special recreation permits would be issued.
- Downhill biking shuttle services and downhill mountain biking events would not be issued.

Stipulations for Fluid Mineral Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities:

- Apply a controlled surface use stipulation on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities in the SRMA to minimize encounters and conflicts with recreation users and important recreation values.

- Apply a controlled surface use stipulation on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities to minimize conflicts with developed (and future) recreation sites and to mapped (and future) national/regional trails, local system trails that connect communities, and trailheads and interpretive sites with exceptional recreation values or significant public interest.

Visual Resource Management (VRM):

- The SRMA would be classified as VRM Class II and managed under VRM Class II objectives.
- A controlled surface use stipulation is applied on VRM Class II areas to retain the existing character of the landscape.
- A no surface occupancy stipulation is applied on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities in VRM Class II areas with slopes over 30 percent and high visual sensitivity to preserve the visual setting and visual integrity. Lands with high visual sensitivity are those lands within five miles of the sensitive viewshed corridors of moderate to high visual exposure, where details of vegetation and landform are readily discernible, and changes in visual contrast can be easily noticed by the casual observer.

Implementation-level Decisions Included in this RMP Revision

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- A site-specific travel network of roads and trails available for public use and any limitations placed on that use would be included in the land use plan to the extent practical.

Special Recreation Permits:

- No vending permits outside of special events would be issued.

Best Management Practices to Guide Implementation-level Management

Management:

- Downhill bikes are primarily intended for high speed descent. Downhill biking trails would not be constructed.
- With stakeholder involvement, apply adaptive management (e.g., Limits of Acceptable Change) which focuses on a cycle of *designing-implementing-monitoring-evaluating-adjusting* implementation actions to respond to future recreation issues and the results of monitoring.

Administration:

- Administrative use authorizations for motorized access would be granted on a case-by-case basis.
- As one part of a comprehensive funding strategy to support recreation sites and services, the BLM (with partner support) may charge fees for standard or expanded amenity recreation sites and services.

Information and Education:

- Continue to provide a basic, simple SRMA brochure/map including information on: targeted outcomes, RSCs, estimated times, ethics, wildlife protection, private-public land ownership and stewardship information; to help preserve the recreation opportunities and the special landscape character of this place.
- Market the area locally. Local marketing involves tailoring information and maps to the needs and wants of local customers and providing information at local outlets and on-site locations only.

Monitoring:

- Monitor outcome attainment and preferences through customer assessments (e.g., focus group interviews or visitor studies) on five year intervals or as funding allows. Monitor activity participation and RSCs annually during the primary use season of mid-April through October.
- If future monitoring indicates that social RSCs are not being achieved, resource damage is occurring or user conflicts need to be addressed, the CRVFO may create an allocation system or apply group size limits for private and commercial recreation use.

Thompson Creek Special Recreation Management Area Recreation Management Zone 3

(Alternative D)

RMZ Outcome Objective

Participants in visitor assessments report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experience and benefit outcomes listed below. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1 = Not at all realized to 5 = totally realized).

Activities:

Mountain
Biking

Experiences:

- Enjoying frequent access to outdoor physical activity
- Developing your skills and abilities
- For the challenge or sport

Benefits:

Personal:

- Improved physical fitness/ better health maintenance
- Improved outdoor recreation skills
- Living a more outdoor-oriented lifestyle.
- Improved balance of work and play in my life

Community/Social:

- Lifestyle improvement or maintenance

Environmental:

- Preserve the special landscape character of this place

Economic:

- Greater value-added local services
- Increased desirability as a place to live or retire

Desired Physical Recreation Setting Characteristics

Desired Physical RSCs:

Remoteness:

- Remoteness from unauthorized motorized vehicles exist.

Naturalness:

- The existing natural landscape is retained. Any new, non-recreational modifications (e.g., ROWs, fences, ponds) are not visually obvious or evident.

Visitor Facilities:

- Simple/basic trailhead developments along with a few maintained/signed trails are found on-site.

Desired Social RSCs:

Contacts (avg.):

- Participants would encounter a season average of up to 8 encounters per day.

Group Size (avg.):

- Participants would encounter a season average of up to 6 people per group.

Evidence of Use:

- Sounds of other people occasionally heard. A few small localized areas of vegetation alteration and compacted/bare soils are acceptable. Inappropriate recreation use is rehabilitated

Desired Operational RSCs:

Access (types of travel):

- Mountain bike single-track trails and use are predominant.

Visitor Services/Info:

- A simple brochure/map assists visitors. Minimum directional signage is installed on routes. Rules, regulations and ethics clearly posted at trailheads.

Management Controls:

- A moderate degree of visitor and land use controls exercised. BLM on-site presence is low away from trailheads.

Supporting Management Action and Allowable Use Decisions

Camping:

- BLM lands in the Thompson Creek area within ¼ mile of USFS Road 305 are closed to camping and overnight use outside of designated campsites and developed campgrounds.
- In areas open to camping and overnight use, apply a 14-day camping limit on BLM lands from September 1 to March 31. From April 1 to August 31, apply a 7-day camping limit. Campers must relocate at least a 30-mile radius away and may not return within 30 days to a previous campsite.

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- The area is classified as limited to designated routes (All modes and types of over-land public travel, except foot and horse travel would be limited to designated routes).
- Over-snow travel is prohibited.
- The SRMA is closed to motorized and mechanized travel from December 1 to April 15 to protect wintering big game species.
- In areas with limited travel designations, allow motorized/mechanized travel up to 300 feet from designated motorized/mechanized routes for direct access to dispersed campsites provided that: 1) no resource damage occurs; 2) no new routes are created; and 3) such access is not otherwise prohibited.
- Cross-country motorized/mechanized travel for big game retrieval is prohibited. Hand-held, wheeled carts are allowed for the direct retrieval of big game.

Firearm Use Restriction:

- The discharge of firearms for recreational target shooting is prohibited in developed recreation sites.

Forestry:

- The SRMA is closed to timber harvest, firewood cutting and special forest product harvest.

Lands and Realty:

- ROW avoidance areas are applied to developed recreation sites.
- The SRMA is retained for long-term management.
- Developed recreation sites are retained for long-term management.

Mineral Withdrawal:

- Petition for withdrawal to the Secretary of the Interior developed recreation sites for closure to the mining laws for locatable exploration or development (locatable minerals).

Non-energy Solid Mineral Leasing:

- All federal mineral estate within SRMA is closed to non-energy solid mineral leasing.

Special Recreation Permits:

- No new special recreation permits would be issued.
- No competitive or group use special recreation permits would be issued.
- Downhill biking shuttle services and downhill mountain biking events would not be issued.

Stipulations for Fluid Mineral Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities:

- Apply a controlled surface use stipulation on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities in the SRMA to minimize encounters and conflicts with recreation users and important recreation values.
- Apply a controlled surface use stipulation on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities to minimize conflicts with developed (and future) recreation sites and to mapped (and future) national/regional trails, local system trails that connect communities, and trailheads and interpretive sites with exceptional recreation values or significant public interest.

Visual Resource Management (VRM):

- The SRMA would be classified as VRM Class II and managed under VRM Class II objectives.
- A controlled surface use stipulation is applied on VRM Class II areas to retain the existing character of the landscape.
- A no surface occupancy stipulation is applied on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities in VRM Class II areas with slopes over 30 percent and high visual sensitivity to preserve the visual setting and visual integrity. Lands with high visual sensitivity are those lands within five miles of the sensitive viewshed corridors of moderate to high visual exposure, where details of vegetation and landform are readily discernible, and changes in visual contrast can be easily noticed by the casual observer.

Implementation-level Decisions Included in this RMP Revision

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- A site-specific travel network of roads and trails available for public use and any limitations placed on that use would be included in the land use plan to the extent practical. In some areas the final travel management network of trails would be determined, at the implementation level (on-the-ground) due to the complexity of the area and incomplete data.

Special Recreation Permits:

- No vending permits outside of special events would be issued.

Best Management Practices to Guide Implementation-level Management

Management:

- Construct approximately 6-8 miles of new single-track mountain bike trails to create loop trails, link existing trails, reduce the amount biking on roads and create trail connections to new access points.
- Downhill bikes are primarily intended for high speed descent. Downhill biking trails would not be constructed.
- With stakeholder involvement, apply adaptive management (e.g., Limits of Acceptable Change) which focuses on a cycle of *designing-implementing-monitoring-evaluating-adjusting* implementation actions to respond to future recreation issues and the results of monitoring.

Administration:

- Administrative use authorizations for motorized access would be granted on a case-by-case basis.
- As one part of a comprehensive funding strategy to support recreation sites and services, the BLM (with partner support) may charge fees for standard or expanded amenity recreation sites and services.

Information and Education:

- Continue to provide a basic, simple SRMA brochure/map including information on: targeted outcomes, RSCs, estimated times, ethics, wildlife protection, private-public land ownership and stewardship information; to help preserve the recreation opportunities and the special landscape character of this place.

- Work with local tourism groups, local businesses and the Red Hill Council regarding tourism in an effort to promote mountain biking opportunities in the Roaring Fork Valley.

Monitoring:

- Monitor outcome attainment and preferences through customer assessments (e.g., focus group interviews or visitor studies) on five year intervals or as funding allows. Monitor activity participation and RSCs annually during the primary use season of mid-April through October.
- If future monitoring indicates that social RSCs are not being achieved, resource damage is occurring or user conflicts need to be addressed, the CRVFO may create an allocation system or apply group size limits for private and commercial recreation use.

Upper Colorado River Special Recreation Management Area Recreation Management Zone 1 – State Bridge to Burns (Pinball Recreation Site) (Alternatives C & D)

RMZ Outcome Objective

Participants in visitor assessments report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted outcomes listed below. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1 = Not at all realized to 5 = totally realized).

Activities:	Experiences:	Benefits:
Trout Fishing Float boating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enjoying closeness to family/friends • Enjoying the area’s wildlife, scenery, views and aesthetics • Experiencing the natural surroundings • Developing your skills and abilities • Escaping everyday responsibilities for a while 	<p><u>Personal:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing stronger ties with my family or friends • Greater awareness of this area as a special place • Improved balance of work and play in my life • Improved outdoor recreation skills • Renewed human spirit <p><u>Community/Social:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening relationships with family and friends • Increase stewardship and protection of river corridor • Lifestyle improvement or maintenance <p><u>Environmental:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preservation of the special landscape character of this place <p><u>Economic:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generates employment • Maintain tourism revenue

Desired Physical Recreation Setting Characteristics

Desired Physical RSCs:

Remoteness:

- The river corridor retains the current level of remoteness.

Naturalness:

- The level of change to the characteristic natural landscape is low. Any modifications (e.g., ROWs, fences, ponds) are not visually obvious or evident.

Visitor Facilities:

- Expansion of existing visitor facilities (e.g., boat ramps, restrooms) occurs but new recreation developments are rare.
- Expansion of existing visitor facilities (e.g., boat ramps, restrooms) occurs and new recreation developments are constructed to accommodate more private and commercial use. **Alternative D only**

Desired Social RSCs:

Contacts (avg.):

- Participants encounter a season average of up to 10 encounters/day.

Group Size (avg.):

- Participants encounter a season average of up to 15 people per group. **Alternative C only**
- Participants encounter a season average of up to 25 people per group. **Alternative D only**

Evidence of Use:

- Sounds of other people occasionally heard. Small localized areas of vegetation alteration and compacted/bare soils are found at camping and high-use areas. Inappropriate recreation use is rehabilitated.

Desired Operational RSCs:

Access (types of travel):

- New recreational access is non-motorized away from developed facilities.

Visitor Services/Info:

- Brochures, maps, signs/kiosks provide visitor information and ethics throughout RMZ.

Management Controls:

- A moderate to high degree of visitor and land use controls exercised. BLM on-site presence is high at developed recreation sites. Regular patrols are performed on the Colorado River by staff/law enforcement/volunteers.

Supporting Management Action and Allowable Use Decisions

Camping Restriction:

- In areas open to camping and overnight use, apply a 14-day camping limit on BLM lands from September 1 to March 31. From April 1 to August 31, apply a 7-day camping limit. Campers must relocate at least a 30-mile radius away and may not return within 30 days to a previous campsite.

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- The area is classified as limited to designated routes (All modes and types of over-land public travel, except foot and horse travel would be limited to designated routes).
- Over-snow travel is prohibited in portions of the SRMA
- Portions of the SRMA are closed to motorized and mechanized travel from December 1 to April 15 to protect wintering big game species in portions of the SRMA.
- In areas with limited travel designations, allow motorized/mechanized travel up to 300 feet from designated motorized/mechanized routes for direct access to dispersed campsites provided that: 1) no resource damage occurs; 2) no new routes are created; and 3) such access is not otherwise prohibited.
- Cross-country motorized/mechanized travel for big game retrieval is prohibited. Hand-held, wheeled carts are allowed for the direct retrieval of big game.

Firearm Use Restriction:

- The discharge of firearms for recreational target shooting is prohibited in developed recreation sites.

Forestry:

- The SRMA is closed to timber harvest, firewood cutting and special forest product harvest.

Lands and Realty:

- ROW avoidance areas are applied to the SRMA. **Alternative C only**
- ROW avoidance areas are applied to developed recreation sites.

- The SRMA is retained for long-term management.
- Developed recreation sites are retained for long-term management.

Leasing:

- The federal mineral estate is closed to fluid mineral leasing and geophysical development.

Mineral Material (salable) Disposal:

- The SRMA is closed to mineral material (salable such as moss rock, top soil, sand and gravel, scoria, fill dirt) disposal. **Alternative C only**

Mineral Withdrawal:

- Petition for withdrawal to the Secretary of the Interior the Upper Colorado River SRMA and developed recreation sites for closure to the mining laws for locatable mineral exploration or development.

Non-energy Solid Mineral Leasing:

- All federal mineral estate within SRMA is closed to non-energy solid mineral leasing.

Special Recreation Permits:

- To the extent monitoring indicates: (a) the recreation objectives and proposed social RSCs are being achieved, (b) land health standards are being achieved, and (c) use conflicts are minimal; issue river-related special recreation permits. **Alternative D only**
- No new river-related special recreation permits would be issued. New activities on existing special recreation permits must comply with the special recreation permit handbook and be approved by the authorized officer. **Alternative C only**
- Downhill biking shuttle services and downhill mountain biking events would not be authorized.

Stipulations for Fluid Mineral Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities:

- Apply a no surface occupancy stipulation on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities in the SRMA for the protection of the recreation activities, recreation outcomes and the RSCs.
- Apply a no surface occupancy stipulation on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities within 0.50-mile of the high water mark (bank-full stage) of the Colorado River for the protection of high scenic and recreation values.
- Apply a controlled surface use stipulation within 0.25-mile of either side of the active river channel of the Colorado River that prohibits surface occupancy and surface disturbing activities to protect the outstanding remarkable values, water quality, and free flowing nature of suitable stream segments classified as "Recreational" under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. **Alternative C only**
- Apply a controlled surface use stipulation on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities to minimize conflicts with developed (and future) recreation sites and to mapped (and future) national/regional trails, local system trails that connect communities, and trailheads and interpretive sites with exceptional recreation values or significant public interest.

Visual Resource Management (VRM):

- The SRMA would be classified as VRM Class II and managed under VRM Class II objectives.
- Apply a controlled surface use stipulation on VRM Class II to retain the existing character of the landscape.
- Apply a no surface occupancy stipulation on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities in VRM Class II areas with slopes over 30 percent and high visual sensitivity to preserve the visual setting and visual integrity. Lands with high visual sensitivity are those lands within five miles of the sensitive viewshed corridors of moderate to high visual exposure, where details of vegetation and landform are readily discernible, and changes in visual contrast can be easily noticed by the casual observer.

Implementation-level Decisions Included in this RMP Revision

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- A site-specific travel network of roads and trails available for public use and any limitations placed on that use would be included in the land use plan to the extent practical.

Developed Facilities:

- Create more launch ramps/ recreation facilities - to help spread out river traffic and create different length of times for commercial float trips. **Alternative D only**

Special Recreation Permits:

- Commercial and private groups are limited to 15 people per group (including guides). **Alternative C only**
- No vending permits, group use or competitive events would be issued.

Best Management Practices to Guide Implementation-level Management

Management:

- Expansion of existing visitor facilities (e.g., boat ramps, restrooms) and some additional facilities may be constructed to accommodate increases in use.
- Downhill bikes are primarily intended for high speed descent. Downhill biking trails would not be constructed.
- With stakeholder involvement, apply adaptive management (e.g., Limits of Acceptable Change) which focuses on a cycle of *designing-implementing-monitoring-evaluating-adjusting* implementation actions to respond to future recreation issues and the results of monitoring.

Administration:

- Administrative use authorizations for motorized access would be granted on a case-by-case basis.
- As one part of a comprehensive funding strategy to support recreation sites and services, the BLM (with partner support) may charge fees for standard or expanded amenity recreation sites and services.

Information and Education:

- Continue to provide a basic, simple SRMA brochure/map including information on: targeted outcomes, RSCs, estimated times, ethics, wildlife protection, private-public land ownership and stewardship information; to help preserve the recreation opportunities and the special landscape character of this place.
- Market the area locally. Local marketing involves tailoring information and maps to the needs and wants of local customers and providing information at local outlets and on-site locations only.

Monitoring:

- Monitor outcome attainment and preferences through customer assessments (e.g., focus group interviews or visitor studies) on five year intervals or as funding allows. Monitor activity participation and RSCs annually during the primary use season of June through September.
- If future monitoring indicates that social RSCs are not being achieved, resource damage is occurring or user conflicts need to be addressed, the CRVFO may create an allocation system or apply group size limits for private and commercial recreation use.

Upper Colorado River Special Recreation Management Area Recreation Management Zone 2 – Burns (Pinball Recreation Site) to Glenwood Canyon

SRMA/RMZ Outcome Objective

Participants in visitor assessments report an average 4.0 realization of the targeted experience and benefit outcomes listed below. (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1 = Not at all realized to 5 = totally realized).

Activities:	Experiences:	Benefits:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Float-boating• Tubing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enjoying closeness to family/friends• Enjoying participating in group/family outdoor activities• Enjoying getting some needed mental/physical rest• Escaping everyday responsibilities for a while• Enjoying the area’s wildlife, scenery, views and aesthetics	<p><u>Personal:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Developing stronger ties with my family or friends• Greater awareness of this area as a special place• Restored my mind from stress/tension/anxiety• Improved balance of work and play in my life <p><u>Community/Social:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strengthening relationships with family and friends• Lifestyle improvement or maintenance <p><u>Environmental:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increase stewardship and protection of river corridor

Desired Physical Recreation Setting Characteristics

Desired Physical RSCs:

Remoteness:

- The river corridor retains the current level of remoteness.

Naturalness:

- The existing natural landscape is retained. Any new, non-recreational modifications (e.g., ROWs, fences, ponds) are not visually obvious or evident.

Visitor Facilities:

- Expansion of existing visitor facilities (e.g., boat ramps, restrooms) occurs and a few new recreation developments provide river access and accommodate day use..
- Some additional facilities would be constructed to specifically accommodate day-use and commercial use. **Alternative D only**

Desired Social RSCs:

Contacts (avg.):

- Participants encounter a season average of up to 15 encounters per day.

Group Size (avg.):

- Participants encounter a season average of up to 25 people per group.

Evidence of Use:

- Sounds of other people occasionally heard. Small localized areas of vegetation alteration and compacted/bare soils are found at camping and high-use areas. Inappropriate recreation use is rehabilitated.

Desired Operational RSCs:

Access (types of travel):

- New recreational access is non-motorized away from developed facilities.

Visitor Services/Info:

- Brochures, maps, signs/kiosks provide visitor information and ethics throughout RMZ.

Management Controls:

- A moderate to high degree of visitor and land use controls exercised. BLM on-site presence is high at developed recreation sites. Regular patrols are performed on the Colorado River by staff/law enforcement/volunteers.

Supporting Management Action and Allowable Use Decisions

Camping Restriction:

- In areas open to camping and overnight use, apply a 14-day camping limit on BLM lands from September 1 to March 31. From April 1 to August 31, apply a 7-day camping limit. Campers must relocate at least a 30-mile radius away and may not return within 30 days to a previous campsite.

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- The area is classified as limited to designated routes (All modes and types of over-land public travel, except foot and horse travel would be limited to designated routes).
- In areas with limited travel designations, allow motorized/mechanized travel up to 300 feet from designated motorized/mechanized routes for direct access to dispersed campsites provided that: 1) no resource damage occurs; 2) no new routes are created; and 3) such access is not otherwise prohibited.
- Cross-country motorized/mechanized travel for big game retrieval is prohibited. Hand-held, wheeled carts are allowed for the direct retrieval of big game.

Firearm Use Restriction:

- The discharge of firearms for recreational target shooting is prohibited in developed recreation sites.

Forestry:

- The SRMA is closed to timber harvest, firewood cutting and special forest product harvest.

Lands and Realty:

- ROW avoidance areas are applied to the SRMA. **Alternative C only**
- ROW avoidance areas are applied to developed recreation sites.
- The SRMA is retained for long-term management.
- Developed recreation sites are retained for long-term management.

Leasing:

- The federal mineral estate is closed to fluid mineral leasing and geophysical development.

Mineral Material (salable) Disposal:

- The SRMA is closed to mineral material (salable such as moss rock, top soil, sand and gravel, scoria, fill dirt) disposal. **Alternative C only**

Mineral Withdrawal:

- Petition for withdrawal to the Secretary of the Interior developed recreation sites and the Upper Colorado River SRMA and developed recreation sites for closure to the mining laws for locatable mineral exploration or development.

Non-energy Solid Mineral Leasing:

- All federal mineral estate within SRMA is closed to non-energy solid mineral leasing.

Special Recreation Permits:

- To the extent monitoring indicates: (a) the recreation objectives and proposed social RSCs are being achieved, (b) land health standards are being achieved, and (c) use conflicts are minimal; issue river-related special recreation permits. **Alternatives D only**
- No new river-related special recreation permits would be issued. New activities on existing special recreation permits must comply with the special recreation permit handbook and be approved by the authorized officer. **Alternative C only**
- Downhill biking shuttle services and downhill mountain biking events would not be authorized.

Stipulations for Fluid Mineral Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities:

- Apply a no surface occupancy stipulation on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities in the SRMA for the protection of the recreation activities, recreation outcomes and the RSCs.
- Apply a no surface occupancy stipulation on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities within 0.50-mile of the high water mark (bank-full stage) of the Colorado River for the protection of high scenic and recreation values.
- Apply a controlled surface use stipulation within 0.25-mile of either side of the active river channel of the Colorado River that prohibits surface occupancy and surface disturbing activities to protect the outstanding remarkable values, water quality, and free flowing nature of suitable stream segments classified as "Recreational" under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. **Alternatives C only**
- Apply a controlled surface use stipulation on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities to minimize conflicts with developed (and future) recreation sites and to mapped (and future) national/regional trails, local system trails that connect communities, and trailheads and interpretive sites with exceptional recreation values or significant public interest.

Visual Resource Management (VRM):

- The SRMA would be classified as VRM Class II and managed under VRM Class II objectives.
- Apply a controlled surface use stipulation on VRM Class II to retain the existing character of the landscape.
- Apply a no surface occupancy stipulation on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities in VRM Class II areas with slopes over 30 percent and high visual sensitivity to preserve the visual setting and visual integrity. Lands with high visual sensitivity are those lands within five miles of the sensitive viewshed corridors of moderate to high visual exposure, where details of vegetation and landform are readily discernible, and changes in visual contrast can be easily noticed by the casual observer.

Implementation-level Decisions Included in this RMP Revision

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- A site-specific travel network of roads and trails available for public use and any limitations placed on that use would be included in the land use plan to the extent practical.

Developed Facilities:

- Create more launch ramps/ recreation facilities - to help spread out river traffic and create different length of times for commercial float trips. **Alternative D only**

Special Recreation Permits:

- Commercial and private groups are limited to 25 people per group (including guides). **Alternative C only**
- No vending permits outside of special events would be issued.

Best Management Practices to Guide Implementation-level Management

Management:

- Expansion of existing visitor facilities (e.g., boat ramps, restrooms) and some additional facilities may be constructed to accommodate increases in use.

- Downhill bikes are primarily intended for high speed descent. Downhill biking trails would not be constructed.
- With stakeholder involvement, apply adaptive management (e.g., Limits of Acceptable Change) which focuses on a cycle of *designing-implementing-monitoring-evaluating-adjusting* implementation actions to respond to future recreation issues and the results of monitoring.

Administration:

- Administrative use authorizations for motorized access would be granted on a case-by-case basis.
- As one part of a comprehensive funding strategy to support recreation sites and services, the BLM (with partner support) may charge fees for standard or expanded amenity recreation sites and services.

Information and Education:

- Continue to provide a basic, simple SRMA brochure/map including information on: targeted outcomes, RSCs, estimated times, ethics, wildlife protection, private-public land ownership and stewardship information; to help preserve the recreation opportunities and the special landscape character of this place.
- Market the area locally. Local marketing involves tailoring information and maps to the needs and wants of local customers and providing information at local outlets and on-site locations only.

Monitoring:

- Monitor outcome attainment and preferences through customer assessments (e.g., focus group interviews or visitor studies) on five year intervals or as funding allows. Monitor activity participation and RSCs annually during the primary use season of June through September.
- If future monitoring indicates that social RSCs are not being achieved, resource damage is occurring or user conflicts need to be addressed, the CRVFO may create an allocation system or apply group size limits for private and commercial recreation use.

**Management Framework
for
Extensive Recreation Management Areas
Proposed in
Alternatives C and D**

The Crown Extensive Recreation Management Area

(Alternative C)

ERMA Objective

In the Crown ERMA the R&VS focus on interdisciplinary travel management and providing information maintains a naturally-appearing landscape that supports participation in a variety of established recreation activities (e.g., motorsports, mountain biking, hiking, hunting and scenic driving).

Supporting Management Action and Allowable Use Decisions

Camping Restrictions:

- Camping and overnight use is prohibited on BLM lands outside of designated campsites and developed campgrounds within the Crown ERMA.
- In areas open to camping and overnight use, apply a 14-day camping limit on BLM lands from September 1 to March 31. From April 1 to August 31, apply a 7-day camping limit. Campers must relocate at least a 30-mile radius away and may not return within 30 days to a previous campsite.

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- The area is classified as limited to designated routes (All modes and types of over-land public travel, except foot and horse travel would be limited to designated routes).
- Over-snow travel is prohibited.
- The ERMA is closed to motorized and mechanized travel from December 1 to April 15 to protect wintering big game species.
- In areas with limited travel designations, allow motorized/mechanized travel up to 300 feet from designated motorized/mechanized routes for direct access to dispersed campsites provided that: 1) no resource damage occurs; 2) no new routes are created; and 3) such access is not otherwise prohibited.
- Cross-country motorized/mechanized travel for big game retrieval is prohibited. Hand-held, wheeled carts are allowed for the direct retrieval of big game.

Firearm Use Restriction:

- The discharge of firearms for recreational target shooting is prohibited in developed recreation sites.

Forestry:

- The ERMA is closed to timber harvest, firewood cutting and special forest product harvest.

Lands and Realty:

- ROW avoidance areas are applied to developed recreation sites.
- The ERMA is retained for long-term management.
- Developed recreation sites are retained for long-term management.

Mineral Withdrawal:

- Petition for withdrawal to the Secretary of the Interior developed recreation sites for closure to the mining laws for locatable exploration or development (locatable minerals).

Special Recreation Permits:

- Downhill biking shuttle services and downhill mountain biking events would not be authorized.

Stipulations for Fluid Mineral Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities:

- Apply a controlled surface use stipulation on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities to minimize conflicts with developed (and future) recreation sites and to mapped (and future) national/regional trails, local system trails that connect communities, and trailheads and interpretive sites with exceptional recreation values or significant public interest.

Visual Resource Management (VRM):

- Apply a controlled surface use stipulation on VRM Class II lands to retain the existing character of the landscape.
- Apply a no surface occupancy stipulation on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities in VRM Class II areas with slopes over 30 percent and high visual sensitivity to preserve the visual setting and visual integrity. Lands with high visual sensitivity are those lands within five miles of the sensitive viewshed corridors of moderate to high visual exposure, where details of vegetation and landform are readily discernible, and changes in visual contrast can be easily noticed by the casual observer.

Implementation-level Decisions Included in this RMP Revision

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- A site-specific travel network of roads and trails available for public use and any limitations placed on that use would be included in the land use plan to the extent practical. In some areas the final travel management network of trails would be determined, at the implementation level (on-the-ground) due to the complexity of the area and incomplete data.

Special Recreation Permits:

- Limited small (< 75 person) competitive and group use events would be allowed.
- No vending permits outside of special events would be issued.

Best Management Practices to Guide Implementation-level Management

Management:

- Construct new routes on an interdisciplinary-basis in concert with other resources/resource programs. The focus of new routes should be to: reduce the amount biking on roads, form loop routes, link existing routes, create route connections to new access points and reduce conflicts (e.g., recreation, trespass on private property, resource).
- Downhill bikes are primarily intended for high speed descent. Downhill biking trails would not be constructed.
- Develop new recreation developments (e.g., trails, trailheads, restrooms) to effectively address recreation activity demand created by growing communities and recreation-tourism if: 1) the proposal is consistent with interdisciplinary land use plan objectives; and 2) sufficient funding and long-term management commitments are secured from managing partners.
- BLM funding (sometimes substantial when circumstances require it) and staff would be directed toward effectively addressing visitor health and safety, use/user conflict and resource protection issues created by recreation activities.

Administration:

- Administrative use authorizations for motorized access would be granted on a case-by-case basis.
- Unless otherwise specified, SRPs would be issued as a discretionary action for a wide variety of uses that are consistent with resource/program objectives and within budgetary/workload constraints.

Information and Education:

- Work with local chambers of commerce, tourism groups and businesses to provide definitive recreation information (i.e, accurate recreation information, user ethics, and use/user expectations) as opposed to promotional marketing.
- Provide visitor services and information (e.g., basic visitor brochures/maps, web-based materials, directional and informational signage, facilities, on-the-ground staff presence) sufficient to maintain activity participation, achieve ERMA objectives and reach resource stewardship goals.

Monitoring:

- Monitor: visitor use, visitor health and safety, resource conditions, and the physical qualities of the landscape with the help of recreation-tourism partnerships (e.g., towns, user groups, recreation-tourism organizations, outfitters, CDOW).

Eagle River Extensive Recreation Management Area

(Alternatives C & D)

ERMA Objective

In the Eagle River ERMA the R&VS focus on maintaining existing facilities/access and providing information supports participation in float-boating, fishing and day-use activities on the remaining undeveloped riverfront parcels in the otherwise urban landscape.

Supporting Management Action and Allowable Use Decisions

Camping/Parking Restrictions:

- Camping and overnight use is prohibited on BLM lands outside of designated campsites and developed campgrounds within the Eagle River ERMA.
- In areas open to camping and overnight use, apply a 14-day camping limit on BLM lands from September 1 to March 31. From April 1 to August 31, apply a 7-day camping limit. Campers must relocate at least a 30-mile radius away and may not return within 30 days to a previous campsite.

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- The area is classified as limited to designated routes (All modes and types of over-land public travel, except foot and horse travel would be limited to designated routes).
- Over-snow travel is prohibited on portions of the ERMA.
- In areas with limited travel designations, allow motorized/mechanized travel up to 300 feet from designated motorized/mechanized routes for direct access to dispersed campsites provided that: 1) no resource damage occurs; 2) no new routes are created; and 3) such access is not otherwise prohibited.
- Cross-country motorized/mechanized travel for big game retrieval is prohibited. Hand-held, wheeled carts are allowed for the direct retrieval of big game.

Firearm Use Restriction:

- The discharge of firearms for recreational target shooting is prohibited in developed recreation sites.

Lands and Realty:

- ROW avoidance areas are applied to developed recreation sites.
- The ERMA is retained for long-term management.
- Developed recreation sites are retained for long-term management.

Mineral Withdrawal:

- Petition for withdrawal to the Secretary of the Interior developed recreation sites for closure to the mining laws for locatable exploration or development (locatable minerals).

Special Recreation Permits:

- No new river-related special recreation permits would be issued. New activities on existing special recreation permits must comply with the special recreation permit handbook and be approved by the authorized officer. **Alternative C only**
- To the extent monitoring indicates: (a) land health standards are being achieved, and (b) use conflicts are minimal; issue river-related special recreation permits. **Alternative D only**
- Downhill biking shuttle services and downhill mountain biking events would not be authorized.

Stipulations for Fluid Mineral Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities:

- Apply a no surface occupancy stipulation on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities within 0.50-mile of the high water mark (bank-full stage) of the Eagle River for the protection of high scenic and recreation values.

- Apply a controlled surface use stipulation on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities to minimize conflicts with developed (and future) recreation sites and to mapped (and future) national/regional trails, local system trails that connect communities, and trailheads and interpretive sites with exceptional recreation values or significant public interest.
- Apply a controlled surface use stipulation within 0.25-mile of either side of the active river channel of the Eagle River that prohibits surface occupancy and surface disturbing activities to protect the outstanding remarkable values, water quality, and free flowing nature of suitable stream segments classified as “Recreational” under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. **Alternative C only**

Visual Resource Management (VRM):

- Apply a controlled surface use stipulation on VRM Class II lands to retain the existing character of the landscape.
- Apply a no surface occupancy stipulation on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities in VRM Class II areas with slopes over 30 percent and high visual sensitivity to preserve the visual setting and visual integrity. Lands with high visual sensitivity are those lands within five miles of the sensitive viewshed corridors of moderate to high visual exposure, where details of vegetation and landform are readily discernible, and changes in visual contrast can be easily noticed by the casual observer.

Implementation-level Decisions Included in this RMP Revision

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- A site-specific travel network of roads and trails available for public use and any limitations placed on that use would be included in the land use plan to the extent practical. In some areas the final travel management network of trails would be determined, at the implementation level (on-the-ground) due to the complexity of the area and incomplete data.

Special Recreation Permits:

- Commercial and private groups are limited to 25 people per group (including guides). **Alternative C only**
- No vending permits outside of special events would be issued.

Best Management Practices to Guide Implementation-level Management

Management:

- Construct new routes on an interdisciplinary-basis in concert with other resources/resource programs. The focus of new routes should be to: form loop routes, link existing routes, create route connections to new access points and reduce conflicts (e.g., recreation, trespass on private property, resource).
- Downhill bikes are primarily intended for high speed descent. Downhill biking trails would not be constructed.
- Develop new recreation developments (e.g., trails, trailheads, restrooms) to effectively address recreation activity demand created by growing communities and recreation-tourism if: 1) the proposal is consistent with interdisciplinary land use plan objectives; and 2) sufficient funding and long-term management commitments are secured from managing partners.
- BLM funding (sometimes substantial when circumstances require it) and staff would be directed toward effectively addressing visitor health and safety, use/user conflict and resource protection issues created by recreation activities.

Administration:

- Administrative use authorizations for motorized access would be granted on a case-by-case basis.

- Unless otherwise specified, SRPs would be issued as a discretionary action for a wide variety of uses that are consistent with resource/program objectives and within budgetary/workload constraints.

Information and Education:

- Work with local chambers of commerce, tourism groups and businesses to provide definitive recreation information (i.e, accurate recreation information, user ethics, and use/user expectations) as opposed to promotional marketing.
- Provide visitor services and information (e.g., basic visitor brochures/maps, web-based materials, directional and informational signage, facilities, on-the-ground staff presence) sufficient to maintain activity participation, achieve ERMA objectives and reach resource stewardship goals.

Monitoring:

- Monitor: visitor use, visitor health and safety, resource conditions, and the physical qualities of the landscape with the help of recreation-tourism partnerships (e.g., towns, user groups, recreation-tourism organizations, outfitters, CDOW).

Fisher Creek Extensive Recreation Management Area

(Alternative C)

ERMA Objective

In the Fisher Creek ERMA the R&VS focus on interdisciplinary travel management and providing basic visitor services that maintains a naturally-appearing landscape that supports participation in a variety of non-motorized recreation activities (e.g., mountain biking, hiking, and hunting).

Supporting Management Action and Allowable Use Decisions

Camping Restrictions:

- Camping and overnight use is prohibited on BLM lands within ¼ mile of the Fisher Creek Cemetery Road.
- In areas open to camping and overnight use, apply a 14-day camping limit on BLM lands from September 1 to March 31. From April 1 to August 31, apply a 7-day camping limit. Campers must relocate at least a 30-mile radius away and may not return within 30 days to a previous campsite.

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- The Haff Pasture (northern) portion is closed to motorized vehicle except on the Fisher Creek Cemetery Road. Outside of the Haff Pasture, the area is classified as limited to designated routes (All modes and types of over-land public travel, except foot and horse travel would be limited to designated routes).
- Over-snow travel is prohibited.
- The entire ERMA (Haff Ranch and the Cattle Creek area) is closed to motorized and mechanized travel from December 1 to April 15 to protect wintering big game species.
- In areas with limited travel designations, allow motorized/mechanized travel up to 300 feet from designated motorized/mechanized routes for direct access to dispersed campsites provided that: 1) no resource damage occurs; 2) no new routes are created; and 3) such access is not otherwise prohibited.
- Cross-country motorized/mechanized travel for big game retrieval is prohibited. Hand-held, wheeled carts are allowed for the direct retrieval of big game.

Cross-country Skiing/Snowshoeing/Snowboarding:

- Cross country skiing/snowshoeing/snowboarding is prohibited.

Dogs:

- Non-working dogs are not allowed in the ERMA from December 1 to April 15.

Firearm Use Restriction:

- The discharge of firearms for recreational target shooting is prohibited in developed recreation sites.

Forestry:

- The ERMA is closed to timber harvest, firewood cutting and special forest product harvest.

Lands and Realty:

- ROW avoidance areas are applied to developed recreation sites.
- The ERMA is retained for long-term management.
- Developed recreation sites are retained for long-term management.

Mineral Withdrawal:

- Petition for withdrawal to the Secretary of the Interior developed recreation sites for closure to the mining laws for locatable exploration or development (locatable minerals).

Special Recreation Permits:

- Downhill biking shuttle services and downhill mountain biking events would not be issued

Stipulations for Fluid Mineral Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities:

- Apply a controlled surface use stipulation on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities to minimize conflicts with developed (and future) recreation sites and to mapped (and future) national/regional trails, local system trails that connect communities, and trailheads and interpretive sites with exceptional recreation values or significant public interest.

Visual Resource Management (VRM):

- Apply a controlled surface use stipulation on VRM Class II areas to retain the existing character of the landscape.
- Apply a no surface occupancy stipulation on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities in VRM Class II areas with slopes over 30 percent and high visual sensitivity to preserve the visual setting and visual integrity. Lands with high visual sensitivity are those lands within five miles of the sensitive viewshed corridors of moderate to high visual exposure, where details of vegetation and landform are readily discernible, and changes in visual contrast can be easily noticed by the casual observer.

Implementation-level Decisions Included in this RMP Revision

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- A site-specific travel network of roads and trails available for public use and any limitations placed on that use would be included in the land use plan to the extent practical. In some areas the final travel management network of trails would be determined, at the implementation level (on-the-ground) due to the complexity of the area and incomplete data.

Special Recreation Permits:

- No vending permits would be issued.

Best Management Practices to Guide Implementation-level Management

Management:

- Install minimal directional signing and no new trails would be constructed, only necessary reroutes of existing trails that create resource damage.
- Construct new routes on an interdisciplinary-basis in concert with other resources/resource programs. The focus of new routes should be to: form loop routes, link existing routes, create route connections to new access points and reduce conflicts (e.g., recreation, trespass on private property, resource).
- Downhill bikes are primarily intended for high speed descent. Downhill biking trails would not be constructed.
- Develop new recreation developments (e.g., trails, trailheads, restrooms) to effectively address recreation activity demand created by growing communities and recreation-tourism if: 1) the proposal is consistent with interdisciplinary land use plan objectives; and 2) sufficient funding and long-term management commitments are secured from managing partners.
- BLM funding (sometimes substantial when circumstances require it) and staff would be directed toward effectively addressing visitor health and safety, use/user conflict and resource protection issues created by recreation activities.
- Protect water resources and historical features of the area.

Administration:

- Administrative use authorizations for motorized access would be granted on a case-by-case basis.

- Unless otherwise specified, SRPs would be issued as a discretionary action for a wide variety of uses that are consistent with resource/program objectives and within budgetary/workload constraints.

Information and Education:

- Work with local chambers of commerce, tourism groups and businesses to provide definitive recreation information (i.e, accurate recreation information, user ethics, and use/user expectations) as opposed to promotional marketing.
- Provide visitor services and information (e.g., basic visitor brochures/maps, web-based materials, directional and informational signage, facilities, on-the-ground staff presence) sufficient to maintain activity participation, achieve ERMA objectives and reach resource stewardship goals.

Monitoring:

- Monitor: visitor use, visitor health and safety, resource conditions, and the physical qualities of the landscape with the help of recreation-tourism partnerships (e.g., towns, user groups, recreation-tourism organizations, outfitters, CDOW).

Hack Lake Extensive Recreation Management Area

(Alternatives C & D)

ERMA Objective

In the Hack Lake ERMA the R&VS focus on providing basic visitor services and maintaining the existing primitive trails/rustic trailheads retains an undisturbed natural landscape that supports participation in a variety of backcountry recreation activities (e.g., hiking, horseback riding, hunting and camping).

Supporting Management Action and Allowable Use Decisions

Camping Restrictions:

- In areas open to camping and overnight use, apply a 14-day camping limit on BLM lands from September 1 to March 31. From April 1 to August 31, apply a 7-day camping limit. Campers must relocate at least a 30-mile radius away and may not return within 30 days to a previous campsite.

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- The area is classified as closed to motorized vehicle use.
- Over-snow travel is prohibited.
- Cross-country motorized/mechanized travel for big game retrieval is prohibited. Hand-held, wheeled carts are allowed for the direct retrieval of big game.
- Maintain the existing trail system, install minimal signage on trails and construct new trails only to connect to new access points.

Firearm Use Restriction:

- The discharge of firearms for recreational target shooting is prohibited in developed recreation sites.

Forestry:

- The ERMA is closed to timber harvest, firewood cutting and special forest product harvest.

Lands and Realty:

- ROW avoidance areas are applied to areas determined to contain wilderness characteristics. ***Alternative C only***
- ROW avoidance areas are applied to developed recreation sites.
- The ERMA is retained for long-term management.
- Developed recreation sites are retained for long-term management.

Mineral Withdrawal:

- Petition for withdrawal to the Secretary of the Interior developed recreation sites for closure to the mining laws for locatable exploration or development (locatable minerals).

Special Recreation Permits:

- Only issue special recreation permits if the proposed activity or event is beneficial to the realization of values associated with primitive and unconfined recreation opportunities.
- No special recreation permits for competitive events would be issued.
- Downhill biking shuttle services and downhill mountain biking events would not be authorized.

Stipulations for Fluid Mineral Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities:

- Apply a no surface occupancy (NSO) stipulation that prohibit surface occupancy and surface disturbing activities on public lands managed for wilderness characteristics (primitive and unconfined recreation) which includes the ERMA. ***Alternative C only***
- Apply a controlled surface use stipulation on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities to minimize conflicts with developed (and future) recreation sites and to mapped (and future) national/regional trails, local system trails that connect communities, and trailheads and

interpretive sites with exceptional recreation values or significant public interest. **Alternative D only**

- Apply a controlled surface use stipulation within 0.25-mile of either side of the active river channel of the Hack Creek that prohibits surface occupancy and surface disturbing activities to protect the outstanding remarkable values, water quality, and free flowing nature of suitable stream segments classified as “Scenic” under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. **Alternative C only**

Visual Resource Management (VRM):

- The Flats Tops addition (Hack Lake ERMA) would be managed for wilderness characteristics (primitive and unconfined recreation) and would be designated VRM Class II area. **Alternative C only**
- Apply a no surface occupancy stipulation on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities in VRM Class II areas with slopes over 30 percent and high visual sensitivity to preserve the visual setting and visual integrity. Lands with high visual sensitivity are those lands within five miles of the sensitive viewshed corridors of moderate to high visual exposure, where details of vegetation and landform are readily discernible, and changes in visual contrast can be easily noticed by the casual observer.
- Apply a controlled surface use stipulation on VRM Class II areas to retain the existing character of the landscape.

Wilderness Characteristics Management and Setting Prescriptions:

- Recreation use and management would comply with setting and management prescriptions intended to protect the values associated with wilderness character along with primitive and unconfined recreation opportunities. **Alternative C only**

Implementation-level Decisions Included in this RMP Revision

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- A site-specific travel network of roads and trails available for public use and any limitations placed on that use would be included in the land use plan to the extent practical. In some areas the final travel management network of trails would be determined, at the implementation level (on-the-ground) due to the complexity of the area and incomplete data.

Special Recreation Permits:

- No vending permits would be issued.

Best Management Practices to Guide Implementation-level Management

Management:

- Install minimal directional signing and no new trails would be constructed, only necessary reroutes of existing trails that create resource damage.
- Construct new routes on an interdisciplinary-basis in concert with other resources/resource programs. The focus of new routes should be to: form loop routes, link existing routes, create route connections to new access points and reduce conflicts (e.g., recreation, trespass on private property, resource).
- Downhill bikes are primarily intended for high speed descent. Downhill biking trails would not be constructed.
- Develop new recreation developments (e.g., trails, trailheads, restrooms) to effectively address recreation activity demand created by growing communities and recreation-tourism if: 1) the proposal is consistent with interdisciplinary land use plan objectives; and 2) sufficient funding and long-term management commitments are secured from managing partners.
- BLM funding (sometimes substantial when circumstances require it) and staff would be directed toward effectively addressing visitor health and safety, use/user conflict and resource protection issues created by recreation activities.

Administration:

- Administrative use authorizations for motorized access would be granted on a case-by-case basis.
- Unless otherwise specified, SRPs would be issued as a discretionary action for a wide variety of uses that are consistent with resource/program objectives and within budgetary/workload constraints.

Information and Education:

- Work with local chambers of commerce, tourism groups and businesses to provide definitive recreation information (i.e, accurate recreation information, user ethics, and use/user expectations) as opposed to promotional marketing.
- Provide visitor services and information (e.g., basic visitor brochures/maps, web-based materials, directional and informational signage, facilities, on-the-ground staff presence) sufficient to maintain activity participation, achieve ERMA objectives and reach resource stewardship goals.

Monitoring:

- Monitor: visitor use, visitor health and safety, resource conditions, and the physical qualities of the landscape with the help of recreation-tourism partnerships (e.g., towns, user groups, recreation-tourism organizations, outfitters, CDOW).

Hardscrabble/East Eagle Extensive Recreation Management Area

(Alternative C)

ERMA Objective

In the Hardscrabble/East Eagle ERMA the R&VS focus on interdisciplinary travel management and providing information supports) maintains a naturally-appearing landscape that supports participation in a variety of established recreation activities (e.g., motorsports, mountain biking, hiking, hunting and scenic driving).

Supporting Management Action and Allowable Use Decisions

Camping/Parking Restrictions:

- Parking, camping and overnight use is prohibited on BLM lands along the North Hardscrabble Access Road (Spring Creek) within 300 feet from the centerline of said road located in T. 5 S., R 85 W., Track 80, 6th PM.
- In areas open to camping and overnight use, apply a 14-day camping limit on BLM lands from September 1 to March 31. From April 1 to August 31, apply a 7-day camping limit. Campers must relocate at least a 30-mile radius away and may not return within 30 days to a previous campsite.

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- The area is classified as limited to designated routes (All modes and types of over-land public travel, except foot and horse travel would be limited to designated routes).
- The entire ERMA is closed to motorized and mechanized travel from December 1 to April 15 to protect wintering big game species.
- Over-snow travel is prohibited in the ERMA.
- In areas with limited travel designations, allow motorized/mechanized travel up to 300 feet from designated motorized/mechanized routes for direct access to dispersed campsites provided that: 1) no resource damage occurs; 2) no new routes are created; and 3) such access is not otherwise prohibited.
- Cross-country motorized/mechanized travel for big game retrieval is prohibited. Hand-held, wheeled carts are allowed for the direct retrieval of big game.

Firearm Use Restriction:

- The discharge of firearms for recreational target shooting is prohibited in developed recreation sites and along North Hardscrabble Access Road (Spring Creek) within 300 feet from the centerline of said road located in T. 5 S., R 85 W., Track 80, 6th PM.

Lands and Realty:

- ROW avoidance areas are applied to developed recreation sites.
- The ERMA is retained for long-term management.
- Developed recreation sites are retained for long-term management.

Mineral Withdrawal:

- Petition for withdrawal to the Secretary of the Interior developed recreation sites for closure to the mining laws for locatable exploration or development (locatable minerals).

Special Recreation Permits:

- Downhill biking shuttle services and downhill mountain biking events would not be authorized.

Stipulations for Fluid Mineral Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities:

- Apply a controlled surface use stipulation on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities to minimize conflicts with developed (and future) recreation sites and to mapped (and future) national/regional trails, local system trails that connect communities, and trailheads and interpretive sites with exceptional recreation values or significant public interest.
- Apply a controlled surface use stipulation within 0.25-mile of either side of the active river channel of the Abrams Creek that prohibits surface occupancy and surface disturbing activities to protect the outstanding remarkable values, water quality, and free flowing nature of suitable stream segments classified as "Recreational" under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

Visual Resource Management (VRM):

- Apply a controlled surface use stipulation on VRM Class II lands to retain the existing character of the landscape.
- Apply a no surface occupancy stipulation on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities in VRM Class II areas with slopes over 30 percent and high visual sensitivity to preserve the visual setting and visual integrity. Lands with high visual sensitivity are those lands within five miles of the sensitive viewshed corridors of moderate to high visual exposure, where details of vegetation and landform are readily discernible, and changes in visual contrast can be easily noticed by the casual observer.

Implementation-level Decisions Included in this RMP Revision

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- A site-specific travel network of roads and trails available for public use and any limitations placed on that use would be included in the land use plan to the extent practical. In some areas the final travel management network of trails would be determined, at the implementation level (on-the-ground) due to the complexity of the area and incomplete data.
- Downhill bikes are primarily intended for high speed descent. Downhill biking trails would not be constructed.

Special Recreation Permits:

- No vending permits would be issued.

Best Management Practices to Guide Implementation-level Management

Management:

- Consider designating separate trails for different uses when safety and recreation conflicts become an issue.
- Construct new routes on an interdisciplinary-basis in concert with other resources/resource programs. The focus of new routes should be to: form loop routes, link existing routes, create route connections to new access points and reduce conflicts (e.g., recreation, trespass on private property, resource).
- Downhill bikes are primarily intended for high speed descent. Downhill biking trails would not be constructed.
- Develop new recreation developments (e.g., trails, trailheads, restrooms) to effectively address recreation activity demand created by growing communities and recreation-tourism if: 1) the proposal is consistent with interdisciplinary land use plan objectives; and 2) sufficient funding and long-term management commitments are secured from managing partners.
- BLM funding (sometimes substantial when circumstances require it) and staff would be directed toward effectively addressing visitor health and safety, use/user conflict and resource protection issues created by recreation activities.

Administration:

- Administrative use authorizations for motorized access would be granted on a case-by-case basis.
- Unless otherwise specified, SRPs would be issued as a discretionary action for a wide variety of uses that are consistent with resource/program objectives and within budgetary/workload constraints.

Information and Education:

- Work with local chambers of commerce, tourism groups and businesses to provide definitive recreation information (i.e, accurate recreation information, user ethics, and use/user expectations) as opposed to promotional marketing.
- Provide visitor services and information (e.g., basic visitor brochures/maps, web-based materials, directional and informational signage, facilities, on-the-ground staff presence) sufficient to maintain activity participation, achieve ERMA objectives and reach resource stewardship goals.

Monitoring:

- Monitor: visitor use, visitor health and safety, resource conditions, and the physical qualities of the landscape with the help of recreation-tourism partnerships (e.g., towns, user groups, recreation-tourism organizations, outfitters, CDOW).

King Mountain Extensive Recreation Management Area

(Alternatives C & D)

ERMA Objective

In the King Mountain ERMA the R&VS focus on providing basic visitor services, maintaining existing trails and providing simple trailhead facilities maintains a naturally-appearing landscape that supports participation in backcountry recreation activities (e.g., backcountry camping, hunting and horseback riding). *Alternative C*

In the King Mountain ERMA the R&VS focus on providing basic visitor services, maintaining existing trails and providing simple trailhead facilities maintains a naturally-appearing landscape that supports participation in non-motorized recreation activities (e.g., mountain biking, backcountry camping, hunting and horseback riding). *Alternative D*

Supporting Management Action and Allowable Use Decisions

Camping/Parking Restrictions:

- In areas open to camping and overnight use, apply a 14-day camping limit on BLM lands from September 1 to March 31. From April 1 to August 31, apply a 7-day camping limit. Campers must relocate at least a 30-mile radius away and may not return within 30 days to a previous campsite.

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- The area is classified as limited to designated routes (All modes and types of over-land public travel, except foot and horse travel would be limited to designated routes).
- Over-snow travel is limited to designated routes
- In areas with limited travel designations, allow motorized/mechanized travel up to 300 feet from designated motorized/mechanized routes for direct access to dispersed campsites provided that: 1) no resource damage occurs; 2) no new routes are created; and 3) such access is not otherwise prohibited.
- Prohibit motorized cross-country travel for big game retrieval. Hand-held game retrieval carts are allowed.
- Horse-drawn carts are allowed on designated routes.

Facility Development:

- Pursue trailhead improvements and specifically improve the southern Highway 131 undeveloped camp site/parking area/access by hardening the camping area and by developing a designated trail that connects into the King Mountain trail system. Other new recreation developments (e.g., trails, trailheads, restrooms) to effectively address recreation activity demand created by growing communities and recreation-tourism may be developed if: 1) the proposal is consistent with interdisciplinary land use plan objectives and 2) sufficient funding and long-term management commitments are secured from managing partners (IA).

Firearm Use Restriction:

- The discharge of firearms for recreational target shooting is prohibited in developed recreation sites and along North Hardscrabble Access Road (Spring Creek) within 300 feet from the centerline of said road located in T. 5 S., R 85 W., Track 80, 6th PM.

Lands and Realty:

- ROW avoidance areas are applied to developed recreation sites.
- The ERMA is retained for long-term management.
- Developed recreation sites are retained for long-term management.

Mineral Withdrawal:

- Petition for withdrawal to the Secretary of the Interior developed recreation sites for closure to the mining laws for locatable exploration or development (locatable minerals).

Special Recreation Permits:

- No special recreation permits for competitive events would be issued.
- No new summer, winter or upland hunting special recreation permits would be issued.
- New special recreation permits for horse rental and game retrieval might be issued if non-guided hunter demand exists.

Stipulations for Fluid Mineral Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities:

- Apply a controlled surface use stipulation to constrain surface use, occupancy and surface disturbing activities within the ERMA to minimize conflicts with recreation opportunities, and recreation setting characteristics and visitor health and safety. **Alternative C only**
- Apply a controlled surface use stipulation on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities to minimize conflicts with developed (and future) recreation sites and to mapped (and future) national/regional trails, local system trails that connect communities, and trailheads and interpretive sites with exceptional recreation values or significant public interest. **Alternative D only**

Visual Resource Management (VRM):

- Apply a controlled surface use stipulation on VRM Class II lands to retain the existing character of the landscape.
- Apply a no surface occupancy stipulation on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities in VRM Class II areas with slopes over 30 percent and high visual sensitivity to preserve the visual setting and visual integrity. Lands with high visual sensitivity are those lands within five miles of the sensitive viewshed corridors of moderate to high visual exposure, where details of vegetation and landform are readily discernible, and changes in visual contrast can be easily noticed by the casual observer.

Implementation-level Decisions Included in this RMP Revision

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- A site-specific travel network of roads and trails available for public use and any limitations placed on that use would be included in the land use plan to the extent practical. In some areas the final travel management network of trails would be determined, at the implementation level (on-the-ground) due to the complexity of the area and incomplete data.

Special Recreation Permits:

- No competitive events would be issued.
- Vending permits would not be issued.
- No new summer or new upland hunting special recreation permits would be issued except for horse rental and game retrieval that supports non-guided hunters.

Best Management Practices to Guide Implementation-level Management

Management:

- Install minimal directional signing and no new trails would be constructed, only necessary reroutes of existing trails that create resource damage.
- Downhill bikes are primarily intended for high speed descent. Downhill biking trails would not be constructed.
- Develop new recreation developments (e.g., trails, trailheads, restrooms) to effectively address recreation activity demand created by growing communities and recreation-tourism if: 1) the

proposal is consistent with interdisciplinary land use plan objectives; and 2) sufficient funding and long-term management commitments are secured from managing partners.

- BLM funding (sometimes substantial when circumstances require it) and staff would be directed toward effectively addressing visitor health and safety, use/user conflict and resource protection issues created by recreation activities.

Administration:

- Administrative use authorizations for motorized access would be granted on a case-by-case basis.
- Unless otherwise specified, SRPs would be issued as a discretionary action for a wide variety of uses that are consistent with resource/program objectives and within budgetary/workload constraints.

Information and Education:

- Work with local chambers of commerce, tourism groups and businesses to provide definitive recreation information (i.e, accurate recreation information, user ethics, and use/user expectations) as opposed to promotional marketing.
- Provide visitor services and information (e.g., basic visitor brochures/maps, web-based materials, directional and informational signage, facilities, on-the-ground staff presence) sufficient to maintain activity participation, achieve ERMA objectives and reach resource stewardship goals.

Monitoring:

- Monitor: visitor use, visitor health and safety, resource conditions, and the physical qualities of the landscape with the help of recreation-tourism partnerships (e.g., towns, user groups, recreation-tourism organizations, outfitters, CDOW).

New Castle Extensive Recreation Management Area

(Alternatives C & D)

ERMA Objective

In the New Castle ERMA the R&VS focus on cooperative management with the Town of New Castle maintains adjacent BLM lands as open space which supports participation in a variety of day-use, non-motorized recreation activities (e.g., mountain biking, hiking and river-related) close to town.

Supporting Management Action and Allowable Use Decisions

Camping/Parking Restrictions:

- Camping and overnight use is prohibited outside of designated campsites and developed campgrounds on BLM lands surrounding the Garfield Creek Colorado River Access in T 6 S., R. 91 W, Sections 7 and 8.
- In areas open to camping and overnight use, apply a 14-day camping limit on BLM lands from September 1 to March 31. From April 1 to August 31, apply a 7-day camping limit. Campers must relocate at least a 30-mile radius away and may not return within 30 days to a previous campsite.

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- The area is classified as limited to designated routes (All modes and types of over-land public travel, except foot and horse travel would be limited to designated routes).
- Over-snow travel is prohibited north of New Castle. ***Alternative D only***
- Over-snow travel is prohibited north of New Castle and in the Tibbetts area. ***Alternative C only***
- The ERMA, north of New Castle, is closed to motorized and mechanized travel from December 1 to April 15 to protect wintering big game species. ***Alternative D only***
- The ERMA, north of New Castle and in the Tibbetts area, is closed to motorized and mechanized travel from December 1 to April 15 to protect wintering big game species. ***Alternative C only***
- In areas with limited travel designations, allow motorized/mechanized travel up to 300 feet from designated motorized/mechanized routes for direct access to dispersed campsites provided that: 1) no resource damage occurs; 2) no new routes are created; and 3) such access is not otherwise prohibited.
- Cross-country motorized/mechanized travel for big game retrieval is prohibited. Hand-held, wheeled carts are allowed for the direct retrieval of big game.
- Consider designating separate trails for different uses when safety and recreation conflicts become an issue (IA).

Firearm Use Restriction:

- The discharge of firearms for recreational target shooting is prohibited in developed recreation sites.

Lands and Realty:

- ROW avoidance areas are applied to developed recreation sites.
- The ERMA is retained for long-term management.
- Developed recreation sites are retained for long-term management.

Mineral Withdrawal:

- Petition for withdrawal to the Secretary of the Interior developed recreation sites for closure to the mining laws for locatable exploration or development (locatable minerals).

Special Recreation Permits:

- Downhill biking shuttle services and downhill mountain biking events would not be issued.

Stipulations for Fluid Mineral Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities:

- Apply a no surface occupancy stipulation on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities within 0.50-mile of the high water mark (bank-full stage) of the Colorado River for the protection of high scenic and recreation values.
- Apply a controlled surface use stipulation to constrain surface use, occupancy and surface disturbing activities within the ERMA to minimize conflicts with recreation opportunities, and recreation setting characteristics and visitor health and safety. **Alternative C only**
- Apply a controlled surface use stipulation on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities to minimize conflicts with developed (and future) recreation sites and to mapped (and future) national/regional trails, local system trails that connect communities, and trailheads and interpretive sites with exceptional recreation values or significant public interest. **Alternative D only**

Visual Resource Management (VRM):

- Apply a controlled surface use stipulation on VRM Class II lands to retain the existing character of the landscape.
- Apply a no surface occupancy stipulation on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities in VRM Class II areas with slopes over 30 percent and high visual sensitivity to preserve the visual setting and visual integrity. Lands with high visual sensitivity are those lands within five miles of the sensitive viewshed corridors of moderate to high visual exposure, where details of vegetation and landform are readily discernible, and changes in visual contrast can be easily noticed by the casual observer.

Implementation-level Decisions Included in this RMP Revision

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- A site-specific travel network of roads and trails available for public use and any limitations placed on that use would be included in the land use plan to the extent practical. In some areas the final travel management network of trails would be determined, at the implementation level (on-the-ground) due to the complexity of the area and incomplete data.

Special Recreation Permits:

- Vending permits outside of special events would not be issued.

Best Management Practices to Guide Implementation-level Management

Management:

- Construct new routes on an interdisciplinary-basis in concert with other resources/resource programs. The focus of new routes should be to: reduce the amount biking on roads, form loop routes, link existing routes, create route connections to new access points and reduce conflicts (e.g., recreation, trespass on private property, resource).
- Downhill bikes are primarily intended for high speed descent. Downhill biking trails would not be constructed.
- Develop new recreation developments (e.g., trails, trailheads, restrooms) to effectively address recreation activity demand created by growing communities and recreation-tourism if: 1) the proposal is consistent with interdisciplinary land use plan objectives; and 2) sufficient funding and long-term management commitments are secured from managing partners.
- BLM funding (sometimes substantial when circumstances require it) and staff would be directed toward effectively addressing visitor health and safety, use/user conflict and resource protection issues created by recreation activities.

Administration:

- Administrative use authorizations for motorized access would be granted on a case-by-case basis.

- Unless otherwise specified, SRPs would be issued as a discretionary action for a wide variety of uses that are consistent with resource/program objectives and within budgetary/workload constraints.

Information and Education:

- Work with local chambers of commerce, tourism groups and businesses to provide definitive recreation information (i.e, accurate recreation information, user ethics, and use/user expectations) as opposed to promotional marketing.
- Provide visitor services and information (e.g., basic visitor brochures/maps, web-based materials, directional and informational signage, facilities, on-the-ground staff presence) sufficient to maintain activity participation, achieve ERMA objectives and reach resource stewardship goals.

Monitoring:

- Monitor: visitor use, visitor health and safety, resource conditions, and the physical qualities of the landscape with the help of recreation-tourism partnerships (e.g., towns, user groups, recreation-tourism organizations, outfitters, CDOW).

Silt Mesa Extensive Recreation Management Area

(Alternatives C & D)

ERMA Objective

In the Silt Mesa ERMA the R&VS focus on cooperative management with the Town of Silt maintains close-to-town BLM lands as open space which supports participation in a variety of day-use, non-motorized recreation activities (e.g., mountain biking, hiking and horseback riding). ***Alternative C.***

In the Silt Mesa ERMA the R&VS focus on cooperative management with the Town of Silt maintains close-to-town BLM lands as open space which supports participation in a variety of day-use, non-motorized recreation activities (e.g., motorsports, mountain biking, hiking and horseback riding). ***Alternative D.***

Supporting Management Action and Allowable Use Decisions

Camping/Parking Restrictions:

- Camping and overnight use is prohibited on BLM lands outside of designated campsites and developed campgrounds within the Silt Mesan ERMA (BLM lands south of the crest of the Grand Hogback mountain in (T. 5 S., R. 91 W.; T. 5 S., R. 92 W; T. 6 S., R. 91 W; T. 6 S., R. 92 W). ***Alternative C only***
- In areas open to camping and overnight use, apply a 14-day camping limit on BLM lands from September 1 to March 31. From April 1 to August 31, apply a 7-day camping limit. Campers must relocate at least a 30-mile radius away and may not return within 30 days to a previous campsite.

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- The area is classified as limited to designated routes (All modes and types of over-land public travel, except foot and horse travel would be limited to designated routes).
- In areas with limited travel designations, allow motorized/mechanized travel up to 300 feet from designated motorized/mechanized routes for direct access to dispersed campsites provided that: 1) no resource damage occurs; 2) no new routes are created; and 3) such access is not otherwise prohibited.
- Cross-country motorized/mechanized travel for big game retrieval is prohibited. Hand-held, wheeled carts are allowed for the direct retrieval of big game.

Firearm Use Restriction:

- The discharge of firearms for recreational target shooting is prohibited in developed recreation sites and within the Silt Mesan ERMA (BLM lands south of the crest of the Grand Hogback mountain in (T. 5 S., R. 91 W.; T. 5 S., R. 92 W; T. 6 S., R. 91 W; T. 6 S., R. 92 W). ***Alternative C only***

Lands and Realty:

- ROW avoidance areas include developed recreation sites.
- The ERMA is retained for long-term management.
- Developed recreation sites are retained for long-term management.

Mineral Withdrawal:

- Petition for withdrawal to the Secretary of the Interior developed recreation sites for closure to the mining laws for locatable exploration or development (locatable minerals).

Special Recreation Permits:

- Downhill biking shuttle services and downhill mountain biking events would not be issued.

Stipulations for Fluid Mineral Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities:

- Apply a controlled surface use stipulation to constrain surface use, occupancy and surface disturbing activities within the ERMA to minimize conflicts with recreation opportunities, and recreation setting characteristics and visitor health and safety. **Alternative C only**
- Apply a controlled surface use stipulation on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities to minimize conflicts with developed (and future) recreation sites and to mapped (and future) national/regional trails, local system trails that connect communities, and trailheads and interpretive sites with exceptional recreation values or significant public interest. **Alternative D only**

Visual Resource Management (VRM):

- Apply a controlled surface use stipulation on VRM Class II lands to retain the existing character of the landscape.
- Apply a no surface occupancy stipulation on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities in VRM Class II areas with slopes over 30 percent and high visual sensitivity to preserve the visual setting and visual integrity. Lands with high visual sensitivity are those lands within five miles of the sensitive viewshed corridors of moderate to high visual exposure, where details of vegetation and landform are readily discernible, and changes in visual contrast can be easily noticed by the casual observer.

Implementation-level Decisions Included in this RMP Revision

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- A site-specific travel network of roads and trails available for public use and any limitations placed on that use would be included in the land use plan to the extent practical. In some areas the final travel management network of trails would be determined, at the implementation level (on-the-ground) due to the complexity of the area and incomplete data.

Special Recreation Permits:

- Vending permits outside of special events would not be issued.

Best Management Practices to Guide Implementation-level Management

Management:

- Construct new routes on an interdisciplinary-basis in concert with other resources/resource programs. The focus of new routes should be to: reduce the amount biking on roads, form loop routes, link existing routes, create route connections to new access points and reduce conflicts (e.g., recreation, trespass on private property, resource).
- Downhill bikes are primarily intended for high speed descent. Downhill biking trails would not be constructed.
- Consider designating separate trails for different uses when safety conflicts become an issue.
- Develop new recreation developments (e.g., trails, trailheads, restrooms) to effectively address recreation activity demand created by growing communities and recreation-tourism if: 1) the proposal is consistent with interdisciplinary land use plan objectives; and 2) sufficient funding and long-term management commitments are secured from managing partners.
- BLM funding (sometimes substantial when circumstances require it) and staff would be directed toward effectively addressing visitor health and safety, use/user conflict and resource protection issues created by recreation activities.

Administration:

- Administrative use authorizations for motorized access would be granted on a case-by-case basis.

- Unless otherwise specified, SRPs would be issued as a discretionary action for a wide variety of uses that are consistent with resource/program objectives and within budgetary/workload constraints.

Information and Education:

- Work with local chambers of commerce, tourism groups and businesses to provide definitive recreation information (i.e, accurate recreation information, user ethics, and use/user expectations) as opposed to promotional marketing.
- Provide visitor services and information (e.g., basic visitor brochures/maps, web-based materials, directional and informational signage, facilities, on-the-ground staff presence) sufficient to maintain activity participation, achieve ERMA objectives and reach resource stewardship goals.

Monitoring:

- Monitor: visitor use, visitor health and safety, resource conditions, and the physical qualities of the landscape with the help of recreation-tourism partnerships (e.g., towns, user groups, recreation-tourism organizations, outfitters, CDOW).

Thompson Creek Extensive Recreation Management Area

(Alternative C)

ERMA Objective

In the Thompson Creek ERMA the R&VS focus on providing basic visitor services and information maintains a undisturbed natural landscape that supports participation in a variety of primitive recreation activities (e.g., traditional climbing, hiking, hunting and horseback riding).

Supporting Management Action and Allowable Use Decisions

Camping Restrictions:

- Camping and overnight use is prohibited on BLM lands in the Thompson Creek area within ¼ mile of USFS Road 305.
- In areas open to camping and overnight use, apply a 14-day camping limit on BLM lands from September 1 to March 31. From April 1 to August 31, apply a 7-day camping limit. Campers must relocate at least a 30-mile radius away and may not return within 30 days to a previous campsite.

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- The parts that overlap with the Thompson Creek ACEC are closed to motorized and mechanized use. Outside of the ACEC the area is classified as limited to designated routes (All modes and types of over-land public travel, except foot and horse travel would be limited to designated routes).
- Over-snow travel is prohibited.
- The ERMA is closed to motorized and mechanized travel from December 1 to April 15 to protect wintering big game species.
- In areas with limited travel designations, allow motorized/mechanized travel up to 300 feet from designated motorized/mechanized routes for direct access to dispersed campsites provided that: 1) no resource damage occurs; 2) no new routes are created; and 3) such access is not otherwise prohibited.
- Cross-country motorized/mechanized travel for big game retrieval is prohibited. Hand-held, wheeled carts are allowed for the direct retrieval of big game.

Firearm Use Restriction:

- The discharge of firearms for recreational target shooting is prohibited in developed recreation sites.

Forestry:

- The ERMA is closed to timber harvest, firewood cutting and special forest product harvest.

Lands and Realty:

- ROW avoidance areas are applied to areas determined to contain wilderness characteristics.
- ROW avoidance areas are applied to developed recreation sites.
- The ERMA is retained for long-term management.
- Developed recreation sites are retained for long-term management.

Mineral Withdrawal:

- Petition for withdrawal to the Secretary of the Interior developed recreation sites for closure to the mining laws for locatable exploration or development (locatable minerals).

Special Recreation Permits:

- No new special recreation permits would be issued.
- No competitive or group use special recreation permits would be issued.
- Downhill biking shuttle services and downhill mountain biking events would not be issued.

Stipulations for Fluid Mineral Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities:

- Apply a no surface occupancy (NSO) stipulation that prohibits surface occupancy and surface disturbing activities on public lands managed for wilderness characteristics (primitive and unconfined recreation) which includes the ERMA.
- Apply a no surface occupancy stipulation within 0.25-mile of either side of the active river channel of the Colorado River that prohibits surface occupancy and surface disturbing activities on public lands managed to protect the outstanding remarkable values, water quality, and free flowing nature of suitable stream segments classified as “Wild” under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.
- Apply a controlled surface use stipulation on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities to minimize conflicts with developed (and future) recreation sites and to mapped (and future) national/regional trails, local system trails that connect communities, and trailheads and interpretive sites with exceptional recreation values or significant public interest.

Visual Resource Management (VRM):

- The Thompson Creek area would be managed for wilderness characteristics (primitive and unconfined recreation) and would be designated VRM Class II areas.
- Apply a controlled surface use stipulation on VRM Class II areas to retain the existing character of the landscape.
- Apply a no surface occupancy stipulation on surface occupancy and surface-disturbing activities in VRM Class II areas with slopes over 30 percent and high visual sensitivity to preserve the visual setting and visual integrity. Lands with high visual sensitivity are those lands within five miles of the sensitive viewshed corridors of moderate to high visual exposure, where details of vegetation and landform are readily discernible, and changes in visual contrast can be easily noticed by the casual observer.

Wilderness Characteristics Management and Setting Prescriptions:

- Recreation use and management would comply with setting and management prescriptions intended to protect the values associated with wilderness character along with primitive and unconfined recreation opportunities.

Implementation-level Decisions Included in this RMP Revision

Climbing:

- The establishment of new routes and reestablishment of old routes using fixed anchors are not permitted. All climbing must be done without fixed anchors or other human installations.
- All existing fixed anchors (bolts, hangers and pitons) would be removed.
- Mechanical devices (e.g., power drills) would not be permitted.

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- A site-specific travel network of roads and trails available for public use and any limitations placed on that use would be included in the land use plan to the extent practical. In some areas the final travel management network of trails would be determined, at the implementation level (on-the-ground) due to the complexity of the area and incomplete data.

Special Recreation Permits:

- No vending permits would be issued.
- Commercial/educational climbing use is limited to one 4 person group per day including staff.

Best Management Practices to Guide Implementation-level Management

Management:

- Construct new routes on an interdisciplinary-basis in concert with other resources/resource programs. The focus of new routes should be to: reduce the amount biking on roads, form loop routes, link existing routes, create route connections to new access points and reduce conflicts (e.g., recreation, trespass on private property, resource).

- Develop new recreation developments (e.g., trails, trailheads, restrooms) to effectively address recreation activity demand created by growing communities and recreation-tourism if: 1) the proposal is consistent with interdisciplinary land use plan objectives; and 2) sufficient funding and long-term management commitments are secured from managing partners.
- BLM funding (sometimes substantial when circumstances require it) and staff would be directed toward effectively addressing visitor health and safety, use/user conflict and resource protection issues created by recreation activities.

Administration:

- Administrative use authorizations for motorized access would be granted on a case-by-case basis.
- Unless otherwise specified, SRPs would be issued as a discretionary action for a wide variety of uses that are consistent with resource/program objectives and within budgetary/workload constraints.
- No initial limitations on number of users/groups or group size for non-commercial use.

Information and Education:

- The community, local businesses and the Roaring Fork Climbing Coalition would not post information about the area on the world-wide web or other media outlets.
- The BLM would employ the principles of Leave No Trace to minimize the impact of climbing, including the removal of ropes and slings from permanent fixed anchors (IA).
- The community, local businesses and the RFCC would not post information about the area on the web or other media outlets.
- The BLM would encourage the use of bolt hangers painted in colors similar to the surrounding rock.
- Work with local chambers of commerce, tourism groups and businesses to provide definitive recreation information (i.e, accurate recreation information, user ethics, and use/user expectations) as opposed to promotional marketing.
- Provide visitor services and information (e.g., basic visitor brochures/maps, web-based materials, directional and informational signage, facilities, on-the-ground staff presence) sufficient to maintain activity participation, achieve ERMA objectives and reach resource stewardship goals.

Monitoring:

- Monitor: visitor use, visitor health and safety, resource conditions, and the physical qualities of the landscape with the help of recreation-tourism partnerships (e.g., towns, user groups, recreation-tourism organizations, outfitters, CDOW).