

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

Canyons of the Ancients National Monument (the Monument), administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), is located in the Four Corners area of southwestern Colorado, approximately 50 miles west of Durango, 10 miles west of Cortez, and 12 miles west of Mesa Verde National Park in Dolores and Montezuma Counties. The “Monument” technically consists of lands within the original Monument boundary including inholdings that have been acquired since the Monument was established in June 2000. The “planning area” includes the Monument, acquired edgeholdings, and the Anasazi Heritage Center. For purposes of this document, the Monument will refer to the entire planning area. The 166,000-acre Monument contains the highest known density of archaeological sites in the United States. It offers rich, well-preserved remnants of Native American culture, spectacular landforms, a wide variety of wildlife species, and unique recreation opportunities.

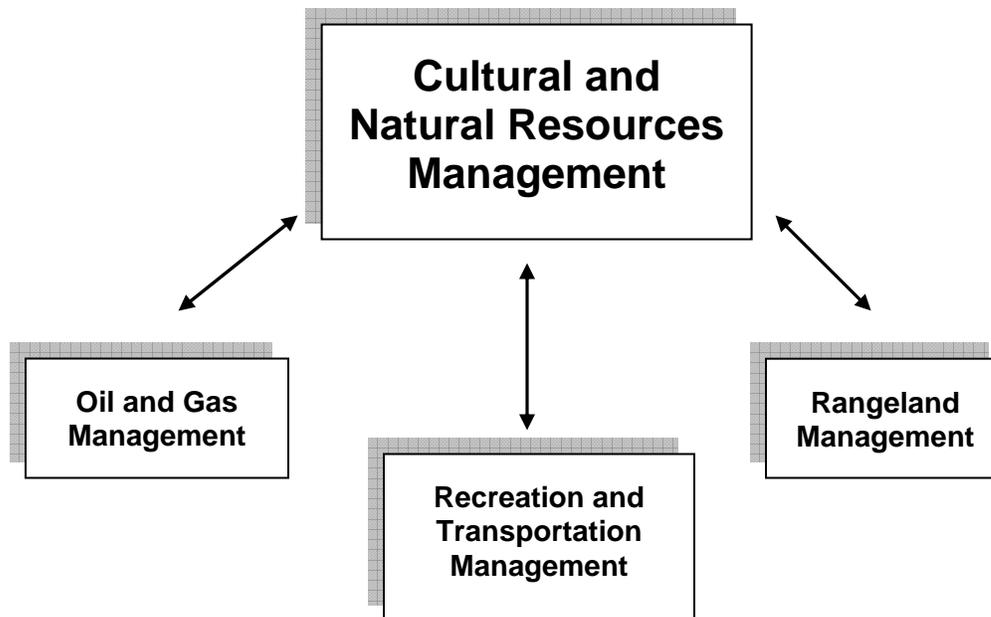
The Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) requires the development and maintenance and the revision of Resource Management Plans (RMPs), or land use plans, for public lands. The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended, requires Federal agencies to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for major Federal actions that could significantly affect the environment. BLM Interim Management for all National Monuments (BLM 2001a) requires completion of land use plan evaluations and stand-alone RMPs for all National Monuments. In fulfillment of these requirements, the Draft Resource Management Plan/Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DRMP/DEIS) published on October 26, 2007, documented the comprehensive analysis of alternatives and environmental impacts for the planning and management of public lands and resources administered by the BLM in the Monument. This proposed Resource Management Plan/Final Environmental Impact Statement (PRMP/FEIS) continues this comprehensive analysis by focusing on differences between the no action alternative, the preferred alternative from the DRMP/DEIS, and the proposed action. The purpose, or goal, in developing this land use plan is to ensure that public lands and mineral estate administered by the BLM in the Monument are managed in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, as well as with the principles of multiple use and sustained yield. It is also the purpose of this plan to establish management of the Monument in accordance with the Presidential Proclamation. The Monument, although under the administrative care and management of BLM staff, belongs to the American people; thus, it is the overriding goal of the BLM to actively seek out, engage, and include the public, and all other interested parties, in this planning process – a process that could shape how visitors perceive, experience, use, and enjoy this National Monument.

PLAN FOUNDATION

The Monument was established in 2000 by Presidential Proclamation Number 7317 (the Proclamation, Executive Order 2000), pursuant to Section 2 of the Antiquities Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S. Code [USC] 431), to preserve the cultural and natural objects of the Monument. The Proclamation (Appendix A) states:

Containing the highest known density of archaeological sites in the Nation...natural resources and spectacular landforms...rugged and dissected geology...and wildlife species...I do proclaim... for the purpose of protecting the objects identified above...Canyons of the Ancients National Monument.

As mandated by the Proclamation, the focus of this PRMP/FEIS is the preservation of the objects of the Monument, as required by the Proclamation, within the context of multiple uses under BLM management. This mandate remained the central focus of the Monument Manager and staff as issues and alternatives were identified in the planning process, and resulted in a more narrow range of alternatives than that typically found in other land use assessments. Four primary issues are considered throughout this PRMP/FEIS: cultural resources management, rangeland management, oil and gas management, and transportation and recreation management. The following chart represents the Monument's approach to meeting Proclamation requirements while, at the same time, effectively managing these primary issues:



In accordance with the Proclamation, this PRMP/FEIS was developed to guide and define Monument management actions, and to provide an integrated plan that guides future land use decisions and project-specific analyses in the Monument, while complying with the requirements of the FLPMA and the NEPA. This PRMP/FEIS addresses land use issues identified through BLM agency, interagency, and public scoping efforts and establishes a range of alternatives that support management goals and objectives, via specific management actions, in accordance with BLM policies and land use planning guidelines.

Prior to the issuance of the Proclamation, the Monument was managed as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC), established in the San Juan/San Miguel Resource Management Plan/Record of Decision (San Juan/San Miguel RMP ROD) (BLM 1985). Oil and gas development within the Monument has been managed in accordance with the San Juan/San Miguel RMP ROD Amendment (BLM 1991a).

The Canyons of the Ancients National Monument is part of the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS), which emphasizes the protection of entire landscapes of cultural and natural values to maintain their integrity amongst the surroundings that sustain them (Appendix Q). The NLCS was created in June 2000 by the BLM to protect the remote and wild character of unique places on BLM-administered lands, including Monuments, wilderness areas,

National Conservation Areas, Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs), Wild and Scenic Rivers (WSRs), and National Scenic and Historic Byways and Trails.

The term “landscape” in the NLCS title is a key element to how these lands are to be managed. There is a strong emphasis on protecting entire landscapes for cultural and natural values, instead of preserving only isolated parcels and fragmented ecosystems. For cultural resources, management and protection is extended to settlement clusters and the surrounding natural resources (setting) so that we can gain a better understanding of how people settled and used the land.

This PRMP/FEIS provides updated management direction that addresses social, environmental, and administrative conditions that have changed since the San Juan/San Miguel RMP ROD (BLM 1985) was developed. This document also addresses a number of new issues, higher levels of controversy around existing issues, and concerns over new public land uses that were not addressed in the San Juan/San Miguel RMP ROD (BLM 1985).

MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVES

Five management alternatives, and their associated environmental impacts and related issues, were described and analyzed in the DRMP/FEIS (Appendix L). The alternatives reflected a reasonable range of potential management actions, based on the language in the Presidential Proclamation, the Analysis of the Management Situation, and public scoping. The alternatives in the DRMP/DEIS sought to fully address the changing needs of the planning area, with the goal of selecting a management strategy that best achieves an effective combination of management actions, including:

- establishing goals and objectives (desired outcomes) for managing resources and resource values according to the principles of multiple use and sustained yield while, adhering to the Proclamation mandate to protect the objects of the Monument;
- addressing all of the BLM-administered public lands within the Monument;
- employing a community-based planning approach that complies with applicable local, State, Federal, and Native American tribal laws, standards, policies, and implementation plans, as well as with all BLM polices and regulations;
- recognizing valid existing rights while complying with the FLPMA, the NEPA, and all applicable laws, regulations, policies, and guidance;
- coordinating with Native American tribes to identify sites, areas, and objects important to their cultural and religious heritage;
- identifying land use planning decisions that will serve to guide future land management actions and site-specific implementation decisions in the Monument;
- considering current scientific information, research, new technologies, and the results of relevant resource assessments, monitoring, and coordination;
- considering current and potential future uses of the public lands in the Monument through the development of reasonable foreseeable future developments and activity scenarios based on historical, existing, and projected levels of use;
- recognizing the Nation’s needs for domestic sources of minerals, food, timber, and fiber, and incorporating the requirements of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act Reauthorization, the Energy Policy Act, the National Fire Plan, the Healthy Forest Restoration Act, and the Healthy Forest Initiative; and

- retaining flexibility so that the Monument can adapt to new and emerging issues and opportunities and provide for adjustments to decisions over time, based on new information and monitoring.

ISSUES

Planning issues identify demands, concerns, and/or conflicts regarding the use or management of public lands and resources. These issues typically express potential impacts on land and resource values. Seven issues accounted for almost 77 percent of the scoping comments received from local communities (including Durango, Dolores, Cortez, and Mancos) and agencies. These issues were taken into consideration during the formulation of the DRMP/DEIS alternatives, and have continued through this PRMP/FEIS. These issues include the following (see Table 1-2):

- **Cultural Issues:** Concerns included the protection/preservation of cultural resources for purposes of current and future scientific research, education, and Native American cultural heritage; development opportunities; access to cultural resource sites; and looting.
- **General Recreation:** Concerns included permitted and restricted types of recreation and their allocated “zones” or locations, and related routes and transportation issues, such as motorized and mechanized access and limitations.
- **Transportation Network:** Concerns included route closures and access, and route maintenance and improvements.
- **Rangeland Management/Grazing:** Concerns included management for Public Land Health Standards, administration of grazing allotments, and evaluation of grazing impacts in terms of current standards and guidelines.
- **Mineral Resources:** Concerns included limitations on oil and gas exploration and development, mitigation of impacts from existing and new mineral exploration and development.
- **Visitor Use:** Concerns included visitor education opportunities, facility development and improvements, and commercial and not-for-profit tours.
- **Soil, Water, Air:** Concerns included the protection of air and water quality and maintaining stable healthy soils.

ALTERNATIVES

The alternatives analyzed in the DRMP/DEIS were numbered I through V (Appendix L). These alternatives represented a range in management actions, as summarized below, and were described in terms of the four primary management programs: cultural resources, oil and gas resources, livestock grazing, and recreation and transportation. (NOTE: Since cultural resource professionals do not all concur with our definition of cultural “communities”, where this concept was used in the DRMP/DEIS, it is now referred to as “settlement clusters”. A definition of settlement clusters is included in the text of this plan as well as in the glossary).

- **Alternative I:** Alternative I is the No Action Alternative, representing no change from current management. The NEPA of 1969 requires consideration of a No Action Alternative. This Alternative provides a basis for comparing the impacts of the other alternatives.

- **Alternative II:** Alternative II emphasizes cultural resource values, i.e., settlement clusters, sites, and isolated finds and including Native American tribal values, cultural resource protection, and natural resource protection and enhancement.
- **Alternative III:** Alternative III emphasizes cultural resource site protection, i.e., settlement clusters and sites, and natural resource values protection and enhancement while at the same time, providing for resource use and development.
- **Alternative IV:** Alternative IV emphasizes cultural resource site protection, i.e., settlement clusters and sites, and natural resource values protection and enhancement while encouraging resource use and development.
- **Alternative V:** Alternative V is the Preferred Alternative and was developed using a combination of management actions from Alternatives I through IV. This alternative emphasizes cultural resource values, i.e., settlement clusters and sites, and including tribal values, cultural resource and natural resource protection and enhancement, while providing for resource use and development.

While Alternative V was identified as the Preferred Alternative in the DRMP/DEIS, several changes or modifications were made based on comments received during public review of the Draft Plan. As a result, **Alternative VI**, the Proposed Action outlined in this document, is being carried forward in this Proposed RMP/Final EIS. The Proposed Action is very similar to the Preferred Alternative in that it emphasizes cultural resource values (i.e., settlement clusters and individual sites) including tribal values, as well as cultural and natural resource protection and enhancement, while providing for resource use and development. It does, however, contain minor changes and greater clarification.

The following discussion describes the Proposed Action as it pertains to the five primary issues:

Cultural Resources

To protect cultural resources from fluid mineral development, so that information can be obtained from individual artifacts and/or sites as well as at the landscape level, development of all fluid mineral lease areas in the Monument will be carried out utilizing the Best Management Practices (BMPs) strategy entitled “Geographic Area Development Plan” (GADP), that is described in BLM Instruction Memorandum No. 2003-152. A GADP is the result of comprehensive development planning for a proposed or defined oil and gas field(s) or a limited geographic area within a field that meets both the environmental management needs of the BLM, and the economic needs of the company. Once cultural resource data collection is completed, this data will be used as the basis for delineating prehistoric communities that are defined by the time period of occupation and use of an area. Proposed oil and gas development locations will be evaluated to determine if placement of developments without direct impacts to settlement clusters and sites is possible based upon the distribution and density of prehistoric communities. A prehistoric community refers to the collective physical remains or expressions of a cultural group’s occupation and use of a geographical area during an established chronological period of time where residents had face-to-face contact with each other on a regular basis. Finally, areas or locations will be identified in which no oil and gas development will be allowed, as well as areas or locations where development may occur without direct impacts to settlement clusters and sites (based on Class III surveys).

Oil and Gas Resources

The Proposed Plan (Alternative VI) for oil and gas development is to allow up to 880 acres for new leases for drainage purposes only. Fluid mineral development for drainage purposes allows the government to recover the mineral as well as the revenue from underlying

government lands rather than letting them drain to neighboring leases. Any new leases would come with a No Surface Occupancy (NSO) stipulation, in addition to other stipulations, attached. Existing leases would be managed more comprehensively requiring multi-year development plans and Geographical Area Development Plan (GADP) analyses. This would allow the identification of areas where fewer cultural and natural resources would be impacted, minimizing the disturbance footprint, and streamlining the Application for a Permit to Drill (APD) process.

Livestock grazing

Five livestock grazing allotments are proposed to be closed in Alternative VI, the proposed action, to prevent conflicts with recreational activities and to prevent damage to cultural resources. These allotments are permitted for 124 animal unit months (AUMs). Four of the five allotments proposed for closure are currently vacant. Actions proposed serve the primary objective of meeting Colorado Standards for Public Land Health. Meeting these standards is required. The primary difference between alternatives is the amount of time it would take, based on actions proposed, to achieve the standards. Alternative VI, the proposed action, would expedite meeting the standards.

Recreation Management

The BLM designates Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMAs) to help manage recreation opportunities in the Monument. Six SRMAs would be managed to protect the natural setting while allowing primitive and some developed recreation experiences, as well as opportunities to visit unique cultural resource sites. Recreational shooting is resulting in damage (vandalism) to cultural resource sites (rock art panels and standing masonry walls) and natural resources (cliff faces and litter, including shell casings, clay pigeons, broken glass, cans, etc.). Visitor safety is a major concern, especially in high visitor use areas such as Sand Canyon, Sand Canyon Pueblo, Painted Hand Pueblo, and Lowry Pueblo. The Proposed Plan would prohibit recreational shooting in the Monument. There are currently no organized recreational shooting groups with Special Recreation Permits nor are there BLM-designated areas for recreational shooting in the Monument. As stated in the Proclamation, hunting would continue to be allowed in the Monument according to the State of Colorado, Division of Wildlife Resources, who manages this sport.

Transportation Management

Based on direction from the Secretary of the Interior and the BLM Washington and State Offices, the Monument has worked with constituents, local governments, communities, Native American tribes, partners, and other groups and agencies to develop a proposed alternative with regard to transportation issues. The Monument was directed to look at transportation issues, specifically mountain biking issues, during the planning process. The Proclamation states, "For the purpose of protecting the objects identified above, the Secretary of the Interior shall prohibit all motorized and mechanized use off road, except for emergency or authorized administrative purposes." However, the Proclamation does not specifically define "off road". In 2000, the Secretary of the Interior instructed, "The Proclamation will be implemented through the management plan for the area and should include a transportation plan that addresses road closures, travel restrictions as necessary to protect the objects identified in the Proclamation, and the continued use of the Sand Canyon/East Fork Rock Creek mountain bike loop." (Memo dated June 28, 2000 from the Secretary of the Interior to the Director, Bureau of Land Management; BLM 1993). Based on several years of monitoring, the Proposed Plan considers mechanized travel (bicycles) a conditional use in the Sand Canyon/Rock Creek Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA). If damage begins to occur to the objects of the Monument because of this mechanized travel, the use would no longer be allowed. The Proposed Plan reflects what the Monument Manager and staff believe will best "protect the

objects of the Monument” while, at the same time, allowing mountain biking on some existing routes. (NOTE: For the general purpose of this PRMP/FEIS, the word “road” in the DRMP/DEIS has been changed to “route”. As per BLM Instruction Memorandum No. 2008-014, the definition of a route is “a group or set of roads, trails and primitive roads that represent less than 100% (excludes non-designated routes) of the BLM transportation system”. In general, components of the transportation system are described as “routes”. All designated routes within the Monument are identified on the attached transportation map (Map 5). Travel off a designated route is considered “cross-country” or “off-road”. County improved routes are still referred to as roads.)

PRIMARY DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PREFERRED (V) AND PROPOSED (VI) ALTERNATIVES

The Proposed Plan is analyzed as Alternative VI in this PRMP/FEIS. While the Proposed Plan closely resembles the Preferred Alternative (Alternative V), it differs in a few aspects as described below (Table ES-1) based on comments received during review of the DRMP/DEIS. Changes include a change in route designations and mileages, adjustments in Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMAs), an emphasis on law enforcement partnerships, and cancellation of suspended AUMs. Greater detail has been added to wildlife restrictions, air quality requirements, cultural resources research and protection requirements, visual resources management, and others. These and other changes are included in the description of alternatives in Table 2.2. These changes fall within the range of alternatives analyzed in the DRMP/DEIS.

Alternative VI emphasizes the protection of cultural resource settlement clusters and individual sites, and provides for the protection and enhancement of natural resources. This management strategy would maintain blocks of undisturbed land and would provide for the retrieval of information on not only individual sites and artifacts, but also their interconnectedness (i.e., how they relate to each other). Alternative VI would develop the outdoor museum concept of self-discovery of cultural and natural resources. In addition, 13 to 25 cultural sites would be developed for public use. This includes publicizing these locations while, at the same time, implementing minimal stabilization and interpretive signage, infrastructure, and visitor services. Visitors would be encouraged to discover other sites within the Monument on their own. Under this alternative, standing wall features would be thoroughly documented, and then they would be allowed to deteriorate naturally, under erosive forces. Stabilization would primarily be considered where human impact is causing structures to deteriorate. The Monument Staff, with peer review, would be given the task of developing research goals and methods for these resources in the Monument.

To protect against drainage, it is estimated that up to 880 acres of new leased land would be made available for oil and gas development. Livestock grazing would be managed to reduce conflicts between livestock grazing and recreational activities, and to protect cultural resources by closing five livestock grazing allotments (124 AUMs). Under Alternative VI, rangeland allocation would be calculated at 6,437 active AUMs, with 2,055 AUMs cancelled. Management would meet Public Land Health Standards (see Appendix D) by reducing authorized use, by adjusting the duration and extent of spring livestock grazing, and by implementing rest-rotation grazing schedules.

Alternative VI would promote an undeveloped recreation strategy, with minimal facilities and infrastructure developed to support recreation and transportation use. The different SRMAs would focus on a variety of marketing niches and would provide for a blend of users, including local residents, as well as incidental, regional, national, and international visitors. A mixture of access routes would be maintained, including 172 miles of motorized, non-motorized, and

mechanized routes. Many existing user-created routes would be closed and reclaimed. Approximately 39,543 acres would be managed as closed, and 126,737 acres would be managed as limited to off-highway vehicle (OHV) travel where travel is restricted to routes.

PRIMARY DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE DRAFT AND PROPOSED RMP/EIS

Public comment during review of the DRMP/DEIS showed a need for clarification on several topics. Therefore, greater detail was placed in the Cumulative Effects analysis for each resource in Chapter 4. In particular, context within the Reasonable Foreseeable Future Analysis (RFD) was placed in the PRMP/FEIS. The use of the term “cultural communities” was changed to “settlement clusters” with additional details provided. In addition, for the general purpose of this PRMP/FEIS, the word “road” in the DRMP/DEIS has been changed to “route”. As per BLM Instruction Memorandum No. 2008-014, the definition of a route is “a group or set of roads trails and primitive roads that represent less than 100% (excludes non-designated routes) of the BLM transportation system”. In general, components of the transportation system are described as “routes”. All designated routes within the Monument are identified on the attached transportation map (Map 5). Travel off a designated route is considered “cross-country” or “off-road”.

Since the completion of the DRMP/DEIS, a 945 acre parcel of land was acquired by the BLM through a land exchange which expands the acreage proposed in the McElmo Resource Natural Area (RNA) as well as the total acres of the Monument. While this acquisition does not change the analysis of resources in Chapter 4, the new acreage is reflected in the PRMP/FEIS.

Several appendices have been added that provide greater detail on specific analyses such as Wild and Scenic Rivers, Visual Quality Management, Cultural Resource Evaluation and Standards, Summary of Transportation Routes, Areas of Critical Environmental Concern Evaluation, the role of the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS), and Consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service. Appendices V and W provide information on the history and intent of the Proclamation and the establishment of the Canyons of the Ancients National Monument.

In general, you will see greater detail and clarification in Chapter 4, the addition of Chapter 5, and in appendices and maps.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

The environmental consequences described in Chapter 4 focuses on the differences between the No Action (Alternative I), Preferred Action (Alternative V), and the Proposed Action (Alternative VI). These potential consequences are analyzed and discussed for the five primary resource issues. In addition, other considerations or issues are incorporated into the analysis where impacts may occur. The discussion includes direct and indirect impacts as well as cumulative effects which are defined as the impacts that result from the incremental impact of an action when added to other past, present or reasonably foreseeable future actions.

READER’S GUIDE

HOW TO USE THIS DOCUMENT

This document is presented in two volumes, six chapters and appendices, consistent with all applicable Federal requirements guiding the preparation of a Proposed Resource Management Plan (PRMP) and a Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS). The following are the chapter titles for Volume I of this document and brief descriptions of the chapter contents:

- **Chapter 1 – Purpose and Need:** This chapter offers a brief history and background of the Monument and describes the purpose and need for the action, the scoping process

and issues, planning criteria, the planning process, related plans and relevant policy, and the overall vision of the PRMP/FEIS.

- **Chapter 2 – Alternatives:** This chapter describes potential management approaches or “alternatives” and discusses the alternative development process. It describes five alternative land use plans evaluated in detail in the DRMP/DEIS, but focuses on the No Action Alternative, the Preferred Alternative, and the Proposed Plan.
- **Chapter 3 – Affected Environment:** This chapter describes the current physical, biological, human, and land use environments of the Monument. The description provides a baseline against which to compare the impacts of the alternatives. The baseline described in this chapter represents environmental and social conditions and trends in the Monument at the time this document was being prepared.
- **Chapter 4 – Environmental Consequences:** This chapter evaluates how, and to what extent, baseline conditions would be altered by maintaining the No Action Alternative or implementing the preferred Alternative or the Proposed Plan. These changes are measured in terms of adverse and beneficial impacts, direct and indirect impacts, and individual and cumulative impacts.
- **Chapter 5 – Consultation and Coordination:** This chapter provides a summary of public involvement efforts including scoping, the Monument Advisory Committee, the Southwest Resource Advisory Council Subgroup, and comments received on the DRMP/DEIS (Appendix U).
- **Chapter 6 – References**

Volume II contains maps, and Appendices A through W which provide supporting information for the chapters described above. The acronyms and glossary provided in this document offer more detailed information, which some readers may find helpful when reviewing the main text of the document.

In addition, because management of the Monument is ever-changing, certain figures used in this document will change through time. For example, the acquisition of private land parcels could adjust total Monument acres; a reduction or increase in livestock numbers could result in changes in AUM calculations. This plan is not a static document. Figures used in this document are the most current and reliable ones available at the time of its printing.

NOTE: Potential decisions and/or other discussions contained in this document may refer directly to maps and figures. In fact, many potential decisions are “map based”. Therefore, the reader must rely on the text, maps, and figures taken together to fully understand the potential decisions described for each alternative.

Table ES-1 Summary of Major Management Actions by Alternative		
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative V (Preferred)	Alternative VI (Proposed Action)
Cultural Resource Management		
Allocate sites for uses specified in BLM Manual	Develop the Outdoor Museum Concept	
	Allocate 13 to 25 sites for public use	
Protect cultural resource sites	Protect cultural resource settlement clusters and individual sites	
Stabilize or repair up to 240 sites	Document and allow standing walls to deteriorate; stabilization authorized under Monument Managers discretion, with particularly consideration for human-caused impacts	
Conduct Class III inventory of cultural resource emphasis areas	Conduct Class III inventory of areas receiving high public use, lacking intensive inventory, needing records clarification; and areas with little previous inventory, as funding is available	
Conduct investigations according to current policy	Develop research goals via Monument staff, with peer review	
Livestock grazing		
Permit 8,492 active preference animal unit months (AUMs)	Permit 6,437 active preference AUMs	
Administer 28 allotments	Administer 23 allotments	
Establish no common reserves	Establish common reserve allotments	
Oil and Gas		
Defer leasing until completion of the PRMP/FEIS	Lease up to 880 new acres for drainage only	
No RFD completed	Permit up to 2 new well pads in 20 years on new leases, based on the RFD	

Table ES-1 Summary of Major Management Actions by Alternative Cont.		
Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative I (No Action)	Alternative I (No Action)
Recreation Management		
Develop no promotion strategy; develop facilities as needed; maintain developed recreation sites at Lowry, Painted Hand, and Sand Canyon Pueblo for interpretation	Promote an undeveloped management strategy for three SRMAs; promote a destination management strategy for three other SRMAs	
Make no designations	Manage 7,875 acres for public visitation; 157,460 acres managed for backcountry use	Manage 7,875 acres for public visitation; 158,515 acres managed for backcountry use
Continue dispersed recreational camping	Prohibit recreational shooting and geocaching	
	Allow climbing in designated areas only	
	Prohibit camping and campfires in Pueblo sites, Sand Canyon-Rock Creek, and Anasazi Heritage Center (AHC) SRMAs; allow these activities in other SRMAs	
Identify 7 recreation/ transportation facilities	Identify 9 recreation/ transportation facilities	
No new commercial permits	Allow up to 10 recreation special use permits	
Transportation Management		
Total routes (public access + Limited Access routes)=149 miles	Total routes (public access + Limited Access routes)=169 miles	Total routes (public access + Limited Access routes)=172 miles
OHV travel classified as Closed on 25,976 acres and Limited on 139,359 acres; travel on designated routes only	OHV travel classified as Closed on 38,598 acres and Limited on 126,737 acres; travel on designated routes only	OHV travel classified as Closed on 39,653 acres and Limited on 126,737 acres; travel on designated routes only